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Politikas joma "Prtikas nekaitgums"

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Izveides datums : 29-03-2024

[Revision of EU marketing standards for certain 'breakfast' directives](#)

Publikācijas veids **Briefing**

Datums **21-03-2024**

Autors **KATSAROVA Ivana**

Politikas joma **Lauksaimniecība un lauku attīstība | Prtikas nekaitgums**

Atslgvrds **direktīva (ES) | EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | Eiropas Savienības tiesību akti | izcelsmes norde | LAUKSAIMNIECĪBA, MEŽSAIMNIECĪBA UN ZVEJNIECĪBA | lauksaimniecības politika | lauksaimniecības produktu kvalitātes kontrole | prtikas nekaitgums | prtikas produkti | prtikas produkts | PRTIKAS RAŽOŠANA | prtikas sistmas | SOCIĻIE JAUTJUMI | TIRDZNIECĪBA | tirgzinbas | veselība**

Kopsavilkums Over time, EU food markets have evolved significantly, driven by innovation and changes in consumer demand and expectations. Taking this shift into account, on 21 April 2023 the European Commission proposed to update some of the rules governing a set of directives on food products – the 'breakfast' directives. Changes include introducing stricter origin labelling for honey, increasing the fruit content in jams, reducing sugar in fruit juice and clearing the way for the production of lactose-free evaporated milk. Following the vote on the report by the Committee on Environment, Public Health and Food Safety (ENVI), Parliament adopted its position on the proposal with 522 votes in favour, 13 against and 65 abstentions on 12 December 2023. Strengthening the Commission's text, the plenary approved measures to protect consumers and beekeepers from adulterated honey, and to facilitate informed consumer choices through increased transparency. On 30 January 2024, Parliament and Council reached a provisional agreement, which was endorsed by ENVI on 14 February 2024. The text has now to be approved formally by Parliament and the Council. The new legislation will enter into force 20 days after its formal adoption. Third edition. The 'EU Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the legislative procedure.

[Briefing EN](#)

[Research for PECH Committee - Policy options for strengthening the competitiveness of the EU fisheries and aquaculture sector](#)

Publikācijas veids **Prskats**

Datums **15-03-2024**

rjais autors **Martin ARANDA, Leire ARANTZAMENDI, Margarita ANDRES, Ane IRIONDO, Gorka GABIÑA, Gabriela OANTA, José Manuel SOBRINO-HEREDIA & Bertrand LE GALLIC**

Politikas joma **lekšjais tirgus un muitas savienība | Iepriekšja plnošana | Patrtju aizsardzība | Prtikas nekaitgums | Starptautisk tirdzniecība | Tiesību un politikas praktisks piemrošanas novrtšana | Zivsaimniecība**

Kopsavilkums The EU fisheries and aquaculture products (FAPs) market is largely dependent on external producers. Some of the imports entering the EU market come from countries with lenient regulations. This study gives an overview on existing competitiveness indicators. It shows main trends in the EU's FAPs supply through extra-EU imports and identifies the main internal and external factors affecting the sector's competitiveness. The research presents four case studies and an assessment of options for adaptations to the internal and external policy framework. Finally, it provides a series of recommendations for strengthening the competitiveness of the EU fisheries and aquaculture sector in the future.

[Prskats EN](#)

[Policy Departments' Monthly Highlights March 2024](#)

Publikācijas veids **Prskats**

Datums **07-03-2024**

Politikas joma **Attstība un humn palīdzība | Budžeta kontrole | Budžets | Cilvktiesbas | Lauksaimniecība un lauku attstība | Nodarbintība | Prtikas nekaitgums | Socil politika | Zivsaimniecība | rlietas**

[Prskats EN](#)

[Amending the Waste Framework Directive](#)

Publikācijas veids **Prskats**

Datums **06-03-2024**

Autors **KATSAROVA Ivana**

Politikas joma **Prtikas nekaitgums**

Kopsavilkums In March, Parliament is due to vote on the report adopted by its Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety (ENVI) on a proposal for a targeted revision of EU waste rules to speed up the fight against food waste and to involve textile producers in the fight against the waste of used clothes and shoes.

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

[Research for PECH Committee - Policy options for strengthening the competitiveness of the EU fisheries and aquaculture sector](#)

Publikācijas veids [Pījums](#)

Datums 06-03-2024

rjais autors Martin ARANDA, Leire ARANTZAMENDI, Margarita ANDRES, Ane IRIONDO, Gorka GABIÑA, Gabriela OANTA, José Manuel SOBRINO-HEREDIA & Bertrand LE GALLIC

Politikas joma [Iekšējais tirgus un muitas savienība](#) | [Iepriekšēja plnošana](#) | [Patrījū aizsardzība](#) | [Prtikas nekaitgums](#) | [Starptautisk tirdzniecība](#) | [Tiesību un politikas praktisks piemrošanas novrtšana](#) | [Zivsaimniecība](#)

Kopsavilkums The EU fisheries and aquaculture products (FAPs) market is largely dependent on external producers. Some of the imports entering the EU market come from countries with lenient regulations. This study gives an overview on existing competitiveness measures. It shows main trends in the EU's FAPs supply through extra-EU imports and identifies the main internal and external factors affecting the sector's competitiveness. The research presents four case studies and an assessment of options for adaptations to the internal and external policy framework. Finally, it provides a series of recommendations for strengthening the competitiveness of the EU fisheries and aquaculture sector in the future.

[Pījums EN](#)

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

[EU 'farm to fork' strategy: State of play](#)

Publikācijas veids [Prskats](#)

Datums 12-02-2024

Autors ROSSI Rachele | SAJN Nikolina

Politikas joma [Lauksaimniecība un lauku attstba](#) | [Prtikas nekaitgums](#)

Atslgvrds [EIROPAS SAVIENBA](#) | [Eiropas struktra](#) | [EKONOMIKA](#) | [ekonomikas politika](#) | [ES iniciatva](#) | [ES stratija](#) | [ilgtspjga attstba](#) | [ilgtspjga lauksaimniecība](#) | [kopj lauksaimniecības politika](#) | [LAUKSAIMNIECBA, MEZSAIMNIECBA UN ZVEJNIECBA](#) | [lauksaimniecības politika](#) | [lauksaimniecības produkti](#) | [piegdes de](#) | [prtikas nodrošinjums](#) | [prtikas produkti](#) | [prtikas produkts](#) | [prtikas ražošana](#) | [PRTIKAS RAŽOŠANA](#) | [ražošana](#) | [RAŽOŠANA, TEHNOLOIJA UN PTNIECBA](#) | [SOCILIE JAUTJUMI](#) | [tirdzniecības nolgums \(ES\)](#) | [veselība](#)

Kopsavilkums The 'farm to fork' strategy is about building sustainable EU food systems, in line with the EU's Green Deal. Launched in May 2020, its elements are moving at different speeds, with much debate on its objectives and priorities. The EU institutions are helping to shape the various elements of the strategy. This is an update of an 'at a glance' note first published in October 2021.

