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Euroopa Parlament Ευρωπαϊκό Κοινοβούλιο European Parliament Parlement européen Parlaimint na hEorpa
Europski parlament Parlamento europeo Eiropas Parlaments Europos Parlamentas Európai Parlament
Parlament Ewropew Europees Parlement Parlament Europejski Parlamento Europeu Parlamentul European
Európsky parlament Evropski parlament Euroopan parlamentti Europaparlamentet

Liosta foilseachán ó Mheitheal Machnaimh PE

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

Critéir chuardaigh a úsáidtear chun an liosta a ghiniúint :

Sortáil	Sortáil de réir dáta
Eochairfhocal	"galar ó bhia"

22 Toradh/Torthaí

Dáta cruthaithe : 18-04-2024

[World Obesity Day reveals a worrying picture](#)

Saghas foilseacháin Srachféachaint

Dáta 03-03-2023

Údar KATSAROVA Ivana

Réimse beartas Sláinte Phoiblí | Sábháilteacht Bia

Eochairfhocal ailse | An Eagraíocht Dhomhanda Sláinte | AN tAONTAS EORPACH | anailís eacnamaíoch | CEISTEANNA SÓISIALTA | clár an Aontais Eorpaigh | diaibéiteas | EACNAMAÍOCHT | EAGRAÍOCHTAÍ IDIRNÁISIÚNTA | galair a chosc | galar cardashoithíoch | galar ó bhia | iarmhairt eacnamaíoch | innéacs corpmhaise | Na Náisiúin Aontaithe | sláinte | tógáil Eorpach

Achoimre World Obesity Day – marked every year on 4 March – is a World Obesity Federation initiative supporting practical solutions to help reverse obesity. A person is considered overweight by the World Health Organization if he or she has a body mass index (BMI) – calculated by dividing body weight by the square of height – equal to or greater than 25. Obesity is the condition of severe overweight where a person has a BMI equal to or greater than 30. Worryingly, obesity acts as a gateway to a range of diseases, such as diabetes, cardiovascular diseases and 13 types of cancer. Obesity is on the rise globally. Rates among adults have nearly tripled since 1975, and those among children and adolescents have increased almost five times. The coronavirus pandemic has further exacerbated the problem. Estimates indicate that by 2035, 1.9 billion people will be living with obesity and the projected global economic impact of overweight and obesity will reach US\$ 4.32 trillion. Between 2020 and 2035, child obesity is expected to increase by 100 %. In the EU, over half of adults are considered overweight, a condition that worsens with age, except among those aged 75 or over. The proportion of overweight adults varies across EU countries, with the highest shares recorded in Croatia and Malta, where 65 % of adults were considered overweight in 2019. In contrast, the lowest shares were registered in Italy (46 %), France (47 %) and Luxembourg (48 %). In all EU countries, a higher share of men than women are overweight. The 2022 EU4Health work programme tackles obesity, in particular childhood obesity, by increasing awareness, sharing knowledge and developing best practices. The EU also fights physical inactivity, among other things by holding the European Week of Sport. To help consumers make healthier choices when shopping, the Commission is expected to table a legislative proposal on standardised mandatory front-of-pack nutrition labelling.

Srachféachaint [EN](#)

[Demographic outlook for the European Union 2020](#)

Saghas foilseacháin Staidéar

Dáta 02-03-2020

Údar KISS Monika

Réimse beartas Beartas Sóisialta

Eochairfhocal anailís dhéimeagrafach | aosú an daonra | Ballstát den Aontas Eorpach | CEISTEANNA SÓISIALTA | cothú an duine | doiciméadacht | déimeagrafaíocht agus pobal | dídhaonrú | galar ó bhia | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | ionchas saoil | méadú daonra | nósanna itheacháin | OIDEACHAS AGUS CUMARSÁID | sláinte | tomhaltas | TRÁDÁIL | tuarascáil taighde | TIREOLAÍOCHT

