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Europski parlament Parlamento europeo Eiropas Parlaments Europos Parlamentas Európai Parlament
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Raktinis žodis "automatizavimas"

18 Rezultatai

Sukūrimo data : 16-04-2024

The way forward for better regulation in the EU – better focus, synergies, data and technology

Publikacijos rūšis Išsami analizė

Data 04-08-2022

Išorės autorius Giovanni SARTOR

Politikos sritis Aplinka | Demokratija | Ekonomikos ir pinigų klausimai | Energetika | Pasaulinis valdymas | Peticijos Europos Parlamentui | Socialinė politika | Vartotojų apsauga | Žmogaus teisės

Raktinis žodis automatizavimas | dokumentacija | duomenų apdorojimas | EB teismų praktika | EUROPOS SAJUNGA | Europos Sąjungos teisė | GAMYBA, TECHNOLOGIJOS IR MOKSLINIAI TYRIMAI | informacijos analizė | informacijos technologija ir duomenų apdorojimas | konstitucinė teisė | POLITIKA | skaitmeninė technologija | technologijos ir techniniai reglamentai | TEISĖ | teisės šaltiniai ir sritys | valstybės nepriklausomybė | vykdomoji valdžia ir valstybės tarnyba | ŠVIETIMAS IR RYŠIAI

Santrauka This in-depth analysis, commissioned by the European Parliament's Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs at the request of the JURI Committee, looks at the use of data for the purpose of regulatory assessment/evaluation. The author finds that data is needed to support evidence-based regulation, that information technologies, and in particular AI, can enable a more extensive and beneficial use of data, and that the use of data in ex-post evaluations can improve the regulatory process. The in-depth analysis offers policy recommendations.

Išsami analizė [EN](#)

Labour market integration of asylum-seekers and refugees

Publikacijos rūšis Briefing

Data 22-06-2022

Autorius ORAV Anita

Politikos sritis Laisvės, saugumo ir teisingumo erdvė

Raktinis žodis automatizavimas | darbo rinka | darbo vietų mažinimas | dirbtinis intelektas | EKONOMIKA | ekonominė analizė | ES statistika | GAMYBA, TECHNOLOGIJOS IR MOKSLINIAI TYRIMAI | informacija ir informacijos apdorojimas | migracija | migrantas | migrantų integracija | pabėgėlis | prieglobsčio prašytojas | SOCIALINIAI KLAUSIMAI | socialiniai reikalai | socialinė integracija | TARPTAUTINIAI SANTYKIAI | tarptautinis saugumas | technologijos ir techniniai reglamentai | užimtumas | UŽIMTUMAS IR DARBO SĄLYGOS | užimtumo statistika | į(si)traukimas į darbinę veiklą | įsidarbinimo galimybės | ŠVIETIMAS IR RYŠIAI

Santrauka Migration to the European Union from third countries has been substantial over the past few decades, as Europe has historically been considered a continent of relative economic prosperity and political stability. While many foreign-born individuals arrive in the European Union (EU) to work, pursue studies or join family members, the EU also receives a large number of asylum-seekers and refugees, not least in the context of the war in Ukraine since February 2022. As host societies, EU Member States are required to facilitate the integration of migrants, i.e. their acceptance in society and ability to access different services and the labour market. EU law envisages access to employment for refugees as soon as they are granted refugee status, or for asylum-seekers at the latest within nine months of lodging an asylum application. Ukrainians can rely on immediate protection upon registering for temporary protection in one of the EU Member States. However, employment rates for migrants in general, and refugees and asylum-seekers in particular, are persistently lower than those of native-born population. Moreover, they are more likely to be employed in low-skilled occupations that have high automation potential in the future. If this potential is exploited through the use of artificial intelligence and digitalisation, the European economy is expected to see a decline in low-skilled employment. To ensure that migrants' skills will match the future EU labour market and fill its gaps, focus should be turned to facilitating the proper recognition of their qualifications, as well as to upgrading their education and skills as needed. The EU supports Member States' integration efforts through its EU action plan on integration and inclusion. In addition, the European Commission is launching a new EU 'talent pool' platform in summer 2022. This Briefing updates and expands a previous edition, from June 2021.