[Prskats EN](#)

[Digital labelling of EU fertilising products](#)

Publikācijas veids [Briefing](#)

Datums 06-02-2024

Autors EVROUX CLEMENT THIERRY

Politikas joma [Prtikas nekaitgums](#) | [Ptniecības politika](#) | [Rpniecība](#)

Atslgvrds [ciparu tehnoloija](#) | [EIROPAS SAVIENBA](#) | [Eiropas struktra](#) | [izcelsmes norde](#) | [lauksaimnieciskais ražošanas ldzeki](#) | [LAUKSAIMNIECBA, MEZSAIMNIECBA UN ZVEJNIECBA](#) | [maršana](#) | [minerlmslojums](#) | [organiskais mslojums](#) | [patriš](#) | [patrījū tiesību aizsardzība](#) | [RAŽOŠANA, TEHNOLOIJA UN PTNIECBA](#) | [tehnoloija un tehnisk reglamentcija](#) | [TIRDZNIECBA](#) | [tirgzinbas](#) | [vienotais tirgus](#)

Kopsavilkums On 27 February 2023, the European Commission published a proposal for a regulation to allow voluntary digital labelling of EU fertilising products. This initiative follows similar EU legislative initiatives establishing the digital labelling of goods in other economic sectors, such as batteries. The rationale for digital labelling is provided by the deployment of digital solutions, such as QR codes, that can lower the cost of labelling while facilitating the updating of content, and also by the increasing complexity of physical labelling, which can prove difficult to read. Against this backdrop, the proposal introduces a set of voluntary digital labelling schemes for EU fertilising products. The schemes' requirements depend on the packaging arrangements and the users of the products (economic operators or end-users). The proposal also introduces a single set of technological requirements for all established labels, to ensure that labels are accessible free of charge, including for vulnerable groups. In Parliament, the file was assigned to the Committee on the Internal Market and Consumer Protection. On 25 October 2023, the Committee adopted the report unanimously with 39 votes in favour and one abstention. It includes amendments to improve the accessibility of digital labels, in particular for people with disabilities, as well as for vulnerable individuals. On 17 November 2023, Coreper agreed to the text of the Council negotiating mandate. Second edition. 'EU legislation in progress' briefings are updated at key stages in the legislative procedure.

[Briefing EN](#)

[Plants obtained by certain new genomic techniques](#)

Publikācijas veids Prskats

Datums 31-01-2024

Autors KATSAROVA Ivana

Politikas joma Prtikas nekaitgums | Vide

Atslgvrds augu selekcija | dabaszintnes un eksakts zintnes | EIROPAS SAVIENBA | Eiropas Savienbas tiesbu akti | ES tiesbas | LAUKSAIMNIECBA, MEZSAIMNIECBA UN ZVEJNIECBA | lauksaimniecibas politika | ptniecba | ptniecba un intelektulais pasums | RAZOSANA, TEHNOLOIJA UN PTNIECBA | SOCILIE JAUTJUMI | tehnoloija un tehnisk reglamentacija | transgns augs | veselba | veselbas aizsardzba | ZINTNE | entisko datu bze

Kopsavilkums In February, Parliament will vote on the report adopted by its Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety (ENVI) on a proposal regulating plants obtained by certain new genomic techniques. The text as voted will form Parliament's position for negotiations with the Council, which has still to agree on its position.

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

[Plants produced using new genomic techniques](#)

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 15-01-2024

Autors KATSAROVA Ivana

Politikas joma Prtikas nekaitgums

Atslgvrds augu selekcija | bioisks lauksaimnieciba | bioisks lauksaimniecibas produkts | dabaszintnes un eksakts zintnes | ietekme uz vidi | lauksaimniecisko zemju kultivcija | LAUKSAIMNIECBA, MEZSAIMNIECBA UN ZVEJNIECBA | lauksaimniecibas politika | prtikas nekaitgums | prtikas produkti | PRTIKAS RAZOSANA | RAZOSANA, TEHNOLOIJA UN PTNIECBA | SOCILIE JAUTJUMI | tehnoloija un tehnisk reglamentacija | transgns augs | veselba | VIDE | vides politika | ZINTNE | entisko datu bze

Kopsavilkums 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](#)

[Prtikas nekaitgums](#)

Publikācijas veids FACT_SHEET

Datums 09-01-2024

Autors CURMEI MARIA-MIRELA | KURRER CHRISTIAN MARTIN

Politikas joma Prtikas nekaitgums

Kopsavilkums ES prtikas nekaitguma politikas mris ir aizsargt cilvku veselbu un patrtju intereses un veicint vienot tirgus vienmrgu darbbu. Pdjos gados skatjums uz šo jautjumu ir mainjies un prtikas nekaitguma politikas mri tagad ietver ar cu pret klimata prmai izraistu prtikas trkumu. Eiropas Savienba nodrošina, ka tiek ievroti standarti tds joms k prtikas un barbas produktu higina, dzvnieku un augu veselba, prtikas izraistas zoonozes un prtikas piesrojuma novrsana. ES reglament ar šo prtikas un barbas produktu maršanu.

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

[Waste framework directive: A more sustainable use of natural resources](#)

Publikācijas veids	Briefing
Datums	13-12-2023
Autors	KATSAROVA Ivana
Politikas joma	Prtikas nekaitgums
Atslgvrds	apavu rpniecba aprites ekonomika atkritumu prstrde ca pret nesaimnieciskuma radtiem atkritumiem EIROPAS SAVIENBA Eiropas Savienbas tiesbu akti EKONOMIKA ekonomikas politika ilgspjga attstba paplašinata ražotju atbildba priekšlikums (ES) prtikas izšrdjums RPNIECBA tekstilrpniecba VIDE vides aizsardzba vides pasliktinšans vides politika das izstrde un tekstilrpniecba
Kopsavilkums	Every year, 60 million tonnes of food waste and 12.6 million tonnes of textile waste are generated in the EU. On 5 July 2023, the European Commission tabled a proposal for a targeted revision of EU waste rules. Seeking to accelerate the EU's progress towards United Nations Sustainable Development Goal 12.3 (halving food waste at the retail and consumer level by 2030), the proposal would mean EU countries would have to reduce food waste by 10 % in processing and manufacturing, and by 30 % per capita, jointly at retail and consumption level, by 2030. The proposal also introduces extended producer responsibility requirements for the textiles sector. These schemes would have to cover the costs of collecting textiles, shoes and textile-related products for re-use or recycling, along with transport and sorting, as well as supporting research and development to improve the sorting and recycling processes. The proposal attracted a mixed response. While non-governmental organisations criticised the lack of ambition in the binding targets, farm lobbies expressed satisfaction with the derogation for the primary sector. In the European Parliament, the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety (ENVI) is responsible for the file under the co-decision procedure, with Anna Zalewska (ECR, Poland) as rapporteur. The draft report was presented in committee on 24 October 2023. First edition. The 'EU Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the legislative procedure.