Achoimre Demography matters. The economy and the labour market, but also social protection, intergenerational fairness and healthcare, the environment, food and nutrition are all driven by demography. The population of EU countries has grown substantially – by around a quarter since 1960 – and currently it stands at almost 450 million. The numbers are now beginning to stagnate however and are expected to decline from around the middle of the century. With the world population having risen still more substantially and growth continuing, the EU represents a shrinking proportion of the global population. The EU population is also ageing dramatically, as life expectancy increases and fertility rates fall below past levels. This has serious implications across a range of areas including the economy, healthcare and pensions. Free movement within the EU and migration from third countries also play an important role in shaping demography in individual Member States and regions. The 'in-focus' section of this year's edition of the demographic outlook examines food and nutrition-related demographic challenges. It shows that, even if improving food quality and healthier eating habits lead to higher life expectancy, the EU still has to tackle the harmful consequences and prevent the causes of diet-related chronic conditions, such as obesity, diabetes and cardiovascular disease. This paper is the third in a series produced by EPRS on the demographic outlook for the European Union.

Staidéar [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

Ilmheáin [Demographic outlook for the European Union 2020](#)

[Demographic outlook for the European Union 2020](#)

[Demographic outlook for the European Union 2020](#)

[Living in the EU: Education and Health](#)

Saghas foilseacháin Srachféachaint

Dáta 30-04-2019

Údar SABBATI Giulio

Réimse beartas Oideachas | Sláinte Phoiblí

Eochairfhocal buiséad oideachais | caiteachas ar shláinte | CEISTEANNA SÓISIALTA | costais sláinte | fostaíocht | FOSTAÍOCHT AGUS DALAÍ OIBRE | fostaíocht don aos óg | galar ó bhia | oideachas | OIDEACHAS AGUS CUMARSÁID | sláinte | staidreamh oideachais | staidreamh sláinte

Achoimre The European Union complements national health and education policies, in particular those with a cross-border dimension. The main responsibility for health and education, however, lies with the governments of its Member States. This combination explains the spread in government expenditure on national welfare policies among the Member States, and in particular in individual direct payments for health. In terms of the gender gap in the area, women with tertiary education still suffer employment gaps. Moreover, national differences in the number of hospital beds available and people suffering from obesity, mainly concentrated among elderly people, also stand out.

Srachféachaint [EN](#)

Tackling childhood obesity

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 10-03-2017

Údar SCHOLZ Nicole

Réimse beartas Sláinte Phoiblí

Eochairfhocal An Eagraíocht Dhomhanda Sláinte | CEISTEANNA SÓISIALTA | cothú | cúram sláinte | diaibéiteas | déimeagrafaíocht agus pobal | EAGRAÍOCHTAÍ IDIRNÁISIUNTA | galair a chosc | galar cardashoithíoch | galar ó bhia | gnóthaí sóisialta | leanbh | Na Náisiúin Aontaithe | sláinte | spórt

Achoimre Childhood obesity remains a considerable public health problem in the European Union (EU). While multiple factors play a role, the global increase in overweight children is mainly linked to a shift in diet towards foods that are high in fat, salt and sugar, paired with a decline in physical activity. Essentially, children today are growing up in an environment that is conducive to weight gain and obesity. Excess weight in children is associated with a number of serious health consequences. These include early onset of obesity-related chronic conditions, such as cardiovascular diseases and diabetes, as well as psychosocial complications. The European Commission supports Member States' efforts to take on childhood obesity in a number of ways, including the EU action plan on childhood obesity 2014-2020, which is up for review this year. The current Maltese Presidency of the Council of the EU has identified tackling childhood obesity among its priorities for health, and intends to present draft Council conclusions on the issue. A technical report on public procurement of food for health in schools, jointly drafted with the Commission, has just been released.