Briefing [EN](#)

Multimedia [Empowering migrants into the EU labour market](#)

The future of work: Trends, challenges and potential initiatives

Publikacijos rūšis Briefing

Data 15-02-2021

Autorius KISS Monika

Politikos sritis Koronavirusas | Užimtumas

Raktinis žodis automatizavimas | darbo rinka | darbo rinka | dirbtinis intelektas | epidemija | GAMYBA, TECHNOLOGIJOS IR MOKSLINIAI TYRIMAI | informacija ir informacijos apdorojimas | koronaviruso sukeliama liga | nedarbas | nuotolinis darbas | skaitmeninis raštingumas | skaitmeninės platformos darbuotojas | SOCIALINIAI KLAUSIMAI | sveikata | technologijos ir techniniai reglamentai | technologinis pakeitimas | užimtumas | UŽIMTUMAS IR DARBO SĄLYGOS | ŠVIETIMAS IR RYŠIAI

Santrauka The current coronavirus pandemic and its accompanying health and economic crises have highlighted and heightened certain trends and challenges which were already affecting the labour market in Europe. These include accelerated digitalisation and automation, increased use of artificial intelligence, constraints relating to a lack of digital skills, and problems concerning the status of platform workers and other workers in non-standard forms of employment. In parallel, there has been an unprecedented expansion in teleworking, and in the development of transport and delivery platforms, as a result of the need for social distancing during the pandemic. Many of these changes will outlive the current crisis and generate in turn new challenges, which the EU and Member States will need to address.

Briefing [EN](#)

Disruption by technology: Impacts on politics, economics and society

Publikacijos rūšis Išsami analizė

Data 21-09-2020

Autorius BENTZEN Naja | BOUCHER Philip Nicholas | LATICI Tania | MADIEGA Tambiama André | SCHMERTZING Leopold | SZCZEPANSKI Marcin

Politikos sritis Demokratija | Ekonomikos ir pinigų klausimai | Koronavirusas | Perspektyvinis planavimas | Pramonė | Saugumas ir gynyba | Teisės ir politikos praktinio taikymo vertinimas | Užsienio reikalai

Raktinis žodis automatizavimas | demokratija | dezinformacija | gamyba | GAMYBA, TECHNOLOGIJOS IR MOKSLINIAI TYRIMAI | gynyba | gynybos politika | informacijos technologija ir duomenų apdorojimas | informacinių technologijų poveikis | POLITIKA | politinė struktūra | ryšiai | skaitmeninė technologija | SOCIALINIAI KLAUSIMAI | socialinė norma | socialinė sistema | socialinė žiniasklaida | tarptautiniai santykiai | TARPTAUTINIAI SANTYKIAI | tarptautinė politika | technologijos ir techniniai reglamentai | technologinis pakeitimas | VERSLAS IR KONKURENCIJA | verslo modelis | verslo organizavimas | vertės grandinė | ŠVIETIMAS IR RYŠIAI

Santrauka Technological development has long been considered as a disruptive force, provoking change at many levels, from the routine daily activities of individuals to dramatic competition between global superpowers. This analysis examines disruption caused by technologies in a series of key areas of politics, economics and society. It focuses on seven fields: the economic system, the military and defence, democratic debates and the 'infosphere', social norms, values and identities, international relations, and the legal and regulatory system. It also presents surveillance as an example of how technological disruption across these domains can converge to propel other phenomena. The key disruptive force of 2020 is non-technological, namely coronavirus. The pandemic is used here as an opportunity to examine how technological disruption interacts with other forms of disruption.

Išsami analizė [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

Multimedia [Disruption by technology](#)

What if artificial intelligence made work obsolete?