[Briefing EN](#)

[Revision of EU marketing standards for certain 'breakfast' directives](#)

Publikācijas veids	Prskats
Datums	06-12-2023
Autors	KATSAROVA Ivana
Politikas joma	Prtikas nekaitgums
Atslgvrds	civiltiesbas direktva (ES) EIROPAS SAVIENBA Eiropas Savienbas tiesbu akti patriš produkta kvalitte ražotja atbildba TIESBAS TIRDZNIECBA
Kopsavilkums	In December 2023, Parliament is expected to adopt its position on a European Commission proposal to strengthen some of the rules governing a set of directives on food products (known as the 'breakfast' directives), including the marketing standards they introduced. The text as voted will form Parliament's position for negotiations with the Council.

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

[Horizon Europe research and innovation missions: State of play](#)

Publikācijas veids	Briefing
Datums	04-10-2023
Autors	EVROUX CLEMENT THIERRY
Politikas joma	Enertika Prtikas nekaitgums Ptniecbas politika Sabiedrbas veselba Vide
Atslgvrds	EIROPAS SAVIENBA Eiropas struktra ES ieguldjums ES programma FINANSES finansšana un ieguldjumi jauns produkts projektu finansšana PTI pamatprogramma ptniecba un intelektulais pašums RAZOSANA, TEHNOLOIJA UN PTNIECBA RPNIECBA rpniecbas struktras un politika
Kopsavilkums	Since the adoption of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals in 2015, research and innovation investment strategies worldwide have been increasingly geared towards the twin green and digital transitions. One objective has been to reinforce the impact of public investment in science and technology by doing more to pool resources and rally various actors, including citizens, behind a specific goal (a concept also known as 'directionality'). Horizon Europe, the ninth EU framework programme for research and innovation (2021-2027), established five 'missions' to be achieved by 2030. These are the EU's long-term, cross-cutting research priorities and they focus on climate change, cancer, oceans and waters, climate-neutral and smart cities, and soil health. On 29 September 2021, the European Commission presented a communication in which it set out the goals the missions should aim to achieve by 2030. Research and innovation actors across Europe have welcomed the missions as an important enabler of the twin digital and ecological transition. Following an assessment of the first 2 years of implementation, as required by the Horizon Europe Regulation, the Commission has concluded that the five missions should be continued. It is also considering the creation of a sixth mission on the New European Bauhaus, and proposing an increase in the budget earmarked for missions to 11 % of the Horizon Europe Pillar II budget for the 2024-2027 period. This briefing updates an earlier one published in February 2022.

[Briefing EN](#)

Soil monitoring and resilience in the EU

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 02-10-2023

Autors FRIZBERG DIETER

Politikas joma Ex ante ietekmes novērtšana | Prtikas nekaitgums | Vide

Atslgvrds aramzeme | bioloisk daudzveidiba | biomasa | dabas atjaunošana | dabiska vide | EIROPAS SAVIENBA | Eiropas struktūra | ekosistma | ES stratija | ietekme uz vidi | lauksaimniecisko zemju kultivcija | LAUKSAIMNIECBA, MEŽSAIMNIECBA UN ZVEJNIECBA | lauksaimniecības zeme | lauksaimniecības izmantot zeme | oglekneitralitite | RAŽOŠANA, TEHNOLOIJA UN PTNIECBA | tehnoloģija un tehniskā reglamentācija | VIDE | vides politika | zemkopības sistēmas

Kopsavilkums 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](#)

Sustainable food systems - Pre-legislative synthesis of national, regional and local positions on the European Commission's initiative

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 05-07-2023

Autors ALBALADEJO ROMAN Antonio | MARGARAS Vasileios

Politikas joma Lauksaimniecība un lauku attīstība | Prtikas nekaitgums | Reģionālā attīstība

Atslgvrds EKONOMIKA | ekonomikas politika | ilgtspējīga attīstība | ilgtspējīga lauksaimniecība | LAUKSAIMNIECBA, MEŽSAIMNIECBA UN ZVEJNIECBA | lauksaimniecības politika | lauksaimniecības produkti | prtikas nekaitgums | prtikas nodrošinājums | prtikas ražošana | PRTIKAS RAŽOSANA | prtikas sistēmas | SOCIĻIE JAUTJUMI | veselība

Kopsavilkums This briefing provides a pre-legislative synthesis of the positions of national, regional and local governmental organisations on the European Commission's forthcoming proposal on sustainable food systems. 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 European 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, from 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 they would like the following main considerations to be reflected in the discussion of the forthcoming proposal on sustainable food systems. * Sustainability is being prioritised in many governmental policies. There are a number of national, regional and local policies and strategies making the connection between the environment and food and food production. * Measures are being put into place to boost the economic potential of food-related sectors and to contribute to regional development. Local and regional food systems can enhance the economic potential of EU regions. Investment in research and innovation in food-related industries is vital for the future of sustainable food systems. * Food has an important social and health dimension. An increasing number of measures are being taken to provide healthier food for wider sections of the population and to improve the working conditions of people working in food-related industries. * The COVID-19 epidemic, the war in Ukraine and fears of climate change are highlighting the issue of food security. Food also has an important geopolitical dimension. Food quality and food safety are issues of increasing concern. * The EU plays an important role when it comes to generating policies related to food systems. A number of EU funds covering food activities also contribute significantly to agriculture, rural and regional development. More financial support is necessary to tackle numerous challenges. * National, local and regional governments are active in creating sustainable food systems and aspire to do more in this area. Regional and local governments have considerable expertise and knowledge to offer in developing sustainable food systems.

Briefing [EN](#)

[World Food Safety Day: How to handle food safely](#)

Publikācijas veids Prskats

Datums 02-06-2023

Autors KATSAROVA Ivana

Politikas joma Prtikas nekaitgums

Atslgvrds Apvienoto Nciju Organizcija | Eiropas Prtikas nekaitguma iestde | EIROPAS SAVIENBA | Eiropas Savienbas iestdes un Eiropas civildienests | Pasaules Veselbas organizcija | patriš | patrju tiesbu aizsardzba | prtikas nekaitgums | prtikas sistmas | slimbu profilakse | SOCILIE JAUTJUMI | STARPTAUTISKS ORGANIZCIJAS | TIRDZNIECBA | veselba

Kopsavilkums Access to safe and nutritious food is key to sustaining life and promoting good health. The fifth World Food Safety Day will be celebrated on 7 June 2023, to draw attention to the need to prevent, detect and manage foodborne risks, and to inspire action in this regard. The globalisation of the food trade, a growing world population, climate change and rapidly changing food systems all have an impact on food safety. World Health Organization (WHO) data reveal that unsafe food containing harmful bacteria, viruses, parasites or chemical substances can cause more than 200 different diseases, ranging from diarrhoea to cancer. Around the world, an estimated 600 million people fall ill after eating contaminated food each year. This leads to 420 000 deaths and the loss of 33 million healthy life years (the number of years that a person is expected to continue to live in a healthy condition). To prevent foodborne diseases and empower consumers worldwide to make healthier choices, the WHO has issued a set of key recommendations on safer food, formulated by a group of international scientists. In the EU, the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA) is tasked with providing impartial scientific advice and communicating on risks associated with the food chain. Together with national food safety agencies, EFSA has been building a growing food-safety knowledge ecosystem, ensuring that safe food remains the basis for healthy diets and sustainable food systems.