Briefing [EN](#)

Human health implications of organic food and organic agriculture

Saghas foilseacháin Staidéar

Dáta 20-12-2016

Réimse beartas Beartas Taighde | Sláinte Phoiblí | Talmhaíocht agus Forbairt Tuaithe

Eochairfhocal AGRAI-BHIA-ÁBHAIR | ailléirge | antaibheathach | caidmiam | CEISTEANNA SÓISIALTA | cothú an duine | cóireáil sláinte plandaí | feirmeoireacht orgánach | galar ó bhia | leasachán | lotnaidicíd | modhanna táirgthe talmhaíochta | na tionscail iarainn, chruach agus tionscail mhiotail eile | saothrú talún talmhaíochta | sláinte | sláinte phoiblí | TALMHAÍOCHT, FORAOISEACHT AGUS IASCACH | TIONSCAL | táirge bia | táirge orgánach

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

Staidéar [EN](#)

Reformed scheme for fruit and milk in schools

Saghas foilseacháin Sracfhéachaint

Dáta 01-03-2016

Údar AUGÈRE-GRANIER Marie-Laure

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

Eochairfhocal AGRAI-BHIA-ÁBHAIR | AN tAONTAS EORPACH | bainne óil | CEISTEANNA SÓISIALTA | clár an Aontais Eorpaigh | dlí an Aontais Eorpaigh | dlí an Aontais Eorpaigh a dhreachtú | galair a chosc | galar ó bhia | glasa úr | maoiniú AE | maoiniú an AE | múinteoireacht | nósanna itheacháin | OIDEACHAS AGUS CUMARSÁID | oideachas sláinte | sláinte | sláinteachas bia | tomhaltas | torthaí úra | TRÁDÁIL | táirge planda | táirgí talmhaíochta próiseáilte | tógáil Eorpach

Achoimre During the March 2016 plenary session, a debate and vote will be held on the draft regulation establishing a new aid scheme for the supply of fruit and milk in schools. If adopted, the scheme will bring new impetus to efforts to encourage school children to eat healthily.

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

Ilmheáin [Reformed scheme for fruit and milk in schools](#)

Eat for Health

Saghas foilseacháin Staidéar

Dáta 08-12-2015

Údar seachtarach Paola BANFI, Lyssa BODE and Manon EMONTS (Milieu Ltd, Brussels, Belgium)

Réimse beartas An Margadh Inmheánach agus an tAontas Custam | Beartas Sóisialta | Beartas Taighde | Cosaint Tomhaltóirí | Sláinte Phoiblí | Sábháilteacht Bia

Eochairfhocal CEISTEANNA SÓISIALTA | faisnéis do thomhaltóirí | galair a chosc | galar cardashoithíoch | galar ó bhia | lipéadú | margáiocht | nósanna itheacháin | reachtaíocht maidir le hearraí bia | riosca sláinte | sláinte | sláinteachas bia | staidreamh sláinte | tomhaltas | TRÁDÁIL

Achoimre This paper summarises the presentations and discussions of the Workshop 'Eat for Health' held at the European Parliament in Brussels on 13 October 2015. The aim of the workshop was to discuss the eating habits and trends in Europe as well as the options for policy makers, industry, professionals and citizens to promote a healthier diet. The importance of a healthy diet was underlined with scientific findings that observed an association between nutrition and many diseases, particularly obesity and diabetes. It was agreed that a variety of foods and foods rich in high quality nutrients constitute a healthy diet. Activities of the EU Platform and High Level Group on Diet, Physical Activity and Health show that Member States are willing to tackle the issue. The issues around labelling, reformulation and stricter marketing rules regarding food were discussed. These actions should result in giving consumers complete and correct information about food and beverage properties. Challenges remain and more efforts should be made to create a healthy environment and stimulate healthy diets among Europeans. This workshop and the respective document were prepared by the Policy Department A at the request of the Committee on Environment, Public Health and Food Safety.

Staidéar [EN](#)

New scheme for fruit and milk in schools

Saghas foilseacháin Srachfhéachaint

Dáta 22-05-2015

Údar AUGÈRE-GRANIER Marie-Laure

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

Eochairfhocal AGRAI-BHIA-ÁBHAIR | AN tAONTAS EORPACH | bainne óil | bunús dlí | caidreamh idirinstiúideach (AE) | CEISTEANNA SÓISIALTA | clár an Aontais Eorpach | cothú an duine | dlí an Aontais Eorpach | galar ó bhia | glasca úr | institiúid oideachais | institiúidí an AE agus an tseirbhís shibhialta Eorpach | maoiniú an AE | múinteoireacht | nósanna itheacháin | OIDEACHAS AGUS CUMARSAID | sláinte | socrúithe airgeadais an Aontais Eorpach | togra (AE) | tomhaltas | torthaí úra | TRÁDÁIL | táirge planda | táirgí talmhaíochta próiseáilte | tógáil Eorpach

Achoimre During the 27 May 2015 plenary session, Members will be asked to vote on a report prepared by the Committee on Agriculture and Rural Development, amending the European Commission's legislative proposal on a new single scheme for fruit and milk in schools. The proposal aims to merge two separate existing schemes, one for the distribution of milk, and the other, fruit and vegetables, in schools. However, the plan remains uncertain since the Commission has put it on hold pending an evaluation of the earlier schemes. There is also disagreement on the legal basis of the draft regulation between the Council, on the one hand, and the Commission and the Parliament, on the other.

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

Excess weight poses hefty public health concerns

Saghas foilseacháin Srachfhéachaint

Dáta 13-05-2015

Údar SCHOLZ Nicole

Réimse beartas Sláinte Phoiblí

Eochairfhocal CEISTEANNA SÓISIALTA | galar ó bhia | riosca sláinte | sláinte | staidreamh sláinte

Achoimre Excessive body weight ('overweight') and excessive body fat ('obesity') affect more than one in two adults in the EU and the rates have been rising steadily. The causes are genetic, behavioural, cultural and socioeconomic and are mainly driven by an unbalanced diet and physical inactivity. Furthermore, these conditions are major risk factors for serious chronic illnesses, and account for roughly 7% of EU Member States' healthcare expenditure. EU prevention initiatives broadly target nutrition and physical activity.

Srachfhéachaint [EN](#)

New rules for specialised food products

Saghas foilseacháin Srachfhéachaint

Dáta 06-06-2013

Údar ERBACH Gregor

Réimse beartas Sábháilteacht Bia

Eochairfhocal AGRAI-BHIA-ÁBHAIR | bia naíonán | CEISTEANNA SÓISIALTA | DLÍ | foinsí agus brainsí den dlí | forbhia | galar ó bhia | reachtaíocht maidir le hearraí bia | simpliú reachtaíochta | sláinte | sábháilteacht bia | táirge bia | táirge diaitéiteach

Achoimre Foods for particular nutritional uses (PARNUTs) are currently regulated under the PARNUTs Directive, differently from other food products. Problems with the application of the Directive include overlaps with other food legislation, legal loopholes, and inconsistent national interpretation. To remedy these problems, the Commission has proposed to replace the PARNUTs Directive with a new Regulation applying to a much more limited group of foods.

Srachfhéachaint [EN](#)

Proceedings of the Workshop on "Active and Healthy Ageing : A Challenge for the EU to Create Age-Friendly Environments"

Saghas foilseacháin Staidéar

Dáta 15-11-2012

Údar seachtarach Klea Katsouyanni (University of Athens Medical School, EL) ,
Michel Hamon (University Pierre & Marie Curie, French Academy of Medicine, FR) ,
Jean Pierre Baeyens (University of Luxembourg, LU) ,
Peter Kopelman (University of London, UK) ,
Torsten Zuberbier (GA²LEN, Charite-Universitätsmedizin, Berlin, DE) and
Jaap Koot (University Medical Centre Groningen, NL)

Réimse beartas Beartas Sóisialta | Sláinte Phoiblí

Eochairfhocal aosú an daonra | bainistíocht pearsanra agus focaíocht foirne | CEISTEANNA SÓISIALTA | creat sóisialta | cáilíocht bheatha | dálaí oibre | déimeagrafaíocht agus pobal | eagrú oibre agus dálaí oibre | FOSTAÍOCHT AGUS DÁLAÍ OIBRE | galar an néarchórais | galar ó bhia | gnóthaí sóisialta | lánpháirtíú sóisialta | margadh an tsaothair | margadh an tsaothair | nósanna itheacháin | saol na hoibre | sláinte | tomhaltas | TRÁDÁIL

Achoimre This report summarises the presentations and discussions at the Workshop on "Active and Healthy Ageing: A challenge for the EU to create age-friendly environments", held at the European Parliament in Brussels, on Monday 8 October 2012. The aim of the workshop was to exchange views on how to face the consequences of an ageing population and to provide input into the on-going policy discussions at EU-level on active and healthy ageing. The workshop was hosted by MEP Kartika T. Liotard (GUE/NGL, NL), Member of the ENVI Committee and Co-chair of the European Parliament Intergroup on Ageing and Intergenerational Solidarity.

Staidéar [EN](#)

Implications of Global Trends in Eating Habits for Climate Change, Health and Natural Resources

Saghas foilseacháin Staidéar

Dáta 15-04-2009

Údar seachtarach Conrad CASPARI, Maria CHRISTODOULOU, John NGANGA and Mariana RICCI (Agra CEAS Consulting)

Réimse beartas Comhshaol | Cosaint Tomhaltóirí | Sláinte Phoiblí | Talmhaíocht agus Forbairt Tuaithe

Eochairfhocal AGRAÍ-BHIA-ÁBHAIR | beartas comhshaoil | beartas talmhaíochta | caomhnú acmhainní | CEISTEANNA SÓISIALTA | COMHSHAOL | dálaí eacnamaíochta | EACNAMAÍOCHT | feoil | galar ó bhia | nósanna itheacháin | saothrú talún | talmhaíocht | sláinte | struchtúir agus táirgeadh talmhaíochta | talmhaíocht inbhuanaithe | TALMHAÍOCHT, FORAOISEACHT AGUS IASCACH | tiontú go táirgeadh mairteola | tomhaltas | tomhaltas bia | TRÁDÁIL | táirge ainmhithe | tíortha i mbéal forbartha | éileamh tomhaltóirí | úsáid talún

Achoimre The study outlines the contribution of livestock production to climate change and health risks associated with high meat consumption. The natural resources required to produce animal-based and plant-based protein are contrasted and diets with different levels of both types of protein compared. Using world population projections, three scenarios based on different theoretical alternative consumption patterns are created to show possible requirements and greenhouse gas emissions for animal and plant protein production: "minimal" scenario (assumes consumption of animal protein only via milk and eggs); "optimal" scenario (assuming diets with a low meat intake) and "maximum" (baseline) scenario (current level of meat consumption extended to developing countries). Comments are made on alternative protein sources. Policy options are suggested.

Staidéar [EN](#)

Workshop on Food Labelling Brussels

5 November 2008

Consolidated Texts

Saghas foilseacháin Staidéar

Dáta 05-11-2008

Réimse beartas Cosaint Tomhaltóirí | Sláinte Phoiblí | Sábháilteacht Bia

Eochairfhocal CEISTEANNA SÓISIALTA | comhchuíbhiú caighdeán | cosaint tomhaltóirí | galar ó bhia | lipéadú | margaíocht | reachtaíocht maidir le hearraí bia | sláinte | sábháilteacht bia | teicneolaíocht agus rialacháin theicniúla | tomhaltas | tomhaltas bia | TRÁDÁIL | TÁIRGEADH, TEICNEOLAÍOCHT AGUS TAIGHDE

Achoimre In January 2008, the European Commission adopted a proposal for a Regulation on the "Provision of food information to consumers" (COM(2008)40), thus combining several food labelling directives. In order to get a balanced picture of the variety of views seriously considered among professionals in this field, a workshop on Food Labelling has been organised on request of the Members of the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety Committee. The workshop - hosted by Rapporteur Ms Sommer - will include presentations of 3 experts, followed by a question & answer session (Q&A). During the expert sessions and the Q&A, a sandwich lunch is available to the participants of the workshop.
Date: Wednesday 5 November 2008

Staidéar [EN](#)

[Advertising and marketing practices on child obesity](#)

Saghas foilseacháin Staidéar

Dáta 25-02-2008

Údar seachtarach Ms Christine Guittard, Senior Consultant
Nutrition, Scientific & Regulatory Affairs
France
Ms Kristina Sjölin, National Food Administration
Sweden

Réimse beartas Cosaint Tomhaltóirí | Cultúr | Sláinte Phoiblí

Eochairfhocal AGRAI-BHIA-ÁBHAIR | CEISTEANNA SÓISIALTA | cosaint leanaí | cumarsáid | cáilíocht táirge | galar ó bhia | gnóthaí sóisialta | margaíocht | nósanna itheacháin | OIDEACHAS AGUS CUMARSAID | saill bhia | sláinte | teilifís | tionchar na fógraíochta | tomhaltas | TRÁDÁIL | táirgí talmhaíochta próiseáilte

Staidéar [EN](#)

[The Effect of Advertising and Marketing Practices on Child Obesity](#)

Saghas foilseacháin Grinnanailís

Dáta 07-02-2008

Údar seachtarach Davide Barnabè (Agri2000, CO.META, Milano, Italy)

Réimse beartas Cosaint Tomhaltóirí | Cultúr | Sláinte Phoiblí

Eochairfhocal CEISTEANNA SÓISIALTA | cosaint leanaí | fógraíocht | galar ó bhia | gnóthaí sóisialta | iompraíocht tomhaltóirí | margaíocht | sláinte | sláinte phoiblí | tomhaltas | tomhaltas bia | TRÁDÁIL

Achoimre Childhood obesity and overweight children are serious and widespread problems in developed countries and in particular in the European Union. Many factors influence the diffusion of this epidemic: food advertising is certainly a significant factor.
This study, based on existing data and expertise, assesses several aspects: the problem's dimension, to what extent the exposure to advertising and marketing influences children diet behaviour; existing regulations in food and beverages marketing towards children and the impact of production and distribution on children's obesity.
This paper is committed to presenting a balanced picture of the variety of views supported by professionals in this field. Several studies indicate that food advertising is associated with preferences among children towards advertised products¹. According to one of the most important researchers (Lobstein and Dobb, 2005), there is a significant positive correlation between overweight prevalence and the promotion of energy dense foods, and a negative, but weaker correlation with the promotion of healthier foods.
This correlation between advertising and overweight is associative: causal evidence remains to be found; in fact the correlation may be due to other factors such as environmental or social factors encouraging children to become overweight. This brings to the reasonable conclusion that even if there is not yet a clear evidence of this correlation, policy recommendations should be based on the precautionary principle.
Most European countries have specific provisions on advertising as a special protection for children and youth. However, the situation varies from country to country as presented in this study. The most widespread regulations are those regarding television, but in most countries the general rules established by law and by the advertising self-regulation code also apply to internet.
On children's exposure to advertising, available data for France, UK, Italy, Germany and

Grinnanailís [EN](#)

[Impact Assessment on Nutrition and Health Claims Made on Foods Claims Referring to Children's Development and Health Study](#)

Saghas foilseacháin Grinnanailís

Dáta 22-11-2007

Údar seachtarach Ms Janne Sylvest
Mrs Benita Kidmose Rytz
Ramboll Management
Nørregade 7A
DK – 1165 Copenhagen K
DENMARK

Réimse beartas Cosaint Tomhaltóirí | Measúnú Tionchair Ex-Ante | Sláinte Phoiblí | Sábháilteacht Bia

Eochairfhocal AGRAI-BHIA-ÁBHAIR | CEISTEANNA SÓISIALTA | cosaint leanaí | cosaint tomhaltóirí | galar ó bhia | gnóthaí sóisialta | lipéadú | margaíocht | reachtaíocht maidir le hearraí bia | riosca sláinte | sláinte | tionscal an bhia | tomhaltas | TRÁDÁIL | táirgí agrai-bhia

Grinnanailís [EN](#)

[On the European Commission's Green Paper "Healthy Diets and Physical Activities"](#)

Saghas foilseacháin Grinnanailís

Dáta 01-05-2006

Údar seachtarach Kristina Sjoelin, National Food Administration, Sweden

Réimse beartas Sláinte Phoiblí | Sábháilteacht Bia

Eochairfhocal AGRAI-BHIA-ÁBHAIR | CEISTEANNA SÓISIALTA | cothú an duine | déimeagrafaíocht agus pobal | earra bia | feachtas feasachta poiblí | galair a chosc | galar ó bhia | gnóthaí sóisialta | leanbh | margaíocht | margaíocht | POLAITÍOCHT | polaitíocht agus sábháilteacht phoiblí | sláinte | spórt | TRÁDÁIL | táirge bia

Grinnanailís [EN](#)

[On the European Commission's Green Paper "Healthy Diets and Physical Activities"](#)

Saghas foilseacháin Staidéar

Dáta 01-05-2006

Údar seachtarach Christine Guittard, Senior Consultant Nutrition, Scientific and Regulatory Affairs, France

Réimse beartas Sláinte Phoiblí | Sábháilteacht Bia

Eochairfhocal CEISTEANNA SÓISIALTA | corpoideachas | déimeagrafaíocht agus pobal | faisnéis do thomhaltóirí | feachtas feasachta poiblí | fógraíocht | galar ó bhia | leanbh | margaíocht | múinteoireacht | OIDEACHAS AGUS CUMARSAID | POLAITÍOCHT | polaitíocht agus sábháilteacht poiblí | sláinte | tomhaltas | TRÁDÁIL

Staidéar [EN](#)

[On the European Commission's Green Paper "Healthy Diets and Physical Activity"](#)

Saghas foilseacháin Grinnanailís

Dáta 01-05-2006

Údar seachtarach Gyoergy Biro, MD, MSc, PhD, Ds Epidemiologist, Budapest, Hungary

Réimse beartas Sláinte Phoiblí | Sábháilteacht Bia

Eochairfhocal CEISTEANNA SÓISIALTA | corpoideachas | fógraíocht | galar ó bhia | margaíocht | múinteoireacht | nósanna itheacháin | OIDEACHAS AGUS CUMARSAID | sláinte | tomhaltas | tomhaltas bia | TRÁDÁIL

Grinnanailís [EN](#)

[On the European Commission's Green Paper "Healthy Diets and Physical Activities"](#)

Saghas foilseacháin Grinnanailís

Dáta 01-05-2006

Údar seachtarach Professor Berthold Koletzko, Munich, Germany

Réimse beartas Sláinte Phoiblí | Sábháilteacht Bia

Eochairfhocal aicme atá faoi mhíbhuntáiste sóisialta | AN tAONTAS EORPACH | CEISTEANNA SÓISIALTA | cistí struchtúracha | cosaint leanaí | creat sóisialta | dálaí socheacnamaíocha | déimeagrafaíocht agus pobal | galar ó bhia | gnóthaí sóisialta | ionchas saoil | maoiniú an AE | riosca sláinte | sláinte

Grinnanailís [EN](#)

[Nutrition and Health Claims - The Proposed Regulation on Nutrition and Health Claims in Relation to CODEX](#)

Saghas foilseacháin Staidéar

Dáta 01-02-2006

Údar seachtarach Kristina Sjölin, National Food Administration, Sweden

Réimse beartas Dí AE: Córas Dí agus Ionstraimí | Sláinte Phoiblí | Sábháilteacht Bia

Eochairfhocal AGRAI-BHIA-ÁBHAIR | CEISTEANNA SÓISIALTA | cothú an duine | earra bia | galar ó bhia | sláinte | sláinte poiblí | táirge bia | vitimín

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Saghas foilseacháin Grinnanailís

Dáta 01-02-2006

Údar seachtarach Prof. Berthold Koletzko, Dr. von Hauner Children's Hospital, Ludwig-Maximilians-University of Munich, Germany.

Réimse beartas Cosaint Thomhaltóirí | Sláinte Phoiblí | Sábháilteacht Bia

Eochairfhocal AGRAI-BHIA-ÁBHAIR | CEISTEANNA SÓISIALTA | cosaint leanaí | cothú an duine | earra bia | faisnéis do thomhaltóirí | galar ó bhia | gnóthaí sóisialta | lipéadú | margaíocht | sláinte | sláinte poiblí | sábháilteacht bia | tomhaltas | TRÁDÁIL | táirge bia

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