Publikacijos rūšis Glaustai

Data 02-03-2020

Autorius BOUCHER Philip Nicholas

Politikos sritis Ekonomikos ir pinigų klausimai | Kultūra | Lyčių klausimai, lygybė ir įvairovė | Socialinė politika | Užimtumas | Švietimas

Raktinis žodis automatizavimas | darbo rinka | darbo vietų mažinimas | dirbtinis intelektas | GAMYBA, TECHNOLOGIJOS IR MOKSLINIAI TYRIMAI | informacija ir informacijos apdorojimas | technologijos ir techniniai reglamentai | užimtumas | UŽIMTUMAS IR DARBO SĄLYGOS | užimtumo politika | įsidarbinimo galimybės | ŠVIETIMAS IR RYŠIAI

Santrauka The world of work is regularly disrupted by technology development. From mass production to word processing, innovations have regularly transformed our working lives and, with them, the broader economic system. Artificial intelligence (AI) is the latest in a long line of such technologies. What would happen if AI worked just as well as (or perhaps better than) humans, without taking holidays, getting sick, joining unions or drawing salaries?

Glaustai [EN](#)

Multimedia [What if artificial intelligence made work obsolete?](#)

A fresh look at the future of work in the EU

Publikacijos rūšis Briefing

Data 24-10-2019

Autorius KISS Monika

Politikos sritis Užimtumas

Raktinis žodis automatizavimas | darbo rinka | darbo rinka | darbo sutartis | dirbtinis intelektas | GAMYBA, TECHNOLOGIJOS IR MOKSLINIAI TYRIMAI | informacija ir informacijos apdorojimas | informacijos technologija ir duomenų apdorojimas | informacinių technologijų poveikis | personalo vadyba ir darbuotojų atlyginimas | robotika | skaitmeninis raštingumas | SOCIALINIAI KLAUSIMAI | socialinė apsauga | socialinė apsauga | technologijos ir techniniai reglamentai | technologinis pakeitimas | užimtumas | UŽIMTUMAS IR DARBO SĄLYGOS | užimtumo garantija | ŠVIETIMAS IR RYŠIAI

Santrauka Economic and technical changes are redrawing the map of the world of work: new jobs are appearing while others are becoming obsolete, and atypical work patterns are replacing full-time work and open-ended contracts. In addition, work is increasingly being carried out on online platforms connecting buyers and sellers, or by large project teams across borders and time zones. Robotics and digitalisation raise new questions, as machines progressively replace the human workforce for routine tasks, and new types of professional and personal skills are required to respond to technological progress. Active labour-market policies are gradually adapting to the changing reality in the world of work. This concerns social security systems, which increasingly face include new, and constantly changing requirements, as well as ethical and practical problems relating to robotics. The EU focuses on protecting workers' rights while ensuring innovation, as the examples of the recently adopted Directive on Transparent and Predictable Working Conditions and the establishment of the new European Labour Authority illustrate. The need for the new digital skills that are essential to successfully master the challenges of the new working environment also continues to grow. This is an update of an earlier Briefing on the Future of work in the EU, from April 2017, PE 599.426.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Health and safety in the workplace of the future](#)

Publikacijos rūšis Briefing

Data 16-09-2019

Išorės autorius David Cabrelli, Richard Graveling

Politikos sritis Perspektyvinis planavimas | Teisės ir politikos praktinio taikymo vertinimas | Užimtumas

Raktinis žodis automatizavimas | darbo organizavimas | darbo organizavimas ir darbo sąlygos | darbų sauga | GAMYBA, TECHNOLOGIJOS IR MOKSLINIAI TYRIMAI | nuotolinis darbas | robotizavimas | savarankiška veikla | SOCIALINIAI KLAUSIMAI | sveikata | sveikatos rizika | sveikatos sistemos įstatymai | technologijos ir techniniai reglamentai | užimtumas | UŽIMTUMAS IR DARBO SĄLYGOS

Santrauka The note identifies future risks to the physical and mental health and safety of workers that are attributable to technology-driven changes in the workplace and looks at possible legislative responses and further action.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Economic impacts of artificial intelligence \(AI\)](#)

Publikacijos rūšis Briefing

Data 01-07-2019

Autorius SZCZEPANSKI Marcin

Politikos sritis Ekonomikos ir pinigų klausimai | Užimtumas

Raktinis žodis automatizavimas | darbo rinka | darbo rinka | dirbtinis intelektas | EKONOMIKA | ekonominis padarinys | ekonominė analizė | ekonominė padėtis | GAMYBA, TECHNOLOGIJOS IR MOKSLINIAI TYRIMAI | informacija ir informacijos apdorojimas | technologijos ir techniniai reglamentai | UŽIMTUMAS IR DARBO SĄLYGOS | ŠVIETIMAS IR RYŠIAI | ūkio augimas