Prskats [EN](#)

[Decarbonising the fishing sector: Energy efficiency measures and alternative energy solutions for fishing vessels](#)

Publikācijas veids Ptjums

Datums 02-06-2023

rjais autors This study has been written by Friederike Ziegler and Sara Hornborg of RISE Research Institutes of Sweden 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.

Politikas joma Enertika | Lgumtiesbas, komercietibas un uzmdarbbas tiesbas | Patrju aizsardzba | Prtikas nekaitgums | Ptniecbas politika | Reionl attstba | Rpniecba | Vide | Zivsaimniecba

Atslgvrds degizraktenis | elektroenerijas cena | enerijas patriš | ENERTIKA | enertikas krze | gzu emisijas samazinšana | LAUKSAIMNIECBA, MEZSAIMNIECBA UN ZVEJNIECBA | politika enertikas jom | RAŽOŠANA, TEHNOLOIJA UN PTNIECBA | rpnieciskais piesrojums | siltumncefekta gze | tehnoloija un tehnisk reglamentacija | tra tehnoloija | VIDE | vides aizsardzba | vides pasliktinšans | vides politika | zivjrpniecba | zvejas tiesbas | zvejniecba

Kopsavilkums The fishing sector is facing major challenges in the accelerating energy crisis, owing to its high dependency on the stable supply of fossil fuels at low prices. This report reviews the literature on drivers of energy use, identifies potential reduction measures and provides an overview of opportunities for using alternative fuels in the fishing sector. Each measure is evaluated in terms of greenhouse gas emission reduction potential and costs, and challenges and policy options that could facilitate implementation. A timeline lists measures that could be implemented in the shorter and longer term, on the basis of scientific and grey literature, projects and expert interviews. A considerable reduction in fuel use could be achieved by utilising existing EU regulations to the full (for instance, by rebuilding stocks and allocating fishing rights in accordance with Article 17 of the Basic Regulation on the common fisheries policy). It is crucial to use economic policy instruments, such as taxes, fees and emission quotas widely, to incentivise the transition. A ban on fossil fuel use in fisheries by 2050 would give clear long-term incentives and create the conditions needed for the transition. Such a policy must be accompanied by well-designed funding opportunities for green investments and compensatory measures to avoid increasing short-term costs. Overall, a systems perspective is needed to achieve an energy-efficient, decarbonised fishing sector, without causing other environmental impacts.

Ptjums [EN](#)

[What if open strategic autonomy could break the cycle of recurring crises?](#)

Publikācijas veids Prskats

Datums 26-05-2023

Autors GARCIA HIGUERA ANDRES

Politikas joma Cilvktiesbas | Demokrtija | Enertika | Iekšjais tirgus un muitas savienba | Lauksaimniecba un lauku attstba | Patrju aizsardzba | Prtikas nekaitgums | Ptniecbas politika | Rpniecba | Starptautisk tirdzniecba

Atslgvrds EKONOMIKA | ekonomikas lejupslde | ekonomikas politika | ekonomikas politika | ekonomikas stvoklis | humanitrs zintnes | krzes prvaršana | piegdes pastjumu drošums | piegdes de | prvaldba | ražošana | RAŽOŠANA, TEHNOLOIJA UN PTNIECBA | starptautisk politika | STARPTAUTISKS ATTIECBAS | stratisk autonomija | tirdzniecba | TIRDZNIECBA | UZMJDARBBA UN KONKURENCE | ZINTNE | eopolitika

Kopsavilkums Open strategic autonomy is about ensuring that the EU has the capacity to cope alone if necessary but without ruling out cooperation whenever possible. It goes some steps beyond smart supply chain management by taking into account geopolitics as well as economic factors. It relies on foresight to identify threats and ensures resilience by anticipating the required responses. Could the resulting preparedness also prevent crises by normalising situations that would otherwise become emergencies?

Prskats [EN](#)

Multivide [What if open strategic autonomy could break the cycle of recurring crises?](#)

[A preparedness plan for Europe: Addressing food, energy and technological security](#)

Publikācijas veids Pījums

Datums 23-05-2023

rītais autors This study has been written by Joanna Ejdys, Katarzyna Czerewacz-Filipowicz, Katarzyna Halicka, Anna Kononiuk, Andrzej Magruk, Julia Siderska, Danuta Szpilko of Białystok University of Technology (Poland) 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.

Politikas joma Attstība un humānā palīdzība | Demokrātija | Enerģētika | Iekšējais tirgus un muitas savienība | Lauksaimniecība un lauku attīstība | Patēriņa aizsardzība | Pārtikas nekaitīgums | Ptniecības politika | Rpniecība | Starptautiskā tirdzniecība

Atslēgvārdi bīniecība un pilsētplānošana | cenas | cenu paaugstinājums | elektroapgāde | elektroniska un elektrotehnika | elektroniskais komponents | energoapgāde | ENERTIKA | FINANSES | IZGLTĀBA UN KOMUNIKĀCIJAS | komunikācijas | piegādes de | politika enerģētikas jomā | pārtikas nekaitīgums | pārtikas nodrošinājums | ražošana | RAŽOSANA, TEHNOLOĪJA UN PTNIECĪBA | RPNIECĪBA | satelītkomunikācija | SOCIĻIE JAUTĀJUMI | veselība

Kopsavilkums The current situation in Ukraine has led to severe supply chain disruptions, contributing to a sharp increase in food and commodity prices globally and the limitation of fossil fuel imports from Russia to the EU. Moreover, to end Europe's dependence on semiconductor suppliers from Asian countries, it is necessary to take immediate action of a structural nature, involving all EU Member States and all participants in regional supply markets. The overall aim of this study was to identify drivers of and barriers to building up open strategic autonomy at EU level, before recommending coordinated solutions and addressing supply chain resilience in four critical areas: food security, energy security, semiconductors and satellite communications. This research seeks to contribute to the European Parliament's future work by providing insights into how to protect the European agricultural sector, ensure energy security and the technological sovereignty of semiconductor production, and improve satellite communications.

Pījums [EN](#)

Pielikums 1 [EN](#)

[Tackling antimicrobial resistance: From science to pharmaceuticals policy](#)

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 28-03-2023

Autors ANTUNES LUISA

Politikas joma Iekšējais tirgus un muitas savienība | Iepriekšējā plānošana | Patēriņa aizsardzība | Pārtikas nekaitīgums | Ptniecības politika | Rpniecība | Sabiedrības veselība | Vide

Atslēgvārdi EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | Eiropas struktūra | ES stratēģija | farmācijas rpniecība | lipīga slimība | medicīnas ptniecība | rezistence pret antimikrobiālajiem līdzekļiem | SOCIĻIE JAUTĀJUMI | tiesību akti farmācijas jomā | veselība

Kopsavilkums Antimicrobial resistance (AMR) is a global, multidimensional phenomenon occurring in humans, animals, and environmental ecosystems. It is the ability of microbes, e.g. bacteria, viruses, fungi and protozoa, to survive in the presence of medicines designed to kill or inactivate them (antimicrobials: antibiotics, antivirals, antifungals and antiprotazoals). At patient level, AMR hampers the effective treatment of microbial infections, leading to prolonged, severe disease and, in some cases, death. At community level, it amplifies the risk of infection outbreaks, epidemics and pandemics. AMR is a growing problem, predicted to cause millions of deaths worldwide in the coming decades. The research and development pipeline for new antimicrobials has dried up, partly because of an oligopolistic market structure in a research area considered to give a low return on investment. Concerted EU and Member State action has led to an overall decrease in antimicrobial consumption; however, the relative use of both broad-spectrum and last-resort antimicrobials continues to grow. The lack of investment in prevention, diagnostics and adequate healthcare infrastructure is further driving the preventive prescription of antimicrobials. Under-investment in good-quality healthcare is one of the main drivers of AMR. Tackling the socioeconomic determinants of health – such as reducing overall poverty and economic inequality, ensuring basic standards of living, education, and health – is imperative to reduce the burden of infection and the spread of AMR. Addressing the causes of AMR requires a multidisciplinary and multisectoral approach, involving not only the health sector but also other sectors, such as agriculture, environment and trade. The forthcoming revision of the pharmaceuticals package will be a chance for the EU to drive forward policies to ensure equitable access to safe, effective and affordable pharmaceuticals for unmet medical needs, and to define strategies for incentives to promote research into innovative antimicrobials.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Artificial intelligence in the agri-food sector: Applications, risks and impacts](#)

Publikācijas veids Pījums

Datums 17-03-2023

rītais autors This study was written by Josse De Baerdemaeker, with the support of the following co-authors (for the chapters that appear in square brackets): S. Hemming [2 and 6], G. Polder [2], A. Chauhan [2 and 6], A. Petropoulou [2] (Wageningen University and Research), F. Rovira-Más [3] (UP Valencia), D. Moshou [3] (Aristotle University), G. Wyseure [4], T. Norton [5], B. Nicolai [6] (KU Leuven), F. Hennig-Possenti [7], I. Hostens [7] (CEMA).

Politikas joma Cilvēktiesības | Demokrātija | Lauksaimniecība un lauku attīstība | Patēriņa aizsardzība | Pārtikas nekaitīgums | Ptniecības politika | Sociālā politika

Atslēgvārdi agronomijas ptniecība | augkopība | digitālā pērievide | dzīvnieku audzēšana | informācija un informācijas apstrāde | IZGLTĀBA UN KOMUNIKĀCIJAS | lauksaimnieciskā darbība | LAUKSAIMNIECĪBA, MEŽSAIMNIECĪBA UN ZVEJNIECĪBA | lauksaimniecības politika | lauksaimniecības produkti | mēkslīgais intelekts | pārtikas ražošana | PRTIKAS RAŽOŠANA | RAŽOSANA, TEHNOLOĪJA UN PTNIECĪBA | tehnoloģija un tehniskā reglamentācija | tehnoloģijas maiņa | testēšana

Kopsavilkums There is growing interest in the applications of artificial intelligence (AI) in the agri-food sector, to extract or exploit the information in datasets resulting from the monitoring of products and processes. Artificial intelligence algorithms, and the models derived from them, are used as support systems for better decision making or, in some cases, are implemented in automatic control processes and robotics, to alleviate drudgery. In this study, sensing and data collection in different agri-food sectors are described, together with how the data can be curated to achieve better management and decision making in crop and animal production.

Pījums [EN](#)

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

Publikācijas veids Prskats

Datums 03-03-2023

Autors KATSAROVA Ivana

Politikas joma Prtikas nekaitgums | Sabiedrības veselība

Atslgvrds Apvienoto Nciju Organizcija | cukurslimība | EIROPAS SAVIENĒBA | Eiropas struktūra | EKONOMIKA | ekonomikas analīze | ekonomisks sekas | ES programma | Pasaules Veselības organizcija | sirds un asinsvadu slimība | slimību profilakse | SOCIĻIE JAUTJUMI | STARPTAUTISKS ORGANIZCIJAS | veselība | vielmaiņas slimība | vāzis | ermea masas indekss

Kopsavilkums 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.

Prskats [EN](#)

[‘Forever chemicals’: More stringent EU limits from 1 January 2023](#)

Publikācijas veids Prskats

Datums 15-02-2023

Autors KATSAROVA Ivana

Politikas joma Prtikas nekaitgums

Atslgvrds barības de | dabaszintnes un eksakts zintnes | organiska viela | prtikas nekaitgums | prtikas piesojums | ražošanas | RAZOŠANA, TEHNOLOIJA UN PTNIECBA | ražošanas kvota | RPNIECBA | SOCIĻIE JAUTJUMI | veselība | VIDE | vides aizsardzība | vides pasliktināšana | vides politika | ZINTNE | das izstrde un tekstilrniecība | mijas produkts | mīsk rniecība | mīsk šiedra

Kopsavilkums Perfluoroalkyl substances (PFASs), a large class of synthetic chemicals known as ‘forever chemicals’, contain one of the strongest chemical bonds in organic chemistry. This accounts for the fact that they persist in the environment longer than any other man-made substance. As long as PFASs continue to be released in the environment, humans and other species will be exposed to ever greater concentrations of these substances.

Prskats [EN](#)

[Food security on the agenda of the European Council](#)

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 09-12-2022

Autors TORPEY REBECCA MARY

Politikas joma Lauksaimniecība un lauku attīstība | Prtikas nekaitgums

Atslgvrds Eiropa | Eiropadome | EIROPAS SAVIENĒBA | Eiropas Savienības iestādes un Eiropas civildienests | EKONOMIKA | ekonomikas analīze | ekonomisks sekas | Krievijas-Ukrainas konflikts | politiskā eogrāfija | prtikas nekaitgums | prtikas nodrošinājums | prtikas palīdzība | sadarbības politika | SOCIĻIE JAUTJUMI | starptautiskā drošība | STARPTAUTISKS ATTIECĪBAS | Ukraina | veselība | EOGRFIJA

Kopsavilkums The current food security crisis is the first to grab the attention of the European Council since it became a formal EU institution in December 2009. Looking at food security discourse in the European Council from 1981 to October 2022, this briefing will consider the main discussion drivers in each decade. Although food security has not been a regular item on the European Council agenda in recent years, it has drawn EU leaders' attention at various points in the past. The shock to the food system caused by Russia's invasion of Ukraine however led to the reappearance of food security on the European Council agenda in the first half of this year, and 2022 has already been a peak year for European Council attention to food security issues, in terms both of meetings and the number of conclusions. Food security is essential for sustaining human life, but it is also interconnected to a number of important policy areas, including climate, migration, external relations, trade, health and agriculture. Some of these linkages will be touched upon in the briefing.

Briefing [EN](#)

What if a 'Trojan horse' strategy could help address antimicrobial resistance?

Publikācijas veids Prskats

Datums 16-11-2022

Autors ANTUNES LUISA

Politikas joma Iekšējais tirgus un muitas savienība | Iepriekšējā plnošana | Patrtju aizsardzība | Prtikas nekaitgums | Ptniecbas politika | Rpniecbas | Sabiedrības veselība | Vide

Atslgvrds antibiotikas | FINANSES | finansšana un ieguldjumi | ieguldjumi | Iipga slimība | medicīnas ptniecbas | ptniecbas un attstba | ptniecbas un intelektuālais pašums | RAZOŠANA, TEHNOLOIJA UN PTNIECBA | rezistence pret antimikrobiālajiem līdzekļiem | SOCIĻIE JAUTJUMI | veselība | veselības aizsardzība

Kopsavilkums Antimicrobial-resistant infections are predicted to become the second biggest cause of death worldwide by 2050. Despite increasing investment in the development of new antimicrobials, awareness campaigns on antimicrobial misuse and abuse, and monitoring of antimicrobial use and resistance in animals, humans and the environment, antimicrobial resistance continues to grow and the last three decades have not seen even one novel antimicrobial class reach the market. Could the answer lie in a 'Trojan horse' strategy to disrupt a natural physiological process common to all bacteria?

Prskats [EN](#)

Multivide [What if a 'Trojan horse' strategy could help address antimicrobial resistance?](#)

World Food Day 2022: Leave no one behind

Publikācijas veids Prskats

Datums 13-10-2022

Autors KATSAROVA Ivana

Politikas joma Prtikas nekaitgums

Atslgvrds cenas | EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | Eiropas struktūra | ES stratija | FINANSES | izsalkums | lauksaimnieciskā darbība | LAUKSAIMNIECĪBA, MEŽSAIMNIECĪBA UN ZVEJNIECĪBA | lauksaimniecības produkts | prtikas izšrdjums | prtikas produkti | prtikas produkts | PRTIKAS RAZOŠANA | prtikas sistmas | ražotjsaimniecību cenas | SOCIĻIE JAUTJUMI | veselība | VIDE | vides pasliktinšans

Kopsavilkums World Food Day is celebrated every year on 16 October to promote awareness and action in support of those who suffer from hunger. Worryingly, estimates reveal that a growing number of people – between 702 million and 828 million (around 10 % of the world's population) – faced hunger in 2021. In the EU, nearly 39 million people cannot afford a quality meal every second day, while estimates show that each person wastes on average between 173 kg and 343 kg of food a year. NGOs argue that in 2021, the EU imported some 138 million tonnes of agricultural products and wasted 153.5 million tonnes of such products.

Prskats [EN](#)

Countering food loss and waste: From awareness to tangible change

Publikācijas veids Prskats

Datums 29-09-2022

Autors KATSAROVA Ivana

rējais autors CHAHRI, Samy

Politikas joma Prtikas nekaitgums

Atslgvrds ANO | Apvienoto Nciju Organizcija | ierobežota aprīte | informācija un informācijas apstrde | IZGLTĪBA UN KOMUNIKĀCIJAS | piegādes de | prdošana mazum | prtikas izšrdjums | ražošana | RAZOŠANA, TEHNOLOIJA UN PTNIECĪBA | sadales tirdzniecība | STARPTAUTISKS ORGANIZCIJAS | TIRDZNIECĪBA | VIDE | vides pasliktinšans | vides politika | vides politika

Kopsavilkums The United Nations General Assembly designated 29 September as the International Day of Awareness of Food Loss and Waste in order to promote global efforts towards meeting the UN sustainable development goals' target 12.3, where the aim is to halve per capita food waste at the retail and consumer level by 2030, and reduce food loss along the food production and supply chains.

Prskats [EN](#)

What if microbial protein could help reverse climate change?

Publikācijas veids Prskats

Datums 04-07-2022

Autors ANTUNES LUISA

Politikas joma Lauksaimniecība un lauku attstba | Patrtju aizsardzība | Prtikas nekaitgums | Ptniecbas politika | Sabiedrības veselība | Vide

Atslgvrds augu olbaltumviela | bioisk daudzveidība | dabiska vide | dzvnieku izcelsmes produkts | dzvnieku labturība | gaa | gzu emisijas samazinšana | klimata maia | lauksaimnieciskā darbība | LAUKSAIMNIECĪBA, MEŽSAIMNIECĪBA UN ZVEJNIECĪBA | mežu izciršana | patriš | prstrdti lauksaimniecības produkti | prtikas produkti | prtikas produkts | PRTIKAS RAZOŠANA | siltumncefekta gze | TIRDZNIECĪBA | VIDE | vides pasliktinšans | vides politika | šanas paradumi

Kopsavilkums Demographic, socio-political and economic pressures have made eating meat an unsustainable practice for the long term. However, meat substitutes have proved unpopular, owing to social norms and a lack of trust; some alternatives also contribute heavily to climate change. Could microbial protein be a sustainable alternative to meat that not only solves these multidimensional pressures but also contributes actively to reversing climate change?

Prskats [EN](#)

Multivide [What if microbial protein could help reverse climate change?](#)

[Russia's war on Ukraine and food security \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Publikācijas veids [Briefing](#)

Datums [30-06-2022](#)

Autors [CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin](#)

Politikas joma [Prtikas nekaitgums](#) | [rlietas](#)

Atslgvrds [cenas](#) | [domnca](#) | [Eiropa](#) | [ekonomisk eogrfija](#) | [eksports](#) | [FINANSES](#) | [karš](#) | [Krievija](#) | [Krievijas-Ukrainas konflikts](#) | [politisk eogrfija](#) | [prtikas cena](#) | [prtikas nodrošinjums](#) | [prtikas produktu pietiekamba](#) | [prtikas trkums](#) | [ptniecba un intelektulais pašums](#) | [RAZOSANA, TEHNOLOIJA UN PTNIECBA](#) | [SOCILIE JAUTJUMI](#) | [starptautisk drošba](#) | [starptautisk politika](#) | [STARPTAUTISKS ATTIECBAS](#) | [tirdzniecba](#) | [TIRDZNIECBA](#) | [Ukraina](#) | [veselba](#) | [EOGRFIJA](#)

Kopsavilkums Russia's war on Ukraine has sent global food prices soaring. It has fuelled inflation in the European Union, the United States and many other countries, while threatening hunger in some poorer regions. Russia and Ukraine play a major role in food and fertiliser supply. They export about 30 per cent of the world's wheat and 75 per cent of its sunflower oil. Some countries in Africa and the Middle East are nearly 100-per cent dependent on Russian or Ukrainian food. According to the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, food prices in May were up by nearly 30 per cent from a year earlier. Western countries are debating a plan to open up supply chains, for example by unblocking Ukrainian ports on the Black Sea, and to provide food financing to developing countries. This note gathers links to the recent publications and commentaries from international think tanks on the impact of the war on global and European food markets. Analyses on the Ukraine war and its implications for the energy market can be found in a previous edition of the 'What Think Tanks are Thinking' series.

[Briefing](#) [EN](#)

['This is Europe' debate in the European Parliament: Speech by Andrej Plenkovi, Prime Minister of Croatia, on 22 June 2022](#)

Publikācijas veids [Prskats](#)

Datums [28-06-2022](#)

Autors [DRACHENBERG Ralf](#)

Politikas joma [Attstba un humn paldzba](#) | [Brvbas, drošbas un tiesiskuma telpa](#) | [Budžeta kontrole](#) | [Budžets](#) | [Cilvktiesbas](#) | [Demokrtija](#) | [Drošba un aizsardzba](#) | [Dzimumu ldtiesbas jautjumi, ldtiesba un daudzveidba](#) | [Eiropas pievienot vrtba](#) | [Eiropas pusgads](#) | [Ekonomika un monetrie jautjumi](#) | [Enertika](#) | [ES demokrtija, institucionls un parlamentrs tiesbas](#) | [ES tiesbas: tiesbu sistma un akti](#) | [Ex ante ietekmes novrtšana](#) | [Finanšu un banku jautjumi](#) | [Globl prvaldba](#) | [Iekšjais tirgus un muitas savienba](#) | [Iepriekšja plnošana](#) | [Intelektul pašuma tiesbas](#) | [Izgltba](#) | [Konkurences tiesbas un reguljums](#) | [Koronavruss](#) | [Kultra](#) | [Lauksaimniecba un lauku attstba](#) | [Lgumtiesbas, komerciesbas un uzmdarbbas tiesbas](#) | [Lgumraksti Eiropas Parlamentam](#) | [Nodarbintba](#) | [Nodoki](#) | [Patrju aizsardzba](#) | [Prtikas nekaitgums](#) | [Ptniecibas politika](#) | [Reionl attstba](#) | [Rpniecba](#) | [Sabiedrbas veselba](#) | [Socil politika](#) | [Starptautisk tirdzniecba](#) | [Starptautisks privttiesbas un tiesu iestžu sadarbba civilliets](#) | [Starptautisks publiskis tiesbas](#) | [Tiesbu aktu piemšana EP un Padom](#) | [Tiesbu aktu transponšana un stenošana](#) | [Tiesbu un politikas praktisks piemrošanas novrtšana](#) | [Transports](#) | [Trisms](#) | [Vide](#) | [Zivsaimniecba](#) | [rlietas](#)

Atslgvrds [Eiropa](#) | [Eiropas integracija](#) | [Eiropas konference](#) | [EIROPAS SAVIENBA](#) | [Eiropas struktra](#) | [ekonomisk eogrfija](#) | [ES kandidvalstis](#) | [Horvtija](#) | [izpildvara un valsts dienests](#) | [Krievija](#) | [militra iejauksans](#) | [POLITIKA](#) | [politisk eogrfija](#) | [Rietumbalkni](#) | [SOCILIE JAUTJUMI](#) | [starptautisk drošba](#) | [starptautisk politika](#) | [STARPTAUTISKS ATTIECBAS](#) | [Ukraina](#) | [valdbas galva](#) | [veselba](#) | [veselbas aizsardzba](#) | [EOGRFIJA](#)

Kopsavilkums 'This is Europe' – an initiative proposed by the President of the European Parliament, Roberta Metsola – consists of a series of debates with EU leaders to discuss their visions for the future of the European Union. On 22 June, the Prime Minister of Croatia, Andrej Plenkovi, was the third EU leader to address the Parliament since its Conference of Presidents endorsed the initiative on 28 April. Mr Plenkovi considered Croatia to be at the centre of EU integration and expressed his support for more shared competences in the area of health cooperation as well as for EU enlargement to Ukraine, Moldova, Georgia and the Western Balkans, especially Bosnia and Herzegovina.

[Prskats](#) [EN](#)

['This is Europe' debate in the European Parliament: Speech by Micheál Martin, Taoiseach of Ireland, 8 June 2022](#)

Publikācijas veids Prskats

Datums 15-06-2022

Autors DRACHENBERG Ralf

Politikas joma Attstba un humn palīdzība | Brvbas, drošības un tiesiskuma telpa | Budžeta kontrole | Budžets | Cilvktiesbas | Demokrtija | Drošība un aizsardzība | Dzimumu ldtiesbas jautjumi, ldtiesba un daudzveidība | Eiropas pievienot vrtība | Eiropas pusgads | Ekonomika un monetrie jautjumi | Enerģtika | ES demokrtija, institucionls un parlamentrs tiesbas | ES tiesbas: tiesbu sistma un akti | Ex ante ietekmes novrtšana | Finanšu un banku jautjumi | Globl prvaldība | Iekšjais tirgus un muitas savienība | Iepriekšja plnošana | Intelektul pašuma tiesbas | Izglība | Konkurences tiesbas un reguljums | Koronavruss | Kultra | Lauksaimniecība un lauku attstba | Lgumtiesbas, komercietiesbas un uzņēmardības tiesbas | Lgumraksti Eiropas Parlamentam | Nodarbintība | Nodoki | Patrju aizsardzība | Prtikas nekaitgums | Ptniecbas politika | Reionl attstba | Rpniecbā | Sabiedrības veselība | Sociālā politika | Starptautisk tirdzniecība | Starptautisks privttiesbas un tiesu iestžu sadarbība civillietās | Starptautisks publiskās tiesbas | Tiesbu aktu pieemšana EP un Padomē | Tiesbu aktu transponšana un stenošana | Tiesbu un politikas praktisks piemrošanas novrtšana | Transports | Trisms | Vide | Zivsaimniecība | rlietas

Atslgvrds Eiropa | Eiropas dalībvalstu reioni | Eiropas integrācija | Eiropas konference | EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | Eiropas struktra | ekonomiskā eogrāfija | ES ierobežojošs paskums | izpildvara un valsts dienests | Krievija | pievienošāns Kopienai | POLITIKA | politiskā eogrāfija | prtikas nodrošinājums | SOCIĻIE JAUTJUMI | starptautiskā politika | STARPTAUTISKS ATTIECBAS | starptautiskās tiesbas | TIESBAS | Ukraina | valdības galva | valsts suverenitāte | veselība | EOGRĀFIJA | rijas reioni

Kopsavilkums 'This is Europe' – an initiative proposed by the President of the European Parliament, Roberta Metsola – consists of a series of debates with EU leaders to discuss their visions for the future of the European Union. Following the first speech in this series by the Italian Prime Minister, Mario Draghi, on 3 May 2022, the Irish Taoiseach (Prime Minister), Micheál Martin, was the second EU leader to address the Parliament, on 8 June. Mr Martin suggested numerous ways to strengthen and further develop the Union, notably by increasing its budget. He also expressed his support for Treaty change, if necessary, as well as for Ukraine's application for EU membership, and stressed the need to protect EU values and apply EU laws.

Prskats [EN](#)

[The Conference on the Future of Europe and the European Council: How far is there a shared policy agenda for the future?](#)

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 09-06-2022

Autors DRACHENBERG Ralf

Politikas joma Brvbas, drošības un tiesiskuma telpa | Cilvktiesbas | Demokrtija | Drošība un aizsardzība | Enerģtika | Izglība | Koronavruss | Kultra | Lauksaimniecība un lauku attstba | Nodarbintība | Prtikas nekaitgums | Sabiedrības veselība | Sociālā politika | Starptautisk tirdzniecība | Vide | rlietas

Atslgvrds EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | Eiropas Savienības iestdes un Eiropas civildienests | Eiropas struktra | ES ptniecbas politika | ES stratija | Kogpāis ptniecbas centrs | POLITIKA | politiskā partija | politiskā programma | ptniecbā un intelektulais pašums | RAŽOŠANA, TEHNOĻIJA UN PTNIECBA

Kopsavilkums After one year of deliberation, the Conference on the Future of Europe (CoFoE) delivered its first result in the form of 49 proposals, including concrete objectives, and more than 320 potential measures on ways of achieving them. As a follow up to the CoFoE, the European Parliament called on 4 May 2022 for the launch of a Convention under Article 48 TEU; this request has also received the support of some EU leaders, notably the French President, Emmanuel Macron, the Italian Prime Minister, Mario Draghi, and the President of the European Commission, Ursula von der Leyen. The 23-24 June 2022 European Council meeting is expected to discuss the results of the CoFoE, and EU Heads of State or Government are likely to lay out their views on its possible follow-up. In this context, this EPRS Briefing addresses two complementary aspects of the discussions in the European Council. Firstly, it compares and analyses, based on the annexed table, the objectives set by the CoFoE in its proposals with the Strategic Agenda 2019-2024, as well as subsequent conclusions of the European Council, and identifies the areas of convergence and differences as well as 'blank spots'. It thereby locates the potential common ground for (inter-)institutional follow-up to the CoFoE. Secondly, it provides an overview of initial views on the possible follow-up to the CoFoE, by outlining recent positions of EU leaders and EU institutions on the need for Treaty change.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Question time: Reducing the use of pesticides and strengthening consumer protection](#)

Publikācijas veids Prskats

Datums 03-06-2022

Autors LAANINEN Tarja

Politikas joma Lauksaimniecība un lauku attstba | Patrju aizsardzība | Prtikas nekaitgums | Vide

Atslgvrds augu veselības kontrole | Eiropas Prtikas nekaitguma iestde | EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | Eiropas Savienības iestdes un Eiropas civildienests | lauksaimnieciskās ražošanas ldzeki | LAUKSAIMNIECBA, MEŽSAIMNIECBA UN ZVEJNIECBA | lauksaimniecības politika | patriš | patrju tiesbu aizsardzība | pesticides | pesticdu atliekas | prtikas nekaitgums | prtikas prbaude | SOCIĻIE JAUTJUMI | TIRDZNIECBA | tirgus atauja | tirgzinības | veselība | veselības apdraudjums | VIDE | vides pasliktināšana

Kopsavilkums The European Parliament has a range of supervisory and control powers, allowing it to exercise oversight over other European Union institutions. To strengthen this oversight, Parliament has revived the practice of holding 'question time' with the European Commission and the High Representative during plenary sessions. For the June 1 session, questions to the Commission will concern pesticide use and consumer protection.

Prskats [EN](#)

The 75th World Health Assembly “Health for peace and peace for health”

Publikācijas veids Padziinta analze

Datums 20-05-2022

rjais autors Katharina HABIMANA; Alexander HAASIS, Sabine VOGLER

Politikas joma Globl prvaldba | Iepriekšja plnošana | Koronavrus | Prtikas nekaitgums | Sabiedrbas veselba | Tiesbu aktu piemšana EP un Padom | Tiesbu un politikas praktisks piemrošanas novrtšana

Atslgvrds Apvienoto Nciju Organizcija | darbba prskats | dokumentcija | Eiropas sadarbba | EIROPAS SAVIENBA | Eiropas Savienbas iestdes un Eiropas civildienests | Eiropas Slimbu profilakses un kontroles centrs | Eiropas Zu aentra | IZGLTBA UN KOMUNIKCIJAS | Pasaules Veselbas organizcija | sadarbba politika | SOCILIE JAUTJUMI | starptautiska konference | starptautisk politika | STARPTAUTISKS ATTIECBAS | STARPTAUTISKS ORGANIZCIJAS | veselba | veselbas aizsardzbas politika

Kopsavilkums The 75th World Health Assembly will take place in Geneva, Switzerland from 22 to 28 May 2022. The main topic is “Health for peace and peace for health”. It will discuss and treat matters focusing on four pillars, three of which contribute to the “triple billion targets”: Pillar 1: One billion more people benefiting from universal health coverage ; Pillar 2: One billion more people better protected from health emergencies ; Pillar 3: One billion more people enjoying better health and well-being ; Pillar 4: More effective and efficient WHO providing better support to countries. Delegations from 194 WHO Member States and other organisations (with observer status) will participate in the meeting, that consists of a plenary and two committees. Between sessions technical meetings and social events are organised. The European Union cooperates with WHO and supports its activities in reaching its targets on global, regional and local (country) level. The European Parliament has provided major contributions relevant for the 75th WHA including on accelerating progress and tackling inequalities towards ending AIDS as a public health threat by 2030 (Pillar I), the upgrade of the cross-border health threats framework, strengthening of the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC) and the European Medicines Agency (EMA) (Pillar II) as well as for example the EU food and feed regulation (Pillar III).

Padziinta analze [EN](#)

Nutrient profiles: A 'farm to fork' strategy initiative takes shape

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 26-04-2022

Autors LAANINEN Tarja

Politikas joma Prtikas nekaitgums

Atslgvrds cukurs | dzrieni un cukurs | EIROPAS SAVIENBA | Eiropas struktra | ES stratija | maršana | patriš | patrtju rcb esoš informcija | produkta apzmjums | prstrdti lauksaimniecibas produkti | prtikas produkti | prtikas produkts | PRTIKAS RAZOSANA | SOCILIE JAUTJUMI | tauki | TIRDZNIECBA | tirgzinbas | uzturs | veselba | veselbas aizsardzba | vitamns

Kopsavilkums The European Commission is planning to establish 'nutrient profiles', that is, maximum amounts for nutrients such as fat, sugar and/or salt in foods, above which the use of nutrition or health claims would be restricted or forbidden. For example, breakfast cereals exceeding a sugar limit could no longer advertise their fibre or vitamin content. The Commission was already tasked with setting nutrient profiles to restrict the promotion of food high in fat, sugar and/or salt under the Nutrition and Health Claims Regulation ('Claims Regulation') adopted in 2006. Now, in accordance with the action plan accompanying the EU's 'farm to fork' strategy, the Commission will submit a proposal on nutrient profiles by the end of 2022. The proposal will form part of a wider package revising EU legislation on food information supplied to consumers, together with proposals on front-of-pack nutrition labelling, origin labