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Parlament Ewropew Europees Parlement Parlament Europejski Parlamento Europeu Parlamentul European
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Liosta foilseachán ó Mheitheal Machnaimh PE

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Critéir chuardaigh a úsáidtear chun an liosta a ghiniúint :

Sortáil Sortáil de réir dáta Eochairfhocal "tionchar ar an gcomhshaol"

265 Toradh/Torthaí

Dáta cruthaithe : 20-04-2024

Revision of EU air quality legislation: Setting a zero pollution objective for air

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 19-04-2024

Údar HALLEUX Vivienne

Réimse beartas Comhshaoil

Eochairfhocal AN tAONTAS EORPACH | beartas comhshaoil | beartas comhshaoil an Aontais Eorpaigh | caighdeán comhshaoil | CEISTEANNA SOISIALTA | COMHSHAOL | cosc ar thruailliú | dlí an Aontais Eorpaigh | faireachán comhshaoil | mianach an chomhshaoil | rialú ar thruailliú | riosca sláinte | sláinte | tionchar ar an gcomhshaoil | togra (AE) | trochlú an chomhshaoil | truaileán atmaisféarach | truailliú an atmaisféir

Achoimre Air pollution is the single largest environmental health risk in the EU and causes significant damage to ecosystems. As part of the European Green Deal's zero pollution ambition, on 26 October 2022 the European Commission tabled a proposal for a revision of the Ambient Air Quality Directives. The proposed directive would set air quality standards for 2030 that are more closely aligned with World Health Organization (WHO) recommendations, as updated in 2021. It would also include a mechanism for the standards' regular review based on the latest scientific information. To achieve them on time, the Member States would have to establish air quality plans ahead of 2030. Provisions on air quality monitoring and assessment would be updated, including through new requirements for monitoring pollutants of emerging concern, such as ultrafine particles. Stakeholders' reactions to the proposal have been mixed. Non-governmental organisations call for full alignment with the WHO guidelines by 2030 at the latest, and for penalties if the 2030 deadline is missed. Industry representatives insist on the need to meet current standards first, before aiming for higher ones. The European Parliament and the Council reached a provisional agreement on the file on 20 February 2024. The text, approved in March by Member States representatives in the Council and by Parliament's Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety, now requires formal adoption by the co-legislators. Parliament is expected to vote on the final text during its second April 2024 part-session. Third edition. The 'EU Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the legislative procedure.

Briefing [EN](#)

Ilmheáin [Revision of EU air quality legislation: Setting a zero pollution objective for air](#)

Revision of the Port State Control Directive

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 05-04-2024

Údar GULLENTOPS Mathias Mathieu

Réimse beartas Iompar

Eochairfhocal AN tAONTAS EORPACH | beartas comhshaoil | beartas iompair | COMHSHAOL | dlí an Aontais Eorpaigh | IOMPAR | loingseoireacht mhuirí | muiroiompar agus iompar ar uiscebhealaí intíre | pas loinge | soitheach | suiteáil cuain | sábháilteacht mhuirí | tionchar ar an gcomhshaoil | treoir (AE)

Achoimre On 1 June 2023, the European Commission presented a legislative package to modernise and reinforce maritime rules on safety and pollution prevention. The package contains proposals to revise five legal acts, including the Port State Control Directive (PSCD). The aim is to update them so that they are in line with the requirements of the International Maritime Organization and the regional organisation for port state control set up under the Paris Memorandum of Understanding (MoU). The proposal refers to the inspection of foreign ships in national ports, to verify that the ships' condition complies with international regulations, including for crews. The PSCD would be extended to cover additional international rules such as new conventions on ballast water and removal of wrecks, and updated rules under the Paris MoU. It would give more importance to ships' environmental performance in determining their risk profile, and boost Member States' capacity to detect and address cases of non-compliance with standards and rules on safety, environmental protection and pollution prevention. The scope would be extended to fishing vessels. The European Parliament's Committee on Transport and Tourism (TRAN) adopted its report on 7 December 2023. On 27 February 2024, Parliament and Council reached a provisional agreement, which was endorsed by TRAN on 20 March 2024. Parliament is expected to vote on the text during its April I 2024 session. Third edition of a briefing originally drafted by Karin Smit-Jacobs and subsequently updated by Monika Kiss. The 'EU Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the legislative procedure.

Briefing [EN](#)

Revision of the Flag State Requirements Directive

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 04-04-2024

Údar GULLENTOPS Mathias Mathieu

Réimse beartas Iompar

Eochairfhocal An Eagraíocht Mhuirí Idirnáisiúnta | AN tAONTAS EORPACH | beartas comhshaoil | beartas iompair | bratach na loinge | COMHSHAOL | dlí an Aontais Eorpaigh | EAGRAÍOCHTAÍ IDIRNÁISIÚNTA | IOMPAR | muiroiompar agus iompar ar uiscebhealaí intíre | Na Náisiúin Aontaithe | sábháilteacht mhuirí | tionchar ar an gcomhshaoil | treoir (AE)

Achoimre On 1 June 2023, the European Commission presented a maritime safety package, including a proposal on a revised directive for compliance with flag state requirements. Revision of the rules is needed to take account of digitalisation, improve inspections and cooperation between flag states, and align with international rules on safety, pollution prevention, and working conditions, through inspections and surveys. This is to ensure EU flag states discharge their international law obligations. The proposal covers requirements for flag state inspections, based on International Maritime Organization rules. The objective is to improve maritime safety and reduce the risk of environmental pollution, ensuring that EU flag states continue to provide high quality shipping services. The proposal facilitates information sharing between flag states on the results of inspections and compliance issues in general. The European Maritime Safety Agency is to support this cooperation through revised training programmes for flag state inspectors. The European Parliament's Transport and Tourism Committee (TRAN) adopted its report on 7 December 2023. On 27 February 2024, Parliament and Council negotiators reached a provisional agreement on the conditions under which flag and port states check if vessels are safe to sail. On 20 March 2024, the TRAN committee endorsed the provisional agreement, which is now scheduled for a plenary vote during the April I 2024 part-session. Third edition of a briefing originally drafted by Karin Smit-Jacobs and subsequently updated by Monika Kiss. The 'EU Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the legislative procedure.

Briefing [EN](#)

The European Parliament and the origins of environmental policy

Saghas foilseacháin Staidéar

Dáta 27-03-2024

Údar seachtarach Guest author: Jan-Henrik Meyer

Réimse beartas Comhshaoil | Reachtaíocht a ghlacadh ag PE agus ag an gComhairle

Eochairfhocal AN tAONTAS EORPACH | athrú aeráide | beartas comhshaoil | beartas comhshaoil an Aontais Eorpaigh | beartas don athrú aeráide | COMHSHAOL | cosaint an chomhshaoil | institiúidí an AE agus an tseirbhís shibhialta Eorpach | Parlaimint na hEorpa | straitéis AE | tionchar ar an gcomhshaoil | trochlú an chomhshaoil | tógáil Eorpach

Achoimre Drawing on a wide array of sources and literature, this study examines the role of the European Parliament in the establishment of the European Community's environmental policy. It argues that Parliament played a key role in placing this nascent policy issue on the agenda. It influenced the definition of what the policy should include, what it should focus on, and which instruments should be used to address environmental problems. In this process, Parliament filtered ideas, issues and political objectives from national and international debates into the European Community.

Staidéar [EN](#)

Achoimre fheidhmeach [EN](#)

Revision of the Weights and Dimensions Directive

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 20-03-2024

Údar SOONE Jaan

Réimse beartas Iompar

Eochairfhocal AN tAONTAS EORPACH | beartas comhshaoil | COMHSHAOL | dlí an Aontais Eorpaigh | eagrú iompair | gás ceaptha teasa | IOMPAR | iompar de thalamh | iompar earraí | iompar idirnáisiúnta de bhóthar | meáchan agus méid | neodracht ó thaobh carbóin de | tionchar ar an gcomhshaoil | treoir (AE) | trochlú an chomhshaoil | truailliú mótarfheithiclí

Achoimre In July 2023, the Commission tabled a package of proposals for the greening of freight transport. Among the three proposals is one on the revision of the Weights and Dimensions Directive, which sets limits for heavy goods vehicles in international road transport. The proposal seeks to further promote use of zero-emission trucks by allowing these to exceed the standard weight limits. It also seeks to clarify the rules on use of heavier and longer vehicles in cross-border transport operations between countries where such vehicles are allowed, promote intermodal transport and simplify administrative procedures, while also improving enforcement of the rules. In the European Parliament, the file has been referred to the Committee on Transport and Tourism (TRAN), which has appointed Isabel García Muñoz (S&D, Spain) as rapporteur. She published her draft report on 20 October 2023. The TRAN committee adopted its report on 14 February. Parliament adopted its first reading position during the March 2024 plenary session. Third edition. The 'EU Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the legislative procedure.

Briefing [EN](#)

Ecodesign for sustainable products

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 07-02-2024

Údar RAGONNAUD Guillaume

Réimse beartas An Margadh Inmheánach agus an tAontas Custam | Cosaint Tomhaltóirí

Eochairfhocal AN tAONTAS EORPACH | athchúrsáil dramhaíola | beartas comhshaoil | beartas eacnamaíoch | beartas fuinnimh | COMHSHAOL | cothabháil | dlí an Aontais Eorpaigh | EACNAMAÍOCHT | FUINNEAMH | geilleagar ciorclach | margadh aonair | saolré táirge | teicneolaíocht agus rialacháin theicniúla | tionchar ar an gcomhshaoil | togra (AE) | tomhaltas | TRÁDÁIL | táirgeadh | TAIRGEADH, TEICNEOLAÍOCHT AGUS TAIGHDE | tógáil Eorpach | éicidhearthóireacht | éifeachtúlacht fuinnimh

Achoimre Most products are not designed with their life cycle environmental impacts in mind, and it is difficult for consumers and economic operators to make sustainable choices when buying products. The EU still lacks an overarching legislative framework laying down rules for sustainable production and consumption of all products. Ecodesign refers to the integration of environmental sustainability considerations into the characteristics of a product, and into processes throughout its value chain. On 30 March 2022, the European Commission put forward a proposal for a regulation establishing a framework for setting ecodesign requirements for sustainable products. The proposed regulation would lay down rules applying to all products on the internal market, with the aim of making them more durable, reusable, repairable, upgradable, recyclable and generally less harmful to the environment. The regulation would include rules on a digital product passport, green public procurement and a ban on the destruction of unsold goods. The co-legislators reached a provisional agreement on 5 December 2023, after three trilogues. This agreement still needs to be formally approved by both institutions. It was approved by Coreper on 22 December 2023, and by the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety (ENVI) on 11 January 2024. It must now be adopted by Parliament in plenary and then by the Council. Third edition of a briefing originally drafted (first version) by Nikolina Šajn. The 'EU Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the legislative procedure.

Briefing [EN](#)

Plants produced using new genomic techniques

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 15-01-2024

Údar KATSAROVA Ivana

Réimse beartas Sábháilteacht Bia

Eochairfhocal AGRAI-BHIA-ÁBHAIR | beartas comhshaoil | beartas talmhaíochta | bunachar sonraí géiniteacha | CEISTEANNA SÓISIALTA | COMHSHAOL | EOLAÍOCHT | feirmeoireacht orgánach | na heolaíochtaí nádúrtha agus feidhmeacha | planda trasghéineach | póru plandaí | saothrú talún talmhaíochta | sláinte | sábháilteacht bia | TALMHAÍOCHT, FORAOISEACHT AGUS IASCACH | teicneolaíocht agus rialacháin theicniúla | tionchar ar an gcomhshaoil | táirge bia | táirge orgánach | TÁIRGEADH, TEICNEOLAÍOCHT AGUS TAIGHDE

Achoimre On 5 July 2023, the Commission tabled a proposal for a regulation on certain new genomic techniques (NGTs). It establishes two categories of plants obtained by NGTs: plants comparable to naturally occurring or conventional plants, and plants with modifications that are more complex. The two categories will be subject to different requirements to reach the market, taking into account their differing characteristics and risk profiles. Feedback from stakeholders is mixed. While industry interest groups have hailed the 'game-changing proposals' bringing innovation in plant breeding, the organic food and farming movement have criticised the Commission's plan to take NGTs out of the existing legal framework, as it could leave organic food systems unprotected. In Parliament, the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety (ENVI), responsible for the file under the co-decision procedure, discussed the draft report prepared by Jessica Polfjård (EPP, Sweden) on 7 November 2023. The vote in committee is scheduled for 24 January 2024. Second edition. The 'EU Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages in the legislative procedure.

Briefing [EN](#)

Empowering consumers for the green transition

Saghas foilseacháin Sracfhéachaint

Dáta 10-01-2024

Údar EVROUX CLEMENT THIERRY

Réimse beartas Cosaint Tomhaltóirí

Eochairfhocal AN tAONTAS EORPACH | beartas comhshaoil | bogearraí | COMHSHAOL | dliteanas an táirgeora | DLÍ | dlí an Aontais Eorpaigh | dlí na dtomhaltóirí | dlí sibhialta | faisnéis do thomhaltóirí | margaíocht | OIDEACHAS AGUS CUMARSAID | rátháilocht | teicneolaíocht faisnéise agus próiseáil sonraí | tionchar ar an gcomhshaoil | togra (AE) | tomhaltas | TRÁDÁIL | éarmaí éagóracha conartha | éicilipéad

Achoimre The European Commission proposed to raise the level of protection provided to consumers against unfair commercial practices. On 19 September 2023, the co-legislators reached a provisional agreement on the proposal to amend the two key directives in this area. This agreement has been endorsed by the Committee on the Internal Market and Consumer Protection (IMCO), and Parliament is expected to vote on the agreed text during its plenary session in January 2024.

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

RESEARCH FOR REGI COMMITTEE - Forest Fires of Summer 2022 Lessons to Draw from the Cohesion Policy Response Policy

Saghas foilseacháin Staidéar

Dáta 05-12-2023

Údar seachtarach Lindon PRONTO, Nuria PRAT-GUITART, Juan CAAMAÑO, Laurent ALFONSO, José ALMODOVAR, Nicolas Lopez MOLINA, Petr OŠLEJSEK, Nicolas FAIVRE, Jordi VENDRELL & Jodie WATT for graphics

Réimse beartas Beartas Sóisialta | Comhshaoil | Forbairt Réigiúnach | Measúnú Tionchair Ex-Ante | Talmhaíocht agus Forbairt Tuaithe

Eochairfhocal AN tAONTAS EORPACH | beartas comhshaoil | COMHSHAOL | dáileadh mhaoiniú an Aontais Eorpaigh | foraois | foraoiseacht | maoiniú an AE | TALMHAÍOCHT, FORAOISEACHT AGUS IASCACH | tionchar ar an gcomhshaoil

Achoimre Europe is grappling with increased wildfires due to climate extremes, with protected areas especially vulnerable and fires in contaminated lands presenting distinctive challenges. European response mechanisms are constructive, but they require enhanced comprehensive management strategies, including community involvement and preventive measures. The Cohesion Policy funds aids against wildfires, yet issues with governance, focus, and fund distribution limit its effectiveness. More emphasis on prevention, improved coordination, and integrated funding access, alongside enhanced information exchange and alignment with global initiatives, is crucial

Staidéar [EN](#)

Achoimre fheidhmeach [DE](#), [EL](#), [EN](#), [FR](#), [PL](#)

Circularity requirements for vehicle design and management of end-of-life vehicles

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 01-12-2023

Údar RAGONNAUD Guillaume

Réimse beartas Comhshaol | Tionscal

Eochairfhocal AN tAONTAS EORPACH | an tionscal mótarfheithiclí | athchúrsáil dramhaíola | beartas comhshaoil | beartas eacnamaíoch | COMHSHAOL | dearadh táirgí | dlí an Aontais Eorpaigh | EACNAMAÍOCHT | eagrú iompair | feithicil | formheas | freagracht leathnaithe táirgeora | geilleagar ciorclach | innealtóireacht mheicniúil | IOMPAR | teicneolaíocht agus rialacháin theicniúla | teicneolaíocht ghlan | tionchar ar an gcomhshaol | TIONSCAL | togra (AE) | TÁIRGEADH, TEICNEOLAÍOCHT AGUS TAIGHDE

Achoimre The EU's automotive sector is resource-intensive. There are 286 million motor vehicles on the road in the EU, and every year around 6.5 million vehicles become waste. If improperly managed, these vehicles may cause environmental damage and the economy may lose millions of tonnes of materials. Ensuring better sustainability and circularity of the European automotive sector would help to achieve the goals of the EU Green Deal, improve the competitiveness of the sector, and reinforce the EU's strategic autonomy. In July 2023, the European Commission presented a proposal for a regulation addressing the whole life cycle of vehicles, from design to end-of-life, aimed at improving design and end-of-life management of vehicles for a more resource-efficient automotive sector. It would set circularity requirements on vehicle design and production concerning reusability, recyclability, recoverability and the use of recycled content. It would also lay down requirements on information and labelling of parts, components and materials in vehicles. In addition, the proposed regulation would establish requirements on extended producer responsibility, collection and treatment of end-of-life vehicles, and on the export of used vehicles from the EU to third countries. The proposal is now in the hands of the co-legislators. In the European Parliament, the Committee on Environment, Public Health and Food Safety (ENVI) is responsible for the file. First edition. The 'EU Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the legislative procedure.

Briefing [EN](#)

Sustainable use of plant protection products

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 17-11-2023

Údar HALLEUX Vivienne

Réimse beartas Comhshaol

Eochairfhocal beartas comhshaoil | beartas comhshaoil an Aontais Eorpaigh | beartas talmhaíochta | CEISTEANNA SÓISIALTA | COMHSHAOL | cosaint an chomhshaoil | iarmhar lotnaidicíd | lotnaid | lotnaidicíd | modhanna táirgthe talmhaíochta | rialú sláinte plandaí | sláinte | sláinte phoiblí | TALMHAÍOCHT, FORAOISEACHT AGUS IASCACH | timpeallacht nádúrtha | tionchar ar an gcomhshaol | trochlú an chomhshaoil

Achoimre Under the farm to fork strategy, part of the European Green Deal, the EU has set itself a double target: a 50 % reduction in the overall use of and risk from chemical plant protection products, and a 50 % reduction in the use of more hazardous ones by 2030. The proposal for a regulation tabled by the European Commission on 22 June 2022, which would replace the 2009 sustainable use directive, would require Member States to contribute collectively to achieving these EU-wide targets through the adoption and attainment of binding national targets. To protect biodiversity and citizens' health, the use of all plant protection products would be banned in specific, sensitive areas, with limited derogations. Monitoring and reporting obligations would be strengthened. Stakeholders are strongly divided on the proposal. While environmental organisations are pushing for more ambition, the farming community is concerned about the lack of alternatives for farmers, the broad coverage of sensitive areas, and consequences for business continuity. Indicators used to track progress towards the targets are also subject to criticisms from various sides. In Parliament, the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety (ENVI), responsible for the file, adopted its report on 24 October 2023, substantially amending the Commission text. The report awaits a vote in plenary during the November II session, with a view to setting Parliament's position for negotiations with the Council. The Council has still to agree on a general approach. Second edition. The 'EU Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the legislative procedure.

Briefing [EN](#)

Ilmheáin [Sustainable use of plant protection products](#)

Soil monitoring and resilience in the EU

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 02-10-2023

Údar FRIZBERG DIETER

Réimse beartas Comhshaol | Measúnú Tionchair Ex-Ante | Sábháilteacht Bia

Eochairfhocal AN tAONTAS EORPACH | athbhunú an dúlra | beartas comhshaoil | bithmhais | bithéagsúlacht | COMHSHAOL | córais feirmeoireachta | limistéar talmhaíochta arna úsáid | neodracht ó thaobh carbóin de | saothrú talún talmhaíochta | straitéis AE | talamh arúil | talamh talmhaíochta | TALMHAÍOCHT, FORAOISEACHT AGUS IASCACH | teicneolaíocht agus rialacháin theicniúla | timpeallacht nádúrtha | tionchar ar an gcomhshaol | TÁIRGEADH, TEICNEOLAÍOCHT AGUS TAIGHDE | tógáil Eorpach | éiceachóras

Achoimre The IA examines the problem's nature and scale comprehensively. However, the lack of representative data causes uncertainty regarding the scale of the problem at EU level (range of 60-70 % of unhealthy soils in the EU). The IA offers a broad and realistic range of policy options and consistently presents the stakeholders' views on the problems, their drivers, the objectives and the options. It provides a comprehensive description of the options and a detailed qualitative and quantitative analysis of their economic, social, environmental and territorial impacts and risks of implementation. It is transparent about the limitations of the available data and the uncertainties. Regarding SMEs, an SME test was carried out, but it appears that no targeted SME consultation was conducted. The IA considers that the preferred option creates economic opportunities for SMEs, e.g. to remediate contaminated sites, provide advisory services for soil health, soil testing laboratories and (voluntary) certification of soil health. The IA states that the preferred option is likely to impact costs and price competitiveness of economic actors based in the EU, especially in the short term, but would bring greater positive economic impacts in the medium to long term.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Research for PECH Committee - Workshop on the European Green Deal - Challenges and opportunities for EU fisheries and aquaculture – Part I: Decarbonisation & circular economy aspects for fisheries](#)

Saghas foilseacháin Staidéar

Dáta 21-09-2023

Údar seachtarach AZTI: Oihane C. BASURKO, Martin ARANDA, Ainhoa CABALLERO, Marga ANDRES, Jefferson MURUA, Gorka GABIÑA

Réimse beartas An Díl agus Beartas a Luacháil i gCleachtas | Comhshaoil | Fuinneamh | Iascach | Tionscal

Eochairfhocal AN tAONTAS EORPACH | beartas comhshaoil | beartas comhshaoil an Aontais Eorpaigh | beartas eacnamaíoch | beartas iascaigh | cabhlach iascaireachta | COMHSHAOL | dobharshaothrú | EACNAMAÍOCHT | faireachán comhshaoil | geilleagar ciorclach | iascach | iascaireacht mhara | iascaireacht thionsclaíoch | neodracht ó thaobh carbóin de | straitéis AE | TALMHAÍOCHT, FORAOISEACHT AGUS IASCACH | tionchar ar an gcomhshaoil | trochlú an chomhshaoil | truailliú ó longa | tógáil Eorpach

Achoimre This study is the first research paper in a series of three, prepared for a PECH Committee Workshop. It gives insight on the challenges and opportunities arisen from the application of the European Green Deal to European fisheries. It identifies solutions that are currently being applied regarding decarbonisation and circular economy practices in fisheries and observed strengths and weaknesses of the regulatory framework. It provides policy recommendations to move towards the decarbonisation of the fishing fleets and circular European fisheries.

Staidéar [EN](#)

Achoimre fheidhmeach [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#)

[Establishing a horizontal European climate label for products](#)

Saghas foilseacháin Staidéar

Dáta 05-09-2023

Údar seachtarach DG, EPRS

Réimse beartas An Margadh Inmheánach agus an tAontas Custam | Comhshaoil | Cosaint Tomhaltóirí

Eochairfhocal beartas comhshaoil | COMHSHAOL | gás ceaptha teasa | lipéadú | margaíocht | neodracht ó thaobh carbóin de | oiriúnú don athrú aeráide | saolré táirge | tionchar ar an gcomhshaoil | tomhaltas | trochlú an chomhshaoil | TRÁDÁIL | téamh domhanda

Achoimre An effective climate labelling scheme requires a methodology, a database, and a label format that allows consistent comparison both within and across product categories. To this end, we analyse the EU product environmental footprint (PEF) methodology, the state of databases on climate footprints, the current knowledge on effective label design, and relevant EU regulation. Based on this analysis, we conclude that further preparation is required before a voluntary, horizontal climate labelling scheme can be established under Union law, across all product categories. Specific improvements are proposed to harmonise and simplify the PEF methodology. We also propose that a globally complete, consistent, and open background database is established and maintained, with an acceptable level of product detail. A label design is proposed that allows seamless cross-category comparison and consideration of the 'monetary rebound' effect, as well as easy communication of uncertainty. The development of a roadmap is also proposed. This should consider the broader context of environmental and sustainability labelling and the need to improve international product life cycle assessment standards and harmonise conflicting EU calculation rules.

Staidéar [EN](#)

Iarscríbhinn 1 [EN](#)

[EU protein strategy](#)

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 19-07-2023

Réimse beartas Talmhaíocht agus Forbairt Tuaithe

Eochairfhocal AGRAI-BHIA-ÁBHAI | AN tAONTAS EORPACH | beartas comhshaoil | beartas talmhaíochta | comhbheartas talmhaíochta | COMHSHAOL | gás ceaptha teasa | lorg éiceolaíoch | próitéin ainmhióch | próitéin glasraí | straitéis AE | TALMHAÍOCHT, FORAOISEACHT AGUS IASCACH | tionchar ar an gcomhshaoil | trochlú an chomhshaoil | truailliú mótarfheithiclí | táirgí talmhaíochta próiseáilte | tógáil Eorpach

Achoimre The EU is largely self-sufficient in agricultural products, thanks to its common agricultural policy (CAP). However, the EU livestock sector is critically dependent on imports of plant-based proteins for animal feed, especially soybeans, from Argentina, Brazil and the United States (US). The links between protein imports and deforestation, on the one hand, and the substantial greenhouse emissions (GHG) from animal farming, on the other, are also lending greater prominence to the use of plant-based proteins in human nutrition. The European Union (EU) has long aimed to reduce its protein import dependency, but Russia's invasion of Ukraine has exacerbated the need to shield EU agriculture from price volatility and trade disruptions. At their informal meeting in Versailles of March 2022, EU leaders identified 'increasing the EU production of plant-based proteins' as a means to improve the EU's food security and reduce food prices. Further to this high-level political declaration, the European Commission is expected to review its protein policy in the first quarter of 2024, reviving hopes for a comprehensive EU protein strategy. Some of the proposals being considered to close the EU's protein gap include encouraging the domestic production of protein-rich crops, which have received substantial support in the CAP national strategic plans for the 2023-2027 period. Diversifying the available protein sources for food and feed is another way of reducing the EU's deficit. These sources include microbial, insect and seaweed proteins. Finally, greater efficiency and circularity in the way food is produced and consumed would also contribute to the EU's protein self-sufficiency and to mitigating the environmental footprint of its agri-food sector. The European Parliament's Committee on Agriculture and Rural Development (AGRI) has prepared a draft report on a European protein strategy (rapporteur: Emma Wiesner (Renew, Sweden). Some 716 amendments to the draft report have been submitted ahead of the vote in the AGRI committee.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Russia's war on Ukraine: High environmental toll](#)

Saghas foilseacháin Srachféachaint

Dáta 19-07-2023

Údar LECLERC GABIJA

Réimse beartas Comhshaoil | Gnóthaí Eachtracha | Slándáil agus Cosaint

Eochairfhocal An Eoraip | An Rúis | AN tAONTAS EORPACH | An Úcráin | anailís eacnamaíoch | beartas comhshaoil | CAIDREAMH IDIRNÁISIÚNTA | cogadh | comhbheartas eachtrach agus slándála | COMHSHAOL | EACNAMAÍOCHT | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | geografaíocht pholaitiúil | iarmhairt eacnamaíoch | saincheist maidir leis an Rúis agus an Úcráin | slándáil idirnáisiúnta | tionchar ar an gcomhshaoil | TÍREOLAÍOCHT | tógáil Eorpach

Achoimre The environmental impact of Russia's war on Ukraine has been rapidly growing with every month of full-fledged invasion. The destruction of the Kakhovka Dam further increased the harm inflicted on nature, while bringing international attention to the environmental dimension of the war. Together with its international partners, Ukraine is now looking into the legal options to hold Russia accountable for the environmental damage it has caused, which many refer to as 'ecocide'. However, the potential legal pathways are all but straightforward.

Srachféachaint [EN](#)

[Ecodesign for sustainable products](#)

Saghas foilseacháin Srachféachaint

Dáta 05-07-2023

Údar RAGONNAUD Guillaume

Réimse beartas Comhshaoil

Eochairfhocal AN tAONTAS EORPACH | beartas comhshaoil | beartas eacnamaíoch | COMHSHAOL | EACNAMAÍOCHT | geilleagar glas | slabhra soláthair | straitéis fáis AE | teicneolaíocht agus rialacháin theicniúla | tionchar ar an gcomhshaoil | táirgeadh | táirgeadh an Aontais Eorpaigh | TÁIRGEADH, TEICNEOLAÍOCHT AGUS TAIGHDE | tógáil Eorpach | éicidhearthóireacht

Achoimre Ecodesign refers to the integration of environmental sustainability considerations into the characteristics of a product, and into processes throughout its value chain. On 30 March 2022, the European Commission put forward a proposal for a regulation establishing a framework for setting eco-design requirements for sustainable products. The European Parliament is expected to vote on the report adopted by its Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety (ENVI) during the July plenary session. The report as voted would then form Parliament's position for negotiations with the Council, which has recently adopted its position.

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

[Revision of the LULUCF Regulation: Strengthening the role of the land use, land-use change and forestry sector in climate action](#)

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 03-05-2023

Údar JENSEN LISELOTTE

Réimse beartas Comhshaoil

Eochairfhocal AN tAONTAS EORPACH | beartas comhshaoil | beartas comhshaoil an Aontais Eorpaigh | COMHSHAOL | dlí an Aontais Eorpaigh | faireachán comhshaoil | iarmhairt ceaptha teasa | laghdú astaíochtaí gás | rialachán (AE) | straitéis AE | tionchar ar an gcomhshaoil | trochlú an chomhshaoil | tógáil Eorpach

Achoimre To align regulations and policies with the legally binding goals – delivering, by 2030, a 55 % net greenhouse gas emissions reduction compared with 1990, and reaching climate neutrality in Europe by 2050 – on 14 July 2021, the European Commission presented its first proposals under the 'fit for 55' package. The package included amendments to Regulation (EU) 2018/841 on emissions and removals from land use, land-use change and forestry (the LULUCF Regulation). Industry stakeholders fear too rigid frameworks, drawing attention to local circumstances and integrated value chains. Environmental organisations broadly find LULUCF removals ambitions too low, calling for carbon storage through protection of nature sites rather than storage in wood products. The European Parliament and Council adopted their positions in June 2022. A trilogue agreement, reached on 11 November 2022, changes the approach from balancing emissions and removals in the LULUCF sector to increasing removals. In 2030, LULUCF carbon removals will need to reach 310 million tonnes of CO2 equivalent. Parliament approved the agreed text on 14 March 2023. The regulation was published in the Official Journal on 21 April, and enters into force on 11 May. Fifth edition. The 'EU Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the legislative procedure.

Briefing [EN](#)

Cleaner Air for Europe

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 20-03-2023

Údar RAKSTELYTE AUSRA

Réimse beartas Measúnú Tionchair Ex-Ante

Eochairfhocal AN tAONTAS EORPACH | anailís eacnamaíoch | beartas comhair | beartas comhshaoil | beartas comhshaoil an Aontais Eorpaigh | CAIDREAMH IDIRNÁISIÚNTA | caighdeán comhshaoil | comhar comhshaoil | COMHSHAOL | cosc ar thruailliú | dlí an Aontais Eorpaigh | EACNAMAIÓCHT | faireachán comhshaoil | mianach an chomhshaoil | rialú ar thruailliú | staidéar tionchair | tionchar ar an gcomhshaoil | togra (AE) | trochlú an chomhshaoil | truailliú an atmaisféir

Achoimre The IA clearly identifies the current AAQDs' shortcomings, provides references to the updated WHO guidelines and lists the fitness check findings, stakeholders' opinions, and supporting data. It sets a general objective to further improve air quality in the EU and diminish the impact of air pollution on human health and the environment. It does not make it clear however whether the translation of the general objective into specific objectives, as formulated, fully addresses some relevant drivers. The IA considers 69 specific policy measures grouped in 4 clusters of 19 policy options (POs) and sub-options. It assesses the environmental, social and economic impacts of each measure and their potential costs/administrative burden based on a qualitative and, 'where possible' quantitative assessment. The IA is not clear on the three POs regarding the different levels of alignment with the WHO guidelines (PO I-1 to I-3); it states that they require a political decision, but then highlights the PO I 2 as the 'preferred option'. It also remains questionable how many of the other POs are real alternatives, as most are retained with differentiation on the level of sub-options only. The IA appears to be based on extensive public consultations, studies and supporting data, and consistently refers to them. Coherence with other EU legislation appears to be duly identified.

Briefing [EN](#)

E-commerce and the EU Green Deal - Analysis of the environmental footprint of online sales in the context of the circular economy

Saghas foilseacháin Srachféachaint

Dáta 16-01-2023

Údar seachtarach Luena COLLINI, VVA Brussels
Dr. Pierre HAUSEMER, VVA Brussels
Ivan BOSCH CHEN, VVA Brussels
Jelena VITIC, VVA Brussels
J. Scott MARCUS, Bruegel
Marie LE MOUEL, Bruegel
Marina DUMONT, Pre-sustainability
Emilia INGEMARSDOTTER, Pre-sustainability
Luca ZAMPORI, Pre-sustainability

Réimse beartas An Dlí agus Beartas a Luacháil i gCleachtas | An Margadh Inmheánach agus an tAontas Custam | Cosaint Tomhaltóirí | Reachtáíocht a ghlacadh ag PE agus ag an gComhairle

Eochairfhocal AN tAONTAS EORPACH | beartas comhshaoil | beartas eacnamaíoch | COMHSHAOL | cosaint tomhaltóirí | EACNAMAIÓCHT | geilleagar ciorclach | lorg éiceolaíoch | margadh aonair digiteach | margáíocht | neodracht ó thaobh carbóin de | ríomhthráchtáil | straitéis AE | tionchar ar an gcomhshaoil | tomhaltas | TRÁDÁIL | tógáil Eorpach

Achoimre The rise of online sales and marketplaces poses new challenges to product safety, consumer protection, and unfair business practices. At the same time, e-commerce has the potential to facilitate more sustainable production processes and consumption patterns and ensure more circularity. This study provides information on the role of e-commerce in implementing the European Green Deal and makes recommendations for future action. This document was provided by the Policy Department for Economic, Scientific and Quality of Life Policies at the request of the committee on Internal Market and Consumer Protection (IMCO).

Srachféachaint [EN](#)

E-commerce and the EU Green Deal - Analysis of the environmental footprint of online sales in the context of the circular economy

Saghas foilseacháin Staidéar

Dáta 07-12-2022

Údar seachtarach Luena COLLINI, VVA Brussels
Dr. Pierre HAUSEMER, VVA Brussels
Ivan BOSCH CHEN, VVA Brussels
Jelena VITIC, VVA Brussels
J. Scott MARCUS, Bruegel
Marie LE MOUËL, Bruegel
Marina DUMONT, Pre-sustainability
Emilia INGEMARSDOTTER, Pre-sustainability
Luca ZAMPORI, Pre-sustainability

Réimse beartas An Margadh Inmheánach agus an tAontas Custam | Cosaint Tomhaltóirí

Eochairfhocal AN tAONTAS EORPACH | beartas comhshaoil | claochlú digiteach | COMHSHAOL | dlí na dtomhaltóirí | faisnéis do thomhaltóirí | GNÓ AGUS IOMAÍOCHT | iomaíocht | lorg éiceolaíoch | margaíocht | neodracht ó thaobh carbóin de | ríomhthráchtáil | srian ar iomaíocht | straitéis AE | sábháilteacht táirge | teicneolaíocht agus rialacháin theicniúla | tionchar ar an gcomhshaoil | tomhaltas | TRÁDÁIL | TÁIRGEADH, TEICNEOLAÍOCHT AGUS TAIGHDE | tógáil Eorpach

Achoimre The rise of online sales and marketplaces poses new challenges to product safety, consumer protection, and unfair business practices. At the same time, e-commerce has the potential to facilitate more sustainable production processes and consumption patterns and ensure more circularity. This study provides information on the role of e-commerce in implementing the European Green Deal and makes recommendations for future action. This document was provided by the Policy Department for Economic, Scientific and Quality of Life Policies at the request of the committee on Internal Market and Consumer Protection (IMCO).

Staidéar [EN](#)

Certification of carbon removals - Pre-legislative synthesis of national, regional and local positions on the European Commission's initiative

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 29-11-2022

Údar JENSEN LISELOTTE | MARGARAS Vasileios

Réimse beartas Comhshaoil | Forbairt Réigiúnach | Talmhaíocht agus Forbairt Tuaithe

Eochairfhocal AN tAONTAS EORPACH | athrú aeráide | bearta rialaithe truailithe | beartas comhshaoil | beartas comhshaoil an Aontais Eorpaigh | COMHSHAOL | deimhniúchán Chomhphobail | dlí an Aontais Eorpaigh | gabháil agus stóráil carbóin | gás ceaptha teasa | ionstraim eacnamaíoch don chomhshaoil | laghdú astaíochtaí gás | teicneolaíocht agus rialacháin theicniúla | tionchar ar an gcomhshaoil | togra (AE) | trochlú an chomhshaoil | TÁIRGEADH, TEICNEOLAÍOCHT AGUS TAIGHDE

Achoimre This briefing provides a pre-legislative synthesis of the positions of national, regional and local governmental organisations on the European Commission's forthcoming initiative on carbon removal certification. It forms part of an EPRS series offering a summary of the pre-legislative state of-play and advance consultation on a range of key Commission priorities during its 5-year term in office. It seeks to present the current state of affairs, examine how existing policy is working on the ground, and identify best practice and ideas for the future on the part of governmental organisations at all levels of the European system of multilevel governance. EPRS analysis of the positions of partner organisations at European Union (EU), national, regional and local levels suggests that the following main considerations should be reflected in the discussion on the European initiative on the certification of carbon removals. * Carbon removal projects in the EU regions relate chiefly to agriculture, forestry and land use. Projects involving geological reservoirs or other means of carbon storage in materials used to make sustainable circular products are less frequent and tend to be located mostly in north-western EU regions. There is a considerable lack of knowledge on the implementation of carbon removal projects that is very much related to a lack of EU measurement, reporting and verification (MRV) methods. A commonly accepted EU carbon removals certification system could further facilitate the development of carbon removal projects. * There is a broad consensus that the details of certification of carbon removals need to be addressed. Various national and regional authorities have come up with their own MRV techniques that can be used as a point of reference. Evidence collected from targeted questionnaires offers an overview of various problems and issues on the topic of carbon removal certification that require further reflection and action. * There are technical and scientific questions that need to be addressed so that MRV methods can be further consolidated. Certification questions relate to the suitability of carbon removals in nature and industry, specific regional characteristics and the incentives that should be used, as well as the mechanisms for measuring carbon dioxide (CO2) that is offset. In addition, the duration of storage for each project and the setup of minimum quality requirements for carbon removals need to be discussed. It is also important that carbon removal projects do not have a negative environmental impact (such as carbon leakages). * The EU can play a vital role in developing the certification process and providing knowledge and funding opportunities for interested parties who would like to further engage with carbon removal projects.

Briefing [EN](#)

Sustainable use of plant protection products

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 18-10-2022

Údar FRIZBERG DIETER

Réimse beartas Measúnú Tionchair Ex-Ante

Eochairfhocal beartas comhshaoil | beartas talmhaíochta | bithéagsúlacht | ceart maidir le cineálacha plandaí | COMHSHAOL | gníomhaíocht talmhaíochta | lotnaidicíd | modhanna táirgthe talmhaíochta | rialú sláinte plandaí | TALMHAÍOCHT, FORAOISEACHT AGUS IASCACH | timpeallacht nádúrtha | tionchar ar an gcomhshaoil

Achoimre The impact assessment (IA) examines the nature and scale of the problem. It substantiates the findings with references to: the evaluation of current rules, which was carried out in parallel with the IA; further analysis by the European Commission; publicly available studies; and stakeholder input. The problems and problem drivers are discussed in detail, and the IA analyses how the problems would evolve without further action. However, information about the evolution of the problem appears to focus more on environmental and health issues and less on economic viability. The IA provides a qualitative and partly quantitative assessment of the options' social, environmental and economic impacts. However, information about possible financial assistance and/or incentives for the agri-food sector is limited. Limitations and uncertainties in the analysis are described in a transparent way. The views of stakeholders, in particular SMEs, on the options, and how their views were taken into account, could have been presented in more detail. Furthermore, the IA would have benefited from a more comprehensive analysis of the impacts on SMEs (such as farmers, food processors, and handlers of agricultural products and pesticides).

Briefing [EN](#)

Corporate sustainability due diligence

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 10-10-2022

Údar GIRARD VERONIQUE

Réimse beartas Cearta an Duine | Comhshaoil | Cosaint Tomhaltóirí | Dlí na gConarthaí, Dlí Tráchtála agus Dlí na gCuideachtaí | Measúnú Tionchair Ex-Ante | Réimse na Saoirse, na Slándála agus an Cheartais

Eochairfhocal AN tAONTAS EORPACH | anailís eacnamaíoch | beartas comhshaoil | cearta agus saoirsí | cearta an duine | COMHSHAOL | dliteanas comhshaoil | DLI | dlí an Aontais Eorpaigh | dlí an tsaothair | dlí an tsaothair agus caidreamh oibreachais | dlí na gcuideachtaí | EACNAMAÍOCHT | eagrú gnó | FOSTAÍOCHT AGUS DÁLAÍ OIBRE | freagracht shóisialta chorporáideach | GNÓ AGUS IOMAÍOCHT | ionstraim eacnamaíoch don chomhshaoil | rialachas corporáideach | slabhra luacha | staidéar tionchair | tionchar ar an gcomhshaoil | togra (AE) | táirgeadh | TÁIRGEADH, TEICNEOLAÍOCHT AGUS TAIGHDE

Achoimre The impact assessment (IA) accompanying the proposal on corporate sustainability due diligence received two negative opinions from the Commission's Regulatory Scrutiny Board. Additional evidence was provided in a follow-up document to the Board's second opinion, explaining how the IA's preferred options were revised in the proposal, but no change was made to the IA itself. The IA cannot therefore be read without this follow-up document. It also makes the analysis quite difficult to follow, as evidence is split between several documents that are not consistent. Overall, this IA is well substantiated with economic literature and analysis reports, including two supporting studies from 2020. The IA is transparent on the methods, assumptions and limitations of the analysis. The IA refers to stakeholders' views fairly consistently, but it seems that only a limited number of stakeholders from third and especially developing countries were consulted. The problem identified in the IA covers two dimensions of sustainable corporate governance, and the objectives defined are directly linked to the problem. In the IA, policy options are identified across three areas: corporate due diligence, directors' duties and their remuneration. The IA focuses on the assessment of the economic impact. Costs are estimated for companies and public authorities, while expected benefits are described in a qualitative way. Other types of impacts (social, environmental, and on human rights) that are particularly relevant in this initiative, are analysed less extensively. The Commission made efforts to take account of comments from the RSB, but some weaknesses remain. To respond to proportionality concerns from the Board, the IA's preferred options were revised. However, different alternatives could have been compared for the revision of the IA's preferred options. As revised in the proposal, the options focus on the due diligence duty, leaving out part of the directors' duties and of the rules on directors' remuneration. The objectives were also revised, focusing on one (the external) dimension of the problem. As the number of companies under the scope of application was reduced under the revised options from up to 70 000 estimated in the IA to around 12 000 EU companies (in addition to 4 000 non-EU companies), the costs for companies were significantly reduced and recalculated in the follow-up document. The analysis of impacts on third and developing countries was also 'complemented' in the follow-up to RSB comments, but this assessment would have benefited from more attention, given the strong external dimension of the proposal. For future monitoring and evaluation of the initiative, the indicators envisaged, as well as the related timelines and target would benefit from clarification.

Briefing [EN](#)

Fluorinated greenhouse gases

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 29-09-2022

Údar RAKSTELYTE AUSRA

Réimse beartas Comhshaoil

Eochairfhocal AN tAONTAS EORPACH | anailís eacnamaíoch | bearta rialaithe truailithe | beartas comhshaoil | beartas comhshaoil an Aontais Eorpaigh | ceimic | COMHSHAOL | dlí an Aontais Eorpaigh | EACNAMAÍOCHT | fluairín | gás ceaptha teasa | laghdú astaíochtaí gás | staidéar tionchair | tionchar ar an gcomhshaoil | TIONSCAL | togra (AE) | trochlú an chomhshaoil

Achoimre The IA defines the problem, its drivers and the need to revise the 2014 regulation rather convincingly. It appears to be well substantiated and based on extensive public and targeted consultations, data and studies, including the IA supporting study and the ex-post evaluation of the regulation, which was carried out in parallel with the impact assessment work as opposed to sequentially. The choice of the preferred option appears sufficiently justified on the basis of the EU's international obligations and especially its climate ambitions, as well as the cost-benefit analysis. It aims to take account of possible future developments and represents the middle ground of differing stakeholder opinions regarding the level of ambition. More clarity could have been provided in the IA as regards the steps to ensure and improve implementation and coherence in practice, which is one of the objectives of the revision. Monitoring the implementation of the regulation and appraising the efficiency of the measures would mean establishing concrete indicators in all areas (e.g. 'dissuasive' penalties, quantification of illegal trade or 'smooth implementation of the quota system').

Briefing [EN](#)

Consumer protection for the green transition

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 21-09-2022

Údar KRAMER Esther

Réimse beartas Measúnú Tionchair Ex-Ante

Eochairfhocal AN tAONTAS EORPACH | anailís eacnamaíoch | beartas comhshaoil | beartas eacnamaíoch | bogearraí | COMHSHAOL | dliteanas an táirgeora | DLÍ | dlí an Aontais Eorpaigh | dlí na dtomhaltóirí | dlí sibhialta | EACNAMAÍOCHT | faisnéis do thomhaltóirí | GNÓ AGUS IOMAÍOCHT | iomaíocht | margaloct | míchleachtas fógraíochta | OIDEACHAS AGUS CUMARSÁID | saolré táirge | seirbhís iardhíola | staidéar tionchair | teicneolaíocht faisnéise agus próiseáil sonraí | tionchar ar an gcomhshaoil | togra (AE) | tomhaltas | TRÁDÁIL | éicilipéad

Achoimre The IA is based on solid expertise, with ample information in 13 annexes, some of which form an integral part of the analysis (namely Annexes 5 and 12 for the problem definition and Annex 8 for the assessment of the options' impacts). The qualitative and quantitative assessment of the options is concise, balanced and logical. The IA is transparent regarding methods, assumptions and uncertainties in the analysis, which it addresses through a sensitivity analysis to ensure a robust evidence base. The impacts of all options are assessed against a set of 16 criteria and compared to the baseline in terms of their effectiveness, efficiency, coherence and proportionality. The IA decides against options it considers disproportionate, such as an EU body to pre-approve sustainability labels. It highlights the importance of coherence with other complementary EU actions, but potential interactions could have been indicated in a more precise and structured manner, to better illustrate potential overlaps.

Briefing [EN](#)

Understanding Loss and Damage: Addressing the unavoidable impacts of climate change

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 13-07-2022

Údar JENSEN LISELOTTE

Réimse beartas Cabhair Forbartha agus Dhaonnúil | Comhshaoil

Eochairfhocal AIRGEADAS | athrú aeráide | beartas comhshaoil | CAIDREAMH IDIRNÁISIÚNTA | caillteanas barr | caillteanas | comhdháil idirnáisiúnta | COMHSHAOL | Creat-Choinbhinsiún na Náisiún Aontaithe ar an Athrú Aeráide | cuntaíocht | córais feirmeoireachta | damáiste | DLÍ | dlí sibhialta | drochaimsir | GNÓ AGUS IOMAÍOCHT | gnóthaí eachtracha | slánú | TALMHAÍOCHT, FORAOISEACHT AGUS IASCACH | tionchar ar an gcomhshaoil | trochlú an chomhshaoil | árachas | árachas

Achoimre Many consequences of climate change are already hard to reverse, and extreme weather events will become more frequent in the future. That shows a need to discuss which climate impacts are difficult or impossible to adapt to, and a need to address losses and damages. All regions will be affected by climate change, but the extent of loss and damage will vary between locations. Although the concept of Loss and Damage (L&D) is not new, it is still quite vague and not well defined in climate policy. It has been discussed at many United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Conferences of Parties (COP), and some mechanisms to support countries facing losses and damages have been established. One of the biggest challenges with L&D is the framing of the concept itself. Developing and developed countries have differing views on its definition as well as its urgency, which has resulted in limited progress on the issue. A key issue on which stakeholders find it hard to agree is financing L&D. Developed country stakeholders tend to argue that L&D could be financed by existing climate funds, insurance schemes, humanitarian aid, or risk management, while many developing countries call for financial mechanisms directed specifically towards L&D. At the UNFCCC climate conference in Glasgow in November 2021 (COP26), the European Union was open to discussing L&D as a topic but hesitant about creating a dedicated L&D fund. The topic is expected to be one of the main focus areas on the agenda of the forthcoming COP27 in Egypt.

Briefing [EN](#)

Setting ecodesign requirements for sustainable products

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 30-06-2022

Údar VIKOLAINEN Vera

Réimse beartas An Margadh Inmheánach agus an tAontas Custam | Measúnú Tionchair Ex-Ante

Eochairfhocal AN tAONTAS EORPACH | anailís eacnamaíoch | athchúrsáil dramhaíola | beartas comhshaoil | beartas eacnamaíoch | beartas fuinnimh | COMHSHAOL | cothabháil | dlí an Aontais Eorpaigh | EACNAMAÍOCHT | FUINNEAMH | geilleagar ciorclach | margadh aonair | saolré táirge | staidéar tionchair | teicneolaíocht agus rialacháin theicniúla | tionchar ar an gcomhshaoil | togra (AE) | tomhaltas | TRÁDÁIL | táirgeadh | TÁIRGEADH, TEICNEOLAÍOCHT AGUS TAIGHDE | tógáil Eorpach | éicidhearthóireacht | éifeachtúlacht fuinnimh

Achoimre 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 30 March 2022 and referred to the European Parliament's Committee on Environment, Public Health and Food Safety (ENVI). The proposal aims to repeal the Ecodesign Directive 2009/125/EC, which establishes a framework for adopting product-specific requirements set out in implementing measures (usually regulations) by the European Commission. Until recently, the directive focused mainly on the energy efficiency of products and since 2019 also on their lifetime (e.g. availability of spare parts for a certain number of years after the last item has been placed on the market). It currently covers 29 energy-related product groups, ranging from ventilation systems to high-pressure cleaners. The new proposal for a Regulation would establish a framework for setting Ecodesign requirements that would apply to all physical products on the internal market (with a few exceptions), with the aim of making them more durable, reusable, repairable, upgradeable, recyclable and generally less harmful to the environment. Product specific requirements would be set out later, in delegated acts, for each product group separately. The proposal was first announced in the European Green Deal, and then confirmed in the Circular Economy action plan, alongside a communication on making sustainable products the norm and a proposal for a directive empowering consumers for the green transition. The Commission included the present proposal in Annex I of its 2021 work programme (new initiatives) and the 2022 joint declaration on legislative priorities.

Briefing [EN](#)

Empowering consumers for the green transition

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 16-06-2022

Údar SAJN Nikolina

Réimse beartas An Margadh Inmheánach agus an tAontas Custam | Cosaint Tomhaltóirí

Eochairfhocal AN tAONTAS EORPACH | beartas comhshaoil | beartas eacnamaíoch | COMHSHAOL | dliteanas an táirgeora | DLÍ | dlí an Aontais Eorpaigh | dlí na dtomhaltóirí | dlí sibhialta | EACNAMAÍOCHT | faisnéis do thomhaltóirí | geilleagar ciorclach | GNÓ AGUS IOMAÍOCHT | iomaíocht | margaíocht | míchleachtas fógraíochta | neodracht ó thaobh carbóin de | saolré táirge | seirbhís iardhíola | tionchar ar an gcomhshaoil | togra (AE) | tomhaltas | TRÁDÁIL | éicilipéad

Achoimre On 30 March 2022, the Commission published a proposal for a directive empowering consumers for the green transition, through better protection against unfair practices and better information. The proposal is designed to enhance consumer rights in making informed choices in order to play an active role in the transition to a climate-neutral society. It proposes new rules to provide consumers with information on products' sustainability, in particular their durability and reparability, at the point of purchase. It also aims to promote commercial guarantees exceeding the two-year legal guarantee, as well as to ban false and misleading green claims ('greenwashing') and certain types of premature obsolescence of products. In the European Parliament, the file has been referred to the Committee on the Internal Market and Consumer Protection. In the Council, discussions have started in the working party on consumer protection and information. First edition. The 'EU Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the legislative procedure.

Briefing [EN](#)

Climate Change and International Security

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 03-06-2022

Údar LAZAROU Eleni

Réimse beartas Gnóthaí Eachtracha

Eochairfhocal AN tAONTAS EORPACH | athrú aeráide | beartas comhshaoil | beartas comhshaoil an Aontais Eorpaigh | beartas cosanta | CAIDREAMH IDIRNÁISIÚNTA | comhbheartas slándála agus cosanta | COMHSHAOL | cosaint | cosc coinbhleachtaí | slándáil idirnáisiúnta | slándáil idirnáisiúnta | straitéis fáis AE | tionchar ar an gcomhshaoil | trochluí an chomhshaoil | tógáil Eorpach

Achoimre The risks climate change poses to global stability and international security are becoming increasingly palpable. Today, in Europe and beyond, countries are increasingly aware of the challenges entailed by global warming and environmental degradation. The European Union has been at the forefront of raising climate concerns for over two decades. Among the sectors affected, security and defence is not spared: climate change not only acts as a threat multiplier, but also impacts capabilities and operational considerations. In the field of security and defence, the changing environmental conditions are creating a necessity for international actors, including the EU, to expand their conflict prevention tools, including defence-related instruments, and reassess existing policies in the light of new realities. In that context, the EU is in a process of reconceptualising the link between climate change and defence, and is endeavouring to increase renewable energy use, foster energy efficiency, reduce the carbon footprint of the defence forces, and avoid exacerbating climate-induced conflicts and crises. The European Green Deal, along with the 'concept for an integrated approach for climate change and security', the climate change and defence roadmap and initiatives like the Strategic Compass, are setting ambitious goals for the EU's external and climate action for years to come. The European Parliament's Committee on Foreign Affairs has adopted a report welcoming the climate change and defence roadmap. Among other things, the report underlines the link between climate change and state fragility; emphasises that the armed forces need to be more energy efficient; and calls for the climate-security nexus to be included as a new priority area for the United Nations–European Union strategic partnership on peace operations and crisis management. Members are due to vote on the report during Parliament's plenary session in June.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Commission proposal on corporate sustainability due diligence: analysis from a human rights perspective](#)

Saghas foilseacháin Grinnanailís

Dáta 30-05-2022

Údar seachtarach Claire METHVEN O'BRIEN, Olga MARTIN-ORTEGA

Réimse beartas Cearta an Duine | Comhshaol | Gnóthaí Eachtracha | Trádáil Idirnáisiúnta

Eochairfhocal AN tAONTAS EORPACH | beartas comhshaoil | cearta agus saoirsí | cearta an duine | COMHSHAOL | cosaint an chomhshaoil | dlíteanas comhshaoil | DLÍ | dlí an Aontais Eorpaigh | dlí an tsaothair | dlí an tsaothair agus caidreamh oibreachais | dlí na gcuideachtaí | eagrú gnó | FOSTAÍOCHT AGUS DÁLAÍ OIBRE | freagracht shóisialta | chorpáraideach | GNÓ AGUS IOMAÍOCHT | ionstraim eacnamaíoch don chomhshaol | rialachas corparáideach | slabhra luacha | tionchar ar an gcomhshaol | togra (AE) | táirgeadh | TÁIRGEADH, TEICNEOLAÍOCHT AGUS TAIGHDE

Achoimre On 23 February 2022, the European Commission (EC) published its proposal for a corporate sustainability due diligence directive. This In-depth Analysis for the European Parliament Sub-Committee on Human Rights (DROI) initially presents the EC proposal and its main features, contextualising these against broader European and international developments in business and human rights regulations. It then undertakes an in-depth comparative analysis of the EC's 2022 draft Directive against (i) the position adopted by the Foreign Affairs Committee (AFET/DROI) in its opinion for the Legal Affairs Committee of 25 November 2020; (ii) the final EP position as adopted in March 2021. This is followed by evaluation of the EC draft Directive's approach on key elements relating to human rights and environmental due diligence from the point of view of human rights standards and in light of the rationale presented in the EC's Impact Assessment Report (23 February 2022) and Annexes (29 March 2022). Overall, the analysis provides an assessment of the extent to which key positions of AFET/DROI and the Parliament regarding human rights due diligence, as well as relevant international and regional legal standards, policies and guidance, are either reflected in the EC draft Directive or might be better reflected in it.

Grinnanailís [EN](#)

[Revision of the Ecodesign Directive](#)

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 13-04-2022

Údar BACIAN Izabela Cristina

Réimse beartas An Dlí agus Beartas a Luacháil i gCleachtas | Comhshaol | Fuinneamh | Reachtaíocht a ghlacadh ag PE agus ag an gComhairle | Trasuíomh agus Cur i bhFeidhm an Dlí

Eochairfhocal beartas comhshaoil | beartas comhshaoil an Aontais Eorpaigh | beartas eacnamaíoch | beartas fuinnimh | COMHSHAOL | dlí an chomhshaoil | EACNAMAÍOCHT | FUINNEAMH | geilleagar ciorclach | margaíocht | teicneolaíocht agus rialacháin theicniúla | tionchar ar an gcomhshaol | TRÁDÁIL | TÁIRGEADH, TEICNEOLAÍOCHT AGUS TAIGHDE | éicidhearthóireacht | éicilipéad

Achoimre Ecodesign and energy labelling policies play an important role in the decarbonisation of the energy system. Ecodesign bans the least-efficient products from the market, while energy labelling guides consumers towards the most energy efficient products. While the Ecodesign Directive focused largely on energy aspects, its revision became necessary in light of the transition to a circular economy where the use of natural resources is reassessed to maximise their value and minimise their waste. The recently proposed regulation on eco-design for sustainable products will extend the scope to a wider range of products, strengthen sustainability and circularity criteria, and introduce new information requirements for products. Following the adoption of the regulation, the Ecodesign Directive will be repealed. The new legal framework aims to put in place a harmonised set of rules for sustainable products across all Member States and ensure a level-playing field for businesses.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Minimising the risk of deforestation and forest degradation associated with products placed on the EU market and exported from the EU](#)

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 13-04-2022

Údar VIKOLAINEN Vera

Réimse beartas Measúnú Tionchair Ex-Ante

Eochairfhocal agraforaoiseacht | AN tAONTAS EORPACH | beartas comhshaoil | bithéagsúlacht | COMHSHAOL | córais feirmeoireachta | difhoraoisiú | foraoiseacht | foraoiseolaíocht | straitéis AE | TALMHAÍOCHT, FORAOISEACHT AGUS IASCACH | timpeallacht nádúrtha | tionchar ar an gcomhshaol | trochlú an chomhshaoil | tógáil Eorpach

Achoimre This briefing provides an initial analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of the European Commission's impact assessment (IA) accompanying the proposal for an EU legal framework to halt and reverse EU-driven global deforestation, submitted on 17 November 2021 and referred to the European Parliament's Committee on Environment, Public Health and Food Safety (ENVI). The proposal was first announced in the 2019 Commission communication on Stepping up EU action to protect and restore the world's forests, and then confirmed in the European Green Deal, the 2030 EU biodiversity strategy and the 'farm to fork' strategy. On 22 October 2020, on the basis of an own-initiative report, the European Parliament adopted a resolution, which was accompanied by a European added value assessment. The resolution calls on the Commission to submit a proposal for an EU legal framework to halt and reverse EU-driven global deforestation. Following up on this request, the Commission included the present proposal in its 2021 work programme and the 2021 joint declaration on legislative priorities.

Briefing [EN](#)

Climate Mainstreaming in the EU Budget: 2022 Update

Saghas foilseacháin Staidéar

Dáta 12-04-2022

Údar seachtarach François LEVARLET, t33 srl
Michele ALESSANDRINI, t33 srl
Margit SCHRATZENSTALLER-ALTZINGER, WIFO
Nicolò FRANCESCHELLI, Blomeyer

Réimse beartas Buiséad | Rialú Buiséadach

Eochairfhocal AN tAONTAS EORPACH | athrú aeráide | beartas comhshaoil | beartas comhshaoil an Aontais Eorpaigh | beartas talmhaíochta | bithéagsúlacht | buiséad an Aontais Eorpaigh | comhbheartas talmhaíochta | COMHSHAOL | creat airgeadais ilbhliantúil | faireachán comhshaoil | maoiniú an AE | TALMHAÍOCHT, FORAOISEACHT AGUS IASCACH | timpeallacht nádúrtha | tionchar ar an gcomhshaoil | trochlú an chomhshaoil

Achoimre This study is an update of 'Documenting climate mainstreaming in the EU budget' published in 2020. The methodology used by the European Commission for tracking climate change and biodiversity related expenditure at EU level is reviewed again in the light of the Multiannual Financial Framework approved in 2021 and the new regulatory framework covering the period 2021-2027. This confirms the main strengths and weaknesses pointed out by the initial study. Recommendations for improving the tracking mechanisms are updated considering the new requirements of the Interinstitutional Agreement (2020).

Staidéar [EN](#)

New EU own resources: possibilities and limitations of steering effects and sectoral policy co-benefits

Saghas foilseacháin Staidéar

Dáta 07-04-2022

Údar SCHWARCZ András

Údar seachtarach Margit SCHRATZENSTALLER, Austrian Institute of Economic Research (WIFO)
Danuše NERUDOVA, Mendel University Brno
Veronika SOLILOVA, Mendel University Brno
Mario HOLZNER, Vienna Institute for International Economic Studies (wiiw)
Philipp HEIMBERGER, Vienna Institute for International Economic Studies (wiiw)
Niko KORPAR, Vienna Institute for International Economic Studies (wiiw)
Ambre MAUCORPS, Vienna Institute for International Economic Studies (wiiw)
Bernhard MOSHAMMER, Vienna Institute for International Economic Studies (wiiw)

Réimse beartas Buiséad | Daonlathas AE, Dlí Institiúideach agus Parlaiminteach | Pleanáil Chun Cinn | Rialú Buiséadach

Eochairfhocal AIRGEADAS | AN tAONTAS EORPACH | beartas comhshaoil | beartas comhshaoil an Aontais Eorpaigh | clár an Aontais Eorpaigh | comhaontú idirinstiúideach | COMHSHAOL | cosc ar thruailliú | cánachas | cánachas ar an ngeilleagar digiteach | institiúidí an AE agus an tseirbhís shibhialta Eorpach | neodracht ó thaobh carbóin de | oiriúnú don athrú aeráide | Scéim AE i ndáil le Trádáil Astaíochtaí | tionchar ar an gcomhshaoil | tógáil Eorpach

Achoimre This study was prepared at the request of the Budget Committee and assesses the Commission's recent legislative proposals for the new own resources included in the interinstitutional roadmap agreed together with the NextGenerationEU programme. These are a plastic-based contribution as well as own resources based on the EU Emission Trading System and a carbon border adjustment mechanism. Also, own resources based on the reallocation of taxation rights on profits of large MNE according to Pillar I. of the OECD/G20 Inclusive Framework on BEPS as well as the taxation of corporations and financial transactions, as further options stipulated in the IIA roadmap, are analysed. Finally, the study briefly reviews further own resource options which could create co-benefits and steering effects supporting a sustainable, inclusive, green and digital transition.

Staidéar [EN](#)

Achoimre fheidhmeach [DE](#), [FR](#)

Social and environmental impacts of mining activities in the EU

Saghas foilseacháin Staidéar

Dáta 31-03-2022

Údar seachtarach MONONEN Tuija (lead author)
Sonja KIVINEN, Juha M. KOTILAINEN, Johanna LEINO

Réimse beartas Achainíochta ar Pharlaimint na hEorpa | Beartas Sóisialta | Comhshaoil | Fostaíocht | Fuinneamh | Sláinte Phoiblí | Trasúomh agus Cur i bhFeidhm an Dlí

Eochairfhocal achainí | acmhainní mianracha faoi uisce | AN tAONTAS EORPACH | anailís eacnamaíoch | beartas comhshaoil | beartas comhshaoil an Aontais Eorpaigh | CEISTEANNA SÓISIALTA | COMHSHAOL | creat sóisialta | dlí an Aontais Eorpaigh | dlí an Aontais Eorpaigh | EACNAMAÍOCHT | FUINNEAMH | limistéar faoi chosaint | na tionscail ghuaill agus mhianadóireachta | oibríocht mhianadóireachta | parlaimint | POLAITÍOCHT | staidéar tionchair | timpeallacht nádúrtha | tionchar ar an gcomhshaoil | tionchar sóisialta

Achoimre This study, commissioned by the Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs for the Committee on Petitions, provides a brief overview of the main social and environmental impacts of mining activities in the EU. It also gives an overview of the most important relevant EU legislation and a short assessment of implementation and compliance by Member States. It discusses and assesses a number of petitions on mining, as well as possible measures to reduce unwanted impacts of mining, and the future of mining. Finally, the study provides conclusions, policy recommendations and suggestions to help improve the existing EU mining policy and legislation.

Staidéar [EN](#)

Achoimre fheidhmeach [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#)

'Fit for 55' package: Revision of the Effort-Sharing Regulation

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 15-12-2021

Údar KARAMFILOVA Ekaterina

Réimse beartas Measúnú Tionchair Ex-Ante

Eochairfhocal AN tAONTAS EORPACH | athrú aeráide | beartas comhshaoil | COMHSHAOL | iarmhairt ceaptha teasa | neodracht ó thaobh carbóin de | oiriúnú don athrú aeráide | straitéis AE | tionchar ar an gcomhshaoil | trochlú an chomhshaoil | tógáil Eorpach

Achoimre The IA analyses the nature and scale of the problem, which triggers the revision of the Effort Sharing Regulation. While subsidiarity is sufficiently addressed, the proportionality aspects of the revision are not addressed by the IA. One general and three specific objectives, clearly deriving from the problem, were set up. Three policy options were identified and analysed in detail. The options (and their sub-options) were compared in terms of their potential to achieve the specific objectives, in particular, regarding their scope, environmental integrity, distribution of efforts (in terms of fairness and cost-efficiency) and flexibility offered. The options have been analysed mostly for their environmental, economic and administrative impacts. Stakeholder views are abundantly used and transparently referenced throughout the analysis of impact. The IA is based on a solid knowledge base combining the use of qualitative and quantitative methods.

Briefing [EN](#)

What if ecolabels could nudge us to choose greener food?

Saghas foilseacháin Srachféachaint

Dáta 11-11-2021

Údar KULJANIC Nera

Réimse beartas Comhshaoil | Cosaint Tomhaltóirí | Talmhaíocht agus Forbairt Tuaithe

Eochairfhocal AGRAI-BHIA-ÁBHAIR | beartas comhshaoil | beartas eacnamaíoch | caighdeán comhshaoil | COMHSHAOL | EACNAMAÍOCHT | earra bia | faisnéis do thomhaltóirí | lipéadú | lorg éiceolaíoch | margaíocht | saolré táirge | tionchar ar an gcomhshaoil | tomhaltas | TRÁDÁIL | táirge bia | éicilipéad

Achoimre The way most food is produced is harming the planet. A profound change is needed, involving all agri-food actors. As consumers, we sit at the end of the agri-food chain. Our daily dietary choices implicitly support certain food systems, production methods and types of food. What could help us make better choices?

Srachféachaint [EN](#)

Ilmheáin [What if ecolabels could nudge us to choose greener food?](#)

The COP26 climate change conference: status of climate negotiations and issues at stake

Saghas foilseacháin Staidéar

Dáta 31-10-2021

Údar seachtarach Lorenz MOOSMANN, Anne SIEMONS, Felix FALLASCH, Lambert SCHNEIDER, Cristina URRUTIA, Nora WISSNER, Dietram OPELT

Réimse beartas Comhshaoil

Eochairfhocal An Eagraíocht Eitlíochta Sibhialta Idirnáisiúnta | An Eagraíocht Mhuirí Idirnáisiúnta | athrú aeráide | beartas comhshaoil | CEISTEANNA SÓISIALTA | COMHSHAOL | EAGRAÍOCHTAÍ IDIRNÁISIÚNTA | eipidéim | galar coróinviris | Na Náisiúin Aontaithe | oiriúnú don athrú aeráide | sláinte | tionchar ar an gcomhshaoil | trochlú an chomhshaoil

Achoimre The 26th Conference of the Parties (COP26) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) focuses on increasing ambition and implementing the Paris Agreement. This study provides an overview of the international framework to address climate change, the Parties and stakeholders involved, the status of the negotiations and recent developments that affected the international process. The COP26 is scheduled to take place in Glasgow from 31 October to 12 November 2021, after it was delayed a year due to the COVID-19 pandemic. At this conference, delegates will discuss the rules for the implementation of the Paris Agreement and address issues such as the adaptation to climate change and support to developing countries. In addition, the conference will provide an important opportunity for governments to commit to increased mitigation ambition and for civil society representatives to emphasise the need for urgent action.

Staidéar [EN](#)

EU energy system transformation - Cost of Non-Europe

Saghas foilseacháin Staidéar

Dáta 20-10-2021

Údar HEFLICH ALEKSANDRA | SAULNIER JEROME LEON

Réimse beartas Fuinneamh

Eochairfhocal beartas comhshaoil | beartas comhshaoil an Aontais Eorpaigh | beartas fuinnimh | beartas fuinnimh an Aontais Eorpaigh | COMHSHAOL | FUINNEAMH | margadh fuinnimh | neodracht ó thaobh carbóin de | tionchar ar an gcomhshaoil

Achoimre The European Union's energy system is on a path of transformation that should allow it to achieve a net-zero emissions target by 2050. However, there are many challenges ahead and achieving this target requires making profound structural changes. In this context, the present report, drafted at the request of the European Parliament's Committee on Industry, Research and Energy (ITRE), looks at what the consequences would be if the EU does not take further ambitious and united action in the transformation of its energy system. The cost of non-Europe in this area is estimated at up to 5.6 % of EU GDP in 2050, and avoiding this will require EU budgetary, regulatory and coordination action. The benefits would be many, including averted environmental costs and damage, and more sustainable and prosperous societies emerging as a result of a just and fair transition.

Staidéar [EN](#)

Cities in a globalised world: Exploring trends and the effect on urban resilience

Saghas foilseacháin Staidéar

Dáta 07-10-2021

Údar BINDER ECKHARD | GARCIA HIGUERA ANDRES | KULJANIC Nera | MORGADO SIMOES HENRIQUE ANDRE | PICHON Eric | RITTELMEYER Yann-Sven | SOONE Jaan | ZAMFIR Ionel

Réimse beartas Forbairt Réigiúnach

Eochairfhocal anailís eacnamaíoch | aosú an daonra | athrú aeráide | beartas comhshaoil | beartas fuinnimh | bonneagar uirbeach | CEISTEANNA SÓISIALTA | COMHSHAOL | creat sóisialta | déimeagrafaíocht agus pobal | EACNAMAÍOCHT | fadhb uirbeach | foirgníocht agus planáil baile | FUINNEAMH | geilleagar uirbeach | iarmhairt eacnamaíoch | méadú daonra | tionchar ar an gcomhshaoil | tionchar sóisialta | tomhailt fuinnimh | trochlú an chomhshaoil

Achoimre Cities are inevitably affected by shocks and disruptions, the pandemic being a case in point. The extent of the impact however depends on cities' preparedness and capacity to adapt. By thinking ahead, cities can explore emerging or plausible developments in order to anticipate them and contain potential disruption. Drawing on a report prepared by the European Strategy and Policy Analysis System (ESPAS), this EPRS paper explores the impact on and implications for cities of current global trends, such as climate change, population growth, urbanisation, economic growth, increasing energy demand, higher connectivity and a changing world order, that will have direct consequences for the future of cities and their inhabitants.

Staidéar [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

The role of non-financial performance indicators and integrated reporting in achieving sustainable value creation

Saghas foilseacháin Sracfhéachaint

Dáta 24-09-2021

Údar BUX Udo | PARENTI RADOSTINA

Údar seachtarach DINH, T., HUSMANN, A. and MELLONI G.,

Réimse beartas Saincheisteanna Eacnamaíochta agus Airgeadaíochta

Eochairfhocal AN tAONTAS EORPACH | beartas comhshaoil | beartas eacnamaíoch | COMHSHAOL | cumhacht feidhmiúcháin agus seirbhís phoiblí | cuntais a fhoilsiú | cuntasáilocht | dlí an Aontais Eorpaigh | doiciméadacht | EACNAMAÍOCHT | eagrú gnó | faisnéis a nochtadh | faisnéis agus próiseáil faisnéise | foirmiúlachtaí riaracháin | forbairt inbhuanaithe | freagracht shóisialta chorpóraideach | GNÓ AGUS IOMAÍOCHT | laghdú astaíochtaí gás | OIDEACHAS AGUS CUMARSAID | oiriúnú don athrú aeráide | POLAITÍOCHT | teicneolaíocht faisnéise agus próiseáil sonraí | tionchar ar an gcomhshaoil | treoir (AE) | tuarascáil ar ghníomhaíochtaí

Achoimre The original full study is a structured analysis of the current scientific evidence on the effects of sustainability reporting including non-financial performance indicators, stand-alone sustainability reporting as well as integrated reporting. It discusses the benefits and challenges particularly related to internal decision-making, external transparency as well as financial and non-financial/environmental, social and governance effects. Further, it offers policy recommendations in view of the European Commission's proposal on the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive.

Sracfhéachaint [EN](#)

The role of non-financial performance indicators and integrated reporting in achieving sustainable value creation

Saghas foilseacháin Staidéar

Dáta 10-09-2021

Údar BUX Udo | PARENTI RADOSTINA

Údar seachtarach Tami DINH, Anna HUSMANN, Gaia MELLONI

Réimse beartas An Margadh Imheánach agus an tAontas Custam | Dlí na gConarthaí, Dlí Tráchtála agus Dlí na gCuideachtaí | Saincheisteanna Eacnamaíochta agus Airgeadaíochta

Eochairfhocal AN tAONTAS EORPACH | beartas comhshaoil | beartas eacnamaíoch | beartas eacnamaíoch | beartas taighde | CEISTEANNA SÓISIALTA | COMHSHAOL | creat sóisialta | cáilíocht bheatha | dlí an Aontais Eorpaigh | EACNAMAÍOCHT | eagrú gnó | freagracht shóisialta chorpóraideach | GNÓ AGUS IOMAÍOCHT | taighde agus maoin intleachtúil | teicneolaíocht agus rialacháin theicniúla | teicneolaíocht chliste | tionchar ar an gcomhshaoil | treoir (AE) | TAIRGEADH, TEICNEOLAÍOCHT AGUS TAIGHDE

Achoimre Structured analysis of the current scientific evidence on the effects of sustainability reporting including non-financial performance indicators, stand-alone sustainability reporting as well as integrated reporting. It discusses the benefits and challenges particularly related to internal decision-making, external transparency as well as financial and non-financial/environmental, social and governance effects. Further, it offers policy recommendations in view of the European Commission's proposal on the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive.

Staidéar [EN](#)

Meeting the Green Deal objectives by alignment of technology and behaviour

Saghas foilseacháin Staidéar

Dáta 09-07-2021

Údar KONONENKO Vadim

Údar seachtarach This study has been written by Annika Hedberg (with the focus on food consumption), Said El Khadraoui (with the focus on mobility), and Vadim Kononenko (with the focus on understanding sustainable behaviour) at the request of the Panel for the Future of Science and Technology (STOA) and managed by the Scientific Foresight Unit, within the Directorate-General for Parliamentary Research Services (EPRS) of the Secretariat of the European Parliament.

Réimse beartas Comhshaol | Cosaint Tomhaltóirí | Iompar | Sábháilteacht Bia | Talmhaíocht agus Forbairt Tuaithe | Tionscal

Eochairfhocal AGRAI-BHIA-ÁBHAI | allmhaire (AE) | beartas comhshaoil | beartas iompair | COMHSHAOL | cur amú bia | doiciméadacht | feidhmchláir theicneolaíochta faisnéise | geilleagar glas | IOMPAR | lorg éiceolaíoch | nósanna itheacháin | OIDEACHAS AGUS CUMARSÁID | soghluaisteacht inbhuanaithe | teicneolaíocht faisnéise agus próiseáil sonraí | tionchar ar an gcomhshaol | tionchar na teicneolaíochta faisnéise | tomhaltas | tomhaltas bia | trochlú an chomhshaoil | trádáil | TRÁDÁIL | tuarascáil taighde | táirge ainmhi | táirge ainmhi

Achoimre This study explores the prospects of aligning citizens' behaviour with the objectives of the European Green Deal in the domains of food consumption and mobility. Creating a climate-neutral and resource-efficient European economy requires a deep transformation of energy, mobility and food systems, as well as a change in production and consumption practices. Such profound change will impact both individuals and society. At the same time, the transition to sustainability will not succeed if people do not support it by adapting their behaviour and consumption patterns. This would imply change towards 'sustainable behaviour'. The study explores options for such sustainable behaviour, with a focus on mobility and food consumption. It identifies key challenges and possibilities in each domain and explores how technological solutions can help people adapt to sustainable behaviour in alignment with the objectives of the European Green Deal.

Staidéar [EN](#)

Iarscríbhinn 1 [EN](#)

Environmental impacts of 5G

Saghas foilseacháin Staidéar

Dáta 30-06-2021

Údar seachtarach DG, EPRS

Réimse beartas An Margadh Inmheánach agus an tAontas Custam | Comhshaol | Cosaint Tomhaltóirí | Fuinneamh | Sláinte Phoiblí | Tionscal

Eochairfhocal beartas comhshaoil | COMHSHAOL | cosaint beatha ainmhi | cosaint beatha plandúla | cumarsáid | doiciméadacht | nuatheicneolaíocht | OIDEACHAS AGUS CUMARSÁID | taighde comhshaoil | teicneolaíocht agus rialacháin theicniúla | tionchar ar an gcomhshaol | tonnbanda | trasnaíocht leictreamaighnéadach | trochlú an chomhshaoil | tuarascáil taighde | TÁIRGEADH, TEICNEOLAÍOCHT AGUS TAIGHDE

Achoimre Telecommunication networks use radio-frequency electromagnetic fields to enable wireless communication. These networks have evolved over time, and have been launched in successive generations. The fifth generation of telecommunication networks will operate at frequencies that were not commonly used in previous generations, changing the exposure of wildlife to these waves. This report reviews the literature on the exposure of vertebrates, invertebrates and plants to radio-frequency electromagnetic fields in anticipation of this change. The review shows that dielectric heating can occur at all considered frequencies (0.4-300 GHz) and for all studied organisms. Summarising and discussing the results of a series of studies of radio-frequency electromagnetic field exposure of wildlife, the review shows that several studies into the effects of radio-frequency electromagnetic field exposure on invertebrates and plants in the frequency bands considered demonstrate experimental shortcomings. Furthermore, the literature on invertebrate and plant exposure to radio-frequency electromagnetic fields above 6 GHz is very limited. More research is needed in this field.

Staidéar [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#)

Public sector loan facility under the Just Transition Mechanism

Saghas foilseacháin Srachféachaint

Dáta 21-06-2021

Údar MAZUR Sidonia

Réimse beartas Buiséad

Eochairfhocal AIRGEADAS | AN tAONTAS EORPACH | anailís eacnamaíoch | beartas comhshaoil | beartas eacnamaíoch | cabhair réigiúnach | COMHSHAOL | comhtháthú eacnamaíoch agus sóisialta | cur chun cinn infheistíochta | dlí an Aontais Eorpaigh | EACNAMAÍOCHT | geilleagar glas | iarmhairt eacnamaíoch | iasacht ón Aontas Eorpach | infheistíocht phoiblí | maoiniú agus infheistíocht | maoiniú an AE | oiriúnú don athrú aeráide | tionchar ar an gcomhshaol | togra (AE) | tógáil Eorpach

Achoimre The public sector loan facility (PSLF) is the third pillar of the Just Transition Mechanism, along with the Just Transition Fund and just transition scheme under InvestEU. The PSLF consists of a grant and a loan component. With the contribution of €1.525 billion for the grant component from the Union budget and European Investment Bank lending of €10 billion from its own resources, the aim is to mobilise between €25 and 30 billion in public investment over the 2021-2027 period (in 2018 prices). Funding will be available to all Member States, while focusing on the regions with the biggest transition challenges. The provisional agreement on the proposal reached after trilogue negotiations with the Council now needs to be confirmed by the European Parliament, with a vote expected to take place during the June II 2021 plenary session.

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

[2030 climate target plan: extension of European Emission Trading System \(ETS\) to transport emissions](#)

Saghas foilseacháin Grinnanailís

Dáta 18-06-2021

Údar seachtarach Cristina URRUTIA, Jakob GRAICHEN, Anke HEROLD

Réimse beartas Comhshaol | Iompar | Pleanáil Chun Cinn | Reachtaíocht a ghlacadh ag PE agus ag an gComhairle

Eochairfhocal athrú aeráide | bearta rialaithe truaillithe | beartas comhshaoil | CEISTEANNA SÓISIALTA | COMHSHAOL | creat sóisialta | doiciméadacht | geilleagar glas | laghdú astaíochtaí gás | OIDEACHAS AGUS CUMARSAID | Scéim AE i ndáil le Trádáil Astaíochtaí | tionchar ar an gcomhshaol | tionchar sóisialta | trochlú an chomhshaoil | truailliú | tuarascáil

Achoimre The proceedings summarize the expert presentations and discussions of the workshop on the extension of the EU ETS to transport emissions. The workshop served to prepare the ENVI Committee for the upcoming legislative “Fit for 55” package of proposals, as part of the European Green Deal. The presentations focused on options and implications of the future inclusion of road transport, shipping and aviation in the EU ETS. This document was provided by the Policy Department for Economic, Scientific and Quality of Life Policies for the committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety (ENVI).

Grinnanailís [EN](#)

[Trade policy for the Biodiversity Strategy 2030](#)

Saghas foilseacháin Srachféachaint

Dáta 03-06-2021

Údar TITIEVSKAIA Jana

Réimse beartas Comhshaol | Gnóthaí Eachtracha | Trádáil Idirnáisiúnta

Eochairfhocal AN tAONTAS EORPACH | athrú aeráide | beartas comhshaoil | beartas comhshaoil an Aontais Eorpaigh | beartas eacnamaíoch | bithéagsúlacht | comhaontú trádála | COMHSHAOL | cosaint an chomhshaoil | EACNAMAÍOCHT | forbairt inbhuanaithe | geilleagar glas | straitéis AE | timpeallacht nádúrtha | tionchar ar an gcomhshaol | trochlú an chomhshaoil | TRÁDAIL | trádáil idirnáisiúnta | trádáil idirnáisiúnta | tógáil Eorpach

Achoimre International trade influences biodiversity through scale, composition and technique effects. Land and sea use change alter natural habitats, while emissions from production and transportation contribute to climate change. Among exports, animal-based agri-food products are particularly land-intensive. Trade policy can play a role in tackling these problems through stronger enforcement of biodiversity-related provisions in trade agreements. The EU Biodiversity Strategy 2030 commits to better assessing trade agreements’ potential impact on biodiversity and to better enforce biodiversity-related provisions. The Trade Committee of the European Parliament has adopted an opinion on the trade aspects of the new strategy.

Srachféachaint [EN](#)

[Access to justice in environmental matters](#)

Saghas foilseacháin Srachféachaint

Dáta 12-05-2021

Údar HALLEUX Vivienne

Réimse beartas Comhshaol

Eochairfhocal beartas comhshaoil | CAIDREAMH IDIRNÁISIÚNTA | ceartas | coinbhinsiún na Náisiún Aontaithe | comhairliúchán poiblí | COMHSHAOL | cumarsáid | cumhacht feidhmiúcháin agus seirbhís poiblí | DLÍ | dlí an chomhshaoil | eagraíocht neamhrialtasach | EAGRAÍOCHTAÍ IDIRNÁISIÚNTA | eagraíochtaí neamhrialtasacha | faisnéis agus próiseáil faisnéise | gnóthaí eachtracha | nós imeachta riaracháin | OIDEACHAS AGUS CUMARSAID | POLAÍTIOCHT | rochtain ar fhaisnéis | rochtain ar na cúirteanna | tionchar ar an gcomhshaol

Achoimre During the May plenary session, Parliament is due to vote on a report adopted by its Environment Committee, on a proposal aimed at ensuring EU compliance with its obligations as a party to the 1998 Aarhus Convention on access to information, public participation in decision-making and access to justice in environmental matters.

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

[The Role of AI in the European Green Deal](#)

Saghas foilseacháin Staidéar

Dáta 30-04-2021

Údar seachtarach Peter GAILHOFER, Anke HEROLD, Jan Peter SCHEMMEL, Cara-Sophie SCHERF, Cristina URRUTIA, Andreas R. KÖHLER and Sibylle BRAUNGARDT

Réimse beartas Beartas Taighde | Comhshaol | Cosaint Tomhaltóirí | Pleanáil Chun Cinn | Tionscal

Eochairfhocal beartas comhshaoil | beartas comhshaoil an Aontais Eorpaigh | beartas don athrú aeráide | beartas eacnamaíoch | COMHSHAOL | cosaint an chomhshaoil | EACNAMAÍOCHT | faireachán comhshaoil | faisnéis agus próiseáil faisnéise | forbairt inbhuanaithe | geilleagar glas | intleacht shaorga | nuatheicneolaíocht | OIDEACHAS AGUS CUMARSAID | teicneolaíocht agus rialacháin theicniúla | teicneolaíocht dhigiteach | tionchar ar an gcomhshaol | TAIRGEADH, TEICNEOLAÍOCHT AGUS TAIGHDE

Achoimre AI can be deployed for a wide range of applications to promote the goals of the European Green Deal. However, adverse environmental impacts of AI could jeopardise the attainment of these goals. The report describes environmental potentials, clarifies characteristics and causes of environmental risks, and outlines initiatives and best practices for environmental policies. It illustrates the need for regulatory action to align design and deployment of AI with the goals of the European Green Deal and concludes with specific recommendations.

Staidéar [EN](#)

EU climate action in ocean governance and fisheries policy

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 22-04-2021

Údar SCHOLAERT FREDERIK

Réimse beartas Comhshaoil | Iascach

Eochairfhocal aigéan | athrú aeráide | beartas comhshaoil | beathra muirí | caomhnú acmhainní | comhbheartas iascaigh | COMHSHAOL | cosaint uisce | gás ceaptha teasa | iascach | muirthimpeallacht | neodracht ó thaobh carbóin de | TALMHAÍOCHT, FORAOISEACHT AGUS IASCACH | timpeallacht nádúrtha | tionchar ar an gcomhshaoil | trochlú an chomhshaoil

Achoimre Marine resources are a vital and growing source of food for human consumption, while oceans also play an important role in climate regulation. Scientific evidence shows that the climate system has changed rapidly in recent decades, with the oceans greatly mitigating the effects of climate change by absorbing excess heat and human-made carbon emissions. The velocity of the effects of climate change leaves little room for adaptation, causing both declines in abundance and geographic shifts in fish populations. As a result, people who rely heavily on seafood and fisheries for their livelihoods run the risk of income loss and food insecurity. The European Green Deal places climate action at the heart of a wide range of new legislative and non-legislative initiatives and includes ambitious goals such as achieving climate-neutrality by 2050 and preserving and protecting biodiversity. The new 'farm to fork' strategy addresses the challenges of sustainability in the food supply chain and, in the area of seafood, highlights the imminent update of the strategic guidelines on aquaculture, the goal to support the algae industry and the focus on climate change in the 2022 common fisheries policy review. In its biodiversity strategy, the Commission proposes a new binding target of 30 % marine protected areas in EU waters by 2030, a target supported by Parliament. A reduction in fishing pressure could also offset the environmental impacts of climate change. The last reform of the common fisheries policy marked an important milestone by requiring fish stocks to be restored and maintained above levels capable of producing the maximum sustainable yield. An own-initiative report from Parliament's Committee on Fisheries focuses specifically on the impact of rising seawater temperatures on fish stocks and fisheries. The oceans can be harnessed to help to close the emissions gap however, by unlocking their renewable offshore energy potential. In its offshore renewable energy strategy, the Commission aims to reach a deployment of 300 GW in offshore wind capacity by 2050, a 20-fold increase compared to today. Another own-initiative report from Parliament's Committee on Fisheries looks into the impact on the fishing sector of offshore wind and other renewable energy systems.

Briefing [EN](#)

Ilmheáin [Offshore windfarms and fisheries: can they co-exist?](#)

New Ethiopian dam sparks controversy among Nile states

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 21-04-2021

Údar PICHON Eric

Réimse beartas Gnóthaí Eachtracha

Eochairfhocal An Aetóip | An Afraic | An tAontas Afracach | An tSúdáin | An Éigipt | bainistiú uisce | beartas comhshaoil | beartas iompair | CAIDREAMH IDIRNÁISIUNTA | comhaontú comhair | COMHSHAOL | EAGRAÍOCHTAÍ IDIRNÁISIUNTA | eagraíochtaí lasmuigh den Eoraip | FUINNEAMH | fuinneamh bog | fuinneamh hidrálach | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | geografaíocht pholaitiúil | gléasra cumhachta | gnóthaí eachtracha | IOMPAR | na tionscail leictreachais agus núicléacha | sruthchúrsa | struchtúr innealltóireachta | timpeallacht nádúrtha | tionchar ar an gcomhshaoil | TIREOLAÍOCHT

Achoimre Successive negotiation rounds between Ethiopia, Sudan and Egypt about the filling and operation of the Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam (GERD) have ended in stalemate. This new dam, built by Ethiopia on the Blue Nile (the Nile's main tributary), will bring into operation Africa's largest hydropower plant. It is expected to secure access to electricity for the majority of Ethiopians, to foster economic development and to provide revenues from the sale of surplus electricity abroad. For its part, Sudan expects the new dam will not only help regulate the flow of the Nile and prevent devastating floods but also provide access to cheap energy; still, it fears the new dam will hinder the yield of its own dam – Roseires – situated within a short distance downstream. Egypt too is worried about the potential impact of the new dam on its own Aswan High Dam, and that it will give Ethiopia control over the flow of the Nile and reduce the fresh water available for Egyptians. Yet again, the GERD has reignited a long rivalry about the sharing of waters among the Nile basin countries. Most – including Ethiopia – have signed a comprehensive framework agreement on the water management of the Nile and its tributaries. However, Sudan and Egypt have refused to take part in the Nile basin comprehensive framework agreement, unless it recognises their right to oversee the use of most of the Nile waters, which a bilateral treaty of 1959 accorded to them, but which is contested by other basin countries. The EU supports the African Union in the quest for a negotiated solution on the GERD, which risks further setbacks due to the conflict in Ethiopia's Tigray region. This is an update of a Briefing published in December 2020. The author acknowledges the assistance of Christian Meseth from the Directorate-General for External Policies (DG EXPO) with the updating.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Implementation of the EU requirements for tax information exchange](#)

Saghas foilseacháin Staidéar

Dáta 04-02-2021

Údar BINDER ECKHARD

Réimse beartas An Dlí agus Beartas a Luacháil i gCleachtas | Cánachas | Reachtaíocht a ghlacadh ag PE agus ag an gComhairle | Trasuíomh agus Cur i bhFeidhm an Dlí

Eochairfhocal AIRGEADAS | AN tAONTAS EORPACH | beartas comhshaoil | comhchuíbhiú cánach | COMHSHAOL | cáin | cáinchóras | cánachas | dlí an Aontais Eorpaigh | faisnéis agus próiseáil faisnéise | forfheidhmiú dhlí AE | iniúchadh cánach | malartú faisnéise | OIDEACHAS AGUS CUMARSAID | tionchar ar an gcomhshaoil

Achoimre The Directive on administrative cooperation (DAC) in the field of taxation provides the basis for information exchange on direct taxation within the EU. This European Implementation Assessment evaluates the implementation of the initial directive and the first three amendments (DAC1-4). Building mainly on interviews with tax administrations and a survey among stakeholders, this publication provides additional evidence on the directive's effectiveness and external coherence, looking at its interaction with other EU legislation and with tax information frameworks at international level. Despite broad agreement among the institutions and stakeholders on the usefulness of DAC, there is a need for further work in the area of tax information exchange. This study therefore contains a list of detailed recommendations for further improvement to the directive's effectiveness and coherence, offering a basis for discussions.

Staidéar [EN](#)

[Climate action: The way ahead \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 18-12-2020

Údar CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Réimse beartas Comhshaoil

Eochairfhocal anailís eacnamaíoch | athrú aeráide | bainistiú acmhainní | beartas comhshaoil | caidreamh idirnáisiúnta | CAIDREAMH IDIRNÁISIÚNTA | COMHSHAOL | cosaint an chomhshaoil | doiciméadacht | EACNAMAÍOCHT | geilleagar glas | gnóthaí eachtracha | gás ceaptha teasa | laghdú astaíochtaí gás | OIDEACHAS AGUS CUMARSAID | staidéar tionchair | tionchar ar an gcomhshaoil | trochlú an chomhshaoil | tuarascáil

Achoimre In a passionate speech delivered recently at Columbia University in New York, the UN Secretary-General, António Guterres, described the fight against climate change as the top priority for the 21st century. Furthermore, the election of Joe Biden as the next President of the United States raises hopes that climate action will now be more coordinated and ambitious. Meanwhile, the European Union is determined to push ahead with its Green Deal in a package of measures that aims to radically cut emissions of greenhouse gases while creating jobs in clean industries. The main objectives of the European Green Deal are for the EU to become climate neutral by 2050, to radically reduce other types of pollution, help European companies become world leaders in green products, and offer aid to regions affected by this economic transition. This note offers links to recent commentaries, studies and reports from international think tanks on the Green Deal and climate issues. More studies on the topics can be found in a previous item from these series, published in March 2020.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Reducing food waste in the European Union](#)

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 01-12-2020

Údar LAANINEN Tarja

Réimse beartas Sábháilteacht Bia

Eochairfhocal AGRAI-BHIA-ÁBHAI | an comhrac i gcoinne diomailte | AN tAONTAS EORPACH | beartas comhshaoil | beartas eacnamaíoch | CEISTEANNA SOISIALTA | COMHSHAOL | cothú | cur amú bia | EACNAMAÍOCHT | faisnéis do thomhaltóirí | forbairt inbhuanaithe | sláinte | straitéis AE | tionchar ar an gcomhshaoil | tomhaltas | tomhaltas bia | trochlú an chomhshaoil | TRÁDÁIL | táirgeadh bia | táirgí agraí-bhia | tógáil Eorpach

Achoimre According to a 2019 report by the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), we know surprisingly little about how much food is lost or wasted, where along the food supply chain this happens, and why. Producing food that is not eaten – whether because it is lost in the field or wasted on a plate – not only diminishes the quantity of food available, but is also a waste of economic and environmental resources, FAO states. Around 88 million tonnes of food waste are generated annually in the EU alone, with associated costs estimated at €143 billion. To address this issue, an EU Platform on Food Losses and Food Waste was established in 2016. The forum brings together key players seeking to provide help to all those involved in: defining measures to prevent food waste, including at EU level; sharing best practices; and evaluating progress made over time. The European Parliament has consistently backed the reduction of food waste. In its resolution of January 2020 on the European Green Deal, the EP calls for an enforceable EU-wide food waste reduction target of 50 % by 2030, based on a common methodology for measuring food waste. Member States are expected to have started collecting data on food waste in 2020 and to report on national food waste levels by mid-2022. As part of the European Green Deal action plan, the European Commission presented in May 2020 a 'Farm to Fork strategy' aimed at making food systems more sustainable. One of the targets included in the strategy is 'stepping up the fight against food waste', that is, cutting food waste by half with the help of legally binding EU-wide targets by 2023. In this context, the Commission also aims to revise EU rules on date marking in order to take account of consumer research indicating that the meaning of date marking on food products is often misinterpreted or misunderstood.

Briefing [EN](#)

Towards a more sustainable single market for business and consumers

Saghas foilseacháin Srachféachaint

Dáta 19-11-2020

Údar SAJN Nikolina

Réimse beartas Cosaint Tomhaltóirí

Eochairfhocal an comhrac i gcoinne diomailte | beartas comhshaoil | beartas eacnamaíoch | beartas trádála | COMHSHAOL | cur amú | EACNAMAÍOCHT | faisnéis do thomhaltóirí | forbairt inbhuanaithe | geilleagar ciorclach | geilleagar glas | laghdú astaíochtaí gás | oiriúnú don athrú aeráide | soláthar poiblí glas | tionchar ar an gcomhshaoil | tomhaltas | TRÁDÁIL

Achoimre Achieving carbon neutrality by 2050, in line with the European Green Deal, will require the EU to overhaul its production and consumption patterns. During the November II plenary session, the European Parliament is expected to vote on an own-initiative report that recommends a possible way forward by making products more durable and easier to repair and recycle, and by providing consumers with more rights and information, so as to nudge them towards more sustainable choices.

Srachféachaint [EN](#)

Forest fires: Environmental stakes

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 19-11-2020

Údar HALLEUX Vivienne

Réimse beartas Comhshaoil

Eochairfhocal bainistiú inbhuanaithe ar fhoraoisí | beartas comhshaoil | beartas comhshaoil an Aontais Eorpaigh | beartas don athrú aeráide | bithéagsúlacht | caomhnú foraoisí | COMHSHAOL | cosaint ar dhóiteáin | cosaint beatha plandúla | dífhforaoisí | foraois | foraoiseacht | TALMHAÍOCHT, FORAOISEACHT AGUS IASCACH | timpeallacht nádúrtha | tionchar ar an gcomhshaoil | trochlú an chomhshaoil

Achoimre Covering nearly one third of the land surface of the globe, forests make a wide range of direct and indirect contributions to human well-being. Home to most of the world's terrestrial biodiversity, they also play an essential role in climate change mitigation, removing about a quarter of the CO2 that human activities add to the atmosphere. Worldwide, millions of hectares (ha) of forests and other types of vegetation burn every year. Fire dynamics are shaped by a complex set of factors, including human activity and climate. While a warming and drying climate increases the risk of fires, fires, by releasing greenhouse gases into the atmosphere, contribute in turn to global warming. Forest fires that are not balanced by vegetation regrowth, i.e. fires used in the deforestation process, and fires burning on carbon-rich peatlands are of particular concern. Fires also emit air pollutants, including particulate matter, with adverse impacts on human health. Beyond emissions of particles and gases, forest fires can also affect biodiversity and ecosystem conditions, and damage soils. The European Union (EU) has committed to protecting the world's forests under several international agreements and initiatives, including the United Nations (UN) Convention on Biological Diversity and the Paris Agreement on climate change. At EU level, funding is available to support forest fire prevention and restorative measures, as well as research into fire risk management. The Union civil protection mechanism can be called upon for help by any country in the world when national response capacities to fight fires are overwhelmed. Under the European Green Deal, legislative and non-legislative measures are expected in the near future to strengthen forest protection within and outside the EU. The European Parliament recently asked the European Commission to propose an EU legal framework to tackle EU-driven global deforestation, based on mandatory due diligence for companies placing forest- and ecosystem-risk commodities and derived products on the EU market, with penalties in the event of non-compliance.

Briefing [EN](#)

Ilmheáin [Forest fires: Environmental stakes](#)

RESEARCH FOR PECH COMMITTEE: Impact of the use of offshore wind and other marine renewables on European fisheries

Saghas foilseacháin Staidéar

Dáta 12-11-2020

Údar seachtarach Vanessa STELZENMÜLLER, Antje GIMPEL, Jonas LETSCHERT, Casper KRAAN, Ralf DÖRING

Réimse beartas Comhshaoil | Fuinneamh | Iascach

Eochairfhocal AN tAONTAS EORPACH | beartas comhshaoil | Coiste Pharlaimint na hEorpa | comhbheartas iascaigh | COMHSHAOL | doiciméadacht | FUINNEAMH | fuinneamh bog | fuinneamh gaoithe | fuinneamh in-athnuaite | fuinneamh muirí | iascach | institiúidí an AE agus an tseirbhís shibhialta Eorpach | OIDEACHAS AGUS CUMARSÁID | TALMHAÍOCHT, FORAOISEACHT AGUS IASCACH | tionchar ar an gcomhshaoil | tuarascáil taighde

Achoimre The study provides an overview of general impacts of the development of offshore wind farms and other marine renewables on the European fishing sector. It further highlights pathways for possible co-existence solutions of both sectors, a description of best practice examples and lessons learnt, the identification of research gaps and last but not least the presentation of policy recommendations.

Staidéar [EN](#)

Achoimre fheidhmeach [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#)

Palm oil: Economic and environmental impacts

Saghas foilseacháin Srachféachaint

Dáta 10-11-2020

Údar RUSSELL Martin

Réimse beartas Comhshaoil | Gnóthaí Eachtracha | Saincheisteanna Eacnamaíochta agus Airgeadaíochta

Eochairfhocal AGRAI-BHIA-ÁBHAI | anailís eacnamaíoch | beartas comhshaoil | beartas talmhaíochta | bithéagsúlacht | caomhnú foraoisí | COMHSHAOL | cosaint an chomhshaoil | EACNAMAÍOCHT | foraois thrópaiceach | foraoiseacht | gás ceaptha teasa | iarmhairt eacnamaíoch | ola phlandúil | talmhaíocht inbhuanaithe | TALMHAÍOCHT, FORAOISEACHT AGUS IASCACH | timpeallacht nádúrtha | tionchar ar an gcomhshaoil | trochlú an chomhshaoil | truailliú an atmaisféir | táirgí talmhaíochta próiseáilte

Achoimre Economical and versatile, palm oil has become the world's most widely used vegetable oil. Although palm oil can be produced sustainably, rising consumption increases the risk of tropical rainforests being cut down to make way for plantations. Deforestation threatens biodiversity and causes greenhouse gas emissions. In view of this, the EU has revised its biofuels policy to phase out palm oil-based biodiesel by 2030.

Srachféachaint [EN](#)

The environmental impacts of plastics and micro-plastics use, waste and pollution: EU and national measures

Saghas foilseacháin Staidéar

Dáta 22-10-2020

Údar seachtarach João PINTO DA COSTA (lead author), Teresa ROCHA-SANTOS, Armando C. DUARTE, Department of Chemistry and CESAM, University of Aveiro, Portugal

Réimse beartas Achainíochta ar Pharlaimint na hEorpa | An Dlí agus Beartas a Luacháil i gCleachtas | Comhshaoil | Sláinte Phoiblí

Eochairfhocal athchúrsáil dramhaíola | beartas comhshaoil | beartas eacnamaíoch | ceimic | COMHSHAOL | cosaint an chomhshaoil | dramhaíl phlaisteach | EACNAMAÍOCHT | geilleagar ciorclach | plaistigh | tionchar ar an gcomhshaoil | TIONSCAL | trochlú an chomhshaoil

Achoimre This study, commissioned by the European Parliament's Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs at the request of the Committee on Petitions (PETI), focuses on the pervasive use of plastics and reviews the rising consensus on the potential eco-toxicological impacts of these materials, in particular of smaller plastic particles, dubbed microplastics. It discusses possible mitigation strategies aimed at curtailing the prevalence of (micro)plastics, as well as emerging alternatives and their environmental adequacy. Propelled by increasing awareness of the impacts of plastics and by public opinion, in recent years a multitude of norms, regulations, laws and recommendations have been proposed and/or implemented. These vary greatly across local, national, regional and international levels, and it is not clear what the beneficial impacts of these tools are. This study assesses these existing instruments, analyses whether they are based on sound scientific data, and discusses foreseeable challenges that could restrain the relevance and suitability of existing and future legislative proposals.