Santrauka Artificial intelligence plays an increasingly important role in our lives and economy and is already having an impact on our world in many different ways. Worldwide competition to reap its benefits is fierce, and global leaders – the US and Asia – have emerged on the scene. AI is seen by many as an engine of productivity and economic growth. It can increase the efficiency with which things are done and vastly improve the decision-making process by analysing large amounts of data. It can also spawn the creation of new products and services, markets and industries, thereby boosting consumer demand and generating new revenue streams. However, AI may also have a highly disruptive effect on the economy and society. Some warn that it could lead to the creation of super firms – hubs of wealth and knowledge – that could have detrimental effects on the wider economy. It may also widen the gap between developed and developing countries, and boost the need for workers with certain skills while rendering others redundant; this latter trend could have far-reaching consequences for the labour market. Experts also warn of its potential to increase inequality, push down wages and shrink the tax base. While these concerns remain valid, there is no consensus on whether and to what extent the related risks will materialise. They are not a given, and carefully designed policy would be able to foster the development of AI while keeping the negative effects in check. The EU has a potential to improve its standing in global competition and direct AI onto a path that benefits its economy and citizens. In order to achieve this, it first needs to agree a common strategy that would utilise its strengths and enable the pooling of Member States' resources in the most effective way.

Briefing [EN](#)

Multimedia [Economic impacts of artificial intelligence](#)

[Global and regional trends \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Publikacijos rūšis Briefing

Data 30-11-2018

Autorius CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politikos sritis Ekonomikos ir pinigų klausimai | Mokslinių tyrimų politika | Perspektyvinis planavimas | Pramonė

Raktinis žodis Afrika | Afrika | automatizavimas | Azija ir Okeanija | dirbtinis intelektas | dokumentacija | EKONOMIKA | ekonominė geografiija | ekonominė politika | ekspertų grupė | elektrinė transporto priemonė | ENERGETIKA | energetikos politika | energijos (su)vartojimas | GAMYBA, TECHNOLOGIJOS IR MOKSLINIAI TYRIMAI | GEOGRAFIJA | globalizacija | informacija ir informacijos apdorojimas | internetas | Kinija | kosminė technologija | moksliniai tyrimai ir intelektinė nuosavybė | oro ir kosminis transportas | ryšiai | skaitmeninimas | tarptautiniai santykiai | TARPTAUTINIAI SANTYKIAI | tarptautinė politika | technologijos ir techniniai reglamentai | TRANSPORTAS | transporto struktūra | ŠVIETIMAS IR RYŠIAI

Santrauka The European Union's key institutions held a joint conference on 28-29 November entitled 'Global trends to 2030: Shaping the future in a fast-changing world'. The annual event was organised under the auspices of the European Strategy and Policy Analysis System (ESPAS), which is a framework for cooperation between the administrations of the European Parliament, the European Commission, Council of the European Union, European External Action Service and other bodies to work together on medium- and long-term trends facing or relating to the European Union. This note brings together commentaries, analyses and studies by major international think tanks and research institutes on longer term trends – global and regional, with a focus on Europe. Some reports listed here were presented at the conference, some others can be found in the ESPAS repository of strategic studies, named Orbis.

Briefing [EN](#)

What if all technologies were inherently social?

Publikacijos rūšis Glaustai

Data 02-03-2018

Autorius BOUCHER Philip Nicholas

Politikos sritis Demokratija | Mokslinių tyrimų politika | Perspektyvinis planavimas | Socialinė politika | Vartotojų apsauga | Vidaus rinka ir muitų sąjunga

Raktinis žodis APLINKA | aplinkos politika | automatizavimas | biokuras | darnus vystymasis | EKONOMIKA | ekonominė politika | ENERGETIKA | energetikos politika | GAMYBA, TECHNOLOGIJOS IR MOKSLINIAI TYRIMAI | moksliniai tyrimai ir eksperimentinė plėtra | moksliniai tyrimai ir intelektinė nuosavybė | prisitaikymas prie klimato kaitos | ryšiai | SOCIALINIAI KLAUSIMAI | socialinis poveikis | socialinė sistema | technologijos ir techniniai reglamentai | technologinis pakeitimas | TEISĖ | teisės ir laisvės | SVIETIMAS IR RYŠIAI | žiniasklaidos pliuralizmas | žodžio laisvė