Staidéar [EN](#)

Achoimre fheidhmeach [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#)

Sustainable consumption: Helping consumers make eco-friendly choices

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 21-10-2020

Údar SAJN Nikolina

Réimse beartas Comhshaoil | Cosaint Tomhaltóirí

Eochairfhocal beartas comhshaoil | beartas eacnamaíoch | COMHSHAOL | EACNAMAÍOCHT | faisnéis do thomhaltóirí | forbairt inbhuanaithe | geilleagar glas | lipéadú | margáíocht | tionchar ar an gcomhshaoil | tomhaltas | tomhaltas teaghlach | TRADÁIL

Achoimre Household consumption in the EU has major environmental impacts, which in a number of cases exceed planetary boundaries. Two thirds of consumers in the EU realise that their consumption habits have negative effects on the environment, and the solution that they mention most often is to change consumption habits and production patterns. However, a number of studies have shown a gap between consumers' good intentions and their actual behaviour. This happens because sustainability is not the only thing consumers consider when choosing what to buy; they are also influenced by price, availability and convenience, habits, values, social norms and peer pressure, emotional appeal, and the feeling of making a difference. Consumers also use their consumption patterns to communicate who they are to themselves and to others. Studies on the impacts of consumption show that these are influenced mainly by people's income. The European Union has a number of policies that are relevant for consumers' sustainable choices. These include environmental product requirements, information and labelling requirements, rules on product guarantees, climate legislation that attempts to build the price of CO2 emissions into production expenses, and waste legislation that makes it easier to recycle. The European Commission now plans to add a legislative initiative to empower consumers for the green transition. The European Parliament has long been a supporter of making consumption in the EU more sustainable, and has recently called for measures to ensure that consumers are provided with transparent, comparable and harmonised product information, especially when it comes to the durability and reparability of products and their environmental footprint.

Briefing [EN](#)

Ilmheáin [Sustainable consumption: Helping consumers make eco-friendly choices](#)
[Reparability: longer-lasting electronics](#)

Corporate due diligence and corporate accountability

Saghas foilseacháin Staidéar

Dáta 20-10-2020

Údar NAVARRA Cecilia

Réimse beartas Breisluach Eorpach

Eochairfhocal aicmiú gnó | AN tAONTAS EORPACH | beartas comhshaoil | breisluach | cearta agus saoirsí | cearta an duine | cearta bunúsacha | CEISTEANNA SÓISIALTA | COMHSHAOL | creat sóisialta | cuntasachtaí | DLI | dlí na gcuideachtaí | doiciméadacht | eagrú gnó | freagracht shóisialta chorparáideach | GNÓ AGUS IOMAÍOCHT | gnóthas Eorpach | margadh aonair | OIDEACHAS AGUS CUMARSÁID | slabhra soláthair | tionchar ar an gcomhshaoil | tionchar sóisialta | tuarascáil taighde | táirgeadh | TÁIRGEADH, TEICNEOLAÍOCHT AGUS TAIGHDE | tógáil Eorpach

Achoimre This study analyses the potential European Added Value of a measure requiring companies to carry out due diligence on social, environmental and governance risks in their own operations and supply chain. There is evidence of human rights violations and environmental negative impacts related to business activities. This measure could increase firm compliance to international principles of responsible business conduct, increase access to remedy for victims, improve legal certainty and create a level playing field for businesses. This study reviews possible sources of costs and benefits for companies and, based on original analysis, suggests that stronger environmental and social accountability practices could contribute to improving EU firms' performance. From a qualitative analysis, it suggests a potential significant impact in addressing risks of environmental damages and human rights violations in global value chains, thus supporting EU commitment to human rights and environmental protection.

Staidéar [EN](#)

Regulating digital finance

Saghas foilseacháin Srachféachaint

Dáta 30-09-2020

Údar DELIVORIAS Angelos

Réimse beartas Saincheisteanna Airgeadais agus Baincéireachta

Eochairfhocal AIRGEADAS | airgeadra fíorúil | beartas comhshaoil | blocshlabhra | coireacht ríomhaire | COMHSHAOL | cosaint sonraí | cosaint tomhaltóirí | eacnamaíocht airgeadaíochta | faisnéis agus próiseáil faisnéise | imeachtaí parlaiminte | institiúidí airgeadais agus creidmheas | nuatheicneolaíocht | OIDEACHAS AGUS CUMARSÁID | POLAITÍOCHT | seirbhísí airgeadais | slándáil faisnéise | teicneolaíocht agus rialacháin theicniúla | teicneolaíocht airgeadais | teicneolaíocht faisnéise agus próiseáil sonraí | tionchar ar an gcomhshaoil | tionscnamh reachtach | tomhaltas | TRÁDÁIL | TÁIRGEADH, TEICNEOLAÍOCHT AGUS TAIGHDE

Achoimre The use of new technologies to enable and enhance the activities of the financial sector has the potential to provide significant benefits, including efficiency gains, cost reductions, improved data management and transparency. At the same time, it entails risks in fields such as financial stability, financial crime and consumer protection. These risks may further increase due to the fragmented regulatory landscape in the EU, and uneven global developments in regulating the sector. There is therefore a need for the EU to create a comprehensive and stable regulatory framework in this area. Parliament is expected to debate a legislative-initiative report with recommendations to the European Commission to act in this area during its October 1 plenary session.

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

What if fashion were good for the planet?

Saghas foilseacháin Srachféachaint

Dáta 10-09-2020

Údar VAN WOENSEL Lieve

Réimse beartas Comhshaoil | Cosaint Tomhaltóirí | Pleanáil Chun Cinn | Tionscal

Eochairfhocal beartas comhshaoil | beartas eacnamaíoch | ceapadh beartas | COMHSHAOL | cosaint an chomhshaoil | cumhacht feidhmiúcháin agus seirbhís phoiblí | EACNAMAÍOCHT | forbairt inbhuanaithe | na tionscail leathair agus teicstílí | POLAITÍOCHT | teicneolaíocht agus rialacháin theicniúla | teicneolaíocht ghlan | tionchar ar an gcomhshaoil | TIONSCAL | tionscal na n-éadaí | tomhaltas | tomhaltas | trochlú an chomhshaoil | truailliú tionsclaíoch | TRÁDÁIL | TÁIRGEADH, TEICNEOLAÍOCHT AGUS TAIGHDE

Achoimre Fashion is the second most polluting industry in the world, coming just after oil. Clothing manufacture and consumption have a huge negative impact on both the environment and people. Sustainability is not only about the environment, but is also an economic and social indicator, and the clothing industry is a good example illustrating their interconnections. Are technological innovations alone enough to 'tailor' a green and fair future for fashion?

Srachféachaint [EN](#)

Ilmheáin [What if fashion were good for the planet?](#)

[What if fashion were good for the planet?](#)

The European Services Sector and the Green Transition

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 15-04-2020

Údar seachtarach Patrik STRÖM

Réimse beartas An Díl agus Beartas a Luacháil i gCleachtas | An Margadh Inmheánach agus an tAontas Custam | Comhshaoil | Cosaint Tomhaltóirí

Eochairfhocal AN tAONTAS EORPACH | beartas comhshaoil | COMHSHAOL | geilleagar glas | margaíocht | seirbhísí a sholáthar | straitéis fáis AE | tionchar ar an gcomhshaoil | TRÁDÁIL | tógáil Eorpach

Achoimre The aim of this briefing is to answer the following question: How can the services sector contribute to the green transition, specifically in the digital area and taking into account the environmental footprint of the sector as well as its potential to replace environmentally harmful practices?

Briefing [EN](#)

EU policies – Delivering for citizens: Transport policy

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 14-02-2020

Údar PAPE Marketa

Réimse beartas Iompar

Eochairfhocal athrú aeráide | beartas comhshaoil | beartas iompair | comhbheartas iompair | COMHSHAOL | EACNAMAÍOCHT | geilleagar comhroinnte | geilleagar glas | IOMPAR | laghdú astaíochtaí gás | soghluaisteacht inbhuanaithe | struchtúr eacnamaíoch | tionchar ar an gcomhshaoil | trochlú an chomhshaoil | truailliú mótarfeithiclí

Achoimre Transport is a strategic sector of the EU economy. Essential to ensuring free movement, it enables people and goods to overcome distances, borders and natural barriers, directly affecting the everyday lives of all EU citizens. Maintaining the flow of goods from producers and manufacturers to consumers makes efficient transport systems a backbone of European integration. For the single market to function well in all regions, the EU needs sustainable, efficient and fully interconnected transport networks. As the demand for transport services grows, reducing transport emissions and negative impacts on human health and the environment has become one of the main challenges. New technologies, such as digitalisation, and connected and automated mobility, open new possibilities to improve transport safety, security and efficiency, and to reduce emissions, but also transform the employment in the sector in terms of working conditions and required skills. Collaborative economy developments, such as car-sharing and bike-sharing services are changing user behaviour and mobility patterns. EU transport policy needs to help the sector cut emissions drastically by running on less and cleaner energy, utilise modern infrastructure, and reduce its impact on the environment. The new President of the European Commission, Ursula von der Leyen, has put transport on a fast track towards becoming decarbonised and digital. This transformation is to be a key part of her European Green Deal and 'making Europe fit for the digital age' priorities. In 2020, the Commission will propose a 'climate law', committing the EU to becoming climate neutral by 2050. The European Council has endorsed this objective and Parliament had already called for ambitious goals and a corresponding long-term EU budget. While concrete steps towards this ambitious goal remain to be defined, it will require a step change to make transport modern, sustainable and decarbonised.

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

Ilmheáin [Transport policy](#)

Single-use plastics and fishing gear: Reducing marine litter

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 17-06-2019

Údar HALLEUX Vivienne

Réimse beartas Comhshaoil | Reachtaíocht a ghlacadh ag PE agus ag an gComhairle

Eochairfhocal AN tAONTAS EORPACH | anailís eacnamaíoch | bainistiú dramhaíola | bearta rialaithe truaillithe | beartas comhshaoil | beartas comhshaoil an Aontais Eorpaigh | ceimic | COMHSHAOL | cosaint an chomhshaoil | díl an Aontais Eorpaigh | díl an Aontais Eorpaigh a dhreachtú | dramhaíl | EACNAMAÍOCHT | earraí neamh-mharthanacha | iascach | plaistigh | staidéar tionchair | TALMHAÍOCHT, FORAOISEACHT AGUS IASCACH | tionchar ar an gcomhshaoil | TIONSCAL | tionscal na hiascaireachta | togra (AE) | tomhaltas | trochlú an chomhshaoil | truailliú mara | TRÁDÁIL

Achoimre Most of the plastic in our oceans originates from land-based sources. On European beaches, plastics make up 80-85 % of marine litter, which is considered a major threat to marine and coastal biodiversity. Marine litter also costs the European Union economy an estimated €259 million to €695 million per year. In May 2018, the European Commission put forward a legislative proposal seeking to address the issue of marine litter from plastics. The proposal would introduce a series of measures regarding the top 10 single-use plastics found on European beaches, as well as fishing gear, with a view to reducing their impact on the environment and ensuring a functional internal market. After completion of the legislative procedure, the final act was signed by the presidents of the co-legislators (European Parliament and Council) on 5 June 2019, and published in the Official Journal of the European Union on 12 June 2019. Member States have two years (i.e. until 3 July 2021) to transpose the new directive into national law. Fourth edition of a briefing originally drafted by Didier Bourguignon. document has been designed for on-line viewing.

Briefing [EN](#)

Living in the EU: Climate Change and Energy

Saghas foilseacháin Srachféachaint

Dáta 30-04-2019

Údar SABBATI Giulio

Réimse beartas Comhshaoil | Fuinneamh

Eochairfhocal An Ghníomhaireacht Eorpach Chomhshaoil | AN tAONTAS EORPACH | athrú aeráide | beartas comhshaoil | beartas don athrú aeráide | beartas fuinnimh | beartas fuinnimh an Aontais Eorpaigh | COMHSHAOL | FUINNEAMH | fuinneamh bog | fuinneamh in-athnuaite | gás ceaptha teasa | gás nádúrtha | institiúidí an AE agus an tseirbhís shibhialta Eorpach | soláthar fuinnimh | staidreamh comhshaoil | staidreamh fuinnimh | tionchar ar an gcomhshaoil | tionscal ola | tomhailt fuinnimh | trochlú an chomhshaoil

Achoimre The European Union (EU) has been protecting the environment since the early 1970s, considering economic prosperity and environmental protection interdependent. As energy policies are a competence shared between the EU and its Member States (MS) joint strategic planning is strongly developed. Human activities can have adverse impacts on the environment, and subsequently on our well-being. Therefore, it is vital to monitor how MS perform in terms of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and energy supply, considering that alongside the energy model, human behaviour of EU citizens represents the key element to prevent climate change.

Srachféachaint [EN](#)

Reducing marine litter from plastics

Saghas foilseacháin Srachféachaint

Dáta 20-03-2019

Údar HALLEUX Vivienne

Réimse beartas Comhshaoil

Eochairfhocal AN tAONTAS EORPACH | athchúrsáil dramhaíola | beartas comhshaoil | bithéagsúlacht | ceimic | COMHSHAOL | dlí an Aontais Eorpaigh | dramhaíl phlaisteach | margaíocht | plaistigh | timpeallacht nádúrtha | tionchar ar an gcomhshaoil | TIONSCAL | togra (AE) | trochlú an chomhshaoil | truailliú mara | TRÁDÁIL | táirge pacáistíochta

Achoimre In May 2018, the European Commission presented a legislative proposal to tackle marine litter, targeting the top ten single-use plastic items found on European beaches as well as fishing gear, which together make up about 70 % of marine beach litter items in Europe. Interinstitutional negotiations with the Council delivered an agreement in December 2018, on which Parliament is expected to vote during its March II plenary session.

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

Environmental impact of the textile and clothing industry: What consumers need to know

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 17-01-2019

Údar SAJN Nikolina

Réimse beartas Comhshaoil

Eochairfhocal beartas comhshaoil | beartas eacnamaíoch | COMHSHAOL | EACNAMAÍOCHT | geilleagar ciorclach | na tionscail leathair agus teicstílí | tionchar ar an gcomhshaoil | TIONSCAL | tionscal teicstíle | trochlú an chomhshaoil | truaillíú ceimiceach

Achoimre The amount of clothes bought in the EU per person has increased by 40 % in just a few decades, driven by a fall in prices and the increased speed with which fashion is delivered to consumers. Clothing accounts for between 2 % and 10 % of the environmental impact of EU consumption. This impact is often felt in third countries, as most production takes place abroad. The production of raw materials, spinning them into fibres, weaving fabrics and dyeing require enormous amounts of water and chemicals, including pesticides for growing raw materials such as cotton. Consumer use also has a large environmental footprint due to the water, energy and chemicals used in washing, tumble drying and ironing, as well as to microplastics shed into the environment. Less than half of used clothes are collected for reuse or recycling when they are no longer needed, and only 1 % are recycled into new clothes, since technologies that would enable recycling clothes into virgin fibres are only starting to emerge. Various ways to address these issues have been proposed, including developing new business models for clothing rental, designing products in a way that would make re-use and recycling easier (circular fashion), convincing consumers to buy fewer clothes of better quality (slow fashion), and generally steering consumer behaviour towards choosing more sustainable options. In 2018, the EU adopted a circular economy package that will, at the insistence of the European Parliament, for the first time ensure that textiles are collected separately in all Member States, by 2025 at the latest. The European Parliament has for years advocated promoting the use of ecological and sustainable raw materials and the re-use and recycling of clothing.

Briefing [EN](#)

Fact Finding visit to Italy (Valledora-Piemonte) 17-18 December

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 17-12-2018

Údar Mussa Giorgio

Réimse beartas Achainíochas ar Pharlaimint na hEorpa | Comhshaol | Sláinte Phoiblí | Talmhaíocht agus Forbairt Tuaithe

Eochairfhocal achainí | An Eoraip | An Iodáil | AN tAONTAS EORPACH | anailís eacnamaíoch | bainistiú uisce | beartas comhshaoil | Coiste Parlaimint na hEorpa | COMHSHAOL | dumpáil dramhaíola | EACNAMAÍOCHT | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | geografaíocht pholaitiúil | institiúidí an AE agus an tseirbhís shibhialta Eorpach | parlaimint | POLAITÍOCHT | Píodmant | réigiúin de bhallstáit an AE | screamhuisce | staidéar tionchair | timpeallacht nádúrtha | tionchar ar an gcomhshaol | TÍREOLAÍOCHT | uisce óil

Achoimre The aim of this briefing is to provide summarized information for the delegation of the Committee on Petitions which is to visit the above-mentioned Valledora area in the Piedmont Region of Italy from 17 to 18 December 2018.

Briefing [EN](#)

Environment action programme: Living well, within the limits of our planet

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 11-12-2018

Údar BOURGUIGNON Didier

Réimse beartas Comhshaol

Eochairfhocal AIRGEADAS | AN tAONTAS EORPACH | anailís eacnamaíoch | bainistiú acmhainní | beartas comhshaoil | bithéagsúlacht | clár an Aontais Eorpaigh | COMHSHAOL | cosaint an chomhshaoil | EACNAMAÍOCHT | infheistíocht | maoiniú agus infheistíocht | rialú ar thruailliú | staidreamh an Aontais Eorpaigh | timpeallacht nádúrtha | tionchar ar an gcomhshaol | tógáil Eorpach

Achoimre The European Union (EU) has been protecting the environment since the early 1970s, under the premise that economic prosperity and environmental protection are interdependent. Successive environment action programmes have set the framework for EU environmental policy. The seventh environment action programme, a binding decision adopted by the European Parliament and Council in 2013, covers the period from 2014 to 2020. Bearing the title 'Living well, within the limits of our planet', it seeks to achieve a 2050 vision for sustainability. The seventh environment action programme sets nine priority objectives: three 'thematic' objectives (on natural capital; on a resource-efficient, green and competitive low-carbon economy; and on health and well-being), four 'enabling' objectives (on implementation of EU law; on the knowledge and evidence base; on investments and externalities; and on policy coherence), and two 'horizontal' objectives (on cities; and on the international dimension). The three thematic objectives are linked to a large number of initiatives, legislative acts and international agreements. A 2017 report by the European Environment Agency sums up progress towards meeting the three thematic objectives as follows: on natural capital, the EU is not on track to meet the 2020 objectives; on a resource-efficient, green and competitive low-carbon economy, and on health and well-being, the 2020 outlook is mixed. The European Parliament is supportive of the action programme. In 2018, it urged the Commission and the Member States to step up its implementation. The European Commission is expected to publish its evaluation of the seventh environment action programme by mid-2019, and could subsequently put forward a proposal for an eighth environment action programme.

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

What if we genetically engineered an entire species?

Saghas foilseacháin Srachféachaint

Dáta 07-12-2018

Údar VAN WOENSEL Lieve

Réimse beartas Beartas Taighde | Cabhair Forbartha agus Dhaonnúil | Comhshaol | Dí AE: Córas Dí agus Ionstraimí | Sláinte Phoiblí | Talmhaíocht agus Forbairt Tuaithe

Eochairfhocal beartas comhshaoil | COMHSHAOL | EOLAÍOCHT | géineolaíocht | na heolaíochtaí nádúrtha agus feidhmeacha | orgánach géinmhodhnaithe | teicneolaíocht agus rialacháin theicniúla | timpeallacht nádúrtha | tionchar ar an gcomhshaol | TÁIRGEADH, TEICNEOLAÍOCHT AGUS TAIGHDE | éiceachóras

Achoimre 'Gene drives' are best known for their capacity to suppress malaria by eradicating mosquito populations. However, its applications reach even further, including the potential to eliminate other insect-transmitted diseases, erasing herbicide and pesticide resistance in weeds and pests, and removing invasive species from ecosystems. How do we navigate the potential benefits and significant risks that are involved in gene drive use?

Srachféachaint [EN](#)

Ilmheáin [What if we genetically engineered an entire species?](#)

Implementation of EIA Directive 2014/52/EU on the assessment of the effects of certain public and private projects on the environment

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 26-11-2018

Údar HEEZEN JOHANNES

Údar seachtarach Marta Ballesteros

Réimse beartas Achainíocha ar Pharlaimint na hEorpa | Comhshaol | Trasuíomh agus Cur i bhFeidhm an Dlí

Eochairfhocal aicmiú gnó | an earnáil tógála | AN tAONTAS EORPACH | anailís eacnamaíoch | bainistíocht | beartas comhshaoil | COMHSHAOL | cosaint an chomhshaoil | dlí an Aontais Eorpaigh | EACNAMAÍOCHT | earnáil phoiblí | earnáil phríobháideach | GNO AGUS IOMAÍOCHT | meastóireacht ar thionscadal | staidéar tionchair | struchtúir agus beartas tionscail | tionchar ar an gcomhshaol | tionscadal tionsclaíoch | TIONSCAL | treoir (AE) | tógáil agus oibreacha poiblí

Achoimre Proper implementation of EU law is essential to deliver the EU policy goals as defined in the Treaties and secondary legislation. This briefing aims to give an overview of the transposition and implementation of Directive 2014/52/EU on the assessment of the effects of certain public and private projects on the environment (the EIA Directive). It presents the key elements of this Directive. The amendments brought by Directive 2014/52/EU to the previous legal text aim to improve the quality of Environmental Impact Assessment reports and the information gathered, as well as to reinforce environmental protection in the assessment of the impacts on the environment.

Briefing [EN](#)

Environmental Impact Assessment Directive 2011/92/EU

Saghas foilseacháin Sracfhéachaint

Dáta 15-11-2018

Údar REMAC Milan

Réimse beartas Comhshaol | Trasuíomh agus Cur i bhFeidhm an Dlí

Eochairfhocal AN tAONTAS EORPACH | anailís eacnamaíoch | beartas comhshaoil | COMHSHAOL | cosaint an chomhshaoil | dlí an Aontais Eorpaigh | EACNAMAÍOCHT | FUINNEAMH | gás scealla | staidéar tionchair | tionchar ar an gcomhshaol | tionscal ola | treoir (AE)

Achoimre Environmental Impact Assessment Directive 2011/92/EU defines the procedure of environmental impact assessment. By doing that, the directive intends to ensure that the environmental effects of public and private projects that are likely to have significant effect on the environment are, prior to their authorisation, assessed by Member States' competent authorities. This note provides a brief overview of its implementation.

Sracfhéachaint [EN](#)

Innovation and Better Synergies of Public Procurement with other Policies

Saghas foilseacháin Grinnanailís

Dáta 31-08-2018

Údar seachtarach Prof. Christopher BOVIS

Réimse beartas An Dlí agus Beartas a Luacháil i gCleachtas | An Margadh Inmheánach agus an tAontas Custam | Cosaint Tomhaltóirí | Dlí AE: Córas Dlí agus Ionstraimí | Pleanáil Chun Cinn | Reachtaíocht a ghlacadh ag PE agus ag an gComhairle | Talmhaíocht agus Forbairt Tuaithe

Eochairfhocal aicmiú gnó | AN tAONTAS EORPACH | beartas comhshaoil | beartas trádála | COMHSHAOL | conradh a dhámhachtain | EACNAMAÍOCHT | gné thrasteorann | GNO AGUS IOMAÍOCHT | gnóthais bheaga agus mheánmhéide | réigiúin agus beartas réigiúnach | soláthar poiblí | straitéis fáis AE | tairiscint | tionchar ar an gcomhshaol | TRÁDÁIL | tógáil Eorpach

Achoimre This document provides the legal and policy background for the interface of the public procurement regime with policies which promote socio-economic and environmental objectives and allow innovative and strategic procurement to deploy its application in alignment with the European 2020 Growth Strategy. This document was prepared by Policy Department A: Economic and Scientific Policy, at the request of the Committee for the Internal Market and Consumer Affairs.

Grinnanailís [EN](#)

[Air quality: Pollution sources and impacts, EU legislation and international agreements](#)

Saghas foilseacháin Staidéar

Dáta 10-07-2018

Údar BOURGUIGNON Didier

Réimse beartas Comhshaoil

Eochairfhocal AN tAONTAS EORPACH | beartas comhair | beartas comhshaoil | beartas comhshaoil an Aontais Eorpaigh | CAIDREAMH IDIRNÁISIÚNTA | CEISTEANNA SÓISIALTA | comhar comhshaoil | COMHSHAOL | cosc ar thruailliú | dlí an Aontais Eorpaigh | dlí an Aontais Eorpaigh | rialú ar thruailliú | sláinte | sláinte phoiblí | tionchar ar an gcomhshaoil | trochlú an chomhshaoil | truailliú an atmaisféir

Achoimre Outdoor air pollution is caused by the emission of harmful substances from natural sources and human activities. It has a number of adverse effects on human health and the environment, and subsequently on society and the economy. Air pollution can be transported or formed over long distances and can affect large areas. Effective air quality policies require action and cooperation beyond the local and national levels, on a European and global scale. This publication presents key air pollutants, lists natural sources of air pollution, and details emissions from human activities by sector. It describes adverse effects on human health, the environment and the climate, as well as socio-economic impacts. In addition, it provides an overview of international agreements and European Union legislation setting air quality standards, lowering national emissions of pollutants, and reducing emissions of pollutants at specific sources. Furthermore, this publication briefly describes the state of implementation of key EU legislation related to air quality. Finally, it reflects the position of the European Parliament and stakeholders on the policy area.

Staidéar [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

[Marine litter: single-use plastics and fishing gear](#)

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 09-07-2018

Údar VIKOLAINEN Vera

Réimse beartas Comhshaoil

Eochairfhocal AN tAONTAS EORPACH | anailís eacnamaíoch | bainistiú dramhaíola | bearta rialaithe truaillithe | beartas comhshaoil | beartas comhshaoil an Aontais Eorpaigh | ceimic | COMHSHAOL | cosaint an chomhshaoil | dlí an Aontais Eorpaigh | dramhaíl | EACNAMÁIOCHT | earraí neamh-mharthanacha | iascach | plaistigh | staidéar tionchair | TALMHAÍOCHT, FORAOISEACHT AGUS IASCACH | tionchar ar an gcomhshaoil | TIONSCAL | tionscal na hiascaireachta | togra (AE) | tomhaltas | trochlú an chomhshaoil | truailliú mara | TRÁDÁIL

Achoimre The Commission proposal aims to reduce the environmental harm from single-use plastics and fishing gear. The supporting impact assessment (IA) does not discuss the impacts on innovation, research and development or the feasibility for businesses to invest into alternative materials. The IA only briefly touches upon the implications for SMEs and does not explain why the open public consultation ran for 8 weeks instead of the 12 weeks. Finally, the proposal misses certain measures foreseen under the preferred option and contains measures not foreseen in the IA.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Research for TRAN Committee - Charging infrastructure for electric road vehicles](#)

Saghas foilseacháin Staidéar

Dáta 20-06-2018

Údar seachtarach Matthias Spöttle, Korinna Jörling, Matthias Schimmel, Maarten Staats, Logan Grizzel, Lisa Jerram, William Drier, John Gartner

Réimse beartas An Dlí agus Beartas a Luacháil i gCleachtas | Iompar

Eochairfhocal AN tAONTAS EORPACH | Ballstát den Aontas Eorpach | beartas an Aontais Eorpaigh | beartas comhshaoil | beartas fuinnimh | beartas iompair | bonneagar iompair | comhchuibhiú caighdeán | COMHSHAOL | eagrú iompair | feithicil leictreach | FUINNEAMH | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | gléas stórála leictreachais | gás ceaptha teasa | IOMPAR | iompar ar bóthar | iompar de thalamh | iompar fuinnimh | leictreonaic agus innealtóireacht leictreach | soghluaisteacht inbhuanaithe | teicneolaíocht agus rialacháin theicniúla | tionchar ar an gcomhshaoil | TIONSCAL | trochlú an chomhshaoil | TÁIRGEADH, TEICNEOLAÍOCHT AGUS TAIGHDE | TÍREOLAÍOCHT | tógáil Eorpach | éifeachtúlacht fuinnimh

Achoimre This study analyses the various challenges of the deployment of charging infrastructure within the EU. This includes existing technologies and standardisation issues, metering systems and pricing schemes, business and financing models, the impact of the charging infrastructure on the dissemination of Plug-in Electric Vehicles (PEVs), and the appropriateness of current technologies, business models, and public policies.

Staidéar [EN](#)

[The EU, a world leader in fighting climate change](#)

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 29-05-2018

Údar seachtarach Klugman, Cornelia;

Réimse beartas Comhshaoil | Fuinneamh

Eochairfhocal An Ghníomhaireacht Eorpach Chomhshaoil | AN tAONTAS EORPACH | beartas comhshaoil | beartas comhshaoil an Aontais Eorpaigh | beartas foraoiseachta | beartas fuinnimh | CAIDREAMH IDIRNÁISIÚNTA | comhaontú idirnáisiúnta | COMHSHAOL | foraoiseacht | FUINNEAMH | fuinneamh bog | fuinneamh in-athnuaite | gnóthaí eachtracha | gás ceaptha teasa | institiúidí an AE agus an tseirbhís shibhialta Eorpach | Scéim AE i ndáil le Trádáil Astaíochtaí | TALMHAÍOCHT, FORAOISEACHT AGUS IASCACH | tionchar ar an gcomhshaoil | trochlú an chomhshaoil | éifeachtúlacht fuinnimh

Achoimre The European Union is at the forefront of international efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and thus safeguard the planet's climate. Greenhouse gases (GHG) – primarily carbon dioxide but also others, including methane and chlorofluorocarbons – trap heat in the atmosphere, leading to global warming. Higher temperatures then act on the climate, with varying effects. For example, dry regions might become drier while, at the poles, the ice caps are melting, causing higher sea levels. In 2016, the global average temperature was already 1.1°C above pre-industrial levels.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Environmental Reporting Initiative: Implementation Appraisal](#)

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 17-05-2018

Údar DINU Alina Ileana

Réimse beartas An Dlí agus Beartas a Luacháil i gCleachtas | Comhshaoil | Trasuíomh agus Cur i bhFeidhm an Dlí

Eochairfhocal An Coimisiún Eorpach | AN tAONTAS EORPACH | bainistiú dramhaíola | beartas comhshaoil | beartas comhshaoil an Aontais Eorpaigh | COMHSHAOL | cosaint an chomhshaoil | creat polaitiúil | cumhacht cur chun feidhme | cumhacht feidhmiúcháin agus seirbhís phoiblí | cumhachtaí na n-institiúidí (AE) | doiciméadacht | faisnéis a nochtadh | faisnéis agus próiseáil faisnéise | institiúidí an AE agus an tseirbhís shibhialta Eorpach | OIDEACHAS AGUS CUMARSAID | POLAITÍOCHT | reachtaíocht tharmhigthe | scaipeadh faisnéise | teicneolaíocht faisnéise agus próiseáil sonraí | tionchar ar an gcomhshaoil | tuarascáil

Achoimre Member States' success in implementing environmental legislation can be measured through the information they send to the European Commission (reporting), which is based on the control activities they carry out (monitoring). In its 2018 work programme, the European Commission announced its intention to streamline requirements in this area, as a follow-up to a Fitness Check on Environmental Monitoring and Reporting (finalised in June 2017).

Briefing [EN](#)

[EYE event - Sustainable city: Global picture, local colour](#)

Saghas foilseacháin Sracfhéachaint

Dáta 16-05-2018

Údar HALLEUX Vivienne

Réimse beartas Comhshaoil | Forbairt Réigiúnach

Eochairfhocal baile | beartas comhshaoil | beartas eacnamaíoch | CEISTEANNA SÓISIALTA | COMHSHAOL | EACNAMÁIOCHT | foirgníocht agus pleanáil baile | forbairt inbhuanaithe | tionchar ar an gcomhshaoil | uirbiú

Achoimre Cities, home to most of the world's people and growing rapidly, are often where environmental problems both emerge and are resolved; they are where the fight for global sustainability will be won or lost.

Sracfhéachaint [EN](#)

[Reducing greenhouse gas emissions post-2020](#)

Saghas foilseacháin Sracfhéachaint

Dáta 11-04-2018

Údar ERBACH Gregor

Réimse beartas Comhshaoil

Eochairfhocal an earnáil tógála | AN tAONTAS EORPACH | beartas comhshaoil | COMHSHAOL | córais feirmeoireachta | córas feirmeoireachta | dlí an Aontais Eorpaigh | faireachán comhshaoil | gás ceaptha teasa | iarmhairt ceaptha teasa | lamháltas astaíochtaí | TALMHAÍOCHT, FORAOISEACHT AGUS IASCACH | tionchar ar an gcomhshaoil | TIONSCAL | togra (AE) | trochlú an chomhshaoil | tógáil agus oibreacha poiblí

Achoimre The EU aims to reduce its greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions to 40 % below 1990 levels by 2030, to meet its international commitment under the Paris Agreement on climate change. In sectors not covered by the EU emission trading system (EU ETS), this reduction effort is shared between the EU Member States. In the land use and forestry sector, each Member State should balance emissions and removals. During its April plenary session, Parliament is due to vote on proposed regulations on post-2020 effort sharing in the non-ETS sectors and on emissions/removals from land use, land use change and forestry (LULUCF). Along with the recently revised EU ETS Directive, these regulations complete the legislative framework for EU climate policy after 2020.

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

Clean Vehicles Directive

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 22-03-2018

Údar ZANDERSONE Laura

Réimse beartas Comhshaoil | Iompar

Eochairfhocal An Ghníomhaireacht Eorpach Chomhshaoil | AN tAONTAS EORPACH | athrú aeráide | beartas comhshaoil | beartas fuinnimh | COMHSHAOL | cosaint an chomhshaoil | dlí an Aontais Eorpaigh | eagrú iompair | FUINNEAMH | gás ceaptha teasa | institiúidí an AE agus an tseirbhís shibhialta Eorpach | IOMPAR | iompar ar bóthar | iompar de thalamh | laghdú astaíochtaí gás | mótarfheithicil | teicneolaíocht agus rialacháin theicniúla | teicneolaíocht ghlan | tionchar ar an gcomhshaoil | togra (AE) | trochlú an chomhshaoil | truailliú an atmaisféir | truailliú mótarfheithicil | TÁIRGEADH, TEICNEOLAÍOCHT AGUS TAIGHDE | éifeachtúlacht fuinnimh

Achoimre This note seeks to provide an initial analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of the European Commission's impact assessment (IA) accompanying the above-mentioned proposal, adopted on 8 November 2017 and referred to the Parliament's Committee on Environment, Public Health and Food Safety (ENVI). The proposal aims to increase the market uptake of clean – low- and zero-emission – vehicles in the context of public procurement operations, thus contributing to reduction of transport emissions, as well as stimulating competitiveness and growth in the transport sector (explanatory memorandum of the proposal, p. 3).

Briefing [EN](#)

The impact of the Common Agricultural Policy on developing countries

Saghas foilseacháin Staidéar

Dáta 22-02-2018

Údar seachtarach Maria BLANCO, Professor Agricultural Economics, Universidad Politécnica de Madrid, Spain

Réimse beartas An Dlí agus Beartas a Luacháil i gCleachtas | Cabhair Forbartha agus Dhaonnúil | Forbairt Réigiúnach | Pleanáil Chun Cinn | Talmhaíocht agus Forbairt Tuaithe

Eochairfhocal AIRGEADAS | anailís eacnamaíoch | athrú aeráide | beartas comhshaoil | beartas eacnamaíoch | beartas talmhaíochta | beartas trádála | cabhair don talmhaíocht | CEISTEANNA SOISIALTA | comhbheartas talmhaíochta | COMHSHAOL | dálaí eacnamaíocha | EACNAMAÍOCHT | forbairt inbhuanaithe | forbairt tuaithe | iarmhairt eacnamaíoch | margadh talmhaíochta | praghas táirgí talmhaíochta | praghsanna | rochtain ar an margadh | réigiúin agus beartas réigiúnach | sláinte | slándáil bhia | TALMHAÍOCHT, FORAOISEACHT AGUS IASCACH | tionchar ar an gcomhshaoil | trochlú an chomhshaoil | trádáil | TRÁDÁIL | trádáil talmhaíochta | tíortha i mbéal forbartha

Achoimre Being the biggest world agri-food importer and exporter, the European Union plays an important role in international agricultural markets. The Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) has considerable influence on international agri-food market. With the CAP 2014-2020, the distortive effect of the policy have been dramatically reduced. However, voluntary coupled support are a matter of concern. Following the 2014-2020 CAP, Member States may grant voluntary coupled support (VCS) to specific sectors undergoing difficulties. All Member States expects Germany have opted to apply VCs in some sectors and this generated market distortions both in the internal and in the international marketplace. Another feature of the 2014-2020 CAP is its competitive -oriented approach. Increased competition can boost agricultural development of non -EU countries but can also imply risks for sustainable development and food security. Growing demand supported by the CAP can also have a negative environmental impact. Therefore there are concerns about the coherence of the CAP support with environmental and climate objectives. Although the 2014-2020 CAP made progress towards ensuring policy coherence, more has to be made in the future CAP reform, particularly with reference to international commitment on climate change. Market distorting effects of some CAP instruments shall also be reconsidered.

Staidéar [EN](#)

Research for TRAN Committee - Battery-powered electric vehicles: market development and lifecycle emissions

Saghas foilseacháin Staidéar

Dáta 15-02-2018

Údar seachtarach Linda Ager-Wick ELLINGSEN, Christine Roxanne HUNG

Réimse beartas An Dlí agus Beartas a Luacháil i gCleachtas | Iompar

Eochairfhocal anailís eacnamaíoch | athchúrsáil dramhaíola | beartas comhshaoil | beartas fuinnimh | beartas iompair | bonneagar iompair | COMHSHAOL | dramhaíl ghuaiseach | EACNAMAÍOCHT | eagrú iompair | eastóscadh mianadóireachta | feithicil leictreach | FUINNEAMH | fuinneamh leictreach | IOMPAR | laghdú astaíochtaí gás | modh iompair | na tionscail ghuail agus mhianadóireachta | na tionscail leictreachais agus núicléacha | soghluaisteacht inbhuanaithe | staidreamh an Aontais Eorpaigh | teicneolaíocht agus rialacháin theicniúla | teicneolaíocht athchúrsála | tionchar ar an gcomhshaoil | trochlú an chomhshaoil | TÁIRGEADH, TEICNEOLAÍOCHT AGUS TAIGHDE | éifeachtúlacht fuinnimh

Achoimre As 2018 gets under way, there are probably more than three million electric cars in circulation in the world. There are also more than six hundred million electric bikes, scooters and motorcycles. Plus a few hundred thousand electric buses and other types of quadricycles having an electric motor. The first part of this paper traces the fast evolving market of electric road vehicles. The second part shows that the production of hundreds of millions of battery packs requires a lot of energy and plenty of scarce resources, which affects the real impact of electric vehicles on the climate and the environment and make it necessary to consider the recovery and recycling of used batteries.

Staidéar [EN](#), [PL](#)

[CO2 emissions from aviation](#)

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 23-01-2018

Údar ERBACH Gregor

Réimse beartas Comhshaol | Iompar | Reachtaíocht a ghlacadh ag PE agus ag an gComhairle

Eochairfhocal aeriompar | aeriompar agus spásiompar | An Eagraíocht Eitlíochta Sibhialta Idirnáisiúnta | bearta rialaithe truailithe | beartas comhshaol | beartas comhshaol an Aontais Eorpaigh | COMHSHAOL | EAGRAÍOCHTAÍ IDIRNÁISIÚNTA | eagrú iompair | eitlíocht shibhialta | gás ceaptha teasa | IOMPAR | iompar idirnáisiúnta | laghdú astaíochtaí gás | lamháltas astaíochtaí an Aontais Eorpaigh | Na Náisiúin Aontaithe | Scéim AE i ndáil le Trádáil Astaíochtaí | tionchar ar an gcomhshaol | trochlú an chomhshaol

Achoimre CO2 emissions from all flights to and from airports in the European Economic Area (EEA) have been included in the EU Emissions Trading System (ETS) since 2012. Although this would include flights between an airport within the EEA and an airport outside it, the application of the ETS to such flights was temporarily suspended, until the end of 2016, to allow for the development of emission-reduction measures with a global scope by the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), and to avoid conflicts with international trading partners. In October 2016, ICAO adopted a global market based measure (GMBM), which would become operational in 2021. In February 2017, the European Commission proposed a regulation to prolong the derogation for extra-EEA flights, gradually reduce the number of aviation allowances from 2021 onwards, and prepare for the implementation of the GMBM. After its adoption by Council and Parliament, the regulation entered into force on 29 December 2017.

Briefing [EN](#)

Ilmheáin [CO2 emissions from aviation](#)

[What if all our meat were grown in a lab?](#)

Saghas foilseacháin Sracfhéachaint

Dáta 17-01-2018

Údar KURRER CHRISTIAN MARTIN

Réimse beartas Beartas Taighde | Comhshaol | Pleanáil Chun Cinn | Sábháilteacht Bia | Talmhaíocht agus Forbairt Tuaithe | Tionscal

Eochairfhocal AGRAI-BHIA-ÁBHAI | antaibheathach | beartas comhshaol | beartas comhshaol an Aontais Eorpaigh | CEISTEANNA SÓISIALTA | COMHSHAOL | dífhoraísiú | feirmeoireacht stoic | gníomhaíocht talmhaíochta | gás ceaptha teasa | próitéin shintéiseach | sláinte | taighde agus maoin intleachtúil | taighde eolaíoch | TALMHAÍOCHT, FORAOISEACHT AGUS IASCACH | tionchar ar an gcomhshaol | tionscal próiseála feola | trochlú an chomhshaol | táirge bia | táirge feola | táirgeadh bia | TÁIRGEADH, TEICNEOLAÍOCHT AGUS TAIGHDE | táirgí agrai-bhia | táirgí talmhaíochta próiseáilte

Achoimre Laboratory meat is grown from a small number of cells taken from a live animal and placed in a growth medium in a bioreactor where they proliferate independently. If meat cultured in this way became widely available, it could significantly alleviate the environmental problems currently caused by livestock production - such as greenhouse gas emissions and nitrogen pollution of waterways - without requiring humans to alter their consumption patterns. This publication provides an overview of the potential impacts of laboratory meat on environment, public health and farming, and makes suggestions for anticipatory policy-making in this area.

Sracfhéachaint [EN](#)

Ilmheáin [What if all our meat were grown in a lab?](#)

[Common rules for certain types of combined transport of goods](#)

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 11-01-2018

Údar TUOMINEN ULLA-MARI

Réimse beartas Comhshaol | Iompar

Eochairfhocal AN tAONTAS EORPACH | anailís eacnamaíoch | bearta rialaithe truailithe | beartas comhshaol | beartas iompair | COMHSHAOL | DLÍ | dlí an Aontais Eorpaigh | dlí an Aontais Eorpaigh a dhréachtú | EACNAMAÍOCHT | eagrú iompair | foinsí agus brainsí den dlí | gás ceaptha teasa | iarmhairt eacnamaíoch | IOMPAR | iompar earraí | iompar traschórais | laghdú astaíochtaí gás | simpliú reachtaíochta | soghluaisteacht inbhuanaithe | staidéar tionchair | tionchar ar an gcomhshaol | Treoir CE | trochlú an chomhshaol | truailliú an atmaisféir | truailliú mótarfheithicil

Achoimre This note seeks to provide an initial analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of the European Commission's impact assessment (IA) accompanying the above proposal, submitted on 8 November 2017 and referred to Parliament's Committee on Transport and Tourism. The proposal aims to amend Directive 92/106/EEC (Combined Transport Directive, hereafter CTD) in order to improve its effectiveness and further enhance the shift towards intermodal transport, in particular combined transport, as an alternative to road transport, through simpler use of the regulatory regime and greater effectiveness of economic support measures. Intermodal transport largely uses modes of transport – such as rail, inland waterways and maritime transport – that cause less negative externalities (emissions, noise and accidents). While aiming at the specific target for modal shift defined in the European Commission's 2011 White Paper on a Single European Transport Area, the proposal is expected to reduce the negative effects of transport activities (IA, p. 39). The proposal, which is a REFIT initiative and part of the 2017 Commission work programme, aims at more sustainable and efficient freight transport and is in line with the low-emission mobility strategy, the United Nations' 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development and the Paris Agreement on climate change (IA, p. 39). The European Parliament has supported multimodality and intermodality in transport in a number of resolutions.

Briefing [EN](#)

Urban agriculture in Europe: Patterns, challenges and policies

Saghas foilseacháin Grinnanailís

Dáta 18-12-2017

Údar MCELDOWNEY James

Réimse beartas Talmhaíocht agus Forbairt Tuaithe

Eochairfhocal anailís eacnamaíoch | beartas comhshaoil | beartas eacnamaíoch | beartas talmhaíochta | CEISTEANNA SÓISIALTA | comhbheartas talmhaíochta | COMHSHAOL | córais feirmeoireachta | EACNAMAÍOCHT | foirgníocht agus pleanáil baile | forbairt inbhuanaithe | forbairt tuaithe | limistéar uirbeach | pleanáil bhaile agus tuaithe | réigiún agus beartas réigiúnach | sláinte | slándáil bhia | staidreamh an Aontais Eorpaigh | staidreamh talmhaíochta | TALMHAÍOCHT, FORAOISEACHT AGUS IASCACH | tionchar ar an gcomhshaoil

Achoimre It is estimated that by 2050, 67 % of the world's population will live in urban areas. Increasing concerns over food security coupled with concerns over climate change have helped to promote interest in urban agriculture and the role it can play in respect of food security. The present paper aims to provide an overview of urban agriculture by examining it as it relates to issues of food security, the economy, social dimensions and the environment. Using short case studies and drawing on research from both Europe and the USA, the paper further explores the potential impact that urban agriculture can have and sets out its policy context. Looking to the future, one of the many challenges facing urban agriculture will be how it will achieve the necessary integration across all relevant EU policy areas.

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

The Ecodesign Directive (2009/125/EC)

Saghas foilseacháin Staidéar

Dáta 24-11-2017

Údar ZYGIEREWICZ Anna

Réimse beartas An Dlí agus Beartas a Luacháil i gCleachtas | Comhshaoil | Fuinneamh | Trasuíomh agus Cur i bhFeidhm an Dlí

Eochairfhocal AN tAONTAS EORPACH | anailís eacnamaíoch | Ballstát den Aontas Eorpach | beartas comhshaoil | beartas eacnamaíoch | beartas fuinnimh | coigilt fuinnimh | comhfhogasú dlíthe | COMHSHAOL | dlí an Aontais Eorpaigh | doiciméadacht | EACNAMAÍOCHT | earraí tomhaltais | fearas leictreach teaghlaigh | FUINNEAMH | geilleagar ciorclach | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | leictreonaic agus innealtóireacht leictreach | marcáil comhréireachta CE | margaíocht | margaíocht | OIDEACHAS AGUS CUMARSAID | staidéar tionchair | teicneolaíocht agus rialacháin theicniúla | tionchar ar an gcomhshaoil | TIONSCAL | tomhalt fuinnimh | tomhaltas | Treoir CE | TRÁDÁIL | tuarascáil | TÁIRGEADH, TEICNEOLAÍOCHT AGUS TAIGHDE | TÍREOLAÍOCHT

Achoimre This European Implementation Assessment (EIA) has been provided to accompany the work of the European Parliament's Committee on Environment, Public Health and Food Safety in scrutinising the implementation of the directive establishing a framework for the setting of ecodesign requirements for energy-related products ('Ecodesign Directive'). The EIA consists of an opening analysis and two briefing papers. The opening analysis, prepared in-house by the Ex-Post Evaluation Unit within EPRS, situates the directive in the EU policy context, provides key information on implementation of the directive and presents opinions of selected stakeholders on implementation. The paper contains also short overview of consumers' opinions and behaviour. Input to the assessment was received from CPMC SPRL and from the Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, both in the form of briefing papers: – the first paper gathers the opinions of EU-level and national stakeholders on successes in, failures of and challenges to the implementation of the directive and the underlying reasons. Experts from seven Member States were interviewed: Belgium, Denmark, Germany, the United Kingdom, Poland, Portugal and Finland. These interviews are complemented by a literature review of available studies, reports and position papers; – the second paper is based on three elements. The first part presents an analysis of the Ecodesign Directive, ecodesign working plans and related regulations, the second is based on an analysis of the scientific articles discussing the application of the directive to specific product groups and the third presents the results of the on-line surveys evaluating the application of the regulations of the directive for selected product groups.

Staidéar [EN](#)

Implementation of the 7th Environment Action Programme - Mid-term review

Saghas foilseacháin Staidéar

Dáta 22-11-2017

Údar KARAMFILOVA Ekaterina

Údar seachtarach The stakeholder consultation (published in Annex VI to the European Implementation Assessment) has been written by Dr Asel Doranova, Ruslan Zhechkov, Joost Jan van Barneveld, Nathan Kably from Technopolis Group and Dr Katarina Svatikova, Robert Williams, Louise Kjaer Hansen, Irati Artola from Trinomics at the request of the Ex-Post Evaluation Unit of the Directorate for Impact Assessment and European Added Value, within the Directorate General for Parliamentary Research Services (DG EPRS) of the General Secretariat of the European Parliament.

Réimse beartas An Dlí agus Beartas a Luacháil i gCleachtas | Beartas Taighde | Comhshaoil | Fuinneamh | Iascach | Iompar | Sláinte Phoiblí | Sábháilteacht Bia | Talmhaíocht agus Forbairt Tuaithe | Trasuíomh agus Cur i bhFeidhm an Dlí

Eochairfhocal AN tAONTAS EORPACH | bainistíocht | beartas comhshaoil | beartas comhshaoil an Aontais Eorpaigh | beartas eacnamaíoch | clár an Aontais Eorpaigh | clár gníomhaíochta | COMHSHAOL | dlí an Aontais Eorpaigh | dlí an Aontais Eorpaigh a dhreachtú | EACNAMAÍOCHT | forbairt inbhuanaithe | GNÓ AGUS IOMAÍOCHT | tionchar ar an gcomhshaoil | tógáil Eorpach

Achoimre The 7th Environment Action Programme (7th EAP) is the long term overarching strategy of the EU and its Member States in the field of environment and climate change. It covers a seven-year time frame (between 2014 and 2020) and is the first to set a long-term vision for policy-making in the field, until 2050. This European Implementation Assessment found that while the EAP scope remains relevant to current needs and adds value to EU and national policy-making efforts, its objectives are unlikely to be fully met by 2020, despite sporadic progress in some areas. Another key finding in this document is that environmental and climate-related concerns are not sufficiently integrated into a number of EU policies. These findings were made on the basis of publicly available sources of information (specifically aimed at informing the evaluation of the 7th EAP) and views shared in the course of the targeted stakeholder consultation in support of this document.

Staidéar [EN](#)

[Precision agriculture in Europe: Legal, social and ethical considerations](#)

Saghas foilseacháin Staidéar

Dáta 13-11-2017

Údar KRITIKOS Michail

Réimse beartas An Dlí agus Beartas a Luacháil i gCleachtas | Beartas Sóisialta | Beartas Taighde | Comhshaol | Cosaint Tomhaltóirí | Dlí AE: Córas Dlí agus Ionstraimí | Forbairt Réigiúnach | Fostaíocht | Fuinneamh | Reachtáilocht a ghlacadh ag PE agus ag an gComhairle | Sábháilteacht Bia | Talmhaíocht agus Forbairt Tuaithe

Eochairfhocal athrú aeráide | beartas comhshaol | beartas talmhaíochta | biteicneolaíocht | bitheitic | CEISTEANNA SÓISIALTA | COMHSHAOL | córais feirmeoireachta | gnóthaí sóisialta | nuachóiriú feirmeacha | rialáil táirgeachta talmhaíochta | sláinte | struchtúir agus táirgeadh talmhaíochta | sábháilteacht bia | talmhaíocht inbhuanaithe | TALMHAÍOCHT, FORAOISEACHT AGUS IASCACH | teicneolaíocht agus rialacháin theicniúla | tionchar ar an gcomhshaol | trochlú an chomhshaol | táirgeacht talmhaíochta | TÁIRGEADH, TEICNEOLAÍOCHT AGUS TAIGHDE | uathobriú

Achoimre The aim of this study is to illustrate the different ways in which the current EU legislative framework may be affected by the digitisation and automation of farming activities and the respective technological trends. The study analyses the issues that might have to be dealt with, identifying the European Parliament committees concerned and the legislative acts that might need to be revisited, especially in view of the forthcoming Commission communication on the future of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP). It also provides a series of overarching recommendations that EU actors may wish to take into account when dealing with precision agriculture. To do so, an analysis of the multiple ethical and legal challenges associated with precision farming technologies has been performed, along with a scanning of current legislation in a wide range of areas of EU policy-making, including agricultural policy and related fields, such as environment, health, food safety and climate change.

Staidéar [EN](#)

[Climate change and the environment](#)

Saghas foilseacháin Bileoga Eolais AE

Dáta 01-11-2017

Údar OHLIGER Tina

Réimse beartas Comhshaol

Eochairfhocal athrú aeráide | beartas comhshaol | beartas fuinnimh | CAIDREAMH IDIRNÁISIÚNTA | COMHSHAOL | Creat-Choinbhinsiún na Náisiún Aontaithe ar an Athrú Aeráide | FUINNEAMH | fuinneamh bog | fuinneamh in-athnuaite | gabháil agus stóráil carbóin | gnóthaí eachtracha | laghdú astaíochtaí gás | oiriúnú don athrú aeráide | Scéim AE i ndáil le Trádáil Astaíochtaí | teicneolaíocht agus rialacháin theicniúla | tionchar ar an gcomhshaol | trochlú an chomhshaol | TÁIRGEADH, TEICNEOLAÍOCHT AGUS TAIGHDE | éifeachtúlacht fuinnimh

Achoimre At the UN climate conference in Paris in December 2015, Parties worldwide agreed to limit global warming to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels. The EU is committed to reducing greenhouse gas emissions by at least 40% below 1990 levels by 2030, while improving energy efficiency by 27% and increasing the share of renewable energy sources to 27% of final consumption. A key mechanism in fighting climate change is the EU Emissions Trading System.

Bileoga Eolais AE [BG](#), [CS](#), [DA](#), [DE](#), [EL](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FI](#), [FR](#), [HU](#), [IT](#), [LT](#), [LV](#), [NL](#), [PT](#), [RO](#), [SV](#), [ET](#), [HR](#), [MT](#), [PL](#), [SK](#), [SL](#)

[Revision of the 'Eurovignette' directive](#)

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 26-09-2017

Réimse beartas Comhshaol | Iompar

Eochairfhocal AIRGEADAS | AN tAONTAS EORPACH | beartas comhshaol | beartas iompair | COMHSHAOL | cáin ar fheithiclí | cánachas | dlí an Aontais Eorpaigh | eagrú gnó | eagrú iompair | eagrú na múinteoireachta | GNÓ AGUS IOMAÍOCHT | iomaíochas | IOMPAR | laghdú astaíochtaí gás | measúnú | muirir as úsáid bhonneagair | mórfheithicil | nós imeachta comhairliúcháin | OIDEACHAS AGUS CUMARSÁID | prionsabal na coimhdeachta | prionsabal na comhréireachta | tionchar ar an gcomhshaol | togra (AE) | Treoir CE | trochlú an chomhshaol | truailliú de dheasca torainn

Achoimre The IA contains a wealth of information, data and research, both internal and external, but some parts of the complex analysis lack clarity and coherence. The extensive quantitative estimations are not always comparable in structure and thus difficult to relate to each other. The potential contribution of the options to the reduction of CO2 emissions and to the REFIT exercise remains vague, as well as their impact on SMEs. The IA concludes that higher revenues, better road quality and considerable environmental and social benefits would compensate for the regulatory and compliance costs of the initiatives. At the same time, it acknowledges that under all options the impacts of the proposals are uncertain because the introduction of tolls remains voluntary and subject to national policy orientations.

Briefing [EN](#)

EU-Russia cross-border cooperation

Saghas foilseacháin Srachféachaint

Dáta 21-09-2017

Údar RUSSELL Martin

Réimse beartas Forbairt Réigiúnach | Gnóthaí Eachtracha

Eochairfhocal An Eoraip | An Ionstraim Eorpach um Chomharsanacht agus um Chomhpháirtíocht | An Rúis | AN tAONTAS EORPACH | bainistíocht | beartas comhair | beartas comhshaoil | beartas iompair | bonneagar iompair | CAIDREAMH IDIRNÁISIÚNTA | Ciste Forbraíochta Réigiúnaí na hEorpa | Comhairle Stáit Mhuir Bhailt | comhar cultúrtha | comhar trasteorann | COMHSHAOL | EACNAMAÍOCHT | eagraíochtaí Eorpacha | EAGRAÍOCHTAÍ IDIRNÁISIÚNTA | forbairt réigiúnach | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | geografaíocht pholaitiúil | GNÓ AGUS IOMAÍOCHT | IOMPAR | maoiniú an AE | meastóireacht ar thionscadal | réigiúin agus beartas réigiúnach | socrúithe airgeadais an Aontais Eorpaigh | tionchar ar an gcomhshaoil | TÍREOLAÍOCHT

Achoimre Despite current EU-Russia tensions, cross-border cooperation programmes continue unaffected. As well as promoting people-to-people contacts, such programmes deliver economic and other benefits to participants, especially on the Russian side of the border.

Srachféachaint [EN](#)

The Common Fisheries Policy: origins and development

Saghas foilseacháin Bileoga Eolais AE

Dáta 01-09-2017

Údar MARTI DOMINGUEZ Carmen-Paz

Réimse beartas Iascach

Eochairfhocal An Ghníomhaireacht Eorpach um Rialú ar Iascach | AN tAONTAS EORPACH | bainistiú iascaigh | beartas comhshaoil | beartas talmhaíochta | cabhlach iascaireachta | comhaontú iascaireachta | comhbheartas iascaigh | comheagrú na margaí | COMHSHAOL | gabháil éisc | iascach | institiúidí an AE agus an tseirbhís shibhialta Eorpach | rialacháin iascaireachta | TALMHAÍOCHT, FORAOISEACHT AGUS IASCACH | tionchar ar an gcomhshaoil

Achoimre A Common Fisheries Policy (CFP) was first formulated in the Treaty of Rome. Initially linked to the Common Agricultural Policy, over time it has gradually become more independent. The primary goal of the CFP, as revised in 2002, is to ensure sustainable fisheries and guarantee incomes and stable jobs for fishermen. Several changes to the fisheries policy were introduced in the Treaty of Lisbon. In 2013 the Council and Parliament reached agreement on a new CFP, for the long-term environmental, economic, and social sustainability of fishing and aquaculture activities.

Bileoga Eolais AE [BG](#), [CS](#), [DA](#), [DE](#), [EL](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FI](#), [FR](#), [HU](#), [IT](#), [LT](#), [LV](#), [NL](#), [PT](#), [RO](#), [SV](#), [ET](#), [HR](#), [MT](#), [PL](#), [SK](#), [SL](#)

Fisheries structural assistance

Saghas foilseacháin Bileoga Eolais AE

Dáta 01-09-2017

Údar OJAMAA Priit

Réimse beartas Iascach

Eochairfhocal AN tAONTAS EORPACH | beartas comhshaoil | beartas eacnamaíoch | cabhair do thionscal | COMHSHAOL | EACNAMAÍOCHT | eagrú gnó | GNÓ AGUS IOMAÍOCHT | iascach | iascaigh an Chomhphobail | IATI | iomaíochas | maoiniú an AE | réigiúin agus beartas réigiúnach | réigiún atá ag brath ar an iascaireacht | soitheach iascaireachta | TALMHAÍOCHT, FORAOISEACHT AGUS IASCACH | tionchar ar an gcomhshaoil | tionscal na hiascaireachta

Achoimre Initially funded by the Financial Instrument for Fisheries Guidance (FIFG), the European fisheries policy was funded by the European Fisheries Fund (EFF) for 2007-2013, and is presently funded by the new European Maritime and Fisheries Fund (EMFF), worth EUR 6.4 billion over 2014-2020. The EMFF supports fishermen in the transition to sustainable fishing, supports coastal communities in diversifying their economies and finances projects to create new jobs and improve quality of life along European coasts.

Bileoga Eolais AE [BG](#), [CS](#), [DA](#), [DE](#), [EL](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FI](#), [FR](#), [HU](#), [IT](#), [LT](#), [LV](#), [NL](#), [PT](#), [RO](#), [SV](#), [ET](#), [HR](#), [MT](#), [PL](#), [SK](#), [SL](#)

[Framework for energy efficiency labelling](#)

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 27-07-2017

Údar WILSON Alex Benjamin

Réimse beartas Fuinneamh | Reachtaíocht a ghlacadh ag PE agus ag an gComhairle

Eochairfhocal AN tAONTAS EORPACH | beartas comhshaoil | beartas fuinnimh | caighdeán Eorpach | coigilt fuinnimh | COMHSHAOL | cosaint an chomhshaoil | dlí a ghlacadh trí vóta a chaitheamh | dlí an Aontais Eorpaigh | faisnéis do thomhaltóirí | fearas leictreach teaghlaigh | FUINNEAMH | gnáthnós imeachta reachtach | imeachtaí parlaiminte | leictreonaic agus innealtóireacht leictreach | lipéadú | margaíocht | POLAITÍOCHT | teicneolaíocht agus rialacháin theicniúla | tionchar ar an gcomhshaoil | TIONSCAL | togra (AE) | tomhailt fuinnimh | tomhaltas | TRÁDÁIL | TAIRGEADH, TEICNEOLAÍOCHT AGUS TAIGHDE | éifeachtúlacht fuinnimh

Achoimre In July 2015, the Commission proposed a new regulation on energy efficiency labelling as part of its summer energy package. The proposed regulation seeks to restore the A-G scale for energy labelling; create a mechanism for rescaling products that can accommodate further improvements in energy efficiency; establish a product database on energy efficiency; and introduce a safeguard procedure to improve national market surveillance. The rescaling of different types of household products would be done through delegated acts from the Commission. While the proposal is supported by consumer and environmental groups, industry groups are concerned that a major change in energy labelling could have a negative impact on both producers and consumers, acting as a disincentive to greater energy efficiency. The Council adopted a general approach in November 2015. The Parliament approved a series of legislative amendments in July 2016. After several trilogue meetings, a provisional agreement was reached in March 2017. The agreed text was subsequently approved by the Parliament on 13 June and by the Council on 26 June 2017. This briefing updates an earlier edition, of February 2017: PE 599.282.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Gazprom's controversial Nord Stream 2 pipeline](#)

Saghas foilseacháin Sracfhéachaint

Dáta 06-07-2017

Údar RUSSELL Martin

Réimse beartas Fuinneamh

Eochairfhocal An Eoraip | An Rúis | AN tAONTAS EORPACH | An Úcráin | beartas comhshaoil | beartas fuinnimh | beartas fuinnimh an Aontais Eorpaigh | comhbheartas eachtrach agus slándála | COMHSHAOL | eagrú gnó | eagrú iompair | eitic ghnó | EOLAÍOCHT | FUINNEAMH | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | geografaíocht pholaitiúil | geopholaitíocht | GNO AGUS IOMAÍOCHT | IOMPAR | na daonnachtaí | neamhthuilleamaíocht i dtaca le fuinneamh | píblíne gháis | tionchar ar an gcomhshaoil | TIREOLAÍOCHT | tógáil Eorpach | éagsúlú soláthair fuinnimh

Achoimre In April 2017, European Energy Commissioner, Maroš Šefčovič, commented that no commercial project has ever been so intensely debated as the Nord Stream 2 pipeline. Opponents of the pipeline are above all worried about its geopolitical and energy security implications.

Sracfhéachaint [EN](#)

[Cleaner air for Europe: EU efforts to fight air pollution](#)

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 23-06-2017

Údar HEFLICH ALEKSANDRA

Réimse beartas Breisluach Eorpach | Comhshaoil | Sláinte Phoiblí

Eochairfhocal aigéadú | atmaisféar | beartas comhshaoil | CEISTEANNA SÓISIALTA | COMHSHAOL | dlí an chomhshaoil | galar riospráide | lámhálas astaíochtaí an Aontais Eorpaigh | sláinte | sláinte phoiblí | timpeallacht nádúrtha | tionchar ar an gcomhshaoil | trochlú an chomhshaoil | truaileán atmaisféarach

Achoimre Air pollution knows no borders. Wind can carry pollutants over thousands of kilometres. Poor air quality impacts negatively on human health, ecosystems, crop yields and buildings. It is one of the main environmental causes of premature death, having claimed 5.5 million lives globally and over 430 000 in the EU in 2013. The European Commission estimates the cost of air pollution linked to the degradation of health in European society to amount to €330 billion to €940 billion per year. Developed since 1970 in the wake of acid rain fall that had been destroying European forests and polluting freshwaters, EU air quality policy, in combination with technological change, has contributed to reducing air pollution substantially.

Briefing [EN](#)

Trans-European Networks — guidelines

Saghas foilseacháin Bileoga Eolais AE

Dáta 01-06-2017

Údar GOUARDERES Frederic | TUSZYNSKA Beata

Réimse beartas Fuinneamh | Iompar

Eochairfhocal AN tAONTAS EORPACH | beartas comhshaoil | beartas fuinnimh | beartas iompair | bonneagar iompair | COMHSHAOL | cumarsáid | eagrú iompair | eangach fuinnimh | FUINNEAMH | gréasán tarchurtha | gréasán tras-Eorpach | IOMPAR | iompar traschórais | OIDEACHAS AGUS CUMARSAID | tionchar ar an gcomhshaoil | tógáil Eorpach | éagsúlú soláthair fuinnimh | éifeachtúlacht fuinnimh

Achoimre The Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU) retains the trans-European networks (TENs) in the areas of transport, energy and telecommunications, first mentioned in the Maastricht Treaty, in order to connect all the regions of the EU. These networks are tools intended to contribute to the growth of the internal market and to employment, while pursuing environmental and sustainable development goals. The end of 2013 saw a fundamental reform of the trans-European transport network.

Bileoga Eolais AE [BG](#), [CS](#), [DA](#), [DE](#), [EL](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FI](#), [FR](#), [HU](#), [IT](#), [LT](#), [LV](#), [NL](#), [PT](#), [RO](#), [SV](#), [ET](#), [HR](#), [MT](#), [PL](#), [SK](#), [SL](#)

EU port cities and port area regeneration

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 27-04-2017

Údar PAPE Marketa

Réimse beartas Forbairt Réigiúnach | Iompar

Eochairfhocal AN tAONTAS EORPACH | athnuachan uirbeach | beartas calafort | beartas comhshaoil | beartas iompair | bonneagar iompair | CEISTEANNA SÓISIALTA | comhbheartas iompair | COMHSHAOL | comhtháthú eacnamaíoch agus sóisialta | foirgníocht agus pleanáil baile | geilleagar uirbeach | IOMPAR | maoiniú AE | maoiniú an AE | muirompar agus iompar ar uiscebhealaí intíre | rialacháin iompair | tionchar ar an gcomhshaoil | tógáil Eorpach | uirbiú

Achoimre Ports have always been an important asset to Europe, serving as gateways to the rest of the world and as connection points to rivers across European territory. For centuries, ports and their cities developed hand in hand, the port generating prosperity for the city. This has changed with the industrial revolution, globalisation and the rapid development of containerisation. Most ports moved out of their cities and their mutual relationship began to suffer. Today, this relationship experiences a new dynamism, driven on both sides by the aspiration to revive ports after the recent crisis, while at the same time making the most of their potential as a stimulus for city life and regeneration. In recent years, a variety of policy options have been identified and their efficiency tested. Port authority organisations were among the first to realise that for ports to flourish in the long term, their cities also need to prosper, and began taking steps towards improving their mutual relations. The progressive development of the EU's urban policies can pave the way to further joint development of ports and cities and offer new solutions to urban challenges, essential for achieving the smart, sustainable and inclusive society envisaged in the Europe 2020 strategy.

Briefing [EN](#)

Research for PECH Committee - Small scale fisheries and “Blue Growth” in the EU

Saghas foilseacháin Staidéar

Dáta 18-04-2017

Údar seachtarach Kim Stobberup, María Dolores Garza Gil, Aude Stirnemann-Relot, Arthur Rigaud, Nicolò Franceschelli, Roland Blomeyer (Blomeyer & Sanz)

Réimse beartas Iascach

Eochairfhocal AN tAONTAS EORPACH | anailís eacnamaíoch | anailís eacnamaíoch | bainistiú iascaigh | beartas comhshaoil | beartas loingseoireachta | biteicneolaíocht | CEISTEANNA SÓISIALTA | comhbheartas iascaigh | COMHSHAOL | dobharshaothrú | EACNAMAÍOCHT | FUINNEAMH | fuinneamh bog | fuinneamh bog | gnóthaí sóisialta | iascach | iascaireacht thraidisiúnta | IOMPAR | maoiniú AE | maoiniú an AE | muirompar agus iompar ar uiscebhealaí intíre | saothrú ghrinneall na farraige | saothrú na bhfarraigí | straitéis fáis AE | taighde agus maoin intleachtúil | TALMHAÍOCHT, FORAOISEACHT AGUS IASCACH | teicneolaíocht agus rialacháin theicniúla | tionchar ar an gcomhshaoil | tionscadal taighde | turasóireacht éiceolaíoch | TAIRGEADH, TEICNEOLAÍOCHT AGUS TAIGHDE | tógáil Eorpach

Achoimre This study presents an overview of Blue Growth emerging industries and investigates the linkages with the traditional maritime activity of fisheries with emphasis on small-scale fisheries. Positive synergies are investigated as well as possible opportunities (and threats) that Blue Growth can or should offer to small-scale fisheries and coastal communities in the context of economic growth, employment and innovation.

Staidéar [EN](#)

What if we were to build skyscrapers from wood?

Saghas foilseacháin Srachféachaint

Dáta 03-04-2017

Údar KURRER CHRISTIAN MARTIN

Réimse beartas Beartas Taighde | Comhshaol | Fuinneamh | Iompar | Pleanáil Chun Cinn | Talmhaíocht agus Forbairt Tuaithe | Tionscal

Eochairfhocal adhmaid le haghaidh foirgníochta | athrú aeráide | beartas comhshaoil | bithmhais | COMHSHAOL | foraoiseacht | foraoisiú | FUINNEAMH | fuinneamh bog | fuinneamh in-athnuaite | gás ceaptha teasa | nuatheicneolaíocht | TALMHAÍOCHT, FORAOISEACHT AGUS IASCACH | teicneolaíocht agus rialacháin theicniúla | tionchar ar an gcomhshaol | TIONSCAL | tionscal an adhmaid | trochlú an chomhshaoil | TÁIRGEADH, TEICNEOLAÍOCHT AGUS TAIGHDE | téamh | tógáil agus oibreacha poiblí

Achoimre Can new technologies contribute to a revival of wood as a source for biomass and construction material, and play a leading role in the fight against climate change? Wood has been part of human civilisation for many thousands of years, playing a key role as fuel or construction material, as well as a material for the manufacture of furniture, machinery, means of transport and everyday objects.

Srachféachaint [EN](#)

Towards low-emission EU mobility

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 21-03-2017

Údar PAPE Marketa

Réimse beartas Iompar

Eochairfhocal aeriompar | aeriompar agus spásiompar | bainistíocht | beartas comhshaoil | beartas iompair | comhbheartas iompair | COMHSHAOL | cosc ar thruailliú | córas cliste iompair | deimhniúchán Chomhphobail | eagrú iompair | GNÓ AGUS IOMAÍOCHT | IOMPAR | iompar ar bóthar | iompar de thalamh | iompar earraí | iompar paisinéirí | laghdú astaíochtaí gás | lóistíocht | muiroiompar | muiroiompar agus iompar ar uiscebhealaí intíre | soghluaisteacht inbhuanaithe | teicneolaíocht agus rialacháin theicniúla | tionchar ar an gcomhshaol | trochlú an chomhshaoil | truailliú mótarfheithiclí | TÁIRGEADH, TEICNEOLAÍOCHT AGUS TAIGHDE

Achoimre While EU transport systems provide the mobility European society needs, they also create severe environmental pressures and are responsible for a quarter of EU greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. Transport activity is expected to grow still further and become the largest source of EU GHG emissions after 2030. Meanwhile, the EU has joined global efforts to limit climate change and pledged to reduce its CO2 emissions significantly. In line with this commitment, it has set out to transform itself into a low-carbon economy. This implies a systemic change towards low-emission mobility, which in turn requires modern and clean transport without compromising European mobility and competitiveness. The European Commission has put forward a comprehensive strategy for low-emission mobility to accelerate the transformation, focusing on three main areas. Firstly, it seeks to improve transport-system efficiency by employing digital technologies, smart road charging and promoting multimodality. Secondly, it encourages the deployment of low-emission alternative energy for transport, such as electricity and advanced biofuels. And thirdly, it outlines measures for moving towards zero-emission vehicles. In addition, several horizontal initiatives seek to provide coherence between transport and other policy areas and create an environment enabling new digital technologies, research and innovation, energy, investment, and skills. While reactions to the strategy have mainly been positive, stakeholders also stressed the need for a technology-neutral approach, taking the whole emission cycle and the need for a level playing field between transport modes into account.

Briefing [EN](#)

Energy performance of buildings

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 28-02-2017

Údar EISELE Katharina

Réimse beartas Comhshaol | Fuinneamh | Measúnú Tionchair Ex-Ante

Eochairfhocal AN tAONTAS EORPACH | anailís eacnamaíoch | athrú teicneolaíoch | beartas comhshaoil | beartas fuinnimh | CEISTEANNA SÓISIALTA | coigilt fuinnimh | COMHSHAOL | creat sóisialta | EACNAMAÍOCHT | eagrú gnó | foirgneamh | foirgníocht agus pleanáil baile | FUINNEAMH | GNÓ AGUS IOMAÍOCHT | iomaíochas | laghdú astaíochtaí gás | maoiniú AE | maoiniú an AE | nuálaíocht | staidéar tionchair | taighde agus maoin intleachtúil | teicneolaíocht agus rialacháin theicniúla | tionchar ar an gcomhshaol | tionchar sóisialta | TIONSCAL | tithíocht a fheabhsú | tomhailt fuinnimh | TÁIRGEADH, TEICNEOLAÍOCHT AGUS TAIGHDE | tógáil agus oibreacha poiblí | éifeachtúlacht fuinnimh

Achoimre The IA appears to provide a thorough analysis of the current situation and of the likely impacts of the proposed options, based on sound and comprehensive research. The Commission explains the models used for the analysis and is open about the key assumptions. The IA relies largely on the wide stakeholder consultation activities carried out for the ex post evaluation of the EPBD (published on the same day as the IA). However, generally speaking, the information on stakeholders' views in the IA could have been more precise; the stakeholder support for each option is not readily apparent from the IA.

Briefing [EN](#)

Circular economy package: Four legislative proposals on waste

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 21-02-2017

Údar BOURGUIGNON Didier

Réimse beartas Comhshaoil | Reachtaíocht a ghlacadh ag PE agus ag an gComhairle

Eochairfhocal an comhrac i gcoinne diomailte | AN tAONTAS EORPACH | athchúrsáil dramhaíola | beart náisiúnta cur chun feidhme | beartas comhshaoil | COMHSHAOL | cosc ar thruailliú | diúscairt dramhaíola | dlí an Aontais Eorpaigh | dramhaíl | eagrú iompair | feithicil | in-bhithmhílteacht | IOMPAR | margaíocht | mianach an chomhshaoil | stóráil dramhaíola | tionchar ar an gcomhshaoil | trochlú an chomhshaoil | TRÁDÁIL | táirge pacáistíochta

Achoimre Although waste management in the EU has improved considerably in recent decades, over a quarter of municipal waste is still landfilled and less than half is recycled or composted, with wide variations between Member States. Improving waste management could deliver positive effects for the environment, climate, human health and the economy. As part of a shift towards a circular economy, the European Commission made four legislative proposals introducing new waste-management targets regarding reuse, recycling and landfilling, strengthening provisions on waste prevention and extended producer responsibility, and streamlining definitions, reporting obligations and calculation methods for targets. "A more recent edition of this document is available. Find it by searching by the document title at this address: <http://www.europarl.europa.eu/thinktank/en/home.html>"

Briefing [EN](#)

Framework for energy efficiency labelling

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 15-02-2017

Údar WILSON Alex Benjamin

Réimse beartas Fuinneamh | Reachtaíocht a ghlacadh ag PE agus ag an gComhairle

Eochairfhocal AN tAONTAS EORPACH | beartas comhshaoil | beartas fuinnimh | caighdeán Eorpach | caighdeánú | coigilt fuinnimh | COMHSHAOL | dlí an Aontais Eorpaigh | fearas leictreach teaghlaigh | FUINNEAMH | leictreonaic agus innealtóireacht leictreach | lipéadú | margadh fuinnimh | margaíocht | rialachán (AE) | teicneolaíocht agus rialacháin theicniúla | tionchar ar an gcomhshaoil | TIONSCAL | TRÁDÁIL | TÁIRGEADH, TEICNEOLAÍOCHT AGUS TAIGHDE

Achoimre On 15 July 2015, the Commission proposed a new regulation on energy efficiency labelling as part of its summer energy package. The proposed regulation seeks to restore the A-G scale for energy labelling; create a mechanism for rescaling products that can accommodate further improvements in energy efficiency; establish a product database on energy efficiency; and introduce a safeguard procedure to improve national market surveillance. Detailed legislation on energy labelling of household appliances would subsequently be adopted in the form of delegated acts. While the proposal is supported by consumer and environmental groups, industry groups are concerned that a major change in energy labelling could have a negative impact on both producers and consumers, acting as a disincentive to greater energy efficiency. The Council adopted a general approach in November 2015. The Parliament approved a set of legislative amendments in July 2016. Several trilogue meetings were held at political and technical level in autumn 2016. Ongoing institutional dialogue to resolve the remaining areas of disagreement may see further trilogue negotiations. A more recent edition of this document is available. Find it by searching by the document title at this address: <http://www.europarl.europa.eu/thinktank/en/home.html>.

Briefing [EN](#)

Reducing air pollution - National emission ceilings for air pollutants

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 20-01-2017

Údar BOURGUIGNON Didier

Réimse beartas Comhshaoil | Reachtaíocht a ghlacadh ag PE agus ag an gComhairle

Eochairfhocal Ballstát den Aontas Eorpach | beartas comhshaoil | CAIDREAMH IDIRNÁISIÚNTA | CEISTEANNA SÓISIALTA | comhaontú idirnáisiúnta | COMHSHAOL | costais sláinte | eotrófú | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | gnóthaí eachtracha | laghdú astaíochtaí gás | rialú ar thruailliú | sláinte | sláinte phoiblí | tionchar ar an gcomhshaoil | trochlú an chomhshaoil | truaileán atmaisféarach | truailliú an atmaisféir | TIREOLAÍOCHT

Achoimre Despite significant progress in recent decades, air pollution levels in the European Union still have adverse impacts on the environment and on health. The European Commission estimates that health-related costs of air pollution in the EU range from 390 to 940 billion euros per year. The proposed directive, which would replace the current National Emission Ceilings Directive, sets binding national reduction objectives for six air pollutants (SO₂, NO_x, NMVOCs, NH₃, PM_{2.5} and CH₄) to be met by 2020 and 2030. It will also implement the Gothenburg Protocol as amended in 2012. The European Commission estimates that implementation costs would range from 2.2 to 3.3 billion euros per year. After completion of the legislative procedure at first reading in the European Parliament and the Council, the presidents of the co-legislators signed the final act on 14 December 2016. Member States are required to transpose the new directive into national law by 1 July 2018. This briefing updates an earlier edition, of 6 October 2016: PE 589.821.

Briefing [EN](#)

Mining Waste Directive 2006/21/EC

Saghas foilseacháin Staidéar

Dáta 10-01-2017

Údar KARAMFILOVA Ekaterina

Réimse beartas Comhshaoil | Tionscal | Trasuíomh agus Cur i bhFeidhm an Dlí

Eochairfhocal An Coimisiún Eorpach | AN tAONTAS EORPACH | beartas comhshaoil | comhfhogasú dlíthe | COMHSHAOL | cur i bhfeidhm an dlí | DL | dlí an Aontais Eorpaigh | dramhaíl ghuaiseach | easnamh trasuite | eastóscadh mianadóireachta | foinsí agus brainsí den dlí | FUINNEAMH | institiúidí an AE agus an tseirbhís shibhialta Eorpach | na tionscail ghuail agus mhiadadóireachta | tionchar ar an gcomhshaoil | treoir (AE) | trochlú an chomhshaoil

Achoimre In the aftermath of two major accidents involving the spill of hazardous extractive waste, the Mining Waste Directive 2006/21/EC was adopted at EU level with the aim to prevent, or reduce as far as possible, the adverse effects from extractive waste management on health and the environment. The deadline for transposition of the directive by the Member States expired on 1 May 2008. Research indicates that all Member States (EU-27) have experienced transposition problems in terms of 'timing' or 'quality' or both. It appears that the majority of Member States have adopted the measures needed to implement the provisions of the directive, but the practical implementation of some aspects remains problematic. The quality of available data does not allow for the complete picture of practical implementation of the directive to be fully outlined and assessed. While EU legislation on the management of extractive waste is still relevant to real needs, the levels of effectiveness and efficiency across the EU may vary from one Member State to another. This European Implementation Assessment, which is intended to support the Implementation Report being prepared by European Parliament's Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety, makes recommendations for action aimed at improving the identified shortcomings. The study also sheds light on the prospects for extractive waste management in the context of the 'circular economy' concept.

Staidéar [EN](#)

Precision Agriculture and the Future of Farming in Europe

Saghas foilseacháin Staidéar

Dáta 22-12-2016

Réimse beartas Pleanáil Chun Cinn | Talmhaíocht agus Forbairt Tuaithe

Eochairfhocal beartas comhshaoil | beartas talmhaíochta | beartas talmhaíochta | COMHSHAOL | córais feirmeoireachta | córas feirmeoireachta | eagrú iompair | fómhár | gníomhaíocht talmhaíochta | IOMPAR | leasachán | loingseoireacht satailíte | modhanna táirgthe talmhaíochta | saothrú talún talmhaíochta | TALMHAÍOCHT, FORAOISEACHT AGUS IASCACH | teicneolaíocht agus rialacháin theicniúla | teicneolaíocht dhigiteach | tionchar ar an gcomhshaoil | táirge talmhaíochta | TÁIRGEADH, TEICNEOLAÍOCHT AGUS TAIGHDE

Achoimre 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.

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

larscríbhinn [EN](#)

larscríbhinn 2 [EN](#)

What if electric cars became an affordable and convenient way to travel?

Saghas foilseacháin Srachféachaint

Dáta 07-12-2016

Údar KURRER CHRISTIAN MARTIN | TARLTON JAMES

Réimse beartas Beartas Taighde | Comhshaoil | Fuinneamh | Iompar | Pleanáil Chun Cinn | Tionscal

Eochairfhocal beartas comhshaoil | CEISTEANNA SÓISIALTA | COMHSHAOL | dul chun cinn eolaíoch | eagrú iompair | feithicil leictreach | foirgníocht agus pleanáil baile | FUINNEAMH | fuinneamh leictreach | IOMPAR | laghdú astaíochtaí gás | na tionscail leictreachais agus núicléacha | soláthar leictreachais | staidéar ar ionchais teicneolaíochta | taighde agus maoin intleachtúil | teicneolaíocht agus rialacháin theicniúla | tionchar ar an gcomhshaoil | TÁIRGEADH, TEICNEOLAÍOCHT AGUS TAIGHDE

Achoimre Are electric cars on the verge of becoming the norm, should we encourage this transition, and what would be the consequences for the environment, the automobile industry and our electricity grid? Over the past century, cars have become an integral part of our society. They generally offer greater flexibility than alternative modes of transport, and they are affordable to a large proportion of people. Ever since cars were first mass-produced, they have almost exclusively been powered by ICEs (internal combustion engines), which burn fossil fuels, such as petrol and diesel, to provide the energy required to turn the cars' wheels and perform auxiliary tasks. However, in recent years concerns about climate change and dependence on oil have led to a great deal of effort and attention being invested in developing alternative ways of providing this energy.

Srachféachaint [EN](#)

Ilmheáin [What if electric cars became an affordable and convenient way to travel?](#)

Synthetic biology and biodiversity

Saghas foilseacháin Srachféachaint

Dáta 01-12-2016

Údar ALTMAYER Anne

Réimse beartas Comhshaol

Eochairfhocal athchúrsáil dramhaíola | beartas comhshaoil | biteicneolaíocht | CAIDREAMH IDIRNÁISIÚNTA | coinbhinsiún na Náisiún Aontaithe | COMHSHAOL | EOLAÍOCHT | gaireas frituailithe | gnóthaí eachtracha | miocrorgánach | na heolaíochtaí nádúrtha agus feidhmeacha | orgánach géinmhodhnaithe | prionsabal an réamhchúraim | taighde agus maoin intleachtúil | teicneolaíocht agus rialacháin theicniúla | tionchar ar an gcomhshaol | TÁIRGEADH, TEICNEOLAÍOCHT AGUS TAIGHDE

Achoimre Synthetic biology is a new dimension of modern biotechnology with the potential to design and manufacture living organisms, components and products. It will be on the agenda of the 13th meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP) of the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), to be held from 4 to 17 December 2016, in Cancún, Mexico. Synthetic biology could provide novel solutions for environmental and biodiversity-related issues, but could also have an adverse impact on the natural environment. The European Union is party to the CBD and the protocols relevant in the context of synthetic biology.

Srachféachaint [EN](#)

The Differences between the EU and US Legislation on Emissions in the Automotive Sector

Saghas foilseacháin Staidéar

Dáta 24-11-2016

Údar seachtarach Martin NESBIT, Malcolm FERGUSON, Alejandro COLSA, Jana OHLENDORF, Christina HAYES, Kamila PAQUEL and Jean-Pierre SCHWEITZER

Réimse beartas An Dlí agus Beartas a Luacháil i gCleachtas | Comhshaol | Trasuíomh agus Cur i bhFeidhm an Dlí

Eochairfhocal an tAontas Eorpach | AN tAONTAS EORPACH | an tionscal mótarfheithiclí | anailís eacnamaíoch | beartas comhshaoil | caighdeán comhshaoil | COMHSHAOL | EACNAMAÍOCHT | eagrú iompair | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | geografaíocht pholaitiúil | innealtóireacht mheicniúil | IOMPAR | laghdú astaíochtaí gás | Meiriceá | mótarfheithicil | Na Stáit Aontaithe | staidreamh | teicneolaíocht agus rialacháin theicniúla | tionchar ar an gcomhshaol | TIONSCAL | TÁIRGEADH, TEICNEOLAÍOCHT AGUS TAIGHDE | tástáil | TÍREOLAÍOCHT | tógáil Eorpach

Achoimre This study was commissioned by Policy Department A at the request of the committee of inquiry into emission measurements in the automotive sector (EMIS). It provides a comparative study on the differences between the EU and US legislation on emissions in the automotive sector, covering the emissions standards themselves; the systems for their implementation and enforcement, including approval systems for vehicles; and the respective regimes for prohibiting the use of defeat devices.

Staidéar [EN](#)

Research for PECH Committee - Feasibility of Measuring Socio-Economic and Environmental Impacts of Recreational and Semi-Subsistence Fisheries in the EU

Saghas foilseacháin Staidéar

Dáta 15-09-2016

Údar seachtarach Etienne JOBARD, Stéphane RADUREAU, Pierre CAVE and Marie-Laetitia DES ROBERT (BIPE)

Réimse beartas An Dlí agus Beartas a Luacháil i gCleachtas | Iascach

Eochairfhocal anailís eacnamaíoch | bailiú sonraí | Ballstát den Aontas Eorpach | beartas comhshaoil | CEISTEANNA SÓISIALTA | comhbheartas iascaigh | COMHSHAOL | EACNAMAÍOCHT | gabháil éisc | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | gnóthaí sóisialta | iarmhairt eacnamaíoch | iascach | iascaireacht mhara | iascaireacht spóirt | OIDEACHAS AGUS CUMARSÁID | rialacháin iascaireachta | taighde iascaigh | TALMHAÍOCHT, FORAOISEACHT AGUS IASCACH | teicneolaíocht faisnéise agus próiseáil sonraí | tionchar ar an gcomhshaol | TÍREOLAÍOCHT

Achoimre No unanimous definition for Marine Recreational Fishing yet exists among European Member States. The following report recommends a common definition and a methodological approach to assess marine recreational fishing socio-economic and environmental impacts. These recommendations are based on the analyses of five representative examples in Europe on these issues. The methodology recommended by the authors is an economic impact assessment based on fishermen's expenditures and catches, data collection by an on-line survey, adjusted and managed with a model based on input-output tables.

Staidéar [EN](#)

Decision-Making Processes of ICAO and IMO in Respect of Environmental Regulations

Saghas foilseacháin Staidéar

Dáta 15-09-2016

Údar HAYER Sarabjeet

Réimse beartas Comhshaol

Eochairfhocal aeriompar | aeriompar agus spásiompar | An Eagraíocht Eitlíochta Sibhialta Idirnáisiúnta | An Eagraíocht Mhuirí Idirnáisiúnta | Ballstát den Aontas Eorpach | beartas comhair | beartas comhshaoil | beartas comhshaoil | CAIDREAMH IDIRNÁISIÚNTA | coinbhinsiún idirnáisiúnta | COMHSHAOL | EAGRAÍOCHTAÍ IDIRNÁISIÚNTA | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | gnóthaí eachtracha | IOMPAR | muirompar | muirompar agus iompar ar uiscebhealaí intíre | Na Náisiún Aontaithe | POLAITÍOCHT | polaitíocht agus sábháilteacht phoiblí | sochaí shibhialta | soitheach | tionchar ar an gcomhshaol | tríú tír | TÍREOLAÍOCHT

Achoimre This study provides an overview of the decision-making processes of the International Civil Aviation Organisation and International Maritime Organisations in respect of environmental regulations.

Staidéar [EN](#)

Longer Lifetime for Products: Benefits for Consumers and Companies

Saghas foilseacháin Staidéar

Dáta 28-06-2016

Údar seachtarach Carlos Montalvo (TNO), David Peck (Delft University of Technology, the Netherlands) and Elmer Rietveld (TNO)

Réimse beartas An Dlí agus Beartas a Luacháil i gCleachtas | An Margadh Inmheánach agus an tAontas Custam | Dlí AE: Córas Dlí agus Ionstraimí | Fostaíocht | Reachtaíocht a ghlacadh ag PE agus ag an gComhairle | Saincheisteanna Eacnamaíochta agus Airgeadaíochta | Tionscal

Eochairfhocal anailís costais is tairbhe | anailís eacnamaíoch | bainistiú dramhaíola | beartas comhshaoil | beartas eacnamaíoch | COMHSHAOL | cuntasáíocht | dearadh táirgí | EACNAMAÍOCHT | eagrú gnó | forbairt inbhuanaithe | freagracht shóisialta chorpóraideach | GNÓ AGUS IOMAÍOCHT | iarmhairt eacnamaíoch | saolré táirge | staidéar tionchair | struchtúir agus beartas tionscail | teicneolaíocht agus rialacháin theicniúla | tionchar ar an gcomhshaoil | TIONSCAL | tomhaltas | TRÁDÁIL | táirge athchúrsáilte | TAIRGEADH, TEICNEOLAÍOCHT AGUS TAIGHDE

Achoimre The report provides an evaluation of the potential impact of a longer lifetime for products in Europe on the economy, on society and on the environment. It provides case studies of existing businesses, the (non-)legal context for an initiative on longer product lifetimes, and a wide range of policy options to optimize benefits to society. A minimal increase of 1% of value added by economic activities related to a longer lifetime for products would have an aggregated effect of 7.9 billion EUR per year across the European economy. This document was prepared by Policy Department A at the request of the Committee on Internal Market and Consumer Protection.

Staidéar [EN](#)

Biodiversity and agriculture

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 21-06-2016

Údar ALTMAYER Anne

Réimse beartas Reachtaíocht a ghlacadh ag PE agus ag an gComhairle | Talmhaíocht agus Forbairt Tuaithe

Eochairfhocal beartas comhshaoil | beartas talmhaíochta | bithéagsúlacht | bitóp | cabhair don talmhaíocht | comhbheartas talmhaíochta | COMHSHAOL | dianfheirmeoireacht | feirmeoireacht orgánach | plean agra-chomhshaoil | saothrú talún | talmhaíochta | scor feirmeoireachta | struchtúir agus táirgeadh talmhaíochta | talamh tréigthe | talmhaíocht inbhuanaithe | TALMHAÍOCHT, FORAOISEACHT AGUS IASCACH | timpeallacht nádúrtha | tionchar ar an gcomhshaoil

Achoimre In its mid-term review of the Biodiversity strategy, the European Commission identified a continuing decline in the species and habitats associated with agriculture. It concluded that the strategy was not fulfilling expectations with regard to the contribution of agriculture and forestry to maintaining and enhancing biodiversity. Numerous studies show that agricultural biodiversity loss is linked to intensification of agricultural activities on the one hand, and the abandonment of farming on the other hand. Intensification is generally associated with high yields, but also with significant changes in the natural environment. Abandonment generally implies the loss of cultivated landscapes and corresponding habitats. There are essentially two different models of how to reconcile biodiversity and agricultural activities: the land-sharing model based on more extensive farming, and the land-sparing model based on further intensification of farming. The reformed Common Agricultural Policy offers various instruments aimed at supporting biodiversity while guaranteeing a decent living for farmers. Conservationists consider the reforms to be lagging behind expectations, whereas farmers fear a loss of income through lower yields. The European Parliament has expressed concern regarding biodiversity loss and has called on the Commission to assess the effectiveness of the measures taken so far.

Briefing [EN](#)

The EU and the Aarhus Convention: Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-Making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 17-06-2016

Údar seachtarach Jonas Ebbesson (Aarhus Convention Compliance Committee)

Réimse beartas Achainíochta ar Pharlaimint na hEorpa | Comhshaoil | Daonlathas AE, Dlí Institiúideach agus Parlaiminteach

Eochairfhocal An Bhulgáir | an ceart chun faisnéise | An Eoraip | An Ghearmáin | An Ostair | An Ríocht Aontaithe | An Rómáin | An Spáinn | AN tAONTAS EORPACH | An tSeicia | beartas comhshaoil | CAIDREAMH IDIRNÁISIÚNTA | cearta agus saoirsí | ceartas | comhairliúcháin poiblí | comhaontú idirnáisiúnta | COMHSHAOL | cumarsáid | DLÍ | dlí an chomhshaoil | dlí idirnáisiúnta | dlí idirnáisiúnta - dlí náisiúnta | faisnéis agus próiseáil faisnéise | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | geografaíocht pholaitiúil | gnóthaí eachtracha | institiúidí an AE agus an tseirbhís shibhialta Eorpach | OIDEACHAS AGUS CUMARSÁID | rochtain ar fhaisnéis | rochtain ar na cúiteanna | tionchar ar an gcomhshaoil | trédhearcacht i gcinnteoireacht | TIREOLAÍOCHT

Achoimre This briefing, commissioned by the Policy Department on Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs for the PETI committee, focuses on the Aarhus Convention, applicable to the EU and to all Member States. The Convention provides for rights to the public to access to information, participation in decision-making and access to justice in environmental matters. The Aarhus Convention Compliance Committee has found several EU Member States as well as the EU itself non-compliant with the Convention. Currently eight EU Member States and the EU are on the list of non-compliant Parties, decided by the Meeting of Parties when endorsing Committee findings. The Committee follows up and reports on whether these Parties are taking sufficient measures to get in compliance. Adequate implementation by EU legislation, monitoring by the Commission and jurisprudence by the EU judiciary are important for effective enjoyment of the Aarhus Convention rights by the public throughout the EU.

Briefing [EN](#)

Circular economy package: Four legislative proposals on waste

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 14-06-2016

Údar BOURGUIGNON Didier

Réimse beartas Comhshaol | Reachtaíocht a ghlacadh ag PE agus ag an gComhairle

Eochairfhocal an comhrac i gcoinne diomailte | AN tAONTAS EORPACH | athchúrsáil dramhaíola | beart náisiúnta cur chun feidhme | beartas comhshaol | COMHSHAOL | diúscairt dramhaíola | dlí an Aontais Eorpaigh | dramhthrealamh leictreonach | eagrú iompair | feithicil | gléas stórála leictreachais | IOMPAR | leictreonaic agus innealtóireacht leictreach | mianach an chomhshaol | stóráil dramhaíola | tionchar ar an gcomhshaol | TIONSCAL | trochlú an chomhshaol

Achoimre Although waste management in the EU has improved considerably in recent decades, over a quarter of municipal waste is still landfilled and less than half is recycled or composted, with wide variations between Member States. Improving waste management could deliver positive effects for the environment, climate, human health and the economy. As part of a shift towards a circular economy, the European Commission made four legislative proposals introducing new waste-management targets regarding reuse, recycling and landfilling, strengthening provisions on waste prevention and extended producer responsibility, and streamlining definitions, reporting obligations and calculation methods for targets.

A more recent edition of this document is available. Find it by searching by the document title at this address: <http://www.europarl.europa.eu/thinktank/en/home.html>

Briefing [EN](#)

Safety of nuclear installations in Belarus

Saghas foilseacháin Sracfhéachaint

Dáta 02-06-2016

Údar BENTZEN Naja

Réimse beartas Gnóthaí Eachtracha | Slándáil agus Cosaint

Eochairfhocal An Bhealarúis | An Eoraip | An Liotuáin | AN tAONTAS EORPACH | beartas comhair | beartas comhshaol | beartas fuinnimh | caidreamh an Aontais Eorpaigh | CAIDREAMH IDIRNÁISIÚNTA | coinbhinsiún na Náisiún Aontaithe | comhar fuinnimh | COMHSHAOL | FUINNEAMH | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | geografaíocht pholaitiúil | gnóthaí eachtracha | láithreánú stáisiún cumhachta | na tionscail leictreachais agus núicléacha | neamhthuilleamaíocht i dtaca le fuinneamh | stáisiún cumhachta núicléiche | sábháilteacht núicléach | tionchar ar an gcomhshaol | TÍREOLAÍOCHT | tógáil Eorpach

Achoimre Thirty years after the Chernobyl accident in neighbouring Ukraine, Belarus is building its first nuclear power plant (NPP). The first unit is set to become operational in 2018 with Russian assistance. However, as the project advances, safety concerns are mounting.

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

Ilimheáin [The safety of nuclear installations in Belarus](#)

Chernobyl 30 years on: Environmental and health effects

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 22-04-2016

Údar BOURGUIGNON Didier | SCHOLZ Nicole

Réimse beartas Comhshaol | Sláinte Phoiblí

Eochairfhocal An Eagraíocht Dhomhanda Sláinte | An Eoraip | An Úcráin | beartas comhshaol | CEISTEANNA SÓISIALTA | COMHSHAOL | cosaint tomhaltóirí | cosc ar riosca comhshaol | cúram sláinte | EAGRAÍOCHTAÍ IDIRNÁISIÚNTA | eisilteach radaighníomhach | FUINNEAMH | geografaíocht pholaitiúil | Na Náisiúin Aontaithe | na tionscail leictreachais agus núicléacha | nochtadh don radaíocht | sláinte | taisme núicléach | tionchar ar an gcomhshaol | tomhaltas | trochlú an chomhshaol | truailliú de thaisme | truailliú radaighníomhach | TRÁDÁIL | TÍREOLAÍOCHT | éilliú bia

Achoimre In the early hours of 26 April 1986, an accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant and the explosions it triggered caused a major release of nuclear radioactive material into the atmosphere. Radionuclides were scattered in the vicinity of the plant and over much of Europe. The Chernobyl fallout had a major impact on both agricultural and natural ecosystems in Belarus, Russia and Ukraine, as well as in many other European countries. Radionuclides were taken up by plants and later by animals. In some areas, they were subsequently found in milk, meat, forest food products, freshwater fish and wood. Environmental impacts vary according to location and ecosystem. Forests and fresh water bodies have been among the most affected ecosystems. The impacts on wildlife in the vicinity of the Chernobyl plant are disputed. The impacts on human health have been extensively studied, although experts are not unanimous in their views. Official assessments by United Nations agencies have been challenged. The major population groups exposed were clean-up workers, evacuees and residents of contaminated areas of Belarus, Russia and Ukraine. There has been no clear evidence of any measurable increase in radiation-induced adverse health effects in other European countries. The immediate and short-term effects resulting from heavy fallout exposure include radiation sickness and cataracts. Late effects are thyroid cancer, especially in children and adolescents, and leukaemia among exposed workers. The accident has also had important psychosocial effects.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Key Issues at Stake at the 69th Session of the IMO Marine Environment Protection Committee \(MEPC 69\)](#)

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 15-04-2016

Údar OHLIGER Tina

Réimse beartas Comhshaoil

Eochairfhocal An Eagraíocht Mhuirí Idirnáisiúnta | AN tAONTAS EORPACH | bearta rialaithe truaillithe | beartas comhshaoil | beartas fuinnimh | COMHSHAOL | EAGRAÍOCHTAÍ IDIRNÁISIÚNTA | FUINNEAMH | innealtóireacht mheicniúil | inniúlacht na hinstiúide | instiúidí an AE agus an tseirbhís shibhialta Eorpach | IOMPAR | laghdú astaíochtaí gás | loingeas trádála | loingseoireacht mhuirí | longthógáil | muirompar agus iompar ar uiscebhealaí intíre | Na Náisiúin Aontaithe | POLAITÍOCHT | polaitíocht agus sábháilteacht phoiblí | ról idirnáisiúnta an Aontais Eorpaigh | struchtúr institiúideach | tionchar ar an gcomhshaoil | TIONSCAL | trochlú an chomhshaoil | truailliú ó longa | tógáil Eorpach | éifeachtúlacht fuinnimh

Achoimre Despite efficiency improvements, CO2 emissions from international shipping are projected to be six times higher in 2050 than in 1990. At the Paris climate conference, countries agreed to limit climate change to well below 2°C. Without considerable contributions of the shipping sector to global mitigation efforts this goal will be much harder to achieve. In 2011, the IMO adopted two efficiency measures to address greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions: the Energy Efficiency Design Index (EEDI) sets compulsory energy efficiency standards for new ships built after 2013, and the Ship Energy Efficiency Management Plan (SEEMP) requires ships to develop a plan to monitor and possibly improve their energy efficiency; shipping was the first sector to set global efficiency standards; earlier efforts to establish a Market-based Mechanism (MBM) have not been successful to date and are still in limbo. The main issues at stake at MEPC 69 are the review of the EEDI target values, the potential adoption of a GHG data collection system and proposals for a work programme geared to determining a fair share for international shipping in global GHG mitigation efforts. Particularly the outcome of the latter will reveal the extent to which IMO Member States consider the Paris Agreement as a mandate to enhance GHG mitigation efforts under the IMO. It is recommended that the ENVI delegation use opportunities such as bilateral meetings with delegations from other countries, informal conversations or the side events to promote the adoption of an ambitious data collection system and to highlight the importance of a work programme geared to determining international shipping's fair share in global GHG mitigation efforts.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Regulation on Mercury Aligning EU legislation with the Minamata Convention: Initial Appraisal of a European Commission Impact Assessment](#)

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 14-04-2016

Údar DOSSI Samuele

Réimse beartas Comhshaoil | Measúnú Tionchair Ex-Ante

Eochairfhocal AN tAONTAS EORPACH | anailís eacnamaíoch | bearta rialaithe truaillithe | beartas comhshaoil | CAIDREAMH IDIRNÁISIÚNTA | coinbhinsiún na Náisiún Aontaithe | comhaontú a dhaingníú | COMHSHAOL | cosc ar thruailliú | dlí an Aontais Eorpaigh | dlí an Aontais Eorpaigh a dhréachtú | EACNAMAÍOCHT | gnóthaí eachtracha | iarmhairt eacnamaíoch | mearcair | na tionscail iarainn, chruach agus tionscail mhiotail eile | srian ar allmhairiú | srian ar onnmhairiú | staidéar tionchair | tionchar ar an gcomhshaoil | TIONSCAL | trochlú an chomhshaoil | truailliú miotail | TRÁDÁIL | trádáil idirnáisiúnta

Achoimre This note provides an initial analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of the European Commission's Impact Assessment (IA) accompanying the above proposal which was adopted on 2 February 2016 and has been referred to Parliament's Committee on Environment, Public Health and Food Safety. The IA clearly identifies and defines the problems, demonstrating that EU action is necessary to address them, within the existing regulatory framework. The analysis emphasises that in this case EU action is further justified by the external competence of the EU and its legal right to act in the context of an international agreement. The analysis of options mainly focuses on the alternatives within the 'ratification' scenario, whereas less prominence is given to the assessment of impacts under the hypothesis of 'non EU action', which is an option clearly ruled out from the outset. Stakeholders have been consulted on two main occasions (workshop and public consultation) and the IA reports extensively on the results of that consultation process. However, most of the preferred options identified in the IA – and which feature in the Commission's legislative proposal – differ from the opinion expressed by the relative majority of stakeholders who responded to the questionnaire used for the public consultation.

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

[Research for TRAN Committee - From Responsible Best Practices to Sustainable Tourism Development](#)

Saghas foilseacháin Staidéar

Dáta 15-03-2016

Údar seachtarach Paul Peeters, Ghislain Dubois, Wolfgang Strasdas, Marie Lootvoet, Runa Zeppenfeld and Eke Eijgelaar (University of Central Lancashire, United Kingdom)

Réimse beartas An Dlí agus Beartas a Luacháil i gCleachtas | Iompar | Turasóireacht

Eochairfhocal AN tAONTAS EORPACH | anailís eacnamaíoch | beartas an Aontais Eorpaigh | beartas comhshaoil | beartas eacnamaíoch | beartas iompair | beartas turasóireachta | CEISTEANNA SOÍSIÁLTA | COMHSHAOL | creat sóisialta | EACNAMAÍOCHT | forbairt inbhuanaithe | forbairt réigiúnach | forbairt tuaithe | gnóthaí sóisialta | IOMPAR | maoiniú AE | maoiniú an AE | réigiún agus beartas réigiúnach | soghluaisteacht inbhuanaithe | staidéar tionchair | tionchar ar an gcomhshaoil | tionchar sóisialta | tógáil Eorpach

Achoimre This report explores sustainable development in EU tourism and concludes that there is a lack of up-to-date data for both the environmental and social effects of tourism. Furthermore, most sustainable tourism initiatives depend on public funding highlighting the failure of industry to internalise sustainable development costs. Tourism, environmental and transport policies in the EU need to integrate better to create sustainable development. The report concludes with general recommendations for sustainable development, improving impact evaluations tourism at the EU scale.

Staidéar [EN](#)

Turkey's megaprojects: Opportunities and concerns

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 26-01-2016

Údar PERCHOC Philippe

Réimse beartas Gnóthaí Eachtracha

Eochairfhocal aerfort | aeriompar agus spásiompar | An Eoraip | AN tAONTAS EORPACH | An Tuirc | An Áise agus an Aigéine | beartas comhshaoil | beartas eacnamaíoch | beartas fuinnimh | beartas iompair | bonneagar eacnamaíoch | caidreamh an Aontais Eorpaigh | canáil loinge | CEISTEANNA SÓISIALTA | comhairliúchán poiblí | COMHSHAOL | cumarsáid | EACNAMAÍOCHT | eagrú iompair | EOLAÍOCHT | foirgníocht agus pleanáil baile | forbairt hidrileictreach | FUINNEAMH | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | geografaíocht pholaitiúil | geopholaitíocht | IOMPAR | iompar píblíne | láithreánú stáisiún cumhachta | muirompar agus iompar ar uiscebhealaí intíre | na daonnachtaí | na tionscail leictreachais agus núicléacha | neamhthuilleamaíocht i dtaca le fuinneamh | OIDEACHAS AGUS CUMARSÁID | pleanáil baile | struchtúr innealltóireachta | stáisiún cumhachta núicléiche | tionchar ar an gcomhshaoil | TÍREOLAÍOCHT | tógáil Eorpach

Achoimre In the past five years, the Turkish leadership has announced a series of megaprojects, the purpose of which is both to support national development, and to gain a place for the country in the world's top ten economies. The main megaprojects include the 'Canalistanbul', which will create an additional shipping channel from the Marmara Sea to the Black Sea, a new airport, with the ambition to be the busiest in the world, a third bridge across the Bosphorus in Istanbul, as well as nuclear power plants and major pipelines across the country. These projects have led to major debates within Turkish society, as they are planned by the central government with little input from local communities. In addition there is controversy because of their potential impact on the environment, in an area of considerable seismic risk. These two dimensions were criticised in the European Commission's most recent report on Turkey's progress towards EU accession, published in November 2015. In June 2015, the European Parliament criticised Turkey's stance on freedom of speech, which is key to the possibilities for informing and consulting with civil society on large infrastructure developments such as the megaprojects.

Briefing [EN](#)

Circular economy package: Four legislative proposals on waste

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 22-01-2016

Údar BOURGUIGNON Didier

Réimse beartas Comhshaoil

Eochairfhocal an prionsabal gurb é údar an truaillithe a íocfaidh as | AN tAONTAS EORPACH | athchúrsáil dramhaíola | beartas comhshaoil | COMHSHAOL | dlíteanas an tairgeora | DLÍ | dlí an Aontais Eorpaigh | dlí an Aontais Eorpaigh a dhreachtú | dlí sibhialta | dramhthrealamh leictreonach | margaíocht | stóráil dramhaíola | tionchar ar an gcomhshaoil | trochlú an chomhshaoil | TRÁDÁIL | táirge pacáistíochta

Achoimre Although waste management in the European Union (EU) has improved considerably in the past decades, almost a third of municipal waste is still landfilled and less than half is recycled or composted, with wide variations between Member States. Improving waste management could deliver positive effects for the environment, climate, human health and the economy. As part of a shift in EU policy towards a circular economy, the European Commission made four legislative proposals introducing new waste-management targets regarding reuse, recycling and landfilling. The proposals also strengthen provisions on waste prevention and extended producer responsibility, and streamline definitions, reporting obligations and calculation methods for targets. As the Parliament and Council begin their consideration of the proposals, stakeholders are divided. A more recent edition of this document is available. Find it by searching by the document title at this address: <http://www.europarl.europa.eu/thinktank/en/home.html>

Briefing [EN](#)

Research for PECH Committee - The Clam Fisheries Sector in the EU - The Adriatic Sea Case

Saghas foilseacháin Staidéar

Dáta 15-01-2016

Údar seachtarach Giuseppe Scarcella and Alicia Mosteiro Cabanelas

Réimse beartas Iascach

Eochairfhocal an méid éisc a ghabhtar | bainistiú iascaigh | beartas comhshaoil | comhbheartas iascaigh | COMHSHAOL | iascach | moileasc | Muir Aidiad | rialachán iascaireachta | staidreamh iascaireachta | taighde iascaigh | TALMHAÍOCHT, FORAOISEACHT AGUS IASCACH | timpeallacht nádúrtha | tionchar ar an gcomhshaoil | éiceachóras muir

Achoimre Clams are an important fishery resource in the European Union. The Adriatic Sea clam fishery shows a declining trend and is losing market share. There is increasing interest to reduce the minimum landing size in order to allow further landings to reduce the socioeconomic impact. This particular situation is examined in this paper and an expert opinion is produced on the way forward.

Staidéar [EN](#)

[Research for AGRI Committee - Agriculture and the EU's Common Agricultural Policy in the Netherlands](#)

Saghas foilseacháin Grinnanailís

Dáta 15-01-2016

Údar RAGONNAUD Guillaume

Réimse beartas Talmhaíocht agus Forbairt Tuaithe

Eochairfhocal AGRAI-BHIA-ÁBHAI | aisíocaíocht onnmhairiúcháin | An Eoraip | AN tAONTAS EORPACH | An Ísiltír | beartas comhshaoil | beartas talmhaíochta | beartas talmhaíochta náisiúnta | beartas trádála | cabhair don talmhaíocht | caiteachas talmhaíochta | comhbheartas talmhaíochta | COMHSHAOL | córais feirmeoireachta | EACNAMÁIOCHT | forbairt tuaithe | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | geografaíocht pholaitiúil | gníomhaíocht talmhaíochta | maoiniú an AE | POLAITÍOCHT | polaitíocht agus sábháilteacht phoiblí | réigiúin agus beartas réigiúnach | staid pholaitiúil | staidreamh talmhaíochta | TALMHAÍOCHT, FORAOISEACHT AGUS IASCACH | tionchar ar an gcomhshaoil | tionsclaíocht talmhaíochta | trádáil | TRÁDÁIL | trádáil talmhaíochta | táirgeadh déiríochta | táirgí agrai-bhia | TÍREOLAÍOCHT

Achoimre This in-depth analysis is intended for MEPs of the European Parliament's Committee on Agriculture and Rural Development visiting the Netherlands in March 2016. The document provides a very concise overview of the country, describes its farming sector and details the implementation of the new EU's Common Agricultural Policy for the 2014-2020 period. The Netherlands has a high-income, open, knowledge-based economy, which is gradually recovering from a protracted recession. As regards its agricultural sector, the main challenge for the coming years will be to reconcile the continuous growth of agricultural outputs and productivity with the preservation of the environment.

Grinnanailís [EL](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#), [NL](#), [PT](#), [PL](#)

[The Pacific Islands Forum's position on COP21](#)

Saghas foilseacháin Sracfhéachaint

Dáta 26-11-2015

Údar BINDER Krisztina

Réimse beartas Comhshaoil | Gnóthaí Eachtracha

Eochairfhocal An Astráil | An Nua-Shéalainn | AN tAONTAS EORPACH | An Áise agus an Aigéine | athrú aeráide | beartas comhshaoil | beartas don athrú aeráide | caibidlíocht idirnáisiúnta | CAIDREAMH IDIRNÁISIÚNTA | Coinbhinsiún Lomé | COMHSHAOL | Creat-Choinbhinsiún na Náisiún Aontaithe ar an Athrú Aeráide | EAGRAÍOCHTAÍ IDIRNÁISIÚNTA | eagraíochtaí lasmuigh den Eoraip | Fóram Oileáin an Aigéin Chiúin | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | geografaíocht pholaitiúil | gnóthaí eachtracha | tionchar ar an gcomhshaoil | trochlú an chomhshaoil | TÍREOLAÍOCHT | tógáil Eorpach

Achoimre The Pacific island countries (PICs) attribute great importance to the outcome of the Paris Climate Conference (COP21), as climate change threatens their very existence. Ahead of COP21, the Pacific Islands Forum (PIF) adopted a common declaration on climate change, constituting a compromise between small Pacific island countries on one side and Australia and New Zealand on the other.

Sracfhéachaint [EN](#)

[Climate summit in Paris \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Saghas foilseacháin Sracfhéachaint

Dáta 26-11-2015

Údar CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Réimse beartas Comhshaoil | Rialachas Domhanda

Eochairfhocal An Eoraip | An Fhrainc | AN tAONTAS EORPACH | beartas an Aontais Eorpaigh | beartas comhair | beartas comhshaoil | beartas don athrú aeráide | CAIDREAMH IDIRNÁISIÚNTA | comhaontú idirnáisiúnta | comhar comhshaoil | Comhdháil na Náisiún Aontaithe | COMHSHAOL | doiciméadacht | eolaire | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | geografaíocht pholaitiúil | gnóthaí eachtracha | OIDEACHAS AGUS CUMARSÁID | scaipeadh faisnéise | tionchar ar an gcomhshaoil | TÍREOLAÍOCHT | tógáil Eorpach

Achoimre Leaders and representatives from nearly 200 countries will meet in Paris from 30 November to 11 December in an attempt to reach a global agreement to tackle climate change and its impacts. The main aim of the 2015 United Nations Climate Change Conference, known as COP 21, is to achieve an outcome that would limit greenhouse gas emissions, drive a low-carbon transformation of the global economy, build resilience to the impacts of climate change, and assist climate action in developing countries. The EU's climate policy is among the most ambitious in the world. The EU is committed to reducing greenhouse gas emissions by at least 40% below 1990 levels by 2030, while improving energy efficiency by 27% and increasing the share of renewable energy sources to 27% of final consumption. This 'At a glance' note brings together recent commentaries, analyses and studies by major international think tanks on climate policies and efforts to reach a climate agreement in Paris.

Sracfhéachaint [EN](#)

Reducing air pollution - National emission ceilings for air pollutants

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 23-11-2015

Údar BOURGUIGNON Didier

Réimse beartas Comhshaoil | Reachtaíocht a ghlacadh ag PE agus ag an gComhairle

Eochairfhocal AN tAONTAS EORPACH | anailís eacnamaíoch | beartas comhshaoil | caighdeán comhshaoil | CEISTEANNA SÓISIALTA | COMHSHAOL | dlí an Aontais Eorpaigh | dlí an Aontais Eorpaigh a dhréachtú | EACNAMAÍOCHT | laghdú astaíochtaí gás | riosca sláinte | sláinte | staidéar tionchair | tionchar ar an gcomhshaoil | treoir (AE) | trochlú an chomhshaoil | truailléan atmaisféarach | truailliú an atmaisféir

Achoimre Despite significant progress in recent decades, air pollution levels in the European Union still have adverse impacts on the environment and on health. The European Commission estimates that health-related costs of air pollution in the EU range from 390 to 940 billion euros per year. The proposed directive, which would replace the current National Emission Ceilings Directive, sets binding national reduction objectives for six air pollutants (SO₂, NO_x, NMVOCs, NH₃, PM_{2.5} and CH₄) to be met by 2020 and 2030. It will also implement the Gothenburg Protocol as amended in 2012. The European Commission estimates that implementation costs would range from 2.2 to 3.3 billion euros per year. Stakeholders have been divided over the level of ambition of the proposed ceilings. Both EU advisory committees have issued opinions and some national parliaments have made comments on the proposal. The Council held a policy debate in June 2015. Parliament adopted its first reading position on 28 October 2015. Interinstitutional negotiations are expected to start once Council has agreed its general approach. This briefing updates an earlier edition, of 4 September 2015: PE 565.910.

A more recent edition of this document is available. Find it by searching by the document title at this address: <http://www.europarl.europa.eu/thinktank/en/home.html>

Briefing [EN](#)

Emission Reduction Targets for International Aviation and Shipping

Saghas foilseacháin Staidéar

Dáta 16-11-2015

Údar seachtarach Martin Cames, Jakob Graichen, Anne Siemons and Vanessa Cook

Réimse beartas Comhshaoil | Fuinneamh | Pleanáil Chun Cinn

Eochairfhocal aeriompar | aeriompar agus spásiompar | athrú aeráide | beartas comhshaoil | beartas iompair | caighdeán comhshaoil | COMHSHAOL | eagrú iompair | gáis dócháin | gás ceaptha teasa | IOMPAR | iompar idirnáisiúnta | laghdú astaíochtaí gás | muirompar | muirompar agus iompar ar uiscebhealaí intíre | soghluaisteacht inbhuanaithe | tionchar ar an gcomhshaoil | trochlú an chomhshaoil

Achoimre This study provides an overview of potential CO₂ mitigation targets for international aviation and maritime transport and analyses which targets would be compatible with the global long-term goal of keeping the temperature increase below 2°C compared to pre-industrial levels. The analysis supports the view that it is important to establish targets for both sectors which clearly indicate that emissions cannot grow in an unlimited and unregulated way. This study was provided by Policy Department A for the Committee on Environment, Public Health and Food Safety (ENVI).

Staidéar [EN](#)

Reducing CO₂ emissions from transport

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 19-10-2015

Údar PAPE Marketa

Réimse beartas Comhshaoil | Fuinneamh | Iompar

Eochairfhocal aeriompar | aeriompar agus spásiompar | beartas comhshaoil | beartas fuinnimh | beartas iompair | bithbheosla | beosla mótar | comhbheartas iompair | COMHSHAOL | FUINNEAMH | gás ceaptha teasa | IOMPAR | iompar ar bóthar | iompar ar iarnród | iompar de thalamh | iompar uiscebhealaí intíre | laghdú astaíochtaí gás | muirompar | muirompar agus iompar ar uiscebhealaí intíre | tionchar ar an gcomhshaoil | tionscal ola | trochlú an chomhshaoil | truailliú mótarfheithicilí

Achoimre International efforts to keep global warming below 2°C and avoid catastrophic climate change require systematic cuts of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in all areas of human activity.

Transport currently accounts for about a quarter of EU GHG emissions, making it the second highest emitting sector after the energy industries.

While in other sectors, GHG emissions have been decreasing, in the transport domain they have risen by as much as 30% over the past 25 years. Tackling growing emissions has become a matter of urgency. EU measures to cut emissions from transport focus mostly on carbon dioxide (CO₂) as the main GHG. While at international level the EU strives for a global approach and adoption of binding targets by the relevant regulatory organisations, it has also set its own internal targets and put policies in place to reduce GHG emissions from individual transport modes. These include an emissions trading system, binding standards for new engines, rules for fuel quality and promotion of alternative fuels.

Worldwide, the imperative to reduce emissions has led many countries and cities to adopt their own legislation or put concrete measures in place, some of which are being shared, adapted and replicated.

The European Parliament continues to play an active role in promoting low-carbon transport and supporting ambitious climate policies. An EP delegation will take part in the 21st Conference of the Parties (COP 21) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in Paris, starting on 30 November 2015.

Briefing [EN](#)

The ILVA Industrial Site in Taranto

Saghas foilseacháin Grinnanailís

Dáta 15-10-2015

Údar seachtarach Grazia Maria Vagliasindi (University of Cania) and Christiane Gerstetter (Ecologic Institute)

Réimse beartas An Dlí agus Beartas a Luacháil i gCleachtas | Comhshaoil

Eochairfhocal An Eoraip | An Iodáil | AN tAONTAS EORPACH | an tionscal iarainn agus cruach | anailís eacnamaíoch | beartas comhshaoil | CEISTEANNA SÓISIALTA | cion comhshaoil | COMHSHAOL | dliteanas comhshaoil | DLÍ | dlí an Aontais Eorpaigh | dlí coiriúil | EACNAMAIÓCHT | faireachán comhshaoil | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | geografaíocht pholaitiúil | iarmhairt eacnamaíoch | inniúlacht na mBallstát | na tionscail iarainn, chruach agus tionscail mhiotail eile | Puglia | réigiún de bhallstáit an AE | sláinte | sláinte phoiblí | sárú ar dhlí an Aontais Eorpaigh | tionchar ar an gcomhshaoil | TIONSCAL | trochlú an chomhshaoil | truailliú tionsclaíoch | TIREOLAÍÓCHT

Achoimre This in-depth analysis summarises information on the case of environmental non-compliance of the ILVA steel plant situated in Taranto, Southern Italy. It discusses the economic importance of the plant and the environmental and health impacts resulting from its operation. It also presents an overview of actions taken in relation to the plant by EU bodies and Italian authorities and courts so far. This report was provided by Policy Department A for the Committee on Environment, Public Health and Food Safety (ENVI).

Grinnanailís [EN](#)

Main Issues at Stake for the 27th Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol

Saghas foilseacháin Staidéar

Dáta 12-10-2015

Údar seachtarach Erik Klaassens, Paola Banfi, Mariya Gancheva, Sophie Vancauwenbergh and Tony Zamparutti

Réimse beartas An Dlí agus Beartas a Luacháil i gCleachtas | Comhshaoil | Rialachas Domhanda

Eochairfhocal AN tAONTAS EORPACH | beartas comhshaoil | caibidlíocht idirnáisiúnta | CAIDREAMH IDIRNÁISIÚNTA | COMHSHAOL | gnóthaí eachtracha | gás ceaptha teasa | iarmhairt ceaptha teasa | laghdú astaíochtaí gás | prótacal a ghabhann le comhaontú | Prótacal Kyoto | ról idirnáisiúnta an Aontais Eorpaigh | substaint chontúirteach | timpeallacht nádúrtha | tionchar ar an gcomhshaoil | trochlú an chomhshaoil | téamh domhanda | tógáil Eorpach | ózón

Achoimre Four proposals to regulate hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) under the Montreal Protocol, including one from the European Union, are expected to dominate discussions at the 27th Meeting of the Parties (MOP 27) for this international agreement. HFCs are replacements for ozone-depleting substances and have a strong impact on global warming; the issue raises questions about links between the Montreal and Kyoto Protocols. Ahead of MOP 27, Parties to the Montreal Protocol remain divided on the way forward and the outcome of discussions is unclear. This study was provided by Policy Department A for the Committee on Environment, Public Health and Food Safety (ENVI).

Staidéar [EN](#)

Workshop on a "New Technical Measures Framework for The New Common Fisheries Policy"

Saghas foilseacháin Staidéar

Dáta 12-10-2015

Údar seachtarach Stuart A. Reeves, Daniel Stepputtis, Christopher Zimmermann, Uwe Krumme, Christian von Dorrien, Marloes Kraan, Ruben Verkempynck, Nathalie A. Steins, Jose M^a Bellido Millán, Jose Luis Sánchez Lizaso, Ana Carbonell Quetglas, Teresa Garcia Jimenez, Jorge Baro Dominguez and Julio Valeiras Mota

Réimse beartas An Dlí agus Beartas a Luacháil i gCleachtas | Iascach

Eochairfhocal An Mheánmhuir | An tAigéan Atlantach | anailís eacnamaíoch | bainistiú iascaigh | beartas comhshaoil | comhbheartas iascaigh | COMHSHAOL | EACNAMAIÓCHT | gabháil éisc | iascach | Muir Bhailt | rialacháin iascaireachta | staidéar tionchair | TALMHAÍÓCHT, FORAOISEACHT AGUS IASCACH | timpeallacht nádúrtha | tionchar ar an gcomhshaoil | éiceachóras muirí

Achoimre This set of documents was prepared for the workshop of the PECH Secretariat held on 13 October 2015 in Brussels, and include the following papers:
I - Lessons from the Past for the Future of Technical Measures ;
II - Technical Measures in the Baltic Sea – An Alternative to Over-Regulation and the Brace-and-Belt Approach ;
III - Technical Measures in the Atlantic and the North Sea – Working with Stakeholders Towards Meaningful Revision ;
IV - Fishing Management Based on Technical Measures - The Need of a New Framework for the Mediterranean Sea.

Staidéar [EN](#)

Vehicle emission tests: beyond the VW case

Saghas foilseacháin Sracfhéachaint

Dáta 01-10-2015

Údar BOURGUIGNON Didier

Réimse beartas Comhshaoil | Iompar

Eochairfhocal an tionscal mótarfheithiclí | beartas comhshaoil | caighdeán comhshaoil | calaois | COMHSHAOL | cosaint tomhaltóirí | DLÍ | dlí coiriúil | eagrú gnó | eitic ghnó | formheas | gluaisteán | GNÓ AGUS IOMAÍOCHT | inneall díosail | innealtóireacht mheicniúil | IOMPAR | iompar de thalamh | teicneolaíocht agus rialacháin theicniúla | tionchar ar an gcomhshaoil | TIONSCAL | tomhaltas | trochlú an chomhshaoil | truailléan atmaisféarach | truailliú an atmaisféir | truailliú mótarfheithiclí | TRÁDÁIL | TAIRGEADH, TEICNEOLAÍOCHT AGUS TAIGHDE

Achoimre It appears Volkswagen has cheated emission tests on its diesel cars in the US, allowing nitrogen oxide (NOx) emissions well above legal limits, with dire consequences on health and the environment. This has highlighted differences between emissions checks in the US and the EU as well as discrepancies between emissions in tests carried out under laboratory conditions and in on road performance, for both pollutants and CO2. However, new testing methods expected to better reflect real-world emissions could be implemented soon.

Sracfhéachaint [EN](#)

High-speed rail in the EU

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 29-09-2015

Údar SCORDAMAGLIA Damiano

Réimse beartas Iompar

Eochairfhocal An Ciste Comhtháthaithe | An Eoraip | An Fhrainc | An Ghearmáin | An Iodáil | An Ríocht Aontaithe | An Spáinn | AN tAONTAS EORPACH | anailís costais | anailís eacnamaíoch | beartas comhshaoil | beartas iompair | bonneagar iompair | Ciste Forbraíochta Réigiúnaí na hEorpa | comhbheartas iompair | COMHSHAOL | cuntasíocht | EACNAMÁIOCHT | eagrú iompair | fad an turais | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | geografaíocht pholaitiúil | Gníomhaireacht Iarnróid an Aontais Eorpaigh | GNÓ AGUS IOMAÍOCHT | gréasán tras-Eorpach | iarmhairt eacnamaíoch | institiúidí an AE agus an tseirbhís shibhialta Eorpach | IOMPAR | iompar ar iarnród | iompar ardluais | iompar de thalamh | iompar laistigh den AE | iompar paisinéirí | maoiniú an AE | staidrimh iompair | tionchar ar an gcomhshaoil | TIREOLAÍOCHT | tógáil Eorpach

Achoimre High-speed rail (HSR) started developing in Europe in the late 1970s, first in France and Italy, and subsequently in Germany, Spain and the UK, among others. In the early stages, its development took place largely at national level. The EU started providing specific support to European rail projects with the establishment of the trans-European transport network (TEN-T) in the early 1990s, some priority projects of which concern HSR. The EU also promotes HSR development through other means, including technical harmonisation measures, security systems and funding instruments. The importance of high-speed rail has increased over time in the EU in terms of network length, number of passengers carried and modal share. Nevertheless, EU Member States each have their own specific characteristics in this regard. The impact of HSR on economic growth and sustainable regional and urban development is not easily measurable, each project having to be analysed individually. HSR can contribute significantly towards meeting some of the objectives – notably on energy efficiency and reduction of emissions – set by the 2011 European Commission White Paper on Transport. To this end, specific targets for developing the HSR network are set out in the Roadmap to a Single European Transport Area. Worldwide, the development of HSR lines could also provide commercial opportunities for the technological know-how of the EU rail industry on foreign markets. However, the sector's future depends on a diverse range of political, economic and technical factors or challenges, among them the increasing costs of rail works and infrastructure, varying rates of investment returns, and the adverse impacts of the recent economic crisis. In the context of budgetary constraints, public authorities in some EU countries have questioned HSR's overall added value.

Briefing [EN](#)

Biomass for electricity and heating: Opportunities and challenges

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 17-09-2015

Údar BOURGUIGNON Didier

Réimse beartas Comhshaoil | Fuinneamh

Eochairfhocal bainistiú inbhuanaithe ar fhoraoisí | beartas comhshaoil | beartas Eorpach foraoiseachta | beartas fuinnimh | bithfhuinneamh | bithmhais | CEISTEANNA SÓISIALTA | COMHSHAOL | foirgníocht agus planáil baile | foraoiseacht | FUINNEAMH | fuinneamh bog | gás ceaptha teasa | laghdú astaíochtaí gás | soláthar leictreachais | TALMHAÍOCHT, FORAOISEACHT AGUS IASCACH | teicneolaíocht agus rialacháin theicniúla | tionchar ar an gcomhshaoil | TIONSCAL | tionscal an adhmaid | tiontú fuinnimh | trochlú an chomhshaoil | truailliú an atmaisféir | táirge adhmaid | táirgeadh fuinnimh | TAIRGEADH, TEICNEOLAÍOCHT AGUS TAIGHDE | téamh | tógáil agus oibreacha poiblí

Achoimre Biomass is a renewable energy source which can be used to produce electricity, heat and transport fuels. It accounts for roughly two thirds of renewable energy in the European Union (EU). Although biomass can come from many different sources, wood is by far the most common. Under EU legislation, biomass is carbon neutral, based on the assumption that the carbon released when solid biomass is burned will be re-absorbed during tree growth. Current EU policies provide incentives to use biomass for power generation. At present, there are no binding sustainability criteria for biomass at EU level, although some exist at national and industry level. Opportunities and challenges related to biomass have to do with greenhouse gas emissions (biomass can contribute to reducing carbon emissions, but emissions may not be fully accounted for); resource availability (biomass can contribute to energy security, but its sources are finite); environment and human health (increased use of biomass for energy can have adverse effects on air quality, soil properties and biodiversity). To address sustainability concerns, different responses have been put forward, including the principle of the cascading use of biomass, whereby it is used more than once, with energy conversion typically as the last step. The European Parliament has called for EU sustainability criteria but has opposed legally binding rules for prioritising uses of wood. Stakeholders have expressed opinions on greenhouse-gas accounting, sustainability criteria and the cascading use of biomass.

Briefing [EN](#)

Energy efficiency labelling: Initial Appraisal of a European Commission Impact Assessment

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 17-09-2015

Údar EISELE Katharina

Réimse beartas Fuinneamh | Measúnú Tionchair Ex-Ante

Eochairfhocal AN tAONTAS EORPACH | anailís eacnamaíoch | beartas comhshaoil | beartas fuinnimh | CEISTEANNA SÓISIALTA | coigilt fuinnimh | COMHSHAOL | creat sóisialta | dearadh táirgí | dlí an Aontais Eorpaigh | dlí an Aontais Eorpaigh a dhréachtú | EACNAMAÍOCHT | eagrú gnó | FUINNEAMH | GNÓ AGUS IOMAÍOCHT | iarmhairt eacnamaíoch | iomaíochas | staidéar tionchair | teicneolaíocht agus rialacháin theicniúla | tionchar ar an gcomhshaoil | tionchar sóisialta | TAIRGEADH, TEICNEOLAÍOCHT AGUS TAIGHDE | éifeachtúlacht fuinnimh

Achoimre This note seeks to provide an initial analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of the European Commission's Impact Assessment (IA) accompanying the proposal for a Regulation setting a framework for energy efficiency labelling, adopted on 15 July 2015, and referred to Parliament's Committee on Industry, Research and Energy. The proposal repeals Directive 2010/30/EU on the indication by labelling and standard product information of the consumption of energy and other resources by energy-related products. The proposal for a revision of the rules regulating energy efficiency labelling forms part of the energy package and aims to ensure that consumers make better informed purchase decisions of energy efficient products, and thereby reduce energy consumption and associated energy bills (as well as other major environmental impacts of products).

Briefing [EN](#)

EU Emissions Trading System: cost-effective emission reductions and low-carbon investments: Initial Appraisal of a European Commission Impact Assessment

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 17-09-2015

Údar DOSSI Samuele

Réimse beartas Comhshaoil | Measúnú Tionchair Ex-Ante

Eochairfhocal AN tAONTAS EORPACH | anailís eacnamaíoch | beartas comhshaoil | caidreamh an Aontais Eorpaigh | CEISTEANNA SÓISIALTA | COMHSHAOL | creat sóisialta | DLÍ | dlí an Aontais Eorpaigh | dlí an Aontais Eorpaigh a dhréachtú | EACNAMAÍOCHT | eagrú gnó | foinsí agus brainsí den dlí | GNÓ AGUS IOMAÍOCHT | iarmhairt eacnamaíoch | iomaíochas | laghdú astaíochtaí gás | Scéim AE i ndáil le Trádáil Astaíochtaí | simpliú reachtaíochta | staidéar tionchair | tionchar ar an gcomhshaoil | tionchar sóisialta | tógáil Eorpach

Achoimre This note provides an initial analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of the European Commission's Impact Assessment (IA) accompanying the proposal for a Directive to enhance cost-effective emission reductions and low carbon investments, which was adopted on 15 July 2015 and has been referred to the Committee on Environment, Public Health and Food Safety. The EU Emissions Trading System (EU ETS) is the largest international trading system for greenhouse gas emission allowance. The ETS Directive was adopted in 2003 (and revised in 2009); it took effect in 2005 and now covers all EU Member States plus Iceland, Lichtenstein and Norway. The aim is to cut greenhouse gas emissions by 80 to 95 per cent compared to 1990 by 2050. The ETS works by putting a limit on the overall emissions from sectors included in the scheme and, ideally, these are reduced every year. Within the limits, companies can buy and sell emission allowances when needed (i.e. cap and trade approach). While until 2012 most allowances were given out for free by using the 'grandfathering' approach - based on historical Greenhouse Gas Emissions (GHG) -, since 2013, the system has operated through a benchmarking approach based on performance. A detailed overview of the mechanisms governing the ETS and its operation to date can be found in the EPRS Implementation Appraisal 'Climate action. Greenhouse Gas Emissions and the EU Emission Trading System'.

Briefing [EN](#)

The Landing Obligation and its Implications on the Control of Fisheries

Saghas foilseacháin Staidéar

Dáta 15-09-2015

Údar seachtarach Christopher Hedley and Tom Catchpole

Réimse beartas An Dlí agus Beartas a Luacháil i gCleachtas | Iascach

Eochairfhocal An Mheánmhuir | an méid éisc a ghabhtar | beartas comhshaoil | beartas trádála | caomhnú na stoc éisc | comhbheartas iascaigh | COMHSHAOL | cuóta gabhála | iasc aischurtha | iascach | iascaireacht mhara | rialacháin iascaireachta | TALMHAÍOCHT, FORAOISEACHT AGUS IASCACH | timpeallacht nádúrtha | tionchar ar an gcomhshaoil | TRÁDÁIL | trádáil aindleathach

Achoimre This study reviews the impacts of the new Common Fisheries Policy (CFP) rules requiring catches in regulated fisheries to be landed and counted against quotas of each Member State ("the landing obligation and requiring that catch of species subject to the landing obligation below a minimum conservation reference size be restricted to purposes other than direct human consumption. The study estimates the level of discarded fish likely to be covered by the new rules, the impact of the rules on EU fisheries and the regulatory challenges and responses to them.

Staidéar [EN](#)

Potential benefits of EU water legislation

Saghas foilseacháin Srachféachaint

Dáta 16-06-2015

Údar CLAROS GIMENO Eulalia | ZANDSTRA Thomas

Réimse beartas Breisluch Eorpach | Comhshaoil

Eochairfhocal acmhainní uisce | an comhrac i gcoinne diomailte | AN tAONTAS EORPACH | anailís eacnamaíoch | beartas comhshaoil | COMHSHAOL | dlí an Aontais Eorpaigh | EACNAMAÍOCHT | fionnuisce | forfheidhmiú dhlí AE | iarmhairt eacnamaíoch | mianach an chomhshaoil | staidreamh an Aontais Eorpaigh | timpeallacht nádúrtha | tionchar ar an gcomhshaoil | Treoir CE | trochlú an chomhshaoil | tuile | uisce dromchla | ídiú uisce | úsáid uisce

Achoimre The Water Framework Directive, adopted in December 2000, set an ambitious target of achieving 'good' ecological status for all Europe's rivers by 2015. Today however, 50% of European surface water is of poor ecological status and the chemical status of 40% is 'unknown'. With better implementation of the legislation, and reaching the target of good ecological status for all European water bodies, the benefits would be at least €2.8 billion a year.

Srachféachaint [EN](#)

Fisheries Management and the Arctic in the Context of Climate Change

Saghas foilseacháin Staidéar

Dáta 15-06-2015

Údar seachtarach Roland BLOMEYER, Kim STOBBERUP, Karim ERZINI, Vicky LAM, Daniel PAULY and Jesper RAAKJAER

Réimse beartas An Dlí agus Beartas a Luacháil i gCleachtas | Iascach

Eochairfhocal acmhainní iascaigh | An tAigéan Artach | An tArtach | anailís eacnamaíoch | bainistiú iascaigh | beartas comhshaoil | CEISTEANNA SOISIALTA | comhaontú iascaireachta | comhbheartas iascaigh | COMHSHAOL | déimeagrafaíocht agus pobal | EACNAMAÍOCHT | faireachán comhshaoil | iarmhairt eacnamaíoch | iascach | limistéar iascaireachta | pobal dúchais | TALMHAÍOCHT, FORAOISEACHT AGUS IASCACH | timpeallacht nádúrtha | tionchar ar an gcomhshaoil | trochlú an chomhshaoil | téamh domhanda | éiceachóras muirí

Achoimre Climate change is expected to significantly affect the Arctic Ocean, primarily through warming and reduction of ice cover. Models suggest that fisheries in the Arctic will benefit from increased primary productivity, expansion of distribution ranges of mainly low to medium resilience boreal commercial species and availability of new fishing grounds, especially in international waters not covered by Regional Fisheries Management Organizations. The EU Arctic policy should further develop international collaboration in research and monitoring, and address future fisheries governance issues.

Staidéar [EN](#)

Understanding waste management: Policy challenges and opportunities

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 09-06-2015

Údar BOURGUIGNON Didier

Réimse beartas Comhshaoil

Eochairfhocal aisghabháil fuinnimh | AN tAONTAS EORPACH | anailís eacnamaíoch | athchúrsáil dramhaíola | Ballstát den Aontas Eorpach | beartas comhshaoil | beartas fuinnimh | COMHSHAOL | cosc ar thruailliú | diúscairt dramhaíola | dlí an Aontais Eorpaigh | dramhaíl ghuaiseach | dramhaíl tí | EACNAMAÍOCHT | FUINNEAMH | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | onnmhairiú dramhaíola | Rialachán CE | staidreamh an Aontais Eorpaigh | stóráil dramhaíola | tionchar ar an gcomhshaoil | Treoir CE | trochlú an chomhshaoil | TÍREOLAÍOCHT

Achoimre Five tonnes of waste per capita are generated every year in the European Union (EU), mostly from the construction and mining sectors, with municipal waste accounting for roughly 10% of the total. Although wide differences remain between Member States, recent trends in the treatment of municipal waste show a shift away from landfilling and an increase in the proportion of waste recycled. Management of waste can have adverse effects on the environment, climate and human health.

EU waste policy is built on a thematic strategy, a series of overarching directives, legal acts applying to specific waste streams, legal acts on specific installations, and implementing acts defining when specific materials leave the waste regime after treatment. Various targets set out in EU legislation (in particular as regards recycling of household waste and landfilling of biodegradable waste) are being implemented at varying speed across Member States, regions and municipalities. Regional and local policies have a significant influence on waste recycling rates. Despite this legislation, illegal waste shipments remain a concern.

Waste management requires facing a number of challenging issues, for instance, balancing objectives between promoting recycling and protecting consumers against harmful chemical substances in recycled materials; insufficient data collection; quality aspects related to recycling; energy recovery of waste; and waste prevention. The opportunities relate mainly to a shift towards a more circular economy, with benefits for the environment and human health, as well as the economy.

The European Parliament has consistently called for policies in line with the hierarchy of waste prevention and management options, and moving towards a more circular economy.

Briefing [EN](#)

The European Year for Development: Sustainable Growth

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 03-06-2015

Údar LERCH Marika

Réimse beartas Buiséad | Cabhair Forbartha agus Dhaonnúil | Daonlathas | Gnóthaí Eachtracha

Eochairfhocal AN tAONTAS EORPACH | beartas comhair | beartas comhshaoil | beartas eacnamaíoch | bochtaineacht | cabhair um fhorbairt | CAIDREAMH IDIRNÁISIÚNTA | COMHSHAOL | cuntais náisiúnta | dáileachán rachmais | dálaí eacnamaíocha | EACNAMAÍOCHT | forbairt inbhuanaithe | FUINNEAMH | fuinneamh bog | fuinneamh in-athnuaite | fás eacnamaíoch | ról idirnáisiúnta an Aontais Eorpaigh | saothrú acmhainní | teicneolaíocht agus rialacháin theicniúla | teicneolaíocht ghlan | tionchar ar an gcomhshaoil | TAIRGEADH, TEICNEOLAÍOCHT AGUS TAIGHDE | tíortha i mbéal forbartha | tógáil Eorpach

Achoimre Economic growth is a key driver of poverty reduction, but its impact on the poor depends on growth patterns and policies. It is increasingly accepted that economic growth that advances development must be both socially inclusive and ecologically sustainable. Unlike the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), the new Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are expected to contain a goal on sustainable and inclusive growth. Some have challenged the revived focus on growth, both for ecological reasons and because they argue that wellbeing is not fully reflected in GDP figures. EU development policy has focused on sustainable and inclusive growth since 2011, with more attention devoted to trade, private sector engagement and promoting a favourable business environment. The European Parliament has recognised the role of growth in achieving development objectives, but insists on the need to include the most deprived and vulnerable, and on combatting inequality.

Briefing [EN](#)

Resource Efficiency Indicators

Saghas foilseacháin Staidéar

Dáta 02-06-2015

Údar seachtarach Hubert Reisinger, Maria Tesar and Brigitte Read

Réimse beartas Comhshaoil | Fuinneamh | Pleanáil Chun Cinn | Tionscal

Eochairfhocal acmhainní nádúrtha | athchúrsáil dramhaíola | bainistiú acmhainní | bainistiú uisce | beartas comhshaoil | beartas eacnamaíoch | COMHSHAOL | dálaí eacnamaíocha | EACNAMAÍOCHT | forbairt inbhuanaithe | fás eacnamaíoch | saothrú talún talmhaíochta | TALMHAÍOCHT, FORAOISEACHT AGUS IASCACH | timpeallacht nádúrtha | tionchar ar an gcomhshaoil | táscaire comhshaoil | úsáid talún

Achoimre This report summarises the presentations and discussions during the Workshop on Resource Efficiency Indicators held on 14 April 2015. There was general agreement that world economic growth will soon be limited by the earth's carrying capacity. In order to have a system for steering the necessary policy measures a set of resource efficiency indicators is needed. In this indicator set priority should be given to most needed indicators. In addition, footprint type indicators, which take into account indirect flows, are needed. The workshop was organised by Policy Department A at the request of the European Parliament's Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety.

Staidéar [EN](#)

Water use in the EU

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 29-05-2015

Údar CLAROS GIMENO Eulalia | YOUNGOVA Dessislava

Réimse beartas Comhshaoil

Eochairfhocal acmhainní uisce | beartas comhshaoil | COMHSHAOL | cosaint uisce | cóireáil uisce | faireachán comhshaoil | fionnuisce | fuíolluisce | staidreamh comhshaoil | timpeallacht nádúrtha | tionchar ar an gcomhshaoil | trochlú an chomhshaoil | úsáid uisce

Achoimre Water stress is steadily increasing, as a result either of droughts – a temporary decline in water resources due to low rainfall – or situations of water scarcity, where demand exceeds the level of sustainable use. Assessment of the global use of water resources is hampered by the lack of established standards, and conventional measurements may yield diverging results.

Briefing [EN](#)

Cycling mobility in the EU

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 20-05-2015

Údar PAPE Marketa

Réimse beartas Forbairt Réigiúnach | Iompar | Turasóireacht

Eochairfhocal AN tAONTAS EORPACH | anailís costais is tairbhe | Ballstát den Aontas Eorpach | beartas comhshaoil | beartas don athrú aeráide | beartas iompair | beartas turasóireachta | bonneagar iompair | CEISTEANNA SÓISIALTA | ciste (AE) | clár an Aontais Eorpaigh | COMHSHAOL | cuntasáocht | feithicil dhá roth | foirgníocht agus pleanáil baile | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | GNÓ AGUS IOMAÍOCHT | gnóthaí sóisialta | gréasán tras-Eorpach | IOMPAR | iompar de thalamh | maoiniú an AE | pleanáil baile | rotharbhealach | sláinte | sláinte phoiblí | soghluaisteacht inbhuanaithe | sábháilteacht ar bhóithre | tionchar ar an gcomhshaoil | turasóireacht chothrom | TÍREOLAÍOCHT | tógáil Eorpach

Achoimre As an everyday activity for millions of Europeans, cycling is increasing in importance in European society. In economic and social terms, it influences or impacts upon transport, mobility, environment and climate change, the economy and tourism. Currently, no cycling strategy exists at EU level. Cycling policies are a matter for Member States, which provide the regulatory frameworks and – in many cases – country-wide cycling programmes, while concrete actions are generated mostly at local or regional levels, notably in cities. Nevertheless, the EU has taken an active role in cycling promotion, trying to make the best use of this mode of transport, including in efforts to achieve Europe 2020 strategy targets. Accordingly, a number of EU policies and programmes take cycling into account. The EU's overall approach aims to bring about a lasting change in people's behaviour, in favour of more cycling. To attain this goal, several different aspects of cycling promotion could benefit from coordinated development. EU support consists principally of guidance, exchange of best practice, and financial support, oriented towards local and regional authorities promoting a stronger culture of cycling mobility. More and more people use cycling for their everyday travel. As a means of transport over short distances, cycling brings certain economic, environmental and health-related benefits. In parallel, cycling for leisure and tourism is also evolving, thanks to a growing network of cycle paths. One of the most visible cycling developments is taking place in cities, where recent trends such as the introduction of bicycle sharing systems, electric bicycles and cargo bikes, are transforming the cityscape and contributing to a broader acceptance of cycling in society. For its part, the European Parliament contributes to cycling promotion with continuous active support. Stakeholders are already looking ahead and aiming for a coordinated EU approach to cycling.

Briefing [EN](#)

Organic food: Helping EU consumers make an informed choice

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 19-05-2015

Údar KATSAROVA Ivana

Réimse beartas Sábháilteacht Bia | Talmhaíocht agus Forbairt Tuaithe

Eochairfhocal agrai-bhia-ábhair | AGRAI-BHIA-ÁBHAI | AIRGEADAS | anailís eacnamaíoch | beartas comhshaoil | beartas talmhaíochta | CEISTEANNA SÓISIALTA | COMHSHAOL | cosaint tomhaltóirí | cothú an duine | EACNAMÁIOCHT | feirmeoireacht orgánach | gníomhaíocht talmhaíochta | iarmhar lotnaidicíd | leas ainmhithe | lipéadú | margaíocht | margaíocht | orgánach géinmhodhnaithe | praghsanna | praghsanna feirme | saothrú talún talmhaíochta | sláinte | staidreamh an Aontais Eorpaigh | sábháilteacht bia | talmhaíocht inbhuanaithe | TALMHAÍOCHT, FORAOISEACHT AGUS IASCACH | teicneolaíocht agus rialacháin theicniúla | tionchar ar an gcomhshaoil | tomhaltas | trochlú an chomhshaoil | TRÁDÁIL | táirge bia | táirge orgánach | TÁIRGEADH, TEICNEOLAÍOCHT AGUS TAIGHDE | táirgí agrai-bhia

Achoimre Organic production is an overall system of farm management and food production that aims at sustainable agriculture, high-quality products and the use of processes that do not harm the environment, or human, plant or animal health and welfare. Prompted mainly by environmental concerns and in spite of the higher price of organic products, EU consumers spent over €22 billion in 2013, helping the EU organic market grow by nearly 6%. To help them make an informed choice, the European Commission introduced a specific EU organic logo in 2010, complementing earlier legislation setting up an extensive framework of rules and requirements on the production, processing, handling and certification of organic foods. While demand is mainly concentrated in North America and Europe, over three quarters of the nearly 2 million organic producers worldwide are in Asia, Africa, and Latin America. The EU continues to be a forerunner in organic agriculture thanks to strong consumer demand, strict legal protection and support for organic production. Around one eighth of the world's organic producers – 260 000 – are situated in the EU, and in 2013 they cultivated over 10 million hectares of land. Within the EU organic market Germany has the largest share (€7.6 billion) followed by France (€4.4 billion), the United Kingdom (€2.1 billion), and Italy (€2 billion). While the sustainable nature of organic farming is generally conceded, its health and nutritional benefits are still widely debated. The use of (organic) pesticides and the possible presence of residues in organically grown crops also attract a lot of attention. Meanwhile, the increasing competition for shoppers and the recent market entry of retail discounters such as Aldi, make analysts fear a price war seriously affecting farmers and food manufacturers. The recent growth in organic farming has also given rise to the so-called 'conventionalisation hypothesis', according to which some big organic farms are increasingly functioning as modified models of conventional farms.

Briefing [EN](#)

Reducing air pollution - National emission ceilings for air pollutants

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 12-05-2015

Údar BOURGUIGNON Didier

Réimse beartas Comhshaol | Reachtaíocht a ghlacadh ag PE agus ag an gComhairle

Eochairfhocal AN tAONTAS EORPACH | anailís eacnamaíoch | beartas comhshaoil | caighdeán comhshaoil | CEISTEANNA SÓISIALTA | COMHSHAOL | costais sláinte | dlí an Aontais Eorpaigh | EACNAMAÍOCHT | iarmhairt eacnamaíoch | sláinte | tionchar ar an gcomhshaol | togra (AE) | trochlú an chomhshaoil | truailléan atmaisféarach | truailliú an atmaisféir

Achoimre Despite significant progress in recent decades, air pollution levels in the European Union still have adverse impacts on the environment and on health. The European Commission estimates that health-related costs of air pollution in the EU range from 390 to 940 billion euros per year. The proposed directive, which would replace the current National Emission Ceilings Directive, sets binding national reduction objectives for six air pollutants (SO₂, NO_x, NMVOCs, NH₃, PM_{2.5} and CH₄) to be met by 2020 and 2030. It will also implement the Gothenburg Protocol as amended in 2012. The European Commission estimates that implementation costs would range from 2.2 to 3.3 billion euros per year. Stakeholders have been divided over the level of ambition of the proposed ceilings. Both EU advisory committees have issued opinions and some national parliaments have made comments on the proposal. The Council held an orientation debate in June 2014. The ENVI Committee is expected to vote on the report in July 2015. This briefing updates an earlier edition, of 23 March 2015.

A more recent edition of this document is available. Find it by searching by the document title at this address: <http://www.europa.eu/thinktank/en/home.html>

Briefing [EN](#)

Green growth and SMEs

Saghas foilseacháin Sracfhéachaint

Dáta 11-05-2015

Údar WIDUTO Agnieszka

Réimse beartas Comhshaol | Tionscal

Eochairfhocal aicmiú gnó | AIRGEADAS | AN tAONTAS EORPACH | beartas comhshaoil | beartas eacnamaíoch | beartas fuinnimh | cabhair do ghnóthais | coigilt fuinnimh | COMHSHAOL | cuntaíocht | EACNAMAÍOCHT | forbairt inbhuanaithe | FUINNEAMH | GNÓ AGUS IOMAÍOCHT | gnóthais bheaga agus mheánmhéide | maoiniú AE | maoiniú agus infheistíocht | maoiniú an AE | maoiniúchán corparáideach | teicneolaíocht agus rialacháin theicniúla | teicneolaíocht ghlan | tionchar ar an gcomhshaol | TAIRGEADH, TEICNEOLAÍOCHT AGUS TAIGHDE | táirgiúlacht | éifeachtúlacht fuinnimh

Achoimre Green growth – as a means to reconcile economic growth with environmental sustainability – offers a number of business opportunities for SMEs. Companies can benefit from putting environmental products and services on the market, and from greening their operations. To help overcome existing obstacles, and enable SMEs to tap into the potential of green growth, the European Commission has proposed a Green Action Plan for SMEs.

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

Nicaragua: The Chinese inter-ocean canal project

Saghas foilseacháin Sracfhéachaint

Dáta 05-05-2015

Údar GRIEGER Gisela

Réimse beartas Gnóthaí Eachtracha

Eochairfhocal AN tAONTAS EORPACH | An tSín | An Áise agus an Aigéine | anaclann dúlra | beartas comhshaoil | canáil loinge | cearta agus saoirsí | CEISTEANNA SÓISIALTA | COMHSHAOL | cosaint mionlach | DLÍ | dlí sibhialta | déimeagrafaíocht agus pobal | díshealbhú | EOLAÍOCHT | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | geografaíocht pholaitiúil | geopholaitíocht | institiúidí an AE agus an tseirbhís shibhialta Eorpach | IOMPAR | Meiriceá | muirompar agus iompar ar uiscebhealaí intíre | na daonnachtaí | Nicearagua | pobal dúchais | suiteáil cuain | tionchar ar an gcomhshaol | trochlú an chomhshaoil | truailliú ó longa | trédhearcacht | gcinnteoireacht | TIREOLAÍOCHT

Achoimre On 22 December 2014, the controversial construction of a shipping route across Nicaragua to connect the Pacific and the Atlantic Ocean was officially launched. With an estimated cost of US\$40 to US\$50 billion, the Nicaragua inter-ocean canal project could be the biggest-ever infrastructure investment in Latin America's history. The canal will be built by the Hong Kong Nicaragua Canal Development Group (HKND) and is scheduled to be operational by 2020. Opposition to the future waterway is mounting, however, as there are doubts whether the project's calculated economic gains will outweigh the potential adverse environmental and social implications.

Sracfhéachaint [EN](#)

Curbing the use of lightweight plastic carrier bags

Saghas foilseacháin Srachféachaint

Dáta 20-04-2015

Údar ERBACH Gregor

Réimse beartas Comhshaol

Eochairfhocal AN tAONTAS EORPACH | beartas comhshaoil | ceimic | COMHSHAOL | cosc ar thruailliú | dlí an Aontais Eorpaigh | ionstraim eacnamaíoch don chomhshaol | margaiocht | plaistigh | tionchar ar an gcomhshaol | TIONSCAL | togra (AE) | TRADÁIL | táirge pacáistíochta

Achoimre Europeans use about 99 billion plastic carrier bags every year. Some of these are dropped as litter, ending up in the environment, where plastics accumulate and harm wildlife. An 'early second reading' trilogue agreement was reached on the Commission's proposal in November 2014. Council approved the text in March 2015; the vote in Parliament is scheduled for the April II plenary.

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

Biofuels policy and indirect land use change

Saghas foilseacháin Srachféachaint

Dáta 20-04-2015

Údar BOURGUIGNON Didier

Réimse beartas An Dlí agus Beartas a Luacháil i gCleachtas | Comhshaol

Eochairfhocal AN tAONTAS EORPACH | barr fuinnimh | beartas comhshaoil | beartas fuinnimh | bithbhreosla | bithfhuinneamh | comhar idirinstiúideach (AE) | COMHSHAOL | cruthú post | fostaíocht | FOSTAÍOCHT AGUS DÁLAÍ OIBRE | FUINNEAMH | fuinneamh bog | gníomhaíocht talmhaíochta | institiúidí an AE agus an tseirbhís shibhialta Eorpach | IOMPAR | iompar ar bóthar | iompar de thalamh | laghdú astaíochtaí gás | saothrú talún talmhaíochta | TALMHAÍOCHT, FORAOISEACHT AGUS IASCACH | tionchar ar an gcomhshaol | táirgeadh fuinnimh | éifeachtúlacht fuinnimh | úsáid talún

Achoimre The EU has been supporting biofuels, mainly as a way to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in road transport. However, the current policy has been criticised by many, including the European Parliament, for failing to take into account emissions from indirect land use change. To address these shortcomings, the Commission presented a legislative proposal in October 2012. Second reading negotiations with the Council have delivered a compromise, now awaiting a vote in plenary.

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

The Future of the Almadraba Sector – Traditional Tuna Fishing Methods in the EU

Saghas foilseacháin Staidéar

Dáta 15-04-2015

Údar seachtarach Luis Ambrosio and Pablo Xandril

Réimse beartas Iascach

Eochairfhocal An Afraic | An Eoraip | An Iodáil | An Mheánmhuir | An Phortaingéil | An Spáinn | An tAigéan Atlantach | beartas comhshaoil | beartas eacnamaíoch | brabúsacht | caomhnú na stoc éisc | cearta iascaireachta | COMHSHAOL | cuntasáíocht | cuóta gabhála | EACNAMAÍOCHT | forbairt inbhuanaithe | fostaíocht | FOSTAÍOCHT AGUS DÁLAÍ OIBRE | fostaíocht shéasúrach | gabháil de réir speicis | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | geografaíocht pholaitiúil | GNÓ AGUS IOMAÍOCHT | iasc mara | iascach | iascaireacht thraidisiúnta | líon iascaireachta | Maracó | séasúr iascaireachta | TALMHAÍOCHT, FORAOISEACHT AGUS IASCACH | timpeallacht nádúrtha | tionchar ar an gcomhshaol | TIREOLAÍOCHT

Achoimre Bluefin tuna is one of the most important fish species in terms of value and source of employment in the EU. Eastern Bluefin Tuna trap set ("Almadraba") harvesting is currently only practiced in Italy, Morocco, Portugal and Spain, though such fishing method was widely used throughout the Mediterranean Sea, and is of socio-economic and cultural relevance. Almadraba are more labour-intensive than any other fishing method and their production is increasingly appreciated by a high-end consumer market, either internal or international. Almadrabas must be considered as one key-tool of the EBFT stock management because of their available historic biometric datasets.

Staidéar [EN](#)

Medicated feed: Initial Appraisal of a European Commission Impact Assessment

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 13-04-2015

Údar ZANDERSONE Laura

Réimse beartas An Margadh Inmheánach agus an tAontas Custam | Measúnú Tionchair Ex-Ante | Talmhaíocht agus Forbairt Tuaithe

Eochairfhocal AN tAONTAS EORPACH | anailís costais is tairbhe | anailís eacnamaíoch | beartas comhshaoil | CEISTEANNA SÓISIALTA | COMHSHAOL | cuntasíocht | dlí an Aontais Eorpaigh | dlí an Aontais Eorpaigh a dhreachtú | druga tréidliachta | EACNAMAÍOCHT | gníomhaíocht talmhaíochta | GNO AGUS IOMAÍOCHT | leas ainmhithe | margadh aonair | sláinte | staidéar tionchair | TALMHAÍOCHT, FORAOISEACHT AGUS IASCACH | tionchar ar an gcomhshaoil | tógáil Eorpach | ábhair beathúcháin ainmhithe

Achoimre This note seeks to provide an initial analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of the European Commission's Impact Assessment (IA) accompanying the proposal for Regulation on the manufacture, placing on the market and use of medicated feed and repealing Council Directive 90/167/EEC (COM (2014) 556).

This note, prepared by the Ex-Ante Impact Assessment Unit for the Committee on Agriculture and Rural Development (AGRI) of the European Parliament, analyses whether the principal criteria laid down in the Commission's own Impact Assessment Guidelines, as well as additional factors identified by the Parliament in its Impact Assessment Handbook, appear to be met by the IA.

Briefing [EN](#)

Reduction of pollutant emissions from road vehicles: Initial Appraisal of a European Commission Impact Assessment

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 13-04-2015

Údar MANIAKI-GRIVA Alexia

Réimse beartas Comhshaoil | Measúnú Tionchair Ex-Ante

Eochairfhocal AN tAONTAS EORPACH | anailís eacnamaíoch | beartas comhshaoil | caighdeán comhshaoil | COMHSHAOL | dlí an Aontais Eorpaigh | dlí an Aontais Eorpaigh a dhreachtú | EACNAMAÍOCHT | formheas | gáis dócháin | staidéar tionchair | teicneolaíocht agus rialacháin theicniúla | tionchar ar an gcomhshaoil | trochlú an chomhshaoil | truailléan atmaisféarach | truailliú an atmaisféir | truailliú mótarfheithiclí | TAIRGEADH, TEICNEOLAÍOCHT AGUS TAIGHDE

Achoimre This note seeks to provide an initial analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of the European Commission's Impact Assessment (IA) accompanying the proposal for a Regulation as regards the reduction of pollutant emissions from road vehicles.

This note, prepared by the Ex-Ante Impact Assessment Unit for the Committee on Environment, Public Health and Food Safety (ENVI) of the European Parliament, analyses whether the principal criteria laid down in the Commission's own Impact Assessment Guidelines, as well as additional factors identified by the Parliament in its Impact Assessment Handbook, appear to be met by the IA.

Briefing [EN](#)

Reducing air pollution - National emission ceilings for air pollutants

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 23-03-2015

Údar BOURGUIGNON Didier

Réimse beartas Comhshaoil | Reachtaíocht a ghlacadh ag PE agus ag an gComhairle

Eochairfhocal AN tAONTAS EORPACH | anailís eacnamaíoch | beartas comhshaoil | CAIDREAMH IDIRNÁISIÚNTA | caighdeán comhshaoil | caiteachas ar shláinte | CEISTEANNA SÓISIALTA | comhaontú idirnáisiúnta | COMHSHAOL | dlí an Aontais Eorpaigh | dlí an Aontais Eorpaigh a dhreachtú | EACNAMAÍOCHT | gnóthaí eachtracha | laghdú astaíochtaí gáis | sláinte | staidéar tionchair | tionchar ar an gcomhshaoil | trochlú an chomhshaoil | truailléan atmaisféarach | truailliú an atmaisféir

Achoimre Despite significant progress in recent decades, air pollution levels in the European Union still have adverse impacts on the environment and on health. The European Commission estimates that health-related costs of air pollution in the EU range from 390 to 940 billion euros per year. The proposed directive, which would replace the current National Emission Ceilings Directive, sets binding national reduction objectives for six air pollutants (SO₂, NO_x, NMVOCs, NH₃, PM_{2.5} and CH₄) to be met by 2020 and 2030. It will also implement the Gothenburg Protocol as amended in 2012. The European Commission estimates that implementation costs would range from 2.2 to 3.3 billion euros per year. Stakeholders have been divided over the level of ambition of the proposed ceilings. Both EU advisory committees have issued opinions and some national parliaments have made comments on the proposal. The Council held an orientation debate in June 2014. The ENVI Committee is expected to consider the draft report in April 2015. A more recent edition of this document is available. Find it by searching by the document title at this address: <http://www.europarl.europa.eu/thinktank/en/home.html>

Briefing [EN](#)

Technology options for deep-seabed exploitation - Tackling economic, environmental and societal challenges: Study

Saghas foilseacháin Staidéar

Dáta 19-03-2015

Údar KULJANIC Nera

Údar seachtarach Koen Rademaekers, Oscar Widerberg, Katarina Svatikova, Roel van der Veen, Triple E Consulting, Eleonora Panella, Milieu Ltd

Réimse beartas Beartas Taighde | Comhshaol | Iascach | Pleanáil Chun Cinn

Eochairfhocal acmhainní mianracha faoi uisce | acmhainní na mara | anailís costais is tairbhe | beartas comhshaoil | beartas comhshaoil an Aontais Eorpaigh | bitionscal | CEISTEANNA SOISIALTA | COMHSHAOL | creat sóisialta | cuntasáíocht | DLÍ | dlí idirnáisiúnta | dlí na farraige | EOLAÍOCHT | GNÓ AGUS IOMAÍOCHT | géineolaíocht | meastóireacht ar acmhainní | na heolaíochtaí nádúrtha agus feidhmeacha | saothrú ghrinneall na farraige | teicneolaíocht agus rialacháin theicniúla | timpeallacht nádúrtha | tionchar ar an gcomhshaol | tionchar sóisialta | TÁIRGEADH, TEICNEOLAÍOCHT AGUS TAIGHDE | éiceachóras muirí

Achoimre Exploration and exploitation of the deep-seas in search of marine minerals and genetic resources have over the past fifteen years received increased attention. Developments in sub-marine technologies, rising raw material prices and scarcity, and advancements in biotechnology, are changing the business-case for further investments in the marine environment. This report provides a state-of-play overview on exploring and exploiting deep-sea resources. A Cost-Benefit Analysis identifies the main potentials and challenges in a scenario where exploitation increases. Policy options are suggested to balance trade-offs between economic, social and environmental aspects associated with future developments. This STOA project 'Technology options for deep-seabed exploitation - Tackling economic, environmental and societal challenges' was carried out by Triple E Consulting and Milieu Ltd. at the request of the Science and Technology Options Assessment (STOA) Panel, within the Directorate-General for Parliamentary Research Services (DG EPRS) of the General Secretariat of the European Parliament.

Staidéar [EN](#)

Achoimre fheidhmeach [EN](#)

Iarscríbhinn [EN](#)

Towards a Post-Hyogo Framework for Action: Strengthening Disaster Resilience for Sustainable Development

Saghas foilseacháin Staidéar

Dáta 05-03-2015

Údar seachtarach Paola ALBRITO, Claus SØRENSEN, Dr. Bernard MANYENA, Emily WILKINSON, Tom de GROEVE and Mette LINDAHL-OLSSON

Réimse beartas Cabhair Forbartha agus Dhaonnúil | Comhshaol

Eochairfhocal An Eoraip | An tSualainn | beartas comhair | beartas comhshaoil | beartas comhshaoil an Aontais Eorpaigh | beartas eacnamaíoch | cabhair um fhorbairt | CAIDREAMH IDIRNÁISIÚNTA | COMHSHAOL | cosc ar riosca comhshaoil | costas an truaillithe | EACNAMAIÓCHT | Eagraíocht na Náisiún Aontaithe | EAGRAÍOCHTAÍ IDIRNÁISIÚNTA | faireachán comhshaoil | forbairt inbhuanaithe | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | geografaíocht pholaitiúil | Na Náisiúin Aontaithe | oiriúnú don athrú aeráide | tionchar ar an gcomhshaol | trochlú an chomhshaoil | tubaiste de dhéanamh an duine | tubaiste nádúrtha | TÍREOLAÍOCHT

Achoimre Proceedings of the workshop on "Towards a post-Hyogo Framework for Action: Strengthening disaster resilience for sustainable development", held on 20 January 2015 in Brussels.

Staidéar [EN](#)

EU biofuels policy: Dealing with indirect land use change

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 16-02-2015

Údar BOURGUIGNON Didier

Réimse beartas An Dlí agus Beartas a Luacháil i gCleachtas | Comhshaoil

Eochairfhocal AGRAI-BHIA-ÁBHAIR | beartas comhshaoil | beartas fuinnimh | bithbhreosla | COMHSHAOL | FUINNEAMH | gníomhaíocht talmhaíochta | gás ceaptha teasa | laghdú astaíochtaí gás | saothrú talún talmhaíochta | TALMHAÍOCHT, FORAOISEACHT AGUS IASCACH | tionchar ar an gcomhshaoil | trochluí an chomhshaoil | truailliú ó fhoinsí talmhaíochta | táirgeadh bia | táirgí agrai-bhia | ábhair beathúcháin ainmhithe | úsáid talún

Achoimre In 2003, the European Union established a biofuels support policy, primarily with the aim of lowering CO2 emissions in the transport sector. Critics have accused this policy of inducing indirect land use change (ILUC), which triggers an increase in global food prices and in food insecurity for the poor, promotes the creation of large land holdings and the use of available ('marginal') land in developing countries, and not least, boosts carbon emissions. Most research carried out recently suggests that while concerns regarding food production may have been overstated, those related to ILUC are not, as ILUC can indeed increase the release of CO2 emissions during biofuel production. The biofuels industry argues that it sustains many jobs in European rural areas. In 2012, the European Commission presented a legislative proposal to address some of these concerns while preserving existing investments. It proposed capping conventional biofuels and promoting advanced biofuels. The proposal is expected to go through a second reading in Parliament and the Council in early 2015. Parliament has called for a conventional biofuels cap, a sub-target for advanced biofuels and the consideration of ILUC factors, while stressing the need for a post-2020 policy. Advanced biofuels are not yet produced on a large scale in the EU. Although in principle they have advantages over conventional biofuels, the technologies are not fully mature, investment is lacking and the sustainability of feedstocks needs to be assessed. The biofuels and farming sectors advocate the continued production of conventional biofuels as a source of jobs and economic activity in rural areas and oppose radical changes in policy. Some NGOs are generally opposed to conventional biofuels and would prefer cautious support measures for advanced biofuels. This briefing updates an earlier one of January 2015.

Briefing [EN](#)

Alternative Solutions for Driftnet Fisheries

Saghas foilseacháin Staidéar

Dáta 16-02-2015

Údar seachtarach Antonello SALA

Réimse beartas Iascach

Eochairfhocal beartas comhshaoil | caomhnú na stoc éisc | comhbheartas iascaigh | COMHSHAOL | DLÍ | dlí idirnáisiúnta | foghabháil | iascach | limistéar iascaireachta | líon iascaireachta | rialuithe iascaireachta | sonraíocht theicniúil | speiceas faoi chosaint | TALMHAÍOCHT, FORAOISEACHT AGUS IASCACH | teicneolaíocht agus rialacháin theicniúla | timpeallacht nádúrtha | tionchar ar an gcomhshaoil | TÁIRGEADH, TEICNEOLAÍOCHT AGUS TAIGHDE | uiscí an Aontas Eorpach

Achoimre The principal environmental impact of driftnets is related to the bycatch of non-target species. In general driftnets have a high degree of size selectivity and can efficiently be regulated by mesh size. Few alternative fishing methods are available to catch the species targeted by driftnets, and the impact for some of these gears is controversial. Solutions are proposed to mitigate the environmental impact of driftnet fisheries by alternative fishing gears and improvement of selectivity.

Staidéar [EN](#)

The Impact of Biofuels on Transport and the Environment, and their Connection with Agricultural Development in Europe

Saghas foilseacháin Staidéar

Dáta 16-02-2015

Údar seachtarach Luisa Marelli, Monica Padella, Robert Edwards, Alberto Moro, Marina Kousoulidou, Jacopo Giuntoli, David Baxter, Veljko Vorkapic, Alessandro Agostini, Adrian O'Connell, Laura Lonza and Lilian Garcia-Lledo (European Commission, Joint Research Centre, Institute for Energy and Transport, Sustainable Transport Unit)

Réimse beartas An Dlí agus Beartas a Luacháil i gCleachtas | Iompar

Eochairfhocal AIRGEADAS | anailís costais is tairbhe | anailís eacnamaíoch | bainistiú inbhuanaithe ar fhoraoisí | barr fuinnimh | beartas comhshaoil | beartas fuinnimh | beartas iompair | beartas talmhaíochta | bithfhuinneamh | comhbheartas talmhaíochta | COMHSHAOL | cuntasaocht | EACNAMAÍOCHT | foraoiseacht | FUINNEAMH | fuinneamh bog | gníomhaíocht talmhaíochta | GNÓ AGUS IOMAÍOCHT | iarmhairt eacnamaíoch | IOMPAR | laghdú astaíochtaí gás | margadh talmhaíochta | praghas tráchtearraí | praghsanna | saothrú talún talmhaíochta | soghluaisteacht inbhuanaithe | taighde fuinnimh | TALMHAÍOCHT, FORAOISEACHT AGUS IASCACH | tionchar ar an gcomhshaoil | táirgeadh fuinnimh | éifeachtúlacht fuinnimh | úsáid talún

Achoimre The use of biofuels in transport is being promoted as a means of tackling climate change, diversifying energy sources and securing energy supply. Biofuels production also provides new options for using agricultural crops. However, it also gives rise to environmental, social and economic concerns which are the subject of intense debate worldwide. This study provides a detailed overview of biofuels production and consumption and of related policies worldwide. It also contains comprehensive analysis and discussion of key aspects affecting the overall sustainability of biofuels. These include, in particular, their impact on agricultural markets, emissions from indirect land-use change, and greenhouse gas emissions.

Staidéar [EN](#)

Recovery of Rare Earths from Electronic Wastes: An Opportunity for High-Tech SMEs

Saghas foilseacháin Staidéar

Dáta 05-02-2015

Údar seachtarach Achilleas TSAMIS and Mike COYNE (Centre for Strategy and Evaluation Services LLP)

Réimse beartas Beartas Taighde | Tionscal

Eochairfhocal aicmiú gnó | athchúrsáil dramhaíola | beartas comhair | beartas comhshaoil | beartas tionsclaíoch an Aontais Eorpaigh | CAIDREAMH IDIRNÁISIÚNTA | comhar eolaíochta | COMHSHAOL | dramhthrealamh leictreonach | GNÓ AGUS IOMAÍOCHT | gnóthais bheaga agus mheánmhéide | nuatheicneolaíocht | slándáil an tsoláthair | struchtúir agus beartas tionscail | taighde agus forbairt | taighde agus maoin intleachtúil | teicneolaíocht agus rialacháin theicniúla | teicneolaíocht athchúrsála | tionchar ar an gcomhshaoil | TIONSCAL | trochlú an chomhshaoil | trádáil | TRÁDÁIL | táirge ionadach | TÁIRGEADH, TEICNEOLAÍOCHT AGUS TAIGHDE

Achoimre This document was prepared on behalf of Policy Department A at the request of the Committee on Industry, Research and Energy. It reviews the current level of technology development for the recovery of rare earths from electronic waste and examines the parameters that affect its development at the industrial scale and the opportunities arising for high tech SMEs. It also reviews the existing policy framework and provides a set of recommendations for improved implementation of existing actions and new policy measures.

Staidéar [EN](#)

Towards Scientific Foresight in the European Parliament

Saghas foilseacháin Grinnanailís

Dáta 29-01-2015

Údar VAN WOENSEL Lieve | VRSCAJ Darja

Réimse beartas Beartas Taighde | Pleanáil Chun Cinn

Eochairfhocal AN tAONTAS EORPACH | athrú teicneolaíoch | bainistíocht | beartas comhshaoil | CEISTEANNA SÓISIALTA | cinnteoireacht | COMHSHAOL | creat sóisialta | cumarsáid | dlí an Aontais Eorpaigh | dlí an Aontais Eorpaigh a dhreachtú | doiciméadacht | GNÓ AGUS IOMAÍOCHT | Idirlión | institiúidí an AE agus an tsairbhís shibhialta Eorpach | OIDEACHAS AGUS CUMARSÁID | Parlaimint na hEorpa | staidéar ar ionchais teicneolaíochta | teicneolaíocht agus rialacháin theicniúla | teicneolaíocht faisnéise agus próiseáil sonraí | tionchar ar an gcomhshaoil | tionchar na teicneolaíochta faisnéise | tionchar sóisialta | tuarascáil eolaíochta | TÁIRGEADH, TEICNEOLAÍOCHT AGUS TAIGHDE

Achoimre We are living in a technological culture in which technologies penetrate every domain of our society. Techno-scientific innovations are often designed to make our lives easier, or to solve some societal issues. However, technologies pose unwanted and unintended impacts. This document describes a methodology for Scientific Foresight which offers the Members of the European Parliament legislative pathways to anticipate possible impacts of techno-scientific innovations.

Grinnanailís [EN](#)

Ilmheáin [Towards Scientific Foresight in the European Parliament](#)

EU biofuels policy: Dealing with indirect land use change

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 20-01-2015

Údar BOURGUIGNON Didier

Réimse beartas Comhshaoil

Eochairfhocal barr fuinnimh | beartas bia | beartas comhshaoil | beartas fuinnimh | bithbhreosla | CEISTEANNA SÓISIALTA | COMHSHAOL | eagraíocht neamhrialtasach | EAGRAÍOCHTAÍ IDIRNÁISIÚNTA | eagraíochtaí neamhrialtasacha | eatánól | FUINNEAMH | fuinneamh bog | fuinneamh in-athnuaite | gníomhaíocht talmhaíochta | gás ceaptha teasa | IOMPAR | iompar ar bóthar | iompar de thalamh | laghdú astaíochtaí gás | saothrú talún talmhaíochta | sláinte | talamh a réiteach | TALMHAÍOCHT, FORAOISEACHT AGUS IASCACH | tionchar ar an gcomhshaoil | trochlú an chomhshaoil | truailliú ó fhoinsí talmhaíochta | ábhair beathúcháin ainmhithe

Achoimre In 2003, the European Union established a biofuels support policy, primarily with the aim of lowering CO2 emissions in the transport sector. Critics have accused this policy of inducing indirect land use change (ILUC), which triggers an increase in global food prices and in food insecurity for the poor, promotes the creation of large land holdings and the use of available ('marginal') land in developing countries, and not least, boosts carbon emissions. Most research carried out recently suggests that while concerns regarding food production may have been overstated, those related to ILUC are not, as ILUC can indeed increase the release of CO2 emissions during biofuel production. The biofuels industry argues that it sustains many jobs in European rural areas. In 2012, the European Commission presented a legislative proposal to address some of these concerns while preserving existing investments. It proposed capping conventional biofuels and promoting advanced biofuels. The proposal is expected to go through a second reading in Parliament and the Council in early 2015. Parliament has called for a cap on conventional biofuels, a sub-target for advanced biofuels and the consideration of ILUC factors, while stressing the need for a post-2020 policy. Advanced biofuels are not yet produced on a large scale in the EU. Although in principle they have advantages over conventional biofuels, the technologies are not fully mature, investment is lacking and the sustainability of feedstocks needs to be assessed. The biofuels and farming sectors advocate the continued production of conventional biofuels as a source of jobs and economic activity in rural areas and oppose radical changes in policy. Some NGOs are generally opposed to conventional biofuels and would prefer cautious support measures for advanced biofuels.

Briefing [EN](#)

Update on Investments in Large TEN-T Projects

Saghas foilseacháin Staidéar

Dáta 10-12-2014

Údar seachtarach Wolfgang Schade and Lucia Mejia-Dorantes (Fraunhofer, Institut für System- und Innovationsforschung, Germany) ; Werner Rothengatter (Karlsruhe Institute of Technology, Germany) ; Olaf Meyer-Rühle and Stephan Kritzing (ProgTrans, Switzerland)

Réimse beartas An Dlí agus Beartas a Luacháil i gCleachtas | Iompar

Eochairfhocal AN tAONTAS EORPACH | anailís costais is tairbhe | bainistíocht | bainistíocht tionscadail | beartas comhshaoil | beartas iompair | bonneagar iompair | comhbheartas iompair | COMHSHAOL | cuntasáíocht | cás-staidéar | doiciméadacht | eagrú iompair | GNO AGUS IOMAIOCHT | gréasán iompair | gréasán tras-Eorpach | institiúidí an AE agus an tseirbhís shibhialta Eorpach | IOMPAR | maoiniú an AE | OIDEACHAS AGUS CUMARSAID | socruithe airgeadais an Aontais Eorpaigh | tionchar ar an gcomhshaoil | trédhearcacht | gcinnteoireacht | tógáil Eorpach

Achoimre This study updates the TEN-T investment study completed in early 2013 and adds five new case studies to the analysis, three of which deal with mega projects that are still in the planning or early implementation phase: Lyon-Turin, Iron-Rhine and S21/Stuttgart-Ulm. Findings confirm that not all stakeholders have learned past lessons on successfully developing projects. There is a particular need for early and transparent public participation and a clear project definition prior to the project decision. New findings suggest that measuring wider economic benefits and European added value are necessary to justify the socio-economic benefits of multibillion euro cross-border projects.

Staidéar [EN](#)

Achoimre fheidhmeach [BG](#), [CS](#), [DA](#), [DE](#), [EL](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FI](#), [FR](#), [HU](#), [IT](#), [LT](#), [LV](#), [NL](#), [PT](#), [RO](#), [SV](#), [ET](#), [HR](#), [MT](#), [PL](#), [SK](#), [SL](#)

Iarscríbhinn 1 [EN](#)

The Long-Term Economic and Ecologic Impact of Larger Sustainable Aquaculture

Saghas foilseacháin Staidéar

Dáta 15-10-2014

Údar seachtarach Alistair Lane, Courtney Hough and John Bostock

Réimse beartas Iascach

Eochairfhocal AGRAI-BHIA-ÁBHAI | aicmiú gnó | AIRGEADAS | anailís eacnamaíoch | beartas comhshaoil | beartas eacnamaíoch | comhbheartas iascaigh | COMHSHAOL | dobharshaothrú | EACNAMAIOCHT | forbairt inbhuanaithe | gníomhaíocht talmhaíochta | GNO AGUS IOMAIOCHT | gnóthais bheaga agus mheánmhéide | iascach | ionadach bia | maoiniú agus infheistíocht | maoiniúchán corparáideach | staidéar ar ionchais teicneolaíochta | staidéar tionchair | TALMHAIOCHT, FORAOISEACHT AGUS IASCACH | teicneolaíocht agus rialacháin theicniúla | tionchar ar an gcomhshaoil | táirge bia | TAIRGEADH, TEICNEOLAIOCHT AGUS TAIGHDE | ábhair beathúcháin ainmhithe

Achoimre The EU recognises aquaculture as an important contributor to the EU food basket and this study provides insights into the economic and ecological implications of increased EU aquaculture. Current production, classified by technology and by sector, is transposed into forecasts up to 2030 that identify the main future technologies, trends and sectoral challenges. An ecological impact assessment matrix is used to compare production systems. Feed requirements are presented, with observations on how these might impact EU fisheries. Public support and policy considerations are discussed.

Staidéar [EN](#)

EU Air Quality Policy and WHO Guideline Values for Health

Saghas foilseacháin Staidéar

Dáta 09-10-2014

Údar seachtarach Jürgen Schneider, Christian Nagl and Brigitte Read

Réimse beartas An Dlí agus Beartas a Luacháil i gCleachtas | Comhshaoil | Pleanáil Chun Cinn | Reachtaíocht a ghlacadh ag PE agus ag an gComhairle | Sláinte Phoiblí | Trasuíomh agus Cur i bhFeidhm an Dlí

Eochairfhocal An Eagraíocht Dhomhanda Sláinte | An Eoraip | An Ghearmáin | bearta rialaithe truaillithe | beartas comhshaoil | caighdeán comhshaoil | CEISTEANNA SOISIALTA | COMHSHAOL | EAGRAIOCHTAÍ IDIRNÁISIUNTA | faireachán comhshaoil | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | geografaíocht pholaitiúil | Lucsamburg | Na Náisiúin Aontaithe | riosca sláinte | sláinte | tionchar ar an gcomhshaoil | trochlú an chomhshaoil | truailléan atmaisféarach | truailliú an atmaisféir | TÍREOLAIOCHT

Achoimre The policy package “A Clean Air Programme for Europe” includes a proposal for a revision of the Directive on National Emission Ceilings. The objective of the proposal is to further reduce the impact of air pollution on human health, taking into account the latest advice issued by the World Health Organisation. The accompanying impact assessment examined various emission reduction scenarios regarding their impacts and cost effectiveness. These underlying building blocks are qualitatively analysed in this study. This study was provided by Policy Department A for the Committee on Environment, Public Health and Food Safety (ENVI).

Staidéar [EN](#)

[The World Bank Considers Feasible the Building of the Tajik Rogun Dam](#)

Saghas foilseacháin Grinnanailís

Dáta 22-07-2014

Údar GARCES DE LOS FAYOS TOURNAN Fernando | KERESSELIDZE Nata

Réimse beartas Gnóthaí Eachtracha

Eochairfhocal acmhainní uisce | aistriú daonra | An Banc Domhanda | An Táidsíceastáin | An Áise agus an Aigéine | An Uisbéiceastáin | anailís eacnamaíoch | bainistiú uisce | bainistíocht | beartas comhshaoil | beartas eachtrach | beartas fuinnimh | beartas iompair | CAIDREAMH IDIRNÁISIUNTA | CEISTEANNA SÓISIALTA | COMHSHAOL | EACNAMAÍOCHT | EAGRAÍOCHTAÍ IDIRNÁISIUNTA | forbairt hidreleictreach | FUINNEAMH | geografaíocht pholaitiúil | GNÓ AGUS IOMAÍOCHT | iarmhairt eacnamaíoch | imirce | IOMPAR | Na Náisiúin Aontaithe | na tionscail leictreachais agus núicléacha | neamhthuilleamaíocht | dtaca le fuinneamh | saothrú talún talmhaíochta | slándáil idirnáisiúnta | staidéar féidearthachta | struchtúr innealltóireachta | TALMHAÍOCHT, FORAOISEACHT AGUS IASCACH | talmhaíocht uiscithe | timpeallacht nádúrtha | tionchar ar an gcomhshaoil | TÍREOLAÍOCHT

Achoimre Water issues in Central Asia, which have proven contentious since the breakup of the Soviet Union, have attracted international attention with the World Bank's recent impact assessment condoning Tajikistan's plan to build an enormous dam. The Rogun Dam, under construction for decades, is strongly contested by downstream Uzbekistan. Tensions between energy-deprived Tajikistan and water-starved Uzbekistan – exacerbated by the region's endemically unsustainable resource management and growing competition – have prevented the countries from pooling their complementary resources. Downstream Uzbekistan has applied political and economic pressure to its poorer upstream neighbour to ensure the huge Uzbek cotton fields continue to be watered. For its part, Tajikistan hopes to export electricity to Afghanistan with the hydropower project, which has suffered from a lack of funding as well as political wrangling. The dam, located in an earthquake-prone region, would be the tallest in the world – and the most cost-effective way to boost Tajikistan's economy and energy efficiency. According to the World Bank, whose reports included technological and environmental considerations, the construction and operation of the dam are feasible, and the proper application of international standards would reduce the risk of failure. The Bank also recommends that downstream countries have an equity participation in the project.

Grinnanailís [EN](#)

[The Conflict between Static Gear and Mobile Gear in Inshore Fisheries](#)

Saghas foilseacháin Staidéar

Dáta 15-07-2014

Údar seachtarach Michel J. KAISER

Réimse beartas Iascach

Eochairfhocal bainistiú iascaigh | beartas comhshaoil | beathra muirí | COMHSHAOL | foghabháil | grinneall na farraige | iascach | iascaireacht chladaigh | rialacháin iascaireachta | TALMHAÍOCHT, FORAOISEACHT AGUS IASCACH | timpeallacht nádúrtha | tionchar ar an gcomhshaoil | éiceachóras muirí

Achoimre The majority of fishing vessels and fishers in Europe are engaged in inshore fisheries. These fisheries utilise a diverse range of fishing techniques that have been selected to suite the species and conditions in which they operate. This analysis describes the causes and consequences of conflict among different sectors, how these fishing gears operate, and the different ways in which they impact upon the marine environment. Solutions are proposed to reduce conflict through investment and innovative management approaches.

Staidéar [EN](#)

[EU Road Surfaces: Economic and Safety Impact of the Lack of Regular Road Maintenance](#)

Saghas foilseacháin Staidéar

Dáta 15-07-2014

Údar seachtarach Roberta Frisoni, Francesco Dionori, Lorenzo Casullo, Christoph Vollath, Louis Devenish, Federico Spano, Tomasz Sawicki, Soutra Carl, Rooney Lidia, João Neri, Radu Silaghi, Andrea Stanghellini (Steer Davies Gleave)

Réimse beartas Iompar | Pleanáil Chun Cinn

Eochairfhocal AIRGEADAS | AN tAONTAS EORPACH | anailís eacnamaíoch | bailiú sonraí | Ballstát den Aontas Eorpach | beartas comhshaoil | beartas iompair | buiséad | caiteachas poiblí | CEISTEANNA SÓISIALTA | comhbheartas iompair | COMHSHAOL | cosc tionóisc | cothabháil | creat sóisialta | dlí an Aontais Eorpaigh | EACNAMAÍOCHT | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | gréasán bóithre | iarmhairt eacnamaíoch | IOMPAR | iompar de thalamh | oibreacha poiblí | OIDEACHAS AGUS CUMARSAID | pleanáil iompair | sláinte | staidrimh iompair | sábháilteacht ar bhóithre | teicneolaíocht faisnéise agus próiseáil sonraí | tionchar ar an gcomhshaoil | tionchar sóisialta | TIONSCAL | tionóisc iompair | Treoir CE | táirgeadh | TÁIRGEADH, TEICNEOLAÍOCHT AGUS TAIGHDE | TÍREOLAÍOCHT | tógáil agus oibreacha poiblí

Achoimre This study looks at the condition and the quality of road surfaces in the EU and at the trends registered in the national budgets on the road maintenance activities in recent years, with the aim of reviewing the economic and safety consequences of the lack of regular road maintenance. The authors investigate the key causes behind the registered variations identified and the consequent impacts on road safety; they recommend therefore a series of actions and best practices to help preserve the safety and quality of the EU road surfaces.

Staidéar [EN](#)

Achoimre fheidhmeach [BG](#), [CS](#), [DA](#), [DE](#), [EL](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FI](#), [FR](#), [HU](#), [IT](#), [LT](#), [LV](#), [NL](#), [PT](#), [RO](#), [SV](#), [ET](#), [HR](#), [MT](#), [PL](#), [SK](#), [SL](#)

[Russia's Prirazlomnaya oil rig in the Arctic](#)

Saghas foilseacháin Sracfhéachaint

Dáta 03-07-2014

Údar LECARTE Jacques

Réimse beartas Fuinneamh | Gnóthaí Eachtracha | Rialachas Domhanda

Eochairfhocal An Eoraip | An Rúis | AN tAONTAS EORPACH | An tArtach | beartas comhair | beartas comhshaoil | CAIDREAMH IDIRNÁISIÚNTA | comhar fuinnimh | comhbheartas eachtrach agus slándála | COMHSHAOL | cosc ar riosca comhshaoil | druileáil amach ón gcósta | eagraíocht neamhrialtasach | EAGRAÍOCHTAÍ IDIRNÁISIÚNTA | eagraíochtaí neamhrialtasacha | foréigean rialtais | FUINNEAMH | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | geografaíocht pholaitiúil | gluaiseacht éiceolaíochta | olacheantar | POLAITÍOCHT | polaitíocht agus sábháilteacht phoiblí | taiscéalaíocht peitriilim | timpeallacht nádúrtha | tionchar ar an gcomhshaoil | tionscal ola | trochlú an chomhshaoil | truailliú ola | TIREOLAÍOCHT | tógáil Eorpach

Achoimre Annual production from the Prirazlomnaya offshore oil field is estimated to amount to 6.6 million tonnes per year. Russia's Arctic policy strongly supports further such developments, but environmental NGOs fear the result will be an ecological catastrophe from an oil spill.

Sracfhéachaint [EN](#)

[Will Development in East Africa be Fossil-Fuelled?](#)

Saghas foilseacháin Grinnanailís

Dáta 02-07-2014

Údar MANRIQUE GIL Manuel

Réimse beartas Cabhair Forbartha agus Dhaonnúil | Fuinneamh | Gnóthaí Eachtracha

Eochairfhocal AIRGEADAS | An Afraic | An Chéinia | An Tansáin | bainistiú acmhainní | beartas comhshaoil | beartas fuinnimh | beartas fuinnimh | caidreamh trádála | comhlacht maoirseachta | COMHSHAOL | creat polaitiúil | cumhacht feidhmiúcháin agus seirbhís phoiblí | dálaí eacnamaíocha | EACNAMAÍOCHT | forbairt eacnamaíoch | FUINNEAMH | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | gáscheantar | infheistíocht choigríche | maoiniú agus infheistíocht | POLAITÍOCHT | rialachas | staid eacnamaíoch | tionchar ar an gcomhshaoil | tionscal an gháis | tionscal ola | tionscal ola | TRÁDÁIL | trádáil idirnáisiúnta | TIREOLAÍOCHT

Achoimre East Africa is at a critical turning point in its development trajectory. The discovery of substantial reserves of crude oil (in Kenya and Uganda) and natural gas (in Mozambique and Tanzania) may bring billions of dollars in new revenues to the region. East African countries are currently drafting and implementing legislation, policies and infrastructure in this sector and should begin reaping the benefits of commercial production in the next four to ten years. Yet the experience of other resource-rich countries demonstrates that, without the appropriate safeguards, East Africa may miss the opportunity to use these revenues to promote inclusive growth. Countries in the region risk exacerbating inequality while encouraging corruption and other social and environmental problems. This question has importance well beyond the region's borders. The global energy landscape is rapidly changing, and East Africa's reserves will spur international companies to compete for their share of the profits. As a major trade partner and donor, the European Union should use its position to ensure that extractive industries' activities are transparent and that countries strengthen their institutions and adopt pro-poor economic measures. Although the EU's role in the region is being eroded by emerging actors, the Union still enjoys important leverage, which could be used to help East Africa's transform its abundant natural resources into equitable growth and sustainable development.

Grinnanailís [EN](#)

[Unconventional gas and oil in North America](#)

Saghas foilseacháin Grinnanailís

Dáta 25-06-2014

Údar ERBACH Gregor

Réimse beartas Fuinneamh

Eochairfhocal anailís eacnamaíoch | athrú aeráide | beartas comhshaoil | beartas fuinnimh | beartas onnmhairiúcháin | beartas trádála | Ceanada | COMHSHAOL | EACNAMAÍOCHT | FUINNEAMH | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | geografaíocht pholaitiúil | gás ceaptha teasa | iarmhairt eacnamaíoch | margadh fuinnimh | Meiriceá | Na Stáit Aontaithe | neamhthuilleamaíocht i dtaca le fuinneamh | praghas fuinnimh | réamhaisnéis eacnamaíoch | slándáil an tsoláthair | suíomh fuinnimh | tionchar ar an gcomhshaoil | tionscal an gháis | tionscal ola | tionscal ola | trochlú an chomhshaoil | truailliú uisce | trádáil | TRÁDÁIL | TIREOLAÍOCHT

Achoimre Over the past decade, the United States and Canada have experienced spectacular growth in the production of unconventional fossil fuels, notably shale gas and tight oil, thanks to technological innovations such as horizontal drilling and hydraulic fracturing (fracking).

Grinnanailís [EN](#)

EU-US Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership: Detailed Appraisal of the Commission's Impact Assessment

Saghas foilseacháin Staidéar

Dáta 15-04-2014

Údar seachtarach Jacques Pelkmans, Arjan Lejour, Lorna Schrefler, Federica Mustilli and Jacopo Timini (CEPS)

Réimse beartas Measúnú Tionchair Ex-Ante | Trádáil Idirnáisiúnta

Eochairfhocal AN tAONTAS EORPACH | anailís chomparáideach | anailís eacnamaíoch | bacainn neamhtharaifí | beartas comhshaoil | beartas trádála | CEISTEANNA SÓISIALTA | comhaontú saorthrádála | comhaontú trádála (AE) | COMHSHAOL | conradh poiblí | creat sóisialta | EACNAMAÍOCHT | FOSTAÍOCHT AGUS DALAÍ OIBRE | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | geografaíocht pholaitiúil | iarmhairt eacnamaíoch | margadh an tsaothair | margadh an tsaothair | Meiriceá | Na Stáit Aontaithe | réamhaisnéis eacnamaíoch | samhail eacnamaíoch | staidéar tionchair | taighde agus maoin intleachtúil | tionchar ar an gcomhshaoil | tionchar sóisialta | TRÁDÁIL | trádáil idirnáisiúnta | TÁIRGEADH, TEICNEOLAÍOCHT AGUS TAIGHDE | TÍREOLAÍOCHT | tógáil Eorpach

Achoimre This research paper examines the appropriateness and validity of the methodology behind the European Commission's Impact Assessment (IA) of the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP), focusing in particular on the underlying economic model, a computable general equilibrium (CGE). The methodology applied by CEPR for this economic modelling is analysed in depth, together with the assumptions used to make the TTIP amenable to an economic appraisal. The research paper also compares the IA on the TTIP with selected previous empirical economic assessments of EU trade agreements and with a set of alternative studies on the TTIP itself. In reading our findings, two central caveats should be kept in mind that affect any analysis of the CGE model included in the European Commission's Impact Assessment. First, the TTIP is a rather unusual bilateral trade agreement; and second, the TTIP is so wide-ranging that an alternative approach, such as the so-called 'partial' (equilibrium) approach – already a second-best solution – would be totally inappropriate to the case under examination.

Staidéar [EN](#)

Tackling food waste: The EU's contribution to a global issue

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 23-01-2014

Údar KATSAROVA Ivana

Réimse beartas Comhshaoil | Talmhaíocht agus Forbairt Tuaithe

Eochairfhocal agrai-bhia-ábhair | AGRAI-BHIA-ÁBHAI | an comhrac i gcoinne diomailte | anailís eacnamaíoch | beartas comhshaoil | cabhair do ghrúpaí faoi mhíbhuntáiste | CEISTEANNA SÓISIALTA | COMHSHAOL | cosaint shóisialta | cur amú | dalaí eacnamaíocha | EACNAMAÍOCHT | earra bia | ganntanas bia | iarmhairt eacnamaíoch | iompraíocht tomhaltóirí | sláinte | tionchar ar an gcomhshaoil | tionscal an bhia | tomhaltas | TRÁDÁIL | táirge bia | táirgí agrai-bhia | tíortha i mbéal forbartha

Achoimre In the EU, food waste has been estimated at some 89 million tonnes, or 180 kg per capita per year. Besides the economic costs, this has significant negative effects for the environment. The EU is taking steps to tackle this trend and aims to halve the disposal of edible food in the EU by 2020.

Briefing [EN](#)

The Impact of Oil and Gas Drilling Accidents on EU Fisheries

Saghas foilseacháin Staidéar

Dáta 15-01-2014

Údar CENTENERA ULECIA Rafael

Réimse beartas Iascach | Tionscal

Eochairfhocal anailís eacnamaíoch | beartas comhshaoil | caomhnú na stoc éisc | COMHSHAOL | cosc ar riosca comhshaoil | dliteanas comhshaoil | dobharshaothrú | druileáil amach ón gcósta | EACNAMAÍOCHT | FUINNEAMH | iarmhairt eacnamaíoch | iascach | struchtúr agus beartas tionscail | struchtúr amach ón gcósta | TALMHAÍOCHT, FORAOISEACHT AGUS IASCACH | tionchar ar an gcomhshaoil | TIONSCAL | tionscal na hiascaireachta | tionscal ola | tionóisc thionsclaíoch | trochlú an chomhshaoil | truailliú ola

Achoimre Accidents occurring offshore in relation to the Oil and Gas (O&G) industry may produce significant damaging effects on the marine environment, and particularly on the fishing and aquaculture industries. The economic cost of the impact that major offshore accidents have on fisheries is most frequently assessed with the Social Cost method, accepted by the current international compensation framework. The cost of the impact of minor incidents is evaluated by the Compensation mechanism, and therefore known by the value of settled claims. Recently approved European legislation aims to maximize safety conditions in all stages of the offshore O&G industry, minimizing the number of incidents and alleviating harmful impacts to the environment.

Staidéar [EN](#)

EU and Russian Policies on Energy and Climate Change

Saghas foilseacháin Grinnanailís

Dáta 18-12-2013

Údar DE MICCO Pasquale | GARGES DE LOS FAYOS TOURNAN Fernando | KEREBEL Cécile | OHLIGER Tina

Réimse beartas Comhshaoil | Fuinneamh | Gnóthaí Eachtracha

Eochairfhocal An Eoraip | An Rúis | AN tAONTAS EORPACH | An tArtach | Ballstát den Aontas Eorpach | beartas comhshaoil | beartas don athrú aeráide | beartas fuinnimh | caidreamh an Aontais Eorpaigh | COMHSHAOL | eagrú iompair | EOLAÍOCHT | FUINNEAMH | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | geografaíocht pholaitiúil | geopholaitíocht | IOMPAR | na daonnachtaí | neamhthuileamaíocht i dtaca le fuinneamh | praghas fuinnimh | píblíne gháis | saothrú acmhainní | soláthar fuinnimh | timpeallacht nádúrtha | tionchar ar an gcomhshaoil | TÍREOLAÍOCHT | tógáil Eorpach | éagsúlú soláthair fuinnimh

Achoimre EU-Russian energy relations are characterised by mutual interdependence. Within the EU, however, the level of Member States' dependence on Russia varies largely according to Member States' abilities to diversify their energy mix and their imports. This has created a fragmented internal energy market, as demonstrated by the wide range in gas prices among Member States. Energy supply diversification has become a key concern for the entire EU, although energy policies are still largely overseen by Member States. While Russia is likely to remain Europe's principal energy supplier in the medium term, the importance of other crude oil and natural gas exporters, including Azerbaijan and Algeria, is likely to grow. The European Commission supports widening the possible range of sources, particularly given its antitrust investigations against Russian companies, which have exacerbated tensions. The EU and Russia are also divided by their environmental policies, stemming from a different environmental sensibility but also from the different availability of fossil fuels. Fighting against climate change, the EU has committed to reduce its overall greenhouse gas emissions by 20 % by 2020. To fulfil this promise, the EU has relied on the EU Emission Trading System, currently the largest international carbon market. Unlike Europe and its ecological considerations, Moscow has long been driven by more economic and geostrategic factors. Despite Prime Minister Dmitry Medvedev's recent willingness to consider limiting carbon emissions and fostering investments in renewable sources, the country's refusal to adhere to the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol and its environmentally unfriendly Arctic efforts confirm Moscow's resistance to integrating climate issues in its policies.

Grinnanailís [EN](#)

Tackling invasive alien species in Europe

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 28-11-2013

Údar AVERY Jennifer

Réimse beartas Comhshaoil

Eochairfhocal an comhrac i gcoinne feithidí | AN tAONTAS EORPACH | anailís eacnamaíoch | beartas comhshaoil | bithéagsúlacht | caiteachas ar shláinte | CEISTEANNA SOISIALTA | COMHSHAOL | cosaint beatha ainmhíche | dlí an Aontais Eorpaigh | díothú na mbarr | EACNAMAÍOCHT | iarmhairt eacnamaíoch | planda díobhálach | riosca sláinte | sláinte | timpeallacht nádúrtha | tionchar ar an gcomhshaoil | togra (AE) | trochlú an chomhshaoil

Achoimre Some non-native animals, plants and micro-organisms can pose a serious threat to European flora and fauna, disrupt fragile ecosystems and also transmit diseases to people, decimate crops and damage infrastructure. Environmentalists and politicians have called for action to address this ecological, economic and social threat. In September 2013, the European Commission proposed a harmonised approach. Under the proposal there would be a ban on the import, sale, growing, use or release of selected species in the EU.

Briefing [EN](#)

A Review of Megatrucks - Major Issues and Case Studies

Saghas foilseacháin Staidéar

Dáta 15-11-2013

Údar seachtarach James Steer, Francesco Dionori, Lorenzo Casullo, Christoph Vollath, Roberta Frisoni, Fabrizio Carippo and Davide Ranghetti (Steer Davies Gleave)

Réimse beartas An Dlí agus Beartas a Luacháil i gCleachtas | Iompar

Eochairfhocal An Danmhairg | An Eoraip | An Fhionlainn | An Ghearmáin | An tSualainn | An Ísiltír | beartas comhshaoil | beartas iompair | bonneagar iompair | comhbheartas iompair | COMHSHAOL | eagrú iompair | feithicil tráchtála | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | geografaíocht pholaitiúil | gás ceaptha teasa | IOMPAR | iompar de thalamh | iompar traschórais | staidrimh iompair | sábháilteacht ar bhóithre | tionchar ar an gcomhshaoil | trochlú an chomhshaoil | trácht ar bhóithre | TÍREOLAÍOCHT

Achoimre This study provides an analysis of the current evidence on Longer and Heavier Vehicles (LHVs) and the potential impact of allowing the use of these 'Megatrucks' throughout the EU - as is the case in Finland and Sweden which already permit LHVs in normal traffic. It rests on a literature review of prominent research in this field, as well as case studies looking into the experiences of LHVs in the five Member States in which they are either allowed or tested. In addition to this, it analyses available statistical data and considers the impact of 'Megatrucks' in relation to EU objectives on road safety and greenhouse gas emissions.

Staidéar [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

Achoimre fheidhmeach [BG](#), [CS](#), [DA](#), [DE](#), [EL](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FI](#), [FR](#), [HU](#), [IT](#), [LT](#), [LV](#), [NL](#), [PT](#), [RO](#), [SV](#), [ET](#), [HR](#), [MT](#), [PL](#), [SK](#), [SL](#)

[Adapting to a changing climate in Europe: Strategies for reducing risk and building resilience](#)

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 14-10-2013

Údar ERBACH Gregor

Réimse beartas Comhshaoil

Eochairfhocal AIRGEADAS | AN tAONTAS EORPACH | beartas comhshaoil | COMHSHAOL | fionsaothrú | gníomhaíocht talmhaíochta | gníomhú an Aontais Eorpaigh | guais nádúrtha | iarmhairt ceaptha teasa | laghdú astaíochtaí gás | oiriúnú don athrú aeráide | taighde comhshaoil | TALMHAÍOCHT, FORAOISEACHT AGUS IASCACH | tionchar ar an gcomhshaoil | trochlú an chomhshaoil | téamh domhanda | tógáil Eorpach | árachas | árachas neamhshaoil

Achoimre The changing climate affects many sectors of business and society. Different kinds of adaptation measures are needed for each situation – there is no one-size fits all approach. In the EU, adaptation is primarily the responsibility of Member States and local actors. The European Commission (EC) supports coordination, research and knowledge-sharing. In April 2013, the EC adopted an EU adaptation strategy, which sets out EU actions and promotes actions by Member States.

[Briefing EN](#)

[Main Issues at Stake for the MOP 25 to the Montreal Protocol](#)

Saghas foilseacháin Staidéar

Dáta 03-10-2013

Údar seachtarach Jip Lenstra (Ecorys), Paola Banfi, Florent Pelsy, Sophie Vancauwenbergh and Tony Zamparutti (Milieu Ltd.)

Réimse beartas Comhshaoil

Eochairfhocal beartas comhshaoil | caibidlíocht idirnáisiúnta | CAIDREAMH IDIRNÁISIÚNTA | COMHSHAOL | gnóthaí eachtracha | gás ceaptha teasa | iarmhairt ceaptha teasa | laghdú astaíochtaí gás | prótacal a ghabhann le comhaontú | substaint chontúirteach | tionchar ar an gcomhshaoil | trochlú an chomhshaoil | téamh domhanda

Achoimre At the 25th Meeting of the Parties (MOP 25) to the Montreal Protocol, two proposals to regulate hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) are expected to be the key topic of discussion. HFCs are replacements for ozone-depleting substances and have a strong impact on global warming; the issue raises questions about links between the Montreal and Kyoto Protocols. MOP 25 will also discuss the replenishment of the Multilateral Fund that supports implementation of the Protocol. Requests for exemptions to allow certain uses of CFCs and methyl bromide to continue will be another key topic.

[Staidéar EN](#)

[Assessing effects of projects on the environment](#)

Saghas foilseacháin Srachféachaint

Dáta 03-10-2013

Údar DAVIES Ron

Réimse beartas Comhshaoil

Eochairfhocal AN tAONTAS EORPACH | anailís eacnamaíoch | beartas comhshaoil | comhairliúcháin poiblí | comhar idir-institiúideach (AE) | COMHSHAOL | costas an truaillithe | cumarsáid | dlí an Aontais Eorpaigh | EACNAMAÍOCHT | eacnamaíocht chomhshaoil | faireachán comhshaoil | institiúidí an AE agus an tseirbhís shibhialta Eorpach | ionstraim eacnamaíoch don chomhshaoil | nós imeachta um shárú (AE) | OIDEACHAS AGUS CUMARSÁID | staidéar tionchair | tionchar ar an gcomhshaoil | táscaire comhshaoil

Achoimre For more than 25 years, environmental impact assessments (EIAs) have been required for projects likely to have a significant impact on the environment. A revision of the EIA Directive aims to correct shortcomings and to simplify and harmonise the assessment process.

[Srachféachaint EN](#)

[Transboundary water management: The Rogun Dam in Tajikistan](#)

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 21-08-2013

Údar SKOBA Laine

Réimse beartas Comhshaoil | Gnóthaí Eachtracha

Eochairfhocal An Táidsíceastáin | An Áise agus an Aigéine | An Úisbéiceastáin | bainistiú uisce sa talmhaíocht | beartas comhair | beartas comhshaoil | beartas fuinnimh | CAIDREAMH IDIRNÁISIÚNTA | comhar réigiúnach | COMHSHAOL | cumhacht hidreileictreach | díospóid idirnáisiúnta | FUINNEAMH | geografaíocht pholaitiúil | géarchéim fuinnimh | na tionscail leictreachais agus núicléacha | saothrú talún talmhaíochta | slándáil idirnáisiúnta | sruthchúrsa | TALMHAÍOCHT, FORAOISEACHT AGUS IASCACH | timpeallacht nádúrtha | tionchar ar an gcomhshaoil | TÍREOLAÍOCHT | ídiú uisce | úsáid uisce

Achoimre In more than 260 trans-boundary watercourses around the world, the closely linked issues of energy, water and agriculture cause difficulties. Tensions between energy-starved Tajikistan and cotton-producing Uzbekistan over the planned Rogun hydro-electric dam illustrate the continuing 'water versus energy' debate. At the same time, the scarcity of water resources in Central Asia is often caused by mismanagement.

[Briefing EN](#)

[China's export restrictions on rare earth elements](#)

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 18-07-2013

Údar LECARTE Jacques

Réimse beartas Gnóthaí Eachtracha | Trádáil Idirnáisiúnta

Eochairfhocal An tSín | An Áise agus an Aigéine | beartas comhshaoil | beartas onnmhairiúcháin | beartas trádála | COMHSHAOL | eadráin tráchtála idirnáisiúnta | fosú méine | FUINNEAMH | ganntanas | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | mian mhiotalach | na tionscail ghuail agus mhianadóireachta | slándáil an tsoláthair | srian ar onnmhairiú | tionchar ar an gcomhshaoil | trádáil | TRÁDÁIL | trádáil idirnáisiúnta | TÍREOLAÍOCHT

Achoimre Reserves of rare earth elements are, as is their mining, unevenly distributed across the world. China has about 50% of known world reserves and until very recently was behind 95% of global supplies. It has reduced its export quotas drastically since 2010, arguing that the country had paid a heavy price for its mining activity in the form of resource depletion and severe environmental damage. In March 2012, together with Japan and the US, the EU demanded dispute settlement consultations in the World Trade Organisation (WTO) on China's REE export restrictions.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Brazil's Belo Monte Dam project: Financial impact, indigenous peoples' rights & the environment](#)

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 20-06-2013

Údar PONTIROLI GOBBI Francesco

Réimse beartas Fuinneamh | Gnóthaí Eachtracha

Eochairfhocal AIRGEADAS | An Bhrasail | beartas comhshaoil | beartas iompair | caingean dlí | cearta agus saoirsí | ceartas | CEISTEANNA SÓISIALTA | comhairliúchán poiblí | COMHSHAOL | cosaint mionlach | cumarsáid | DLÍ | déimeagrafaíocht agus pobal | foirgníocht ar mórsála | FUINNEAMH | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | geografaíocht pholaitiúil | gléasra cumhachta | IOMPAR | maoiniú agus infheistíocht | Meiriceá | modh maoinithe | na tionscail leictreachais agus núicléacha | OIDEACHAS AGUS CUMARSÁID | pobal dúchais | struchtúr innealltóireachta | tionchar ar an gcomhshaoil | TIONSCAL | TÍREOLAÍOCHT | tógáil agus oibreacha poiblí

Achoimre Brazil is constructing the third largest hydroelectric power plant in the world. The Belo Monte Dam is being built in the state of Pará, Brazil. Its first commercial generation is expected to come on stream in 2015. Opponents criticise the investment because of its environmental impact, lack of consultation of indigenous people and the resettlement of at least 5 100 families.

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

[Belo Monte Dam project: an outline](#)

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 12-06-2013

Údar PONTIROLI GOBBI Francesco

Réimse beartas Cearta an Duine | Fuinneamh

Eochairfhocal AIRGEADAS | An Bhrasail | beartas comhshaoil | beartas fuinnimh | CEISTEANNA SÓISIALTA | COMHSHAOL | creat sóisialta | cumhacht hidrileictreach | cómhaoiniú | eangach fuinnimh | forbairt hidrileictreach | FUINNEAMH | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | geografaíocht pholaitiúil | maoiniú agus infheistíocht | Meiriceá | na tionscail leictreachais agus núicléacha | tionchar ar an gcomhshaoil | tionchar sóisialta | TÍREOLAÍOCHT

Achoimre The Belo Monte Dam is a hydroelectric dam under construction in the state of Pará, Brazil. Upon completion, with a generating capacity of 11 233 Megawatts, it will be the third largest hydroelectric power plant in the world. The project faces widespread criticism on economic, environmental and social reasons. Commercial generation is expected to begin in 2015, with the whole plant scheduled to run at full capacity in 2019.

Briefing [EN](#)

[The Environmental Role of Protein Crops in the New Common Agricultural Policy](#)

Saghas foilseacháin Staidéar

Dáta 15-05-2013

Údar seachtarach Andrea Bues, Sara Preißel, Moritz Reckling and Peter Zander (Leibniz Centre for Agricultural Landscape Research - ZALF) , Tom Kuhlman (Agricultural Economics Research Institute - LEI) , Kairsty Topp and Christine Watson (Scotland's Rural College - SRUC) , Kristina Lindström and Fred L. Stoddard (University of Helsinki - UH) and Donal Murphy-Bokern (Kroge-Ehrendorf, Lohne)

Réimse beartas Beartas Taighde | Comhshaoil | Talmhaíocht agus Forbairt Tuaithe

Eochairfhocal AGRAI-BHIA-ÁBHAIR | athchóiriú ar CBT | beartas comhshaoil | beartas talmhaíochta | beartas táirgeachta talmhaíochta | cabhair don talmhaíocht | COMHSHAOL | féinsoláthar | gníomhaíocht talmhaíochta | próitéin glasraí | struchtúr agus táirgeadh talmhaíochta | talmhaíocht inbhuanaithe | TALMHAÍOCHT, FORAOISEACHT AGUS IASCACH | tionchar ar an gcomhshaoil | trádáil | TRÁDÁIL | táirgeadh barr | táirgí talmhaíochta próiseáilte

Achoimre This study provides an overview of the development and environmental effects of protein crop production in Europe. Nine policy options for supporting protein crops are presented: six inside the CAP, and three outside. We recommend an integrated policy approach combining the inclusion of protein crops into greening measures, investment in research and constraints on the use of synthetic nitrogen fertiliser. We conclude that increasing the production of protein crops would be an important contribution to the sustainable development of European agricultural and food systems.

Staidéar [EN](#), [FR](#)

The Shale Gas 'Revolution' in the United States: Global Implications, Options for the EU

Saghas foilseacháin Grinnanailís

Dáta 13-05-2013

Údar TROSZCZYNSKA VAN GENDEREN Wanda

Réimse beartas Comhshaoil | Fuinneamh | Gnóthaí Eachtracha

Eochairfhocal Ballstát den Aontas Eorpach | beartas comhshaoil | beartas fuinnimh | beartas trádála | CEISTEANNA SÓISIALTA | COMHSHAOL | druileáil | foirgníocht agus pleanáil baile | FUINNEAMH | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | geografaíocht pholaitiúil | gás nádúrtha | margadh idirnáisiúnta | Meiriceá | Na Stáit Aontaithe | na tionscail ghuaill agus mhianadóireachta | neamhthuilleamaíocht i dtaca le fuinneamh | praghas fuinnimh | soláthar gáis | tionchar ar an gcomhshaoil | tionscal ola | TRÁDÁIL | táirgeacht náisiúnta | táirgeadh | TÁIRGEADH, TEICNEOLAÍOCHT AGUS TAIGHDE | TÍREOLAÍOCHT | éagsúlú soláthair fuinnimh | éileamh ar fhuinneamh

Achoimre In recent years, the United States' natural gas industry has undergone a significant transformation, dubbed a 'revolution': extraction rates have soared thanks to new technologies. The shale gas boom is having an unprecedented affect on the US energy market, and this, in turn, has important implications for the rest of the world, notably the Middle East and Russia. While the shale gas 'revolution' has spurred a debate on environmental consequences and sustainability within the US, other countries — including countries as diverse as Canada and China — have, in different ways, aimed to replicate the US boom. In the EU, a shale gas 'revolution' appears relatively unlikely, at least for the moment, given Europe's less favourable geological conditions and its wary public. Nevertheless, some EU Member States rich in shale gas, such as Poland and the United Kingdom, are actively promoting shale gas exploration activities to diversify their energy mix, reduce energy dependency and enhance energy security. Other countries, such as France and Bulgaria, have for the moment chosen to privilege environmental constraints and have implemented bans. The remaining Member States seem to have adopted a 'wait-and-see' attitude. For all these states, however, the EU has an important role to play in ensuring a balanced common approach and encouraging the sustainable development of this industry while ensuring an adequate environmental protection. A recent Commission green paper on shale gas is a good initial step, although this should be followed with concrete action.

Grinnanailís [EN](#)

Discarding fish under the Common Fisheries Policy: Towards an end to mandated waste

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 13-05-2013

Údar WEISSENBERGER Jean

Réimse beartas Iascach

Eochairfhocal bainistiú iascaigh | beartas comhshaoil | comhbheartas iascaigh | COMHSHAOL | foghabháil | iasc aischurtha | iascach | rialacháin iascaireachta | TALMHAÍOCHT, FORAOISEACHT AGUS IASCACH | tionchar ar an gcomhshaoil

Achoimre Fishermen not only catch what they are interested in or authorised to fish. The unwanted part of their catches is discarded back at sea, often dead. This is seen by many as an unacceptable waste of resources.

Briefing [EN](#)

Assessing the Environmental Effects of Certain Public and Private Projects: Initial Appraisal of the Commission's Impact Assessment

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 15-04-2013

Údar BALLON Elke

Réimse beartas Comhshaoil | Measúnú Tionchair Ex-Ante

Eochairfhocal AN tAONTAS EORPACH | anailís eacnamaíoch | beartas comhshaoil | COMHSHAOL | dlí an Aontais Eorpaigh | EACNAMAÍOCHT | staidéar tionchair | tionchar ar an gcomhshaoil | togra (AE)

Achoimre This note seeks to provide an initial analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of the European Commission's Impact Assessment (IA) accompanying the proposal for a Directive on the assessment of the effects of certain public and private projects in the environment. This proposal itself deals with the process by which Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs) are conducted. An EIA is defined as 'the process of identifying, predicting, evaluating and mitigating the relevant environmental impacts from public or private projects, prior to decisions being taken and commitments made'.

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

Proceedings of the Workshop "Sustainable Biofuels: Addressing Indirect Land Use Change"

Saghas foilseacháin Staidéar

Dáta 15-02-2013

Údar seachtarach ICEDD (Institut de Conseil et d'Etudes en Développement Durable)
Maria José LOPEZ, Yves MARENNE, Marco ORSINI

Réimse beartas Comhshaoil | Fuinneamh | Talmhaíocht agus Forbairt Tuaithe

Eochairfhocal AIRGEADAS | barr fuinnimh | beartas comhshaoil | beartas fuinnimh | beartas talmhaíochta | bithbhreosla | COMHSHAOL | FUINNEAMH | gníomhaíocht talmhaíochta | laghdú astaíochtaí gás | leithdháileadh talún | praghsanna | praghsanna bia | saothrú talún talmhaíochta | struchtúir agus táirgeadh talmhaíochta | talmhaíocht inbhuanaithe | TALMHAÍOCHT, FORAOISEACHT AGUS IASCACH | tionchar ar an gcomhshaoil | úsáid talún

Achoimre Further to the publication of a new legislative proposal addressing the emissions from indirect land-use change (ILUC) and amending the Directives on Fuel Quality (Directive 98/70/EC) and Renewable Energy (Directive 2009/28/EC) by the European Commission in October 2012, the Coordinators of the ENVI Committee requested the organisation of a workshop on this issue. The workshop consisted of an exchange of views with representatives of EU institutions, research institutes, biofuels industry, NGOs and other stakeholders. The first part was aimed at presenting the European Commission's proposal and providing scientific input on the assessment of the impacts of ILUC. The second part introduced policy options on the table and future perspectives from the point of view of industry and NGOs. The workshop was co-chaired by MEPs Corinne Lepage (ENVI rapporteur) and Alejo Vidal-Quadras (ITRE rapporteur). EU Climate Commissioner Connie Hedegaard held the keynote speech. This report summarises the presentations, discussions and conclusions.

Staidéar [EN](#)

The Impact of Biotechnology on Developing Countries

Saghas foilseacháin Grinnanailís

Dáta 14-02-2013

Údar seachtarach Timo KAPHENGST (Ecologic Institute, Germany) and Lucy SMITH (Ecologic Institute, Germany)

Réimse beartas Beartas Taighde | Comhshaoil | Sábháilteacht Bia | Talmhaíocht agus Forbairt Tuaithe

Eochairfhocal An Afraic | An Afraic Theas | An Airgintín | An tSín | An Áise agus an Aigéine | anailís eacnamaíoch | beartas comhshaoil | beartas talmhaíochta | biteicneolaíocht | bithéagsúlacht | CEISTEANNA SÓISIALTA | COMHSHAOL | dálaí eacnamaíochta | EACNAMAÍOCHT | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | geografaíocht pholaitiúil | gníomhaíocht talmhaíochta | iarmhairt eacnamaíoch | Meicsiceo | Meiriceá | modhanna táirgthe talmhaíochta | porú plandaí | riachtanais chothaitheacha | saothrú talún talmhaíochta | sláinte | siól | talmhaíocht inbhuanaithe | TALMHAÍOCHT, FORAOISEACHT AGUS IASCACH | teicneolaíocht agus rialacháin theicniúla | teicnící saothraithe | timpeallacht nádúrtha | tionchar ar an gcomhshaoil | táirgeadh barr | TÁIRGEADH, TEICNEOLAÍOCHT AGUS TAIGHDE | tíortha i mbéal forbartha | TÍREOLAÍOCHT

Achoimre Modified (GM) crops are increasingly grown in developing countries and can lead to socioeconomic benefits and costs depending on where and how they are adopted. After examining conventional assessments of farm-level indicators such as: yield increase, pesticide costs, farmers' incomes from GM crops, the paper goes on to argue that a variety of structural issues at the national and international level have to be considered in order to obtain a comprehensive picture on the potential which GM crops have to enhance food security in developing countries. Hence, the paper further explores the relationship between GM crops and biodiversity against the backdrop of agro-ecology as a potentially beneficial concept for smallholders in developing countries.

Grinnanailís [EN](#)

A new framework for the Common Fisheries Policy

Saghas foilseacháin Sracfhéachaint

Dáta 31-01-2013

Údar WEISSENBERGER Jean

Réimse beartas Iascach

Eochairfhocal beartas comhshaoil | caomhnú na stoc éisc | comhbheartas iascaigh | COMHSHAOL | cuóta gabhála | iascach | rialacháin iascaireachta | taighde iascaigh | TALMHAÍOCHT, FORAOISEACHT AGUS IASCACH | tionchar ar an gcomhshaoil | tionscal na hiascaireachta

Achoimre The EU's Common Fisheries Policy (CFP) has still failed to make fisheries sustainable. In September 2012, the EP gave its views on the main policy issues proposed in a CFP reform package. The EP has now to vote its position on a new 'CFP Regulation' before negotiating with the Council.

Sracfhéachaint [EN](#)

[Research on: biofuels](#)

Saghas foilseacháin Grinnanailís

Dáta 15-01-2013

Údar RAGONNAUD Guillaume

Réimse beartas Beartas Taighde | Comhshaol

Eochairfhocal AIRGEADAS | beartas comhshaoil | beartas eacnamaíoch | beartas fuinnimh | bithbhreosla | COMHSHAOL | dálaí eacnamaíocha | EACNAMAÍOCHT | forbairt inbhuanaithe | FUINNEAMH | laghdú astaíochtaí gás | praghsanna | praghsanna bia | saothrú talún talmhaíochta | slándáil an tsoláthair | taighde fuinnimh | TALMHAÍOCHT, FORAOISEACHT AGUS IASCACH | tionchar ar an gcomhshaol | trádáil | TRÁDÁIL | trádáil idirnáisiúnta | trádáil idirnáisiúnta | tíortha i mbéal forbartha | úsáid talún

Achoimre In the past decade, the demand for biofuels has steadily increased, at a global level and in the EU. The main biofuels currently on the market are "first-generation biofuels", i.e. derived from agricultural feedstocks. The most widely used biofuels are by far biodiesel and bioethanol. Biodiesel is produced from vegetable oils (such as rapeseed, sunflower seed and soybean oils) or animal fats. Bioethanol is obtained through the fermentation of sugars into alcohol, using for example sugar beet, maize or wheat. The so-called "second-generation biofuels" (i.e. originating from the processing of ligno-cellulosic feedstock such as straw and forest residues) are not yet well developed.

Grinnanailís [EN](#)

[Between Fisheries and Bird Conservation: The Cormorant Conflict](#)

Saghas foilseacháin Staidéar

Dáta 15-01-2013

Údar seachtarach Ian G. COWX (University of Hull International Fisheries Institute, the UK)

Réimse beartas Comhshaol | Iascach

Eochairfhocal acmhainní iascaigh | anailís eacnamaíoch | bainistiú iascaigh | beartas comhshaoil | COMHSHAOL | cosaint beatha ainmhithe | dobharshaothrú | EACNAMAÍOCHT | iarmhairt eacnamaíoch | iascach | TALMHAÍOCHT, FORAOISEACHT AGUS IASCACH | timpeallacht nádúrtha | tionchar ar an gcomhshaol | éan | éiceachóras

Achoimre Across Europe, there have been large increases in the numbers of Great Cormorants that have brought the protected birds into conflict with man through impact on inland fisheries and aquaculture. This note provides an overview of the conflict, an assessment of the effectiveness of the measures adopted to address the conflicts, including a pan European management plan, and recommendations for a management strategy to reduce the damages caused by cormorants to fisheries and aquaculture.

Staidéar [EN](#)

[TEN-T Large Projects - Investments and Costs](#)

Saghas foilseacháin Staidéar

Dáta 15-01-2013

Údar seachtarach Wolfgang Schade and Florian Senger (Fraunhofer-Institut für System- und Innovationsforschung, Germany) ; Werner Rothengatter (Karlsruhe Institute of Technology, Germany) ; Olaf Meyer-Rühle and Ian Sean Brouwer (ProgTrans, Switzerland)

Réimse beartas Comhshaol | Iompar

Eochairfhocal AN tAONTAS EORPACH | anailís costais i tairbhe | bainistíocht | beartas comhshaoil | beartas iompair | bonneagar iompair | clár gníomhaíochta | COMHSHAOL | cuntaíocht | eagrú iompair | gníomhaireacht feidhmiúcháin | GNO AGUS IOMAÍOCHT | gréasán iompair | gréasán tras-Eorpach | institiúidí an AE agus an tseirbhís shibhialta Eorpach | IOMPAR | maoiniú an AE | pleanáil bainistíochta | socruithe airgeadais an Aontais Eorpaigh | tionchar ar an gcomhshaol | trédhearcacht i gcinnteoireacht | tógáil Eorpach

Achoimre The literature reports on substantial planning and procurement failures of large transport infrastructure projects. This study should elaborate if and how TEN-T co-funded projects are affected by such operational problems and should provide recommendations on how these could be avoided for the next TEN-T programming period. Based on a literature review and ten case studies, this study elaborates recommendations for improving strategic planning, the choice and definition of projects as well as a sound assessment for transport and socio-economic impacts. The role of transparent information regarding ex-ante planning and ex-post success is studied to support EU co-funding decisions and the monitoring of project implementation.¹

Staidéar [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

[Mining in the EU: regulation and the way forward](#)

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 19-12-2012

Údar SZCZEPANSKI Marcin

Réimse beartas Comhshaol | Tionscal

Eochairfhocal beartas comhshaoil | beartas eacnamaíoch | COMHSHAOL | EACNAMAÍOCHT | eastóscadh ola | forbairt thionsclaíoch | FUINNEAMH | mianadóireacht guail | na tionscail ghuaile agus mhianadóireachta | nuachóiriú tionscail | struchtúir agus beartas tionscail | státchabhair | teicneolaíocht agus rialacháin theicniúla | teicneolaíocht ghlan | tionchar ar an gcomhshaol | TIONSCAL | tionscal mianadóireachta | tionscal ola | TAIRGEADH, TEICNEOLAÍOCHT AGUS TAIGHDE

Achoimre The EU mining industry may be part of the solution to Europe's raw material shortage, but limiting the environmental footprint of mining is a key requirement if it is to be revived.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Existing Scientific Evidence of the Effects of Neonicotinoid Pesticides on Bees](#)

Saghas foilseacháin Grinnanailís

Dáta 14-12-2012

Údar seachtarach Margrit Grimm, Katrin Sedy, Elisabeth Süßenbacher and Alarich Riss (Environment Agency Austria - EAA)

Réimse beartas Comhshaol

Eochairfhocal beachaireacht | beartas comhshaoil | COMHSHAOL | feithid | formheas margaidh | gníomhaíocht talmhaíochta | lotnaidicíd | margaloct | modhanna táirgthe talmhaíochta | substaint thocsaineach | taighde comhshaoil | TALMHAÍOCHT, FORAOISEACHT AGUS IASCACH | timpeallacht nádúrtha | tionchar ar an gcomhshaol | trochlú an chomhshaoil | TRÁDÁIL

Achoimre Reports about bee colony losses and damage have increased in recent years all over Europe. Neonicotinoids, a class of systemic insecticides, are more frequently associated with the pollinator declines. The present briefing note gives an overview about neonicotinoid uses and recent scientific findings on their impact on bee colony survival and development. Risk-mitigation measures aimed at protecting non-target organisms (such as bees), are outlined and discussed.

Grinnanailís [EN](#)

[Shale gas in Europe: prospects and risks](#)

Saghas foilseacháin Sracfhéachaint

Dáta 16-11-2012

Údar ERBACH Gregor

Réimse beartas Comhshaol | Fuinneamh

Eochairfhocal acmhainní fuinnimh infhaighte | athrú aeráide | beartas comhshaoil | beartas fuinnimh | COMHSHAOL | eastóscadh ola | FUINNEAMH | gás nádúrtha | laghdú astaíochtaí gás | praghas fuinnimh | tionchar ar an gcomhshaol | tionscal ola | trochlú an chomhshaoil

Achoimre In Europe, the exploitation of shale gas is just starting, and only in some countries. Shale gas may reduce reliance on external gas supplies, but there are concerns about environmental impacts and reduced investment in renewable energies.

Sracfhéachaint [EN](#)

[The Role of GFCM in Regional Fisheries Management](#)

Saghas foilseacháin Staidéar

Dáta 15-10-2012

Údar seachtarach John F. CADDY (Private consultant)

Réimse beartas Comhshaol | Iascach

Eochairfhocal An Mheánmhuir | An Mhuir Dhubh | bainistiú iascaigh | beartas comhshaoil | CAIDREAMH IDIRNÁISIÚNTA | comhbheartas iascaigh | COMHSHAOL | eagraíocht idirnáisiúnta | gnóthaí eachtracha | iascach | rialacháin iascaireachta | taighde iascaigh | TALMHAÍOCHT, FORAOISEACHT AGUS IASCACH | timpeallacht nádúrtha | tionchar ar an gcomhshaol | éiceachóras muirí

Achoimre The GFCM integrates cooperative efforts by 23 countries in seeking to optimize fish harvesting. The attendance at some meetings of subsidiary bodies is low, and few formal stock assessments have resulted, despite useful binding recommendations made, largely on a precautionary basis. The SAC needs to focus on fewer topics and their follow-through. A further priority is on the use of statistical analysis of biomass and effort trends, and defining reference points that measure exploitation rate. Restrictions on trawling to protect spawning stocks in rocky areas (refugia) are suggested.

Staidéar [EN](#)

[Impacts of Shale Gas Extraction on the Environment and on Human Health – 2012 Update](#)

Saghas foilseacháin Grinnanailís

Dáta 15-10-2012

Údar seachtarach Matthias ALTMANN, Werner Weindorf and Werner ZITTEL (Ludwig-Bölkow-Systemtechnik GmbH), Stefan LECHTENBÖHMER (Wuppertal Institute for Climate, Environment and Energy)

Réimse beartas Achainíocha ar Pharlaimint na hEorpa | Comhshaol | Fuinneamh | Sláinte Phoiblí

Eochairfhocal anailís eacnamaíoch | bainistiú uisce | beartas comhshaoil | CEISTEANNA SÓISIALTA | COMHSHAOL | EACNAMAÍOCHT | eastóscadh ola | FUINNEAMH | fuíolluisce | gás nádúrtha | sláinte | sláinte phoiblí | staidéar | tionchar | substaint thocsaineach | tionchar ar an gcomhshaol | tionscal ola | trochlú an chomhshaoil | truailliú uisce

Achoimre This study discusses the possible impacts of hydraulic fracturing on the environment and on human health updating a study published in 2011. Detailed studies of environmental risks arising from unconventional gas extraction activities have been published recently on European and national levels substantially broadening and deepening the scientific basis. However, knowledge and availability of information are still limited. High risks are identified in a number of environmental aspects, notably when taking into account the cumulative risks of multiple installations typical for unconventional gas activities.

Grinnanailís [EN](#)

Proceedings of the Workshop on "Shale Gas in the EU : Its Impact on the Environment and the Energy Policy, from the Perspective of Petitions Received"

Saghas foilseacháin Staidéar

Dáta 15-10-2012

Údar seachtarach Florent Pelsy and Marta Ballesteros (Legal analysis of petitions on shale gas extraction) , Michael LaBelle (Analysis of the petitions from Bulgaria and Poland on shale gas extraction) , John Broderick and Kevin Anderson (Regulation of the Unconventional fossil fuels extraction - Climate Change Considerations) , Matthias Altmann and Werner Zittel (Analysis of the petition from Germany on shale gas extraction)

Réimse beartas Achainíochas ar Pharlaimint na hEorpa | Comhshaol | Fuinneamh

Eochairfhocal achainí | beartas comhshaol | beartas fuinnimh | CEISTEANNA SÓISIALTA | COMHSHAOL | cosaint uisce | eastóscadh ola | faireachán comhshaol | FUINNEAMH | fuinneamh bog | fuinneamh in-athnuaite | gás ceaptha teasa | gás nádúrtha | parlaimint | POLAITÍOCHT | riosca sláinte | sláinte | soláthar fuinnimh | tionchar ar an gcomhshaol | tionscal ola | trochlu an chomhshaol

Achoimre In the context of the work which the European Parliament has undertaken on this important and controversial subject Petitions Committee organised this workshop to provide a platform for petitioners and experts to compare, contrast and confront their views. Answering to the allegations, questions and demands of different petitioners (from France, Romania, Poland, Bulgaria, United Kingdom and Germany), the experts highlight the important implications of shale gas exploration on the environment and the climate, and at the same time its potential significance in terms of the diversification of energy supply and security. In addition to the petitioners and the members' representatives of the shale gas industry, Member States and European Commission officials have been invited to take the floor.

Staidéar [EN](#)

Application of the System of Derogation to the Rules of Origin of Fisheries Products in Papua New Guinea and Fiji

Saghas foilseacháin Staidéar

Dáta 14-09-2012

Údar seachtarach Blomeyer & Sanz , Centre of Marine Sciences, University of Algarve , University of Vigo and University of Wageningen

Réimse beartas Comhshaol | Iascach | Saincheisteanna Eacnamaíochta agus Airgeadaíochta

Eochairfhocal ainmiúchán tionscnaimh | AN tAONTAS EORPACH | An Áise agus an Aigéine | beartas comhshaol | caomhnú acmhainní | CEISTEANNA SÓISIALTA | comhaontú (AE) | COMHSHAOL | creat sóisialta | dálaí eacnamaíochta | EACNAMAÍOCHT | Fidsí | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | iascach | margaíocht | Nua-Ghuine Phapua | staid eacnamaíoch | TALMHAÍOCHT, FORAOISEACHT AGUS IASCACH | tionchar ar an gcomhshaol | tionchar sóisialta | tionscal na hiascaireachta | TRÁDÁIL | TÍREOLAÍOCHT | tógáil Eorpach

Achoimre This study aims to provide an independent assessment of the impact of the derogation to the standard Rules of Origin under the 2009 interim Economic Partnership Agreement (iEPA) between the EU and Papua New Guinea. Overall, the study findings validate, albeit to a limited extent, the iEPA's negative economic impact on the EU tuna processing industry (trade, production, added value, employment). The iEPA's economic and social impact on Papua New Guinea is largely considered positive (growing tuna processing and related employment opportunities). Finally, substantial concerns exist with regard to the environmental issues at stake (health of tuna stocks).

Staidéar [EN](#)

The European Cycle Route Network EuroVelo - Challenges and Opportunities for Sustainable Tourism (Vol. 1 : Study ; Vol. 2 : Flyer)

Saghas foilseacháin Staidéar

Dáta 15-08-2012

Údar seachtarach Richard Weston, Nick Davies, Les Lumsdon and Peter McGrath (Institute of Transport and Tourism, University of Central Lancashire, UK) ;

Paul Peeters, Eke Eijelaar and Peter Piket (Centre for Sustainable Transport and Tourism, NHTV Breda University of Applied Sciences, Netherlands)

Réimse beartas Comhshaol | Iompar | Turasóireacht

Eochairfhocal anailís eacnamaíoch | anailís eacnamaíoch | beartas comhshaol | CEISTEANNA SÓISIALTA | COMHSHAOL | creat sóisialta | EACNAMAÍOCHT | eagrú iompair | gnóthaí sóisialta | IOMPAR | iompar de thalamh | iompar poiblí | rotharbhealach | tionchar ar an gcomhshaol | tionchar sóisialta | turasóireacht éiceolaíoch

Achoimre This update of the 2009 study evaluates the challenges and opportunities of developing a cycle tourism network across Europe. It focuses on EuroVelo, a network of 14 long distance routes managed by the European Cyclists' Federation which is being developed in different countries by a wide range of partners. The study reviews the market for cycle tourism and presents a model of demand for EuroVelo. It also evaluates the recent developments on the Iron Curtain Trail.

Staidéar [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

Achoimre fheidhmeach [BG](#), [CS](#), [DA](#), [DE](#), [EL](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FI](#), [FR](#), [HU](#), [IT](#), [LT](#), [LV](#), [NL](#), [PT](#), [RO](#), [SV](#), [ET](#), [MT](#), [PL](#), [SK](#), [SL](#)

Iarscríbhinn 1 [EN](#)

Climate Change Financing : The Concept of Additionality in the Light of the Commission Proposal for a Development Cooperation Instrument (DCI) for 2014-2020

Saghas foilseacháin Staidéar

Dáta 06-07-2012

Údar seachtarach Irene KNOKE (SÜDWIND INSTITUTE, GERMANY) and Matthias DUWE (ECOLOGIC INSTITUTE, GERMANY)

Réimse beartas Cabhair Forbartha agus Dhaonnúil | Comhshaol

Eochairfhocal AIRGEADAS | AN tAONTAS EORPACH | athrú aeráide | beartas comhair | beartas comhshaol | cabhair um fhorbairt | CAIDREAMH IDIRNÁISIÚNTA | ciste (AE) | COMHSHAOL | dálaí eacnamaíocha | EACNAMAÍOCHT | foinse chabhrach | ionstraim airgeadais | maoiniú | maoiniú agus infheistíocht | maoiniú an AE | maoiniú cabhrach | prionsabal na breisíochta | saorghluaiseacht chaipitil | tionchar ar an gcomhshaol | trochlú an chomhshaol | tíortha i mbéal forbartha

Achoimre Due to considerable overlaps between development and climate finance and the danger that funding is diverted from existing development assistance it would be important to define a baseline against which additionality can be measured. So far, no internationally agreed definition exists. The EU could step forward and come to a common approach even if this might temporarily disadvantage Member States under the current reporting practice. Any such definition should build on the commitment to raise ODA levels to 0.7 % of GNI by 2015. Although incentives are strong to try and count in as much private finance as possible, climate finance should come predominantly from public sources. Especially instruments using public funding to “leverage” private funds should be seen with caution. The funding commitments can be met, but they will likely require a wide range of innovative instruments for new financing to be put in place. Due to the overlaps, climate and development activities should be integrated as far as possible at the operational level. Despite a considerable increase of climate related financing in the proposal for the new instrument for Development Cooperation, it is not clear as to what extent these funds are additional. Therefore, additionality of climate finance should be clearly defined also in the DCI regulations.

Staidéar [EN](#)

Arctic Governance : Balancing Challenges and Development

Saghas foilseacháin Staidéar

Dáta 25-06-2012

Údar GARCÉS DE LOS FAYOS TOURNAN Fernando

Réimse beartas Comhshaol | Fuinneamh | Tionscal

Eochairfhocal acmhainní nádúrtha | An Danmhairg | An Eoraip | An Fhionlainn | An Iorua | An Rúis | An tArtach | An tSualainn | athrú aeráide | beartas comhshaol | bithéagsúlacht | Ceanada | COMHSHAOL | cumhacht feidhmiúcháin agus seirbhís phoiblí | eastóscadh ola | FUINNEAMH | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | geografaíocht pholaitiúil | gás nádúrtha | Meiriceá | Na Stáit Aontaithe | na tionscail ghuaill agus mhianadóireachta | POLAITÍOCHT | rialachas | saothrú acmhainní | timpeallacht nádúrtha | tionchar ar an gcomhshaol | tionscal mianadóireachta | tionscal ola | trochlú an chomhshaol | TIREOLAÍOCHT

Achoimre The Arctic region is experiencing major changes, which are occurring more rapidly than in any other region of the world, mainly as a result of global warming and climate change. Coupled with new technology, changes in the Arctic have rendered resources that were once well beyond our reach accessible. Commercial ships, for example, are now using Arctic routes each summer to shorten the length of their trips between continents; such routes that would have been impassable only a few decades ago.

The fragility of the Arctic environment and of its ecosystems has led to growing concern that they may reach a tipping point, after which they would simply collapse. The rising seas caused by melting Arctic glaciers are only one example of the relation.

More robust Arctic governance systems need to be developed soon, particularly as the UNFCCC discussions are not progressing as expected. For The Arctic Council, for example, should be given wider powers. Arctic governance will have to strike a balance between protection and development, and between respecting Arctic States and their inhabitants and recognising the legitimate interests of the rest of the world. Several Arctic States have issued Arctic strategy papers, and the European Commission will this month adopt its second Communication on the EU's Arctic policy.

Staidéar [EN](#)

Pesticide legislation in the EU: Towards sustainable use of plant protection products

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 29-03-2012

Údar ERBACH Gregor

Réimse beartas Comhshaol | Talmhaíocht agus Forbairt Tuaithe

Eochairfhocal an reachtaíocht ar shláinte plandaí | beartas comhshaol | beartas talmhaíochta | CEISTEANNA SÓISIALTA | COMHSHAOL | cosaint an chomhshaol | feithid | gníomhaíocht talmhaíochta | lotnaidicid | margaíocht | margaíocht | modhanna táirgthe talmhaíochta | riosca sláinte | sláinte | sláinte ainmhithe | substaint thocsaineach | TALMHAÍOCHT, FORAOISEACHT AGUS IASCACH | timpeallacht nádúrtha | tionchar ar an gcomhshaol | trochlú an chomhshaol | TRÁDÁIL | táirge cosanta plandaí

Achoimre The EU has adopted a strategy for the sustainable use of pesticides. EU legislation requires pesticides to be effective and have no harmful effects. The European Commission sets maximum levels for pesticide residues in food and feed. Pesticide residues in water are subject to the Water Framework Directive.

Briefing [EN](#)

Proceedings of the Workshop on "Impact of Shale Gas and Shale Oil Extraction on the Environment and on Human Health"

Saghas foilseacháin Staidéar

Dáta 15-03-2012

Údar seachtarach Didier Bonijoly (Bureau de Recherches Géologiques et Minières - BRGM), Robert B. Jackson (Duke University), Paulina Jaramillo (Carnegie Mellon University), Tomasz Maj (Talisman Energy Polska), John Broderick (Tyndall Centre, University of Manchester), Louis D'Amico (Pennsylvania Independent Oil and Gas Association), Carina Vopel (DG ENV, European Commission), Piotr Otawski (Polish Ministry of the Environment) and Mark Johnston (WWF)

Réimse beartas Comhshaoil | Fuinneamh | Sláinte Phoiblí

Eochairfhocal beartas comhshaoil | CEISTEANNA SÓISIALTA | COMHSHAOL | cosaint uisce | eastóscadh ola | faireachán comhshaoil | FUINNEAMH | gás ceaptha teasa | gás nádúrtha | peitríliam | riosca sláinte | screamhuisce | sláinte | timpeallacht nádúrtha | tionchar ar an gcomhshaoil | tionscal ola | trochlú an chomhshaoil | uisce dromchla

Achoimre Within the current debate on unconventional gas and oil resources in Europe, the European Parliament organised a workshop to discuss the impacts of shale gas and shale oil extraction on the environment and on human health, ways of mitigating them and the appropriateness of the current EU legislative framework in the context of the future developments in this field.

Staidéar [EN](#)

Environmental Public Goods in the New CAP : Impact of Greening Proposals and Possible Alternatives

Saghas foilseacháin Staidéar

Dáta 15-03-2012

Údar seachtarach Alan Matthews (Trinity College Dublin, Ireland)

Réimse beartas Comhshaoil | Talmhaíocht agus Forbairt Tuaithe

Eochairfhocal An Eilvéis | An Eoraip | AN tAONTAS EORPACH | anailís ar chost-éifeachtúlacht | athchóiriú ar CBT | beartas comhshaoil | beartas talmhaíochta | COMHSHAOL | critéar incháilitheachta | cuntasáíocht | dlí an Aontais Eorpaigh | feirmeoireacht orgánach | féarthalamh | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | geografaíocht pholaitiúil | GNO AGUS IOMAÍOCHT | ilchúraíocht | maoiniú an AE | pleán agra-chomhshaoil | saothrú talún talmhaíochta | talmhaíocht inbhuanaithe | TALMHAÍOCHT, FORAOISEACHT AGUS IASCACH | tionchar ar an gcomhshaoil | togra (AE) | TÍREOLAÍOCHT

Achoimre This note discusses the greening component of direct payments in the Commission's legislative proposals of October 2011 for the Common Agricultural Policy in the period after 2014. Based on an analysis of their likely consequences it puts forward a range of options for the consideration of MEPs for how these proposals might be amended to improve their environmental impact, to reduce their administrative complexity and to improve their cost-effectiveness, including possible alternatives.

Staidéar [EN](#)

Approval and Market Surveillance of Two- or Three-Wheeled Vehicles and Quadricycles

Saghas foilseacháin Staidéar

Dáta 15-02-2012

Údar seachtarach I. Enhanced functional safety requirements: Moritz Godel and Rasmus Flytkjær ,
II. On-board diagnostic system: Moritz Godel and Annabel Litchfield ,
III. Timetable for emission standards: Moritz Godel and Iris Mantovani

Réimse beartas An Margadh Inmheánach agus an tAontas Custam | Comhshaoil | Iompar

Eochairfhocal an tionscal rothar agus gluaisrothar | anailís costais is tairbhe | beartas comhshaoil | beartas iompair | comhchuibhiú caighdeán | COMHSHAOL | cuntasáíocht | eagrú iompair | feithicil dhá roth | formheas margaidh | GNO AGUS IOMAÍOCHT | innealtóireacht mheicniúil | IOMPAR | iompar de thalamh | laghdú astaíochtaí gás | margaíocht | páirteanna feithicil | sábháilteacht ar bhóithre | teicneolaíocht agus rialacháin theicniúla | tionchar ar an gcomhshaoil | TIONSCAL | TRÁDÁIL | TÁIRGEADH, TEICNEOLAÍOCHT AGUS TAIGHDE

Achoimre This study is a three-part impact assessment of amendments proposed by the IMCO Committee to three measures contained in the European Commission's proposal for a "Regulation on the approval and market surveillance of two- or three-wheeled vehicles and quadricycles". The first part concerns the fitting of an anti-lock braking system (ABS), the second part concerns On-Board Diagnostic systems (OBD), and the third part the speeding-up of the introduction of subsequent stages of European emission standards for L-category vehicles.

Staidéar [EN](#)

Proceedings of the Workshop on "Biofuels and Indirect Land Use Change"

Saghas foilseacháin Staidéar

Dáta 15-02-2012

Údar seachtarach Uwe R. Fritsche (Öko-Institut), Hans Van Steen (DG Energy, European Commission), Jan-Erik Petersen (EEA), Luisa Marelli (EC DG JRC), Kjell Andersson (AEBIOM), Göran Berndes (Chalmers University & IEA Bioenergy Task 43) and Nuša Urbancic (T&E)

Réimse beartas Comhshaol | Fuinneamh

Eochairfhocal beartas comhshaoil | beartas fuinnimh | bithbhreosla | bithéagsúlacht | COMHSHAOL | córais feirmeoireachta | FUINNEAMH | gás ceaptha teasa | saothrú talún talmhaíochta | TALMHAÍOCHT, FORAOISEACHT AGUS IASCACH | timpeallacht nádúrtha | tionchar ar an gcomhshaol | tomhailt fuinnimh | trochlú an chomhshaoil | táirgeacht talmhaíochta | éiceachóras | úsáid talún

Achoimre Expecting the release of the European Commission's impact assessment on "indirect land use change (ILUC) related to biofuels and bioliquids on greenhouse gas emissions and addressing ways to minimize it", the Coordinators of the ENVI Committee requested the organisation of a workshop on this issue. The workshop consisted of different presentations and an exchange of views with Members and established experts in the area of the biofuels and ILUC. This report summarises the presentation, discussions and conclusions.

Staidéar [EN](#)

Workshop Proceedings on "Regime Shifts in Marine Ecosystems : How Overfishing Can Provoke Sudden Ecosystem Changes"

Saghas foilseacháin Staidéar

Dáta 15-11-2011

Údar seachtarach Christian MÖLLMANN (Institute for Hydrobiology and Fisheries Science, University of Hamburg, Germany), Michele CASINI (Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences, Department of Aquatic Resources, Institute of Marine Research, Sweden), Georgi M. DASKALOV (Institute of Biodiversity and Ecosystem Research, Bulgarian Academy of Sciences - IBERBAS, Bulgaria) and Brad DE YOUNG (Physics and Physical Oceanography, Memorial University, Canada)

Réimse beartas Comhshaol | Iascach

Eochairfhocal bainistiú iascaigh | beartas comhshaoil | COMHSHAOL | iascach | iascaireacht thionsclaíoch | ró-shaothrú acmhainní | TALMHAÍOCHT, FORAOISEACHT AGUS IASCACH | timpeallacht nádúrtha | tionchar ar an gcomhshaol | éiceachóras muirí

Achoimre Regime shifts, i.e. sudden changes in the structure and function of ecosystems, are of growing concern for fisheries management. This workshop reviewed the present state of our understanding of regime shifts in marine ecosystems, focusing on shifts which largely took place as a result of overfishing. The workshop presented examples of shifts in overexploited marine ecosystems around the world and provided recommendations for management responses. Two case studies discussed the Baltic and Black Sea ecosystem shifts, which are among the most prominent regime shifts recorded so far.

Staidéar [EN](#)

Sustainable management of natural resources in agriculture

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 11-10-2011

Údar KLUGMAN-VUTZ Cornelia

Réimse beartas Comhshaol | Talmhaíocht agus Forbairt Tuaithe

Eochairfhocal acmhainní nádúrtha | athchóiriú ar CBT | athrú aeráide | bainistiú acmhainní | bainistiú inbhuanaithe ar fhórais | beartas comhshaoil | beartas comhshaoil an Aontais Eorpaigh | beartas talmhaíochta | bithéagsúlacht | COMHSHAOL | cosaint ithreach | foraoiseacht | saothrú talún talmhaíochta | talmhaíocht inbhuanaithe | TALMHAÍOCHT, FORAOISEACHT AGUS IASCACH | timpeallacht nádúrtha | tionchar ar an gcomhshaol | trochlú an chomhshaoil | truailliú ó fhórais talmhaíochta

Achoimre Currently, the world's population uses more natural resources than the Earth can sustainably provide...

Briefing [EN](#)

Waste Management in Europe : Main Problems and Best Practices

Saghas foilseacháin Staidéar

Dáta 15-09-2011

Údar seachtarach All from Umweltbundesamt GmbH : Jürgen Schneider, Brigitte Karigl, Christian Neubauer, Thomas Weissenbach, Hubert Reisinger, Eva Margelik, Helmut Frischenschlager, Brigitte Winter, Milla Neubauer, Brigitte Read

Réimse beartas Achainíochta ar Pharlaimint na hEorpa | Comhshaol | Díl AE: Córas Díl agus Ionstraimí

Eochairfhocal achainí | AN tAONTAS EORPACH | anailís eacnamaíoch | bainistiú dramhaíola | beartas comhshaoil | beartas comhshaoil an Aontais Eorpaigh | COMHSHAOL | díl an Aontais Eorpaigh | dramhaíl | EACNAMAÍOCHT | forfheidhmiú dhíl AE | iarmhairt eacnamaíoch | parlaimint | POLAÍTÍOCHT | tionchar ar an gcomhshaol | trochlú an chomhshaoil

Achoimre The European Parliament frequently receives petitions from EU citizens. A number of these petitions relate to the improper implementation of EU waste legislation, which causes negative environmental and health impacts. The relevant petitions were grouped according to defined criteria. Based on these criteria, twelve petitions were selected and analysed in detail. The selected petitions relate to deficiencies in the waste management system, the operation of existing installations (mainly incinerators and landfills) and the permitting procedure for new facilities. Based on the identified problems, recommendations have been derived to improve the situation.

Staidéar [EN](#)

The Effects of Oil Companies' Activities on the Environment, Health and Development in Sub-Saharan Africa

Saghas foilseacháin Staidéar

Dáta 08-08-2011

Údar seachtarach BAUMÜLLER Heike, DONNELLY Elizabeth, VINES Alex and WEIMER Markus (Chatham House, United Kingdom)

Réimse beartas Beartas Sóisialta | Cabhair Forbartha agus Dhaonnúil | Comhshaol | Fuinneamh | Sláinte Phoiblí

Eochairfhocal An Afraic | An Afraic fho-Shahárach | beartas comhshaol | CEISTEANNA SÓISIALTA | COMHSHAOL | creat sóisialta | FUINNEAMH | riosca sláinte | sláinte | tionchar ar an gcomhshaol | tionchar sóisialta | tionscal ola | tionscal ola | trochlú an chomhshaol | truailliú ola | TÍREOLAÍOCHT

Achoimre Negative impacts of the oil industry are a major concern in sub-Saharan Africa (SSA), threatening not only the health of local communities, but also the livelihoods they depend on. The following study examines the impacts of the oil industry in sub-Saharan Africa and current measures to mitigate these impacts. It offers possible solutions that could be put forward by different stakeholders, including the EU and the European Parliament in particular, to reduce the negative impacts and enhance the contribution of the oil sector to sustainable development. The study focuses in particular on Nigeria and Angola, sub-Saharan Africa's largest oil producers, but is supplemented by insights from other SSA countries.

Specifically, the study examines a range of impacts, including the environmental, health-related and social effects of oil spills and gas flares; the employment opportunities offered and the wider economic implications of the sector; to what extent the oil industry has contributed to conflict in oil-producing regions, and the extent and consequences of oil theft. It goes on to review current efforts to mitigate some of these impacts through government regulations in oil-producing and importing countries, community engagement, and international standards and initiatives. It also draws on experiences from other natural resources sectors to assess what can be learned with regard to regulating trade in resources from conflict areas or that are illegally sourced. The study concludes with a set of recommendations focusing on regulatory measures, technology solutions, partnership-building and European development assistance.

Staidéar [EN](#)

Impacts of Shale Gas and Shale Oil Extraction on the Environment and on Human Health

Saghas foilseacháin Staidéar

Dáta 15-06-2011

Údar seachtarach Stefan LECHTENBÖHMER (Wuppertal Institute for Climate, Environment and Energy), Matthias ALTMANN (Ludwig-Bölkow-Systemtechnik GmbH), Sofia CAPITO (Ludwig-Bölkow-Systemtechnik GmbH), Zsolt MATRA (Ludwig-Bölkow-Systemtechnik GmbH), Werner WEINDRORF (Ludwig-Bölkow-Systemtechnik GmbH) and Werner ZITTEL (Ludwig-Bölkow-Systemtechnik GmbH)

Réimse beartas Comhshaol | Fuinneamh | Sláinte Phoiblí

Eochairfhocal beartas comhshaol | beartas eacnamaíoch | beartas fuinnimh | CEISTEANNA SÓISIALTA | COMHSHAOL | EACNAMAÍOCHT | eastóscadh mianadóireachta | eastóscadh ola | forbairt inbhuanaithe | FUINNEAMH | na tionscail ghuaill agus mhianadóireachta | sláinte | sláinte phoiblí | soláthar fuinnimh | tionchar ar an gcomhshaol | tionscal ola | trochlú an chomhshaol | truailléan atmaisféarach | truailliú uisce

Achoimre This study discusses the possible impacts of hydraulic fracturing on the environment and on human health. Quantitative data and qualitative impacts are taken from US experience since shale gas extraction in Europe still is in its infancy, while the USA have more than 40 years of experience already having drilled more than 50,000 wells. Greenhouse gas emissions are also assessed based on a critical review of existing literature and own calculations. European legislation is reviewed with respect to hydraulic fracturing activities and recommendations for further work are given. The potential gas resources and future availability of shale gas is discussed in face of the present conventional gas supply and its probable future development.

Staidéar [BG](#), [CS](#), [DA](#), [DE](#), [EL](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FI](#), [FR](#), [HU](#), [IT](#), [LT](#), [LV](#), [NL](#), [PT](#), [RO](#), [SV](#), [ET](#), [PL](#), [SK](#), [SL](#)

Achoimre fheidhmeach [DE](#), [FR](#)

The North Sea Brown Shrimp Fisheries

Saghas foilseacháin Staidéar

Dáta 16-05-2011

Údar seachtarach Dominique AVIAT (A.N.D. International), Cecile DIAMANTIS (A.N.D. International), Thomas NEUDECKER (Johann Heinrich von Thünen-Institut), Jörg BERKENHAGEN (Johann Heinrich von Thünen-Institut) and Milan MÜLLER (Johann Heinrich von Thünen-Institut)

Réimse beartas An Margadh Inmheánach agus an tAontas Custam | Comhshaol | Iascach

Eochairfhocal An Mhuir Thuaidh | beartas comhshaol | COMHSHAOL | crústach | foghabháil | iascach | iascaigh an Chomhphobail | TALMHAÍOCHT, FORAOISEACHT AGUS IASCACH | timpeallacht nádúrtha | tionchar ar an gcomhshaol | tionscal na hiascaireachta

Achoimre The purpose of the study is to provide Members of the European Parliament's Committee on Fisheries with a clear description of the North Sea Brown Shrimp (Crangon crangon) fisheries and markets in the Netherlands, Germany and Denmark. The survey is conceived as an information document. It addresses production issues (economic and social relevance of the production, profitability of the fleets, environmental impacts) as well as marketing issues (organisation of the industry, role of major wholesalers and processors, prices and margins in the sector) and describes the application of the Common Market Organisation on the brown shrimp.

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

Achoimre fheidhmeach [BG](#), [CS](#), [DA](#), [DE](#), [EL](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FI](#), [FR](#), [IT](#), [LT](#), [LV](#), [NL](#), [PT](#), [RO](#), [SV](#), [ET](#), [MT](#), [SK](#), [SL](#)

Environmental impacts and social acceptance of wind power

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 11-05-2011

Údar RAGONNAUD Guillaume

Réimse beartas Comhshaol | Fuinneamh

Eochairfhocal acmhainní in-athnuaite | beartas comhshaol | bithéagsúlacht | CEISTEANNA SÓISIALTA | COMHSHAOL | dlí an chomhshaol | foirgníocht agus pleanáil baile | FUINNEAMH | fuinneamh bog | fuinneamh gaoithe | POLAITÍOCHT | polaitíocht agus sábháilteacht phoiblí | soláthar leictreachais | timpeallacht nádúrtha | tionchar ar an gcomhshaol | tuairimí an phobail

Achoimre Over the coming decades, rapid wind power development is planned in the EU. However, wind farms often face strong opposition at a local level.

Briefing [EN](#)

Shale gas

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 21-03-2011

Údar SCHWARCZ András

Réimse beartas Comhshaol | Fuinneamh

Eochairfhocal acmhainní fuinnimh infhaighte | athrú aeráide | beartas comhshaol | beartas fuinnimh | caighdeán teicniúil | COMHSHAOL | eastóscadh ola | FUINNEAMH | gás nádúrtha | laghdú astaíochtaí gás | praghas fuinnimh | taighde fuinnimh | teicneolaíocht agus rialacháin theicniúla | tionchar ar an gcomhshaol | tionscal ola | trochlú an chomhshaol | TÁIRGEADH, TEICNEOLAÍOCHT AGUS TAIGHDE

Achoimre Several EU Member States have potential shale gas reserves that could enhance energy security, create jobs and attract investment. But there are concerns about environmental effects.

Briefing [EN](#)

An assessment of the EU-Korea free trade agreement

Saghas foilseacháin Staidéar

Dáta 14-07-2010

Údar seachtarach LSE Enterprise Limited on behalf of the London School of Economics and Political Science and Consortium Partners

Réimse beartas Comhshaol | Díl Maoine Intleachtúla | Trádáil Idirnáisiúnta

Eochairfhocal An Chóiré Theas | An Eagraíocht Dhomhanda Trádála | AN tAONTAS EORPACH | An Áise agus an Aigéine | beartas comhshaol | beartas eacnamaíoch | beartas taraife | CEISTEANNA SÓISIALTA | comhaontú saorthrádála | comhaontú trádála (AE) | COMHSHAOL | creat sóisialta | EACNAMAÍOCHT | eagraíochtaí domhanda | EAGRAÍOCHTAÍ IDIRNÁISIÚNTA | forbairt inbhuanaithe | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | maoin intleachtúil | taighde agus maoin intleachtúil | taraif custam | tionchar ar an gcomhshaol | tionchar sóisialta | TRÁDÁIL | trádáil idirnáisiúnta | TÁIRGEADH, TEICNEOLAÍOCHT AGUS TAIGHDE | TÍREOLAÍOCHT | tógáil Eorpach

Achoimre The free trade agreement negotiated between the EU and the Republic of Korea (EU-Korea FTA or the Agreement) is far-reaching. In terms of the scope of tariff liberalisation it goes beyond anything the EU has agreed in previous agreements. The coverage of services is also ambitious. In a range of other measures, such as the treatment of technical barriers to trade, protection of intellectual property rights including geographic indicators, as well as provisions on dispute settlement and sustainable development the Agreement breaks new ground. It therefore represents forward movement on trade at a time when multilateral negotiations in the Doha Development Agenda (DDA) continue to stagnate and international trade needs of promoting in the wake of the financial crises induced slow down.

Staidéar [EN](#)

Impact Assessment of Some of the European Parliament's Amendments on the Commission Recasting Proposal on RoHS (Restriction on the Use of Certain Hazardous Substances in Electrical and Electronic Equipment)

Saghas foilseacháin Staidéar

Dáta 16-06-2010

Údar seachtarach Andrew Lilico, Chiraag Darbar and Alexandra Farrow (Europe Economics, London, United Kingdom)

Réimse beartas Comhshaol | Saincheisteanna Eacnamaíochta agus Airgeadaíochta | Sláinte Phoiblí | Tionscal

Eochairfhocal anailís costais is tairbhe | beartas comhshaol | COMHSHAOL | cuntasaíocht | dramhthrealamh leictreonach | formheas margaídh | GNÓ AGUS IOMAÍOCHT | imeachtaí parlaiminte | leasú dlí | leictreonaic agus innealtóireacht leictreach | margaíocht | POLAITÍOCHT | substaint chontúirteach | sábháilteacht táirge | tionchar ar an gcomhshaol | TIONSCAL | tomhaltas | trealamh leictreach | trochlú an chomhshaol | TRÁDÁIL

Achoimre This study analyses the feasibility of substitution to alternative halogenfree flame retardants and PVC-free products and assesses the likely impact of the European Parliament's amendments to the RoHS Directive. An assessment has been made of the foreseen environmental and economic impact of these proposed changes.

Staidéar [EN](#)

[Nanotechnology in the Food Sector \(TA-SWISS study translation\)](#)

Saghas foilseacháin Staidéar

Dáta 15-12-2009

Údar seachtarach Martin Möller, Ulrike Eberle, Andreas Hermann, Katja Moch, Britta Stratmann (Institute for Applied Ecology, Freiburg and Darmstadt, Germany)

Réimse beartas Beartas Taighde | Comhshaoil | Sábháilteacht Bia

Eochairfhocal AGRAI-BHIA-ÁBHAI | An Eilvéis | An Eoraip | beartas comhshaoil | breiseán bia | CEISTEANNA SÓISIALTA | COMHSHAOL | cosaint tomhaltóirí | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | geografaíocht pholaitiúil | margaíocht | nanaitheicneolaíocht | pacáistíocht | reachtaíocht maidir le hearraí bia | sláinte | sábháilteacht bia | teicneolaíocht agus rialacháin theicniúla | teicneolaíocht an bhia | teicneolaíocht an bhia | tionchar ar an gcomhshaoil | tomhaltas | TRÁDÁIL | TÁIRGEADH, TEICNEOLAÍOCHT AGUS TAIGHDE | TÍREOLAÍOCHT

Achoimre The study was commissioned by TA-SWISS and conducted by the Institute of Applied Ecology (Freiburg, D). It was subsequently trans-lated by STOA into English. STOA gratefully acknowledges the chance to make it available for discussion in the European Parliament.

All rights of the original publication in German continue to be held by vdf Hochschulverlag AG an der ETH Zürich. All rights of this edition in English are held by the European Parliament.

Abstarct

The study by the Centre for Technology Assessment TA-SWISS pro-vides an overview of nanomaterials already used in the food sector. Today, nanotechnology is virtually insignificant in terms of environ-mentally sound and health-promoting nutrition, and even in the future it is only likely to play a relatively subordinate role in making nutrition more sustainable. But nanotechnology is already used in food packag-ing, an area that is regarded as having considerable potential for innovation. The study assesses these products in respect of environ-mental issues and sustainability, showing the direction that future developments might take and where there is a need for caution.

Staidéar [EN](#)

[Fisheries Recovery and Management Plans since 2002](#)

Saghas foilseacháin Staidéar

Dáta 15-10-2009

Údar seachtarach D.J. Agnew, E. Mitchell, S.P. Savage and C.S. White (MRAG Ltd.)

Réimse beartas Comhshaoil | Iascach

Eochairfhocal acmhainní na mara | bainistiú acmhainní | bainistiú iascaigh | beartas comhshaoil | beartas eacnamaíoch | comhbheartas iascaigh | COMHSHAOL | cuóta gabhála | EACNAMAÍOCHT | forbairt inbhuanaithe | iasc | iascach | rialacháin iascaireachta | TALMHAÍOCHT, FORAOISEACHT AGUS IASCACH | timpeallacht nádúrtha | tionchar ar an gcomhshaoil

Achoimre Under the CFP, EU fish stocks must be placed under multi-annual recovery or management plans. We review twelve such plans; four have contributed to a successful recovery of their targeted stocks and four have failed to generate any recovery. Failures are primarily due to inadequate provisions for constraining fishing effort and maintaining catches within agreed catch limits, particularly when fish are taken as by-catch in other fisheries.

Staidéar [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#)

[The Impact of Increased Operating Costs on Meat Livestock in the European Union](#)

Saghas foilseacháin Staidéar

Dáta 14-08-2009

Údar seachtarach ADHB Meat Services: M. M. TOPLIFF; CRPA: M. Kees de ROEST; IFIP: Ms C. ROGUET; Institut de l'Elevage: M. P. CHOTTEAU, Ms A. MOTTET, M. P. SARZEAUD; INTERBEV: M. C. DEBLITZ-vTI; ITAVI: Ms P. MAGDELAINE; LEI Wageningen UR: M. R. HOSTE, M. P. VAN HORNE

Réimse beartas Saincheisteanna Eacnamaíochta agus Airgeadaíochta | Sábháilteacht Bia | Talmhaíocht agus Forbairt Tuaithe

Eochairfhocal AGRAI-BHIA-ÁBHAI | AIRGEADAS | athchóiriú ar CBT | beartas comhshaoil | beartas talmhaíochta | CEISTEANNA SÓISIALTA | COMHSHAOL | costas oibriúcháin | cuntasáocht | córais feirmeoireachta | feirmeoireacht stoic | feoil | gníomhaíocht talmhaíochta | GNÓ AGUS IOMAÍOCHT | ioncam feirme | méadú ar phraghsanna | praghsanna | sláinte | sábháilteacht bia | TALMHAÍOCHT, FORAOISEACHT AGUS IASCACH | tionchar ar an gcomhshaoil | táirge ainmhí | ábhair beathúcháin ainmhithe

Achoimre The present study assesses the impact of the costs crisis of 2007 and 2008. The analysis is made for beef, pig, poultry and sheep livestock farming. Costs and incomes are compared for a panel of typical farms in 6 EU countries. Strengths and weaknesses of main meat farming systems are highlighted. Sensitivity of each system is tested against different 2014 scenarios. Finally, recommendations are made about possible actions.

Staidéar [EN](#)

Indigenous Peoples and Climate Change

Saghas foilseacháin Staidéar

Dáta 13-05-2009

Údar seachtarach OVIEDO Gonzalo (International Union for Conservation of Nature, IUCN, Gland, Switzerland) and FINCKE Annelie (International Union for Conservation of Nature, IUCN, Gland, Switzerland)

Réimse beartas Comhshaol | Gnóthaí Eachtracha

Eochairfhocal athrú aeráide | beartas comhair | beartas comhshaoil | beartas comhshaoil an Aontais Eorpaigh | beartas eacnamaíoch | bithéagsúlacht | caidreamh idirnáisiúnta | CAIDREAMH IDIRNÁISIÚNTA | cearta agus saoirsí | CEISTEANNA SÓISIALTA | comhar comhshaoil | COMHSHAOL | cosaint mionlach | DLÍ | déimeagrafaíocht agus pobal | EACNAMAIÓCHT | forbairt inbhuanaithe | gnóthaí eachtracha | gnóthaí sóisialta | imeallú | pobal dúchais | timpeallacht nádúrtha | tionchar ar an gcomhshaol | trochlú an chomhshaoil

Achoimre This study addresses the specific challenges which indigenous peoples face as a consequence of climate change and related policy response measures. Generally, the approach is based on the concept that human vulnerability to the impacts of climate change (and to the potential impacts of climate change mitigation and adaptation measures) depends on a range of factors that so far have not been examined in great detail. In order to reduce the vulnerability of indigenous peoples to climate change impacts, responses need to be rooted in an understanding of indigenous people's rights as human beings and as peoples. This demands coordination with a range of instruments and processes, including the United Nations Permanent Forum on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. The Forum, together with several inter-governmental and nongovernmental processes and institutions, has been active in promoting approaches that take account of the rights of indigenous peoples. The study argues that international climate change policies have not yet been sufficiently responsive to this requirement, although there is admittedly increasing attention to the debate. However, it is crucial that the upcoming steps in designing international climate change policies should clearly incorporate the rights dimensions of climate change.

Staidéar [EN](#)

War Remnants and the Pollution of the Sea - Workshop Summary

Saghas foilseacháin Staidéar

Dáta 16-03-2009

Údar QUILLE Gerrard

Réimse beartas Comhshaol | Slándáil agus Cosaint

Eochairfhocal An Danmhairg | An Eoraip | An Ghearmáin | An Liotuáin | An tSualainn | arm ceimiceach | beartas comhshaoil | CAIDREAMH IDIRNÁISIÚNTA | COMHSHAOL | cosaint | díghrádú an chomhshaoil | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | geografaíocht pholaitiúil | gnáth-arm | Muir Bhailt | timpeallacht nádúrtha | tionchar ar an gcomhshaol | trochlú an chomhshaoil | truailliú mara | TIREOLAÍOCHT

Achoimre On the 16th of March 2009 the Policy Department in DG-EXPO organised a workshop on behalf of the Subcommittee on Security and Defence (SEDE). The theme of the workshop centred upon the complex of issues resulting from the large amount of war remnants that were dumped in the Baltic Sea following the two World Wars of the twentieth century. The technological, environmental, and financial aspects of the debate were covered as well as the contemporary political controversies related to gas supply lines. This combination of political, historical and technical issues resulted in a rich exchange between Members of the European Parliament and external experts. This workshop summary provides an overview on the issues raised during the meeting. It is not intended as a verbatim reproduction of the event. The summary and programme are used as a means to disseminate the workshop presentations which should be useful to those interested in the details of the presentations as well as those who were unable to attend.

Staidéar [EN](#)

"Future of the EU ETS"

Saghas foilseacháin Grinnanailís

Dáta 23-06-2008

Údar seachtarach Jos Delbeke, Deputy Director-General of DG Environment Daniel Radov, NERA Michel Cruciani, Université de Paris – Dauphine Felix Matthes, Öko-institut Matthias Duwe, Climate Action Network Europe Michael Grubb, Carbon Trust and U. Cambridge Nick Campbell, Chair of Business Europe climate change working group Roland Ismer, Ludwig-Maximilian-Universität Prof. Michael McElroy, Harvard U. Matthieu Wemaere, IDDRI Jasper Faber, CE Delft Henry Derwent, IETA Christian de Perthuis, Caisse des Depots Barbara Buchner, IEA Kate Hampton, Climate Change Capital Jonathan Pershing, WRI

Réimse beartas Comhshaol | Fuinneamh | Tionscal

Eochairfhocal anailís eacnamaíoch | athrú aeráide | beartas comhair | beartas comhshaoil | beartas fuinnimh | beartas tionsclaíoch an Aontais Eorpaigh | CAIDREAMH IDIRNÁISIÚNTA | comhar comhshaoil | COMHSHAOL | EACNAMAIÓCHT | FUINNEAMH | iarmhairt eacnamaíoch | laghdú astaíochtaí gás | lamháltas astaíochtaí intrádála | struchtúir agus beartas tionscail | tionchar ar an gcomhshaol | TIONSCAL | trochlú an chomhshaoil | táirgeadh fuinnimh

Grinnanailís [EN](#)

[Opportunities for Renewable Energy Development in Europe](#)

Saghas foilseacháin Staidéar

Dáta 20-05-2008

Údar seachtarach Dr. Mario Ragwitz with contributions from Dr. Gustav Resch and Corinna Klessmann, Fraunhofer Institute Systems and Innovation Research, Karlsruhe
Dr. Andreas Löschel
Centre for European Economic Research (ZEW)
Mr Francis Johnson
Stockholm Environment Institute
Ms Charlotte Opal
Energy Centre of the Ecole Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne

Réimse beartas Comhshaoil | Fuinneamh

Eochairfhocal beartas comhshaoil | beartas fuinnimh | bithbhreosla | bithmhais | COMHSHAOL | FUINNEAMH | fuinneamh bog | fuinneamh in-athnuaite | gás ceaptha teasa | teicneolaíocht agus rialacháin theicniúla | tionchar ar an gcomhshaoil | trochlú an chomhshaoil | TÁIRGEADH, TEICNEOLAÍOCHT AGUS TAIGHDE

Staidéar [EN](#)

[Administrative Costs for Farmers and Forests Owners with Lands in Natura 2000 Areas](#)

Saghas foilseacháin Staidéar

Dáta 19-05-2008

Údar seachtarach Mrs Isabel Naylor,
Metis GmbH1, Vienna, Austria
Mr Bernd Schuh
ÖIR-Managementdienste GmbH, Vienna, Austria

Réimse beartas Comhshaoil | Talmhaíocht agus Forbairt Tuaithe

Eochairfhocal bearta rialaithe truaillithe | beartas comhshaoil | beartas comhshaoil an Aontais Eorpaigh | beartas talmhaíochta | bithéagsúlacht | comhbheartas talmhaíochta | COMHSHAOL | dliteanas comhshaoil | saothrú talún talmhaíochta | TALMHAÍOCHT, FORAOISEACHT AGUS IASCACH | timpeallacht nádúrtha | tionchar ar an gcomhshaoil | úsáid talún

Achoimre The establishment of the NATURA 2000 network of classified territories has resulted in a number of new administrative tasks for the farmers and landowners in the designated sites. The study provides an overview of the types of administrative costs incurred through legislation, four short case studies of additional obligations and restrictions in four Member States, and a proposal for a cost model integrating the supplementary administrative costs falling on farmers and landowners in NATURA 2000 sites.

Staidéar [EN](#)

[Legal Implications of the Nord Stream Project](#)

Saghas foilseacháin Grinnanailís

Dáta 01-04-2008

Údar seachtarach Robert Lee, Tamara Egede, Lori Frater and Steven Vaughan
Centre for Business Relationships, Accountability, Sustainability
and Society (BRASS)
Cardiff University
Cardiff
CF10 3 AX
Wales
United Kingdom

Réimse beartas Comhshaoil | Dí AE: Córas Dí agus Ionstraimí | Fuinneamh

Eochairfhocal An Danmhairg | An Eoraip | An Fhionlainn | An Ghearmáin | AN tAONTAS EORPACH | An tSualainn | beartas comhshaoil | COMHSHAOL | DLÍ | dlí idirnáisiúnta | dlínse chríche | eagrú an chórais dlí | eagrú iompair | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | geografaíocht pholaitiúil | gréasán tras-Eorpach | IOMPAR | iompar píblíne | limistéar eacnamaíoch eisiach | Muir Bhailt | timpeallacht nádúrtha | tionchar ar an gcomhshaoil | TÍREOLAÍOCHT | tógáil Eorpach | uiscí idirnáisiúnta | uiscí teorann

Grinnanailís [EN](#)

[State of play of Post-Bali negotiations](#)

Saghas foilseacháin Grinnanailís

Dáta 26-03-2008

Údar seachtarach Dr N. Höhne
Ecofys GmbH,
Eupener Str 59,
50933 Cologne
Germany

Réimse beartas Cabhair Forbartha agus Dhaonnúil | Comhshaoil

Eochairfhocal AIRGEADAS | aistriú teicneolaíochta | athrú aeráide | bearta rialaithe truaillithe | beartas comhshaoil | caibidlíocht idirnáisiúnta | CAIDREAMH IDIRNÁISIÚNTA | coinbhinsiún na Náisiún Aontaithe | COMHSHAOL | cosaint an chomhshaoil | dálaí eacnamaíochta | EACNAMAÍOCHT | gnóthaí eachtracha | iarmhairt ceaptha teasa | maoiniú | maoiniú agus infheistíocht | teicneolaíocht agus rialacháin theicniúla | tionchar ar an gcomhshaoil | trochlú an chomhshaoil | TÁIRGEADH, TEICNEOLAÍOCHT AGUS TAIGHDE | tíortha i mbéal forbartha

Grinnanailís [EN](#)

Impact assessment on priority substances in water

Saghas foilseacháin Staidéar

Dáta 19-02-2008

Údar seachtarach Andrew Lilico, Dermot Glynn
Europe Economics
Chancery House
53-64 Chancery Lane
London WC2A 1QU

Réimse beartas Comhshaol | Measúnú Tionchair Ex-Ante

Eochairfhocal beartas comhshaoil | CEISTEANNA SÓISIALTA | COMHSHAOL | foirgníocht agus pleanáil baile | sláinte | sláinte phoiblí | soláthar uisce | substaint thocsaineach | tionchar ar an gcomhshaol | trochlú an chomhshaoil | truailléan uisce | truailliú ceimiceach | truailliú uisce

Staidéar [EN](#)

The Nord Stream Gas Pipeline Project: Environmental Issues

Saghas foilseacháin Grinnanailís

Dáta 17-12-2007

Údar seachtarach Riina Pelkonen and Jorma Jantunen, Finnish Environment Institute, Finlande

Réimse beartas Achainíocha ar Pharlaimint na hEorpa | Comhshaol | Fuinneamh

Eochairfhocal beartas comhshaoil | COMHSHAOL | dlí an chomhshaoil | eagrú iompair | IOMPAR | Muir Bhailt | píblíne gháis | timpeallacht nádúrtha | tionchar ar an gcomhshaol | trochlú an chomhshaoil | truailliú cósta

Achoimre The briefing paper examines the environmental impacts of a proposed project compassing a 1200-kilometre offshore gas pipeline from Russia to Germany through the Baltic Sea. The paper also states the enforceable international and European legislation relevant to the project and reviews the alternatives presented for the proposed pipeline. The expected environmental impacts are assembled from information provided in the statements of authorities and the public in the affected states and by the project developer. The reviewed environmental impacts comprise effects on biota, conservation areas, fishing and shipping activities as well as on the public. Legislation relevant to the project includes the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea, the UNECE Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context, the EU Directive on environmental impact assessment (EIA) as well as national legislation in force associated to European and international agreements or regulations in each affected state. The project is managed by Nord Stream AG, the ownership of which is shared between Russian, German and Dutch enterprises. The most significant impacts of the project are expected to be associated with the construction and installation of the pipeline. Investigations on the environmental impacts and thus the environmental impact assessment process are currently underway.

Grinnanailís [EN](#), [FR](#)

China and climate change: Impacts and policy responses

Saghas foilseacháin Grinnanailís

Dáta 08-10-2007

Údar seachtarach Prof. Robert ASH SOAS, University of London

Réimse beartas Comhshaol | Saincheisteanna Eacnamaíochta agus Airgeadaíochta

Eochairfhocal An tSín | An Áise agus an Aigéine | athrú aeráide | beartas comhshaoil | COMHSHAOL | cosaint an chomhshaoil | dálaí eacnamaíoch | EACNAMAÍOCHT | forbairt eacnamaíoch | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | laghdú astaíochtaí gás | tionchar ar an gcomhshaol | trochlú an chomhshaoil | TIREOLAÍOCHT

Grinnanailís [EN](#)

Environmental Effects of Fishing Gears and the Socioeconomic Consequences of their Modification, Substitution or Suppression

Saghas foilseacháin Staidéar

Dáta 30-09-2007

Údar seachtarach Jose FRANCO

Réimse beartas Comhshaol | Iascach | Saincheisteanna Eacnamaíochta agus Airgeadaíochta

Eochairfhocal beartas comhshaoil | cabhlach iascaireachta | COMHSHAOL | cosaint an chomhshaoil | iascach | rialacháin iascaireachta | TALMHAÍOCHT, FORAOISEACHT AGUS IASCACH | timpeallacht nádúrtha | tionchar ar an gcomhshaol | éiceachóras muirí

Achoimre The purpose of the study is to provide the committee on Fisheries with a clear and detailed description of the recent developments in fishing gears and fishing techniques in order to improve selectivity and reduce impacts on the habitats. The study describes the environmental effects of fishing gears and analyzes the technical measures in each of the fishing gears, the economic performance of European fishing fleet and the implications of modifications, substitution or suppression of fishing gears.

Staidéar [EN](#)

[National Legislation and national initiatives and programmes \(since 2005\) on topics related to climate change](#)

Saghas foilseacháin Staidéar

Dáta 03-09-2007

Údar seachtarach Kristof Geeraerts, Samuela Bassi, Joana Chiavari, Sirini Withana, Catherine Bowyer (IEEP)
Tanja Münchmeyer (BIO IS)
Hanna Mela (SYKE)

Réimse beartas Comhshaol | Dlí AE: Córas Dlí agus Ionstraimí

Eochairfhocal athrú aeráide | Ballstát den Aontas Eorpach | beartas comhshaoil | bithéagsúlacht | COMHSHAOL | DLÍ | dlí náisiúnta | faisnéis agus próiseáil faisnéise | foinsí agus brainsí den dlí | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | laghdú astaíochtaí gás | malarú faisnéise | OIDEACHAS AGUS CUMARSAID | timpeallacht nádúrtha | tionchar ar an gcomhshaol | trochlú an chomhshaoil | TÍREOLAÍOCHT

Staidéar [EN](#)

[External Costs of Maritime Transport](#)

Saghas foilseacháin Staidéar

Dáta 15-06-2007

Údar seachtarach Silvia Maffii (project leader), Andrea Molocchi and Cosimo Chiffi (TRT Trasporti e Territorio Srl)

Réimse beartas Comhshaol | Iompar

Eochairfhocal an prionsabal gurb é údar an truaillithe a íocfaidh as | athrú aeráide | beartas comhshaoil | COMHSHAOL | cáin chomhshaoil | gás ceaptha teasa | IOMPAR | muirompar | muirompar agus iompar ar uiscebhealaí intíre | tionchar ar an gcomhshaol | trochlú an chomhshaoil | truailliú an atmaisféir | truailliú mara | truailliú ó longa

Achoimre This note assesses the total and specific external costs of maritime transport. Three main external factors are analysed: a) marine pollution (discharges into the sea); b) air quality (atmospheric emissions); c) climate change (greenhouse gases). In addition, physical impacts are quantified for a second group of factors for which monetary values are not available: d) resources consumption; e) solid (garbage) and liquid (sludge) waste. Illegal discharges are also assessed in this briefing paper.
The final chapter contains recommendations regarding cost-efficient and promising measures to reduce/internalise the external costs of maritime transport

Staidéar [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

[Nanomaterials in Consumer Products](#)

Saghas foilseacháin Staidéar

Dáta 08-04-2007

Údar seachtarach S. Dekkers, C. de Heer, W.H. de Jong, A.J.A.M. Sips and J.G.M. van Engelen
National Institute for Public Health and the Environment (RIVM),
P.O. Box 1, NL - 3720 BA Bilthoven

Réimse beartas An Margadh Imheánach agus an tAontas Custam | Comhshaol | Sláinte Phoiblí | Tionscal

Eochairfhocal AN tAONTAS EORPACH | beartas comhshaoil | CEISTEANNA SÓISIALTA | COMHSHAOL | dlí an Aontais Eorpaigh | earraí tomhaltais | margadh aonair | nanaitheicneolaíocht | rialachán (AE) | riosca sláinte | sláinte | teicneolaíocht agus rialachán theicniúla | tionchar ar an gcomhshaol | tomhaltas | TRÁDÁIL | TÁIRGEADH, TEICNEOLAÍOCHT AGUS TAIGHDE | tógáil Eorpach

Staidéar [EN](#)

[Simplifying EU Environmental Policy](#)

Saghas foilseacháin Staidéar

Dáta 08-04-2007

Údar seachtarach Andrew Farmer, IEEP

Réimse beartas Comhshaol | Dlí AE: Córas Dlí agus Ionstraimí

Eochairfhocal AN tAONTAS EORPACH | bainistiú dramhaíola | bainistiú uisce | beartas comhshaoil | COMHSHAOL | cumhacht feidhmiúcháin agus seirbhís phoiblí | códú dhlí an Aontais Eorpaigh | DLÍ | dlí an Aontais Eorpaigh | dlí an chomhshaoil | foinsí agus brainsí den dlí | foirmiúlachtaí riaracháin | orgánach géinmhodhnaithe | POLAITÍOCHT | rialú ar thruailliú | simpliú reachtaíochta | teicneolaíocht agus rialachán theicniúla | tionchar ar an gcomhshaol | trochlú an chomhshaoil | truailliú tionsclaíoch | TÁIRGEADH, TEICNEOLAÍOCHT AGUS TAIGHDE

Staidéar [EN](#)

Sustainable Energy Catalogue for European Decision-Makers

Saghas foilseacháin Staidéar

Dáta 02-10-2006

Údar seachtarach Søren Gram (Danish Board of Technology, DBT)

Réimse beartas Comhshaol | Fuinneamh

Eochairfhocal beartas comhshaoil | beartas eacnamaíoch | beartas fuinnimh | bithfhuinneamh | bithghás | coigilt fuinnimh | COMHSHAOL | EACNAMAÍOCHT | forbairt inbhuanaithe | FUINNEAMH | fuinneamh bog | fuinneamh gaoithe | fuinneamh geoiteirmeach | fuinneamh in-athnuaite | grianfhuinneamh | teicneolaíocht fuinnimh | tionchar ar an gcomhshaol

Achoimre The purpose of this catalogue is to offer planners and decision-makers in EU member states an inspirational tool to be used during local or regional transition towards sustainable energy technologies. The catalogue may also be used by anyone else needing an overview of sustainable energy technologies and their current development level and future potential. It may also be used in education.

Staidéar [EN](#)

Life: Activities and Functioning

Saghas foilseacháin Grinnanailís

Dáta 14-09-2006

Údar PEDICONI Fabrizio

Réimse beartas Buiséad | Comhshaol

Eochairfhocal AN tAONTAS EORPACH | bainistíocht | beartas comhshaoil | beartas comhshaoil an Aontais Eorpaigh | bithéagsúlacht | COMHSHAOL | faireachán comhshaoil | feachtas feasachta poiblí | GNÓ AGUS IOMAÍOCHT | ionstraim airgeadais AE | maoiniú an AE | meastóireacht ar thionscadal | POLAITÍOCHT | polaitíocht agus sábháilteacht poiblí | taighde comhshaoil | timpeallacht nádúrtha | tionchar ar an gcomhshaol

Grinnanailís [EN](#)

Assessment of the EU Thematic Strategy on the Sustainable Use of Natural Resources

Saghas foilseacháin Staidéar

Dáta 01-09-2006

Údar seachtarach Philipp Schepelmann, Helmut Schütz, Stefan Bringezu

Réimse beartas Comhshaol

Eochairfhocal acmhainní nádúrtha | AN tAONTAS EORPACH | bainistiú acmhainní | beartas comhshaoil | beartas comhshaoil an Aontais Eorpaigh | caomhnú acmhainní | COMHSHAOL | díghrádú an chomhshaoil | faireachán comhshaoil | gníomhú an Aontais Eorpaigh | timpeallacht nádúrtha | tionchar ar an gcomhshaol | trochlú an chomhshaoil | táscaire comhshaoil | tógáil Eorpach | éiceachóras

Staidéar [EN](#)

Proposed Air Quality Directive: Assessment of the Environmental Impact of Parliament's Amended Proposal

Saghas foilseacháin Staidéar

Dáta 01-09-2006

Údar seachtarach Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency (MNP).

Réimse beartas Comhshaol | Díl AE: Córas Díl agus Ionstraimí | Sláinte Phoiblí

Eochairfhocal beartas comhshaoil | CEISTEANNA SÓISIALTA | COMHSHAOL | dlí an chomhshaoil | feachtas feasachta poiblí | laghdú astaíochtaí gás | POLAITÍOCHT | polaitíocht agus sábháilteacht poiblí | sláinte | sláinte poiblí | tionchar ar an gcomhshaol | trochlú an chomhshaoil | truailliú an atmaisféir

Staidéar [EN](#)

The promotion of non-food crops

Saghas foilseacháin Staidéar

Dáta 29-07-2005

Údar seachtarach The National Non-Food Crops Center¹, Royaume-Uni

Réimse beartas Comhshaoil | Fuinneamh | Saincheisteanna Eacnamaíochta agus Airgeadaíochta | Talmhaíocht agus Forbairt Tuaithe

Eochairfhocal An Eagraíocht Dhomhanda Trádála | athchóiriú ar CBT | barr fuinnimh | beartas comhshaoil | beartas talmhaíochta | bithfhuinneamh | bithéagsúlacht | COMHSHAOL | EACNAMAÍOCHT | eagraíochtaí domhanda | EAGRAÍOCHTAÍ IDIRNÁISIÚNTA | forbairt tuaithe | FUINNEAMH | fuinneamh bog | gníomhaíocht talmhaíochta | laghdú astaíochtaí gás | réigiúin agus beartas réigiúnach | TALMHAÍOCHT, FORAOISEACHT AGUS IASCACH | timpeallacht nádúrtha | tionchar ar an gcomhshaoil | TRÁDÁIL | trádáil idirnáisiúnta | trádáil idirnáisiúnta

Achoimre This report attempts to chart the nature and extent of non-food uses of crops in the enlarged European Union and to examine how the sector can be promoted. Major factors impacting on development of non-food uses of crops are addressed, including: international trade and environmental agreements, European policy, enlargement, competitiveness, market considerations and technology. The current non-food applications of crops are reviewed and likely developments up to 2010 discussed. This is followed by a critical evaluation of outcomes that have been predicted from adoption of non-food uses of crops, including environmental benefits and impacts on consumer prices and farm incomes. The report concludes by reviewing the incentives that are in place across the EU and in member states to support development of non-food crops

Staidéar [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

Achoimre fheidhmeach [XL](#)

The Precautionary Principle in the Information Society - Effects of Pervasive Computing on Health and Environment

Saghas foilseacháin Staidéar

Dáta 01-08-2004

Údar seachtarach Lorenz M. Hilty, Andreas Köhler, Claudia Som, Arend Brunink, Siegfried Behrendt, Lorenz Erdmann, Felix Württemberger, Mathias Binswanger, Niels Kuster, Jürg Fröhlich

Réimse beartas Comhshaoil | Sláinte Phoiblí | Tionscal

Eochairfhocal an tsochaí faisnéise | beartas comhshaoil | beartas eacnamaíoch | CEISTEANNA SÓISIALTA | COMHSHAOL | creat sóisialta | EACNAMAÍOCHT | faisnéis agus próiseáil faisnéise | forbairt inbhuanaithe | leictreonaic agus innealtóireacht leictreach | micrileictreonaic | OIDEACHAS AGUS CUMARSAID | riosca sláinte | sláinte | teicneolaíocht faisnéise agus próiseáil sonraí | tionchar ar an gcomhshaoil | tionchar na teicneolaíochta faisnéise | tionchar sóisialta | TIONSCAL | trasnaíocht leictreamaighnéadach | trochlú an chomhshaoil

Achoimre This study was drawn up on the instructions of TA Swiss.

Staidéar [EN](#)

Internalisation of External Effects in Environmental Policy

Saghas foilseacháin Grinnanailís

Dáta 01-12-2003

Údar seachtarach Micha Braeuer, Former Robert Schuman Scholar

Réimse beartas Comhshaoil | Daonlathas AE, Dlí Institiúideach agus Parlaiminteach | Iompar | Saincheisteanna Eacnamaíochta agus Airgeadaíochta

Eochairfhocal aistriú inniúlachta | AN tAONTAS EORPACH | anailís costais is tairbhe | anailís eacnamaíoch | anailís eacnamaíoch | beartas comhshaoil | beartas comhshaoil an Aontais Eorpaigh | beartas eacnamaíoch | COMHSHAOL | Conradh Amstardam | cuntasáocht | dlí an Aontais Eorpaigh | dlí an chomhshaoil | EACNAMAÍOCHT | forbairt inbhuanaithe | GNÓ AGUS IOMAÍOCHT | ionstraim eacnamaíoch don chomhshaoil | tionchar ar an gcomhshaoil

Achoimre The damage to the economy and the environment caused by external effects is estimated at about 4% of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). This is reason enough for the European Commission to propose instruments for the internalisation of external effects. This working document shows the economic basis for this policy and describes how it can be introduced in practice, followed by some recommendations. This paper is intended to help readers without an economic background to understand how people in Europe would benefit from the external effects measures although they would have to pay significantly more e.g. for transport services. We have tried to keep the text intelligible, with sparing use of unexplained economic terms. The statements are explained through graphs without complicated equations or derivations.

Grinnanailís [EN](#)

Institutional Status of the European Investment Bank

Saghas foilseacháin Staidéar

Dáta 01-05-2003

Údar MACSIK Zoltán

Údar seachtarach Zoltan Macsik

Réimse beartas Daonlathas AE, Dlí Institiúideach agus Parlaiminteach | Rialú Buiséadach | Saincheisteanna Airgeadais agus Baincéireachta

Eochairfhocal An Banc Ceannais Eorpach | An Banc Eorpach Infheistíochta | An Oifig Eorpach Frith-Chalaoise | AN tAONTAS EORPACH | beartas comhair | beartas comhshaoil | bunús dlí | cabhair um fhorbairt | CAIDREAMH IDIRNÁISIÚNTA | comhar idirinstitiúideach (AE) | COMHSHAOL | dlí an Aontais Eorpaigh | faisnéis a nochtadh | faisnéis agus próiseáil faisnéise | jasacht BEI | institiúid an AE agus an tseirbhís shibhialta Eorpach | maoiniú an AE | OIDEACHAS AGUS CUMARSAID | teicneolaíocht faisnéise agus próiseáil sonraí | tionchar ar an gcomhshaoil | tríú tír

Achoimre This document was requested by the Greens/EFA Group in the European Parliament and attempts to reply to a series of questions posed by the Group on possible changes to the legal instruments binding the EIB's activities in the context of a forthcoming Inter-Governmental Conference. The layout follows the order of the questions. Based on the request of the Green/EFA group, this paper summarises the basis of the criticism, examines the measures the EIB has adopted or is about to adopt to solve them, and presents the areas where further action is needed. After a brief description of the EIB in Chapter II, the third chapter analyses the institutional status of the EIB. Chapter IV analyses the position of the EIB based on the revised Public Access to Documents. Chapter V reviews the applicability of Community and other multilateral provisions in relation to the EIB transparency and anti-corruption policy. Chapter VI is dedicated to the environmental policy of the EIB. Chapter VII outlines the applicability of Community provisions and mechanisms in relation to the EIB's development policy in third countries. It provides an introduction to Chapter VIII, which covers legal options regarding a separation of EIB operations in activities within the Union and accession countries and in activities in third countries.

Staidéar [EN](#)

Thermonuclear Fusion - Current Status

Saghas foilseacháin Staidéar

Dáta 01-03-2003

Údar seachtarach Armin Grunwald, Reinhard Gruenwald, Dagmar Oertel, Herbert Paschen, Office for Technology Assessment Attached to the German Bundestag

Réimse beartas Beartas Taighde | Comhshaoil | Fuinneamh

Eochairfhocal beartas comhshaoil | beartas fuinnimh | comhleá núicléach | COMHSHAOL | FUINNEAMH | na tionscail leictreachais agus núicléacha | sábháilteacht núicléach | taighde núicléach | teicneolaíocht fuinnimh | tionchar ar an gcomhshaoil

Achoimre Between the discovery of its fundamental principles and the possible availability of commercially usable fusion power there will probably (and remarkably) be a period of around 100 years of intensive (and very expensive) R&D. It is difficult to say definitively whether fusion research is still more a matter of fundamental research or has progressed into the stage of development of an energy technology. In this context, this study addresses the following questions:
- What is the cost of fusion research?
- Do we need thermonuclear fusion?
- Is thermonuclear fusion safe?
- Is electricity from thermonuclear fusion economical?
- Is electricity from thermonuclear fusion ecologically sound?
- Is thermonuclear fusion socially sustainable?
In the light of these questions, and the answers presented, the study then explores different options for how to proceed (or not) with the fusion R&D programmes.

Staidéar [EN](#)

Genetically Modified Organisms (GMOs)

Saghas foilseacháin Grinnanailís

Dáta 01-10-2001

Údar seachtarach Ruth Espinosa Garcia, former Robert Schuman scholar

Réimse beartas Comhshaoil | Dlí AE: Córas Dlí agus Ionstraimí | Sláinte Phoiblí

Eochairfhocal AN tAONTAS EORPACH | beartas comhshaoil | CEISTEANNA SÓISIALTA | COMHSHAOL | dlí an Aontais Eorpaigh | dlí an Aontais Eorpaigh | orgánach géinmhodhnaithe | riosca sláinte | sláinte | teicneolaíocht agus rialacháin theicniúla | tionchar ar an gcomhshaoil | TÁIRGEADH, TEICNEOLAÍOCHT AGUS TAIGHDE

Achoimre The field of genetic engineering has been both exciting and startling from the start. This paper tries to summarise current discussion concerning genetically modified organisms (GMOs) and describe the present legislation in this field.

Grinnanailís [EN](#)

Meeting Demand for Sustainable Transport and Transport Infrastructure in the Enlarged European Union

Saghas foilseacháin Staidéar

Dáta 01-06-2001

Údar seachtarach Lucio di Martino, Alain Fayard, Maurice Genete and Gilbert Meyer, Luxembourg/France

Réimse beartas Comhshaol | Iompar

Eochairfhocal beartas comhshaoil | beartas iompair | bonneagar iompair | comhbheartas iompair | COMHSHAOL | IOMPAR | soghluaisteacht inbhuanaithe | tionchar ar an gcomhshaol

Achoimre The achievement of sustainable mobility in the enlarged European Union poses numerous complex challenges. The present study identifies various types of action that could be taken to improve the effectiveness of the common transport policy.

Staidéar [EN](#), [FR](#)

Depleted Uranium : Environmental and Health Effects in the Gulf War, Bosnia and Kosovo

Saghas foilseacháin Staidéar

Dáta 01-05-2001

Údar seachtarach Spiez Laboratory, Spiez

Réimse beartas Comhshaol | Sláinte Phoiblí | Slándáil agus Cosaint

Eochairfhocal beartas comhshaoil | CAIDREAMH IDIRNÁISIÚNTA | CEISTEANNA SÓISIALTA | cogadh | COMHSHAOL | cosaint | FUINNEAMH | gnáth-arm | na tionscail leictreachais agus núicléacha | riosca sláinte | sláinte | slándáil idirnáisiúnta | tionchar ar an gcomhshaol | úráiniam

Achoimre The authors conclude that the use of DU ammunition in Iraq and the Balkans neither has led to a serious widespread contamination of the environment nor represents an acute or appreciable long-term hazard for man's health.

Staidéar [EN](#)

International Environmental Policies, Globalisation and the WTO

Saghas foilseacháin Staidéar

Dáta 01-04-2001

Údar seachtarach ICEU GmbH, Brussels, and Oppenheimer Wolff & Donnelly LLP, Brussels

Réimse beartas Cabhair Forbartha agus Dhaonnúil | Comhshaol | Trádáil Idirnáisiúnta

Eochairfhocal An Eagraíocht Dhomhanda Trádála | beartas comhshaoil | beartas eacnamaíoch | beartas trádála | comhbheartas tráchtála | COMHSHAOL | cosaint an chomhshaoil | domhandú | dálaí eacnamaíocha | EACNAMAÍOCHT | eagraíochtaí domhanda | EAGRAÍOCHTAÍ IDIRNÁISIÚNTA | laghdú astaíochtaí gás | lamháltas astaíochtaí intrádála | margaíocht | srian trádála | tionchar ar an gcomhshaol | TRÁDÁIL | trádáil idirnáisiúnta | tíortha i mbéal forbartha | éicilipéad

Achoimre The purpose of this Study is to help clarify the relationship between trade and environmental policies and, based on the existing literature and latest international debate, to analyse to what extent trade and environmental policies should support and complement each other.

Staidéar [EN](#)

The Physiological and Environmental Effects of Non-Ionising Electromagnetic Radiation

Saghas foilseacháin Grinnanailís

Dáta 01-03-2001

Údar seachtarach Gerard Hyland (University of Warwick, UK)

Réimse beartas Comhshaol | Sláinte Phoiblí | Tionscal

Eochairfhocal beartas comhshaoil | CEISTEANNA SÓISIALTA | COMHSHAOL | cumarsáid | fón póca | OIDEACHAS AGUS CUMARSÁID | radaíocht neamhianúcháin | riosca sláinte | sláinte | tionchar ar an gcomhshaol | trochlú an chomhshaoil

Achoimre This Study focuses upon an aspect of how living organisms and humans in particular can be adversely affected by highly coherent electromagnetic fields of technological origin, in a way that is not entertained or addressed by existing Safety Guidelines – namely, through the possibility of nonthermal, frequency-specific influences of an informational nature. Supporting evidence is presented, and attention drawn to a disturbing consistency between some of these influences and the nature of certain adverse health effects found amongst some exposed people. On the basis of a detailed analysis of the present situation, a number of recommendations are made to promote a higher degree of electromagnetic biocompatibility between these fields and the living human organism than currently obtains.

Grinnanailís [EN](#)

Dioxins and PCBs : Environmental and Health Effects

Saghas foilseacháin Staidéar

Dáta 01-06-2000

Údar seachtarach Alexander Potkytus (IRCE, Germany) and Reinhard Joas (BIPRO, Germany)

Réimse beartas Comhshaol | Sláinte Phoiblí | Tionscal

Eochairfhocal beartas comhshaoil | CEISTEANNA SÓISIALTA | COMHSHAOL | riosca sláinte | sláinte | substaint thocsaineach | tionchar ar an gcomhshaol | trochlú an chomhshaoil

Staidéar [EN](#)

Transport and the Environment in the EU

Saghas foilseacháin Grinnanailís

Dáta 01-01-2000

Údar seachtarach Nomisma, Bologna

Réimse beartas Comhshaoil | Iompar

Eochairfhocal beartas comhshaoil | beartas iompair | bonneagar iompair | comhbheartas iompair | COMHSHAOL | eagrú iompair | IOMPAR | modh iompair | tionchar ar an gcomhshaoil

Achoimre In-depth analysis of the pollution problems of each mode of transport. Pollution is taken into account in all its different forms (atmospheric, noise, etc.)

Grinnanailís [EN](#)

Revision of Directive 90/220/EEC on the Deliberate Release of Genetically Modified Organisms

Saghas foilseacháin Staidéar

Dáta 01-05-1998

Údar seachtarach René Von Schomberg (ICHPA, Tilburg, the Netherlands)

Réimse beartas Achainíocha ar Pharlaimint na hEorpa | An Margadh Inmheánach agus an tAontas Custam | Comhshaoil | Tionscal

Eochairfhocal AN tAONTAS EORPACH | beartas comhshaoil | COMHSHAOL | dlí an Aontais Eorpaigh | forfheidhmiú dhlí AE | formheas margaigh | margadh aonair | margaíocht | orgánach géinmhodhnaithe | príonsabal an réamhchúraim | taighde agus maoin intleachtúil | teicneolaíocht agus rialacháin theicniúla | tionchar ar an gcomhshaoil | TRÁDAIL | TAIRGEADH, TEICNEOLAÍOCHT AGUS TAIGHDE | tógáil Eorpach

Staidéar [EN](#)

Innovations for the Promotion of Renewable Energies

Saghas foilseacháin Staidéar

Dáta 01-04-1998

Údar seachtarach Ole Langniß (coordinator), Dr. Franz Trieb (German Aerospace Research Establishment, Stuttgart), Dr. Andreas Bandi, Dieter Geyer (Center for Solar Energy and Hydrogen Research Baden-Württemberg, Stuttgart), Prof. Dr.-Ing.habil Jürgen Giesecke, Prof Dr.rer.nat. Dr.-Ing.habil.Andras Bardossy, Gabriele hartmann, Dr.-Ing.Walter Marc (University of Stuttgart)

Réimse beartas Cabhair Forbartha agus Dhaonnúil | Comhshaoil | Fuinneamh

Eochairfhocal acmhainní fuinnimh | acmhainní uisce | An Afraic | An Éigipt | beartas comhshaoil | beartas fuinnimh | CEISTEANNA SÓISIALTA | COMHSHAOL | creat sóisialta | dálaí eacnamaíocha | EACNAMAÍOCHT | FUINNEAMH | fuinneamh bog | fuinneamh in-athnuaite | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | geografaíocht pholaitiúil | leathadh nuálaíochtaí | teicneolaíocht agus rialacháin theicniúla | timpeallacht nádúrtha | tionchar ar an gcomhshaoil | tionchar sóisialta | TAIRGEADH, TEICNEOLAÍOCHT AGUS TAIGHDE | tíortha i mbéal forbartha | TIREOLAÍOCHT | éileamh ar fhuinneamh

Achoimre This study seeks to give an overview of various innovative strategies to promote renewable energy sources (including energy pricing policy ('green pricing')). The possibilities and prospects for the use of renewable energy sources in developing countries are also discussed in a separate section. In addition, some space is devoted - in connection with the use of renewable sources of energy - to the water situation (drinking water, irrigation and water purification) in developing countries (particularly in Africa and the Middle East).

Staidéar [EN](#)

Transport in the Arctic Region

Saghas foilseacháin Staidéar

Dáta 01-04-1998

Údar seachtarach Road and Transport Laboratory of the University of Oulu

Réimse beartas Comhshaoil | Iompar | Turasóireacht

Eochairfhocal An Eoraip | An Fhionlainn | An Iorua | An Rúis | An tAirtach | An tSualainn | beartas comhshaoil | COMHSHAOL | dálaí eacnamaíocha | EACNAMAÍOCHT | eagrú iompair | forbairt eacnamaíoch | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | geografaíocht pholaitiúil | gréasán iompair | IOMPAR | timpeallacht nádúrtha | tionchar ar an gcomhshaoil | TIREOLAÍOCHT

Achoimre Description of the transport problems in a transfrontier region facing specific problems associated with a cold climate.

Staidéar [DE](#), [EN](#), [FI](#), [SV](#)

Achoimre fheidhmeach [XL](#)

Demography and Development - Public Hearing Held By the Committee on Development and Cooperation

Saghas foilseacháin Staidéar

Dáta 01-06-1994

Réimse beartas Cabhair Forbartha agus Dhaonnúil | Comhshaol | Saincheisteanna Eacnamaíochta agus Airgeadaíochta

Eochairfhocal AN tAONTAS EORPACH | anailís eacnamaíoch | beartas comhshaoil | beartas eacnamaíoch | beartas forbartha | CEISTEANNA SÓISIALTA | Coiste Pharlaimint na hEorpa | COMHSHAOL | dálaí eacnamaíoch | déimeagrafaíocht | déimeagrafaíocht agus pobal | EACNAMAÍOCHT | gnóthaí sóisialta | iarmhairt eacnamaíoch | imeachtaí parlaiminte | institiúidí an AE agus an tseirbhís shibhialta Eorpach | méadú daonra | planáil clainne | POLAITÍOCHT | teaghlach | tionchar ar an gcomhshaol | tíortha i mbéal forbartha | áit na mban | éisteacht phoiblí

Achoimre Public Hearing held by the Committee on Development and Cooperation, Brussels 25 Nov. 1993.

Staidéar [EN](#), [FR](#)

Transport and the Environment : Noise Treatment in Law of Transport Noise Solutions in Community Law and in Terms of Comparative Law

Saghas foilseacháin Staidéar

Dáta 01-03-1993

Údar seachtarach Santiago Gonzalez-Varas Ibanez

Réimse beartas Comhshaol | Dlí AE: Córas Dlí agus Ionstraimí | Iompar

Eochairfhocal beartas comhshaoil | beartas iompair | comhbheartas iompair | COMHSHAOL | cosaint an chomhshaoil | IOMPAR | tionchar ar an gcomhshaol | TIONSCAL | trochlú an chomhshaoil | truailliú de dheasca torainn | tógáil agus oibreacha poiblí | tógáil bóithre

Staidéar [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#)