Santrauka How technology has shaped society and how future technologies might affect it in the years to come are subjects for frequent debate. It can be tempting in this context to think of technologies as neutral 'things' that can be used for good or bad depending on the user's intentions and skills. But what if technologies were social objects that reflected and reinforced human activities or even political values? In fact, while mechanisms, effects and implications remain open to debate, experts on the relationship between technology and society broadly agree that technologies are indeed social in this way. By scripting, restricting and enabling different human behaviours, technologies can influence our lives in much the same way that policy programmes do. A number of key ideas have emerged from this field over the last five decades, with various implications for European policy-making.

Glaustai [EN](#)

Multimedia [What if all technologies were inherently social?](#)

A common EU approach to liability rules and insurance for connected and autonomous vehicles

Publikacijos rūšis Tyrimas

Data 28-02-2018

Autorius EVAS Tatjana

Politikos sritis Europos pridėtinė vertė | Pramonė | Transportas

Raktinis žodis atsakomybė | automatizavimas | bandymai | civilinė teisė | esmą reglamentuojantys teisės aktai | ES teisė | Europos standartas | EUROPOS SĄJUNGA | Europos Sąjungos teisė | GAMYBA, TECHNOLOGIJOS IR MOKSLINIAI TYRIMAI | kelių transportas | motorinė transporto priemonė | saugos standartas | sausumos transportas | techninis standartas | technologijos ir techniniai reglamentai | TEISĖ | TRANSPORTAS | transporto politika | transporto struktūra

Santrauka This assessment of European added value finds that revision of the EU's current legislative framework is necessary, notably as regards the regulation of civil liability and insurance. Quantitative assessment of added value, at the current stage of technological development, proved difficult and inconclusive. A qualitative analysis, however, provided evidence that action at EU level would (i) promote legal certainty; (ii) reduce the transaction costs for car manufacturers and public administrations arising from differences in national liability rules and systems for the determination and calculation of damages; and (iii) secure effective consumer protection.

Tyrimas [EN](#)

Multimedia [A common EU approach to liability rules and insurance for connected and autonomous vehicles](#)

Precision agriculture in Europe: Legal, social and ethical considerations

Publikacijos rūšis Tyrimas

Data 13-11-2017

Autorius KRITIKOS Michail

Politikos sritis Aplinka | Energetika | EP ir Tarybos priimami teisės aktai | ES teisė. Teisės sistema ir aktai | Maito sauga | Mokslinių tyrimų politika | Regioninė plėtra | Socialinė politika | Teisės ir politikos praktinio taikymo vertinimas | Užimtumas | Vartotojų apsauga | Žemės ūkis ir kaimo plėtra

Raktinis žodis APLINKA | aplinkos blogėjimas | aplinkos politika | automatizavimas | bioetika | biotechnologija | GAMYBA, TECHNOLOGIJOS IR MOKSLINIAI TYRIMAI | klimato kaita | maisto sauga | poveikis aplinkai | SOCIALINIAI KLAUSIMAI | socialiniai reikalai | sveikata | technologijos ir techniniai reglamentai | tvarus žemės ūkis | ūkininkavimo sistemos | ūkio modernizavimas | žemės ūkio gamyba | žemės ūkio politika | žemės ūkio produkcijos reguliavimas | žemės ūkio struktūros ir gamyba | ŽEMĖS ŪKIS, MIŠKININKYSTĖ IR ŽUVININKYSTĖ

Santrauka 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.

Tyrimas [EN](#)

'Global Trends to 2035' Geo-politics and international power

Publikacijos rūšis Tyrimas

Data 20-09-2017

Autorius SCHMERTZING Leopold

Politikos sritis Regioninė plėtra | Saugumas ir gynyba | Socialinė politika | Užsienio reikalai

Raktinis žodis APLINKA | aplinkos blogėjimas | aplinkos politika | aplinkos politika | automatizavimas | bendradarbiavimo politika | besivystančios šalys | daugiašaliai santykiai | EKONOMIKA | ekonominė padėtis | gaivalinė nelaimė | GAMYBA, TECHNOLOGIJOS IR MOKSLINIAI TYRIMAI | geopolitika | gynyba | humanitariniai mokslai | informacija ir informacijos apdorojimas | informacijos magistralė | internetas | konfliktų prevencija | MOKSLAS | pabėgėlis | prisitaikymas prie klimato kaitos | ryšiai | socialinė žiniasklaida | strateginė gynyba | tarptautiniai santykiai | TARPTAUTINIAI SANTYKIAI | tarptautinis saugumas | tarptautinė politika | technologijos ir techniniai reglamentai | trečioji valstybė | ŠVIETIMAS IR RYŠIAI

Santrauka This study considers eight economic, societal, and political global trends that will shape the world to 2035, namely an ageing population, fragile globalisation, a technological revolution, climate change, shifting power relations, new areas of state competition, politics of the information age and ecological threats. It first examines how they may affect some of the fundamental assumptions of the international system. Then it considers four scenarios based on two factors: an unstable or stable Europe and world. Finally, it presents policy options for the EU to address the challenges created by these trends.

Tyrimas [EN](#)

Perspectives on transatlantic cooperation: Digital Economy

Publikacijos rūšis Briefing

Data 11-07-2016

Autorius NIEMINEN Risto

Politikos sritis Ekonomikos ir pinigų klausimai | Užsienio reikalai

Raktinis žodis asmens duomenys | audiovizualinė politika | automatizavimas | autoriaus teisė | bendroji skaitmeninė rinka | elektroninė prekyba | europinė struktūra | EUROPOS SAJUNGA | FINANSAI | finansavimas ir investavimas | GAMYBA, TECHNOLOGIJOS IR MOKSLINIAI TYRIMAI | informacijos technologija ir duomenų apdorojimas | inovatyvi pradedančioji įmonė | investicijų skatinimas | moksliniai tyrimai ir intelektinė nuosavybė | motorinė transporto priemonė | patento licencija | PREKYBA | rinkodara | ryšiai | skaitmeninė technologija | tarptautinio verslo įmonė | tarpvalstybinis duomenų srautų perdavimas | tautinė diskriminacija | technologijos ir techniniai reglamentai | TEISĖ | teisės ir laisvės | TRANSPORTAS | transporto struktūra | vartojimas | vartotojų apsauga | VERSLAS IR KONKURENCIJA | įmonių rūšys | ŠVIETIMAS IR RYŠIAI

Santrauka Digitalisation is transforming our societies – new types of business activity are emerging and consumer habits are rapidly evolving. The internet, broadband networks, mobile applications, IT services and hardware form the basis of the digital economy which has a dynamic that is fundamentally different to that of more traditional sectors: it strengthens cooperation, enables a higher volume of cross-border activity and is a major factor in increasing prosperity and growth overall. In this context, regulators and legislators are faced with a dilemma: How to legislate at national or at regional level on issues which are truly global? How to avoid unhealthy regulatory and taxation competition between the US and the EU? How to ensure that the US and the EU join forces regarding the development of a global digital economy? Will a joint approach of leading global economies lead to global impacts? These are just a few of the questions to which the EU and the US must find answers in order to allow the smooth and fair development of the digital economy and digital transatlantic and global markets. This briefing forms part of a broader research project on the perspectives on transatlantic cooperation in the US election year, requested by the Chair of the European Parliament's delegation for relations with the United States.

Briefing [EN](#)

Ethical Aspects of Cyber-Physical Systems

Publikacijos rūšis Tyrimas

Data 28-06-2016

Politikos sritis Mokslinių tyrimų politika | Perspektyvinis planavimas

Raktinis žodis automatizavimas | civilinė atsakomybė | civilinė teisė | dirbtinis intelektas | e. sveikata | ENERGETIKA | energetikos politika | energijos gamyba | etika | GAMYBA, TECHNOLOGIJOS IR MOKSLINIAI TYRIMAI | humanitariniai mokslai | informacija ir informacijos apdorojimas | informacijos technologija ir duomenų apdorojimas | informacinių technologijų poveikis | internetas | MOKSLAS | naujų technologijų tyrimai | pagalbinės priemonės neigaliesiems | privatumo apsauga | robotika | robotizavimas | ryšiai | SOCIALINIAI KLAUSIMAI | socialiniai reikalai | socialinis poveikis | socialinė sistema | sveikata | technologijos ir techniniai reglamentai | TEISĖ | teisės ir laisvės | ŠVIETIMAS IR RYŠIAI | žemės ūkio mechanizavimas | žemės ūkio politika | ŽEMĖS ŪKIS, MIŠKININKYSTĖ IR ŽUVININKYSTĖ

Santrauka Cyber-physical systems (CPS) are intelligent robotics systems, linked with the Internet of Things, or technical systems of networked computers, robots and artificial intelligence that interact with the physical world. The project 'Ethical aspects of CPS' aims to provide insights into the potential ethical concerns and related unintended impacts of the possible evolution of CPS technology by 2050. The overarching purpose is to support the European Parliament, the parliamentary bodies, and the individual Members in their anticipation of possible future concerns regarding developments in CPS, robotics and artificial intelligence. The Scientific Foresight study was conducted in three phases: 1. A 'technical horizon scan', in the form of briefing papers describing the technical trends and their possible societal, ethical, economic, environmental, political/legal and demographic impacts, and this in seven application domains. 2. The 'soft impact and scenario phase', which analysed soft impacts of CPS, on the basis of the technical horizon scan, for pointing out possible future public concerns via an envisioning exercise and using exploratory scenarios. 3. The 'legal backcasting' phase, which resulted in a briefing for the European Parliament identifying the legal instruments that may need to be modified or reviewed, including — where appropriate — areas identified for anticipatory parliamentary work, in accordance with the conclusions reached within the project. The outcome of the study is a policy briefing for MEPs describing legal instruments to anticipate impacts of future developments in the area of cyber-physical systems, such as intelligent robotics systems, linked with the Internet of Things. It is important to note that not all impacts of CPS are easily translated into legislation, as it is often contested whether they are in effect harmful, who is to be held accountable, and to what extent these impacts constitute a public rather than a private concern.

Tyrimas [EN](#)

Priedas [EN](#)

Priedas 1 [EN](#)

Multimedia [The Ethics of Cyber-Physical Systems](#)

Industry 4.0

Publikacijos rūšis Glaustai

Data 14-03-2016

Autorius GOUARDERES Frederic

Politikos sritis Mokslinių tyrimų politika | Perspektyvinis planavimas | Pramonė

Raktinis žodis automatizavimas | darbo rinka | duomenų apsauga | Europos Sąjungos pramonės politika | GAMYBA, TECHNOLOGIJOS IR MOKSLINIAI TYRIMAI | informacija ir informacijos apdorojimas | informacijos technologija ir duomenų apdorojimas | informacinių technologijų poveikis | mažos ir vidutinės įmonės | PRAMONĖ | pramonės duomenų apdorojimas | pramonės revoliucija | pramonės struktūra ir politika | profesinė kvalifikacija | SOCIALINIAI KLAUSIMAI | socialinis poveikis | socialinė sistema | technologijos ir techniniai reglamentai | technologinis pakeitimas | UŽIMTUMAS IR DARBO SĄLYGOS | VERSLAS IR KONKURENCIJA | įmonių rūšys | ŠVIETIMAS IR RYŠIAI

Santrauka The study Industry 4.0 explores three key dimensions of change relevant to Industry 4.0: technological, social and the business paradigm, outlines policy implications and makes recommendations. This leaflet presents short summary of this study.

Link to the original publication:

[http://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/STUD/2016/570007/IPOL_STU\(2016\)570007_EN.pdf](http://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/STUD/2016/570007/IPOL_STU(2016)570007_EN.pdf)

Glaustai [EN](#)

Automated vehicles in the EU

Publikacijos rūšis Briefing

Data 07-01-2016

Autorius PILLATH Susanne

Politikos sritis Tarptautinė privatinė teisė ir teisminis bendradarbiavimas civilinėse bylose | Tarptautinė viešoji teisė | Transportas | Vidaus rinka ir muitų sąjunga

Raktinis žodis atsakomybė | automatizavimas | civilinė teisė | darnus judumas | duomenų apdorojimo teisė | duomenų apsauga | eismą reglamentuojantys teisės aktai | GAMYBA, TECHNOLOGIJOS IR MOKSLINIAI TYRIMAI | informacija ir informacijos apdorojimas | informacijos technologija ir duomenų apdorojimas | inovacija | intelektinė transporto sistema | kelių eismas | kelių eismo saugumas | mašinų gamyba | moksliniai tyrimai ir intelektinė nuosavybė | motorinių transporto priemonių pramonė | motorinė transporto priemonė | palydovinė navigacija | PRAMONĖ | privatumo apsauga | sausumos transportas | technologijos ir techniniai reglamentai | TEISĖ | teisės ir laisvės | telematika | TRANSPORTAS | transporto politika | transporto struktūra | ŠVIETIMAS IR RYŠIAI

Santrauka Automated vehicle technologies allow the transfer of driving functions from a human driver to a computer. Automation, and in particular digitalisation, of driving will change road transport in a way which is viewed as a revolution in the field of mobility. As human error is the main reason for road traffic accidents, driving which is automatically controlled by a computer is expected to make future road transport safer and more secure. It has also the potential to be more environmentally friendly, efficient and accessible. Worldwide, automobile manufacturers and technology firms are working on driving system innovation. Agreement by all stakeholders on the desired deployment of the new technologies will provide developers with the certainty they need for investments. For an effective communication between the technological and political spheres, categorisation and terminology are being developed which define different levels of vehicle automation. Motor vehicles are highly complex systems which need advanced technical and legal standards in terms of road safety requirements. The technical requirements as well as international traffic rules are agreed at United Nations level and are currently in the process of being assessed with a view to the increasing automation of vehicles. The European Union and its Member States participate in international working groups which are revising the regulations as prerequisites for the deployment of automated vehicles. Furthermore the European Union is funding research on automated road transport as a priority in the Horizon 2020 Transport Research programme. Some key elements of the discussions on political and technical aspects are the questions of how data protection and cyber security can be secured and liability issues can be solved.

Briefing [EN](#)

How can European Industry Contribute to Growth and Foster European Competitiveness?

Publikacijos rūšis Tyrimas

Data 14-08-2014

Išorės autorius Janne SYLVEST (Danish Technological Institute), Hanne SHAPIRO (Danish Technological Institute), Dieter ELIXMANN (WIK Consult), Benita Kidmose RYTZ (Danish Technological Institute), J. Scott MARCUS (WIK Consult) and Kasper Damgaard JOHANSEN (Danish Technological Institute)

Politikos sritis Pramonė

Raktinis žodis apskaita | atvejo tyrimas | automatizavimas | dokumentacija | EKONOMIKA | ekonominė padėtis | ekonominė struktūra | Europos Sąjungos pramonės politika | FINANSAI | finansavimas ir investavimas | gamyba | GAMYBA, TECHNOLOGIJOS IR MOKSLINIAI TYRIMAI | gamybos politika | inovacija | konkurencingumas | moksliniai tyrimai ir intelektinė nuosavybė | pateikimas į rinką | PRAMONĖ | pramonės restruktūrizavimas | pramonės struktūra | pramonės struktūra ir politika | PREKYBA | prekybos politika | produktyvumas | technologijos ir techniniai reglamentai | valdymas | VERSLAS IR KONKURENCIJA | verslo organizavimas | verslumas | įmonių finansai | ŠVIETIMAS IR RYŠIAI | ūkio augimas | žinių ekonomika | žinių valdymas

Santrauka This paper, produced by Policy Department A for the ITRE Committee, describes, analyses, and recommends options as to how European industry can contribute to sustainable growth and competitiveness in the EU. It reviews factors that influence growth and competitiveness, and links case studies from European industry to related barriers and enablers. It presents recommendations for framework conditions that public authorities can influence in order to promote European industry in repositioning itself globally. Finally, the paper then presents relevant case studies in full.

Tyrimas [EN](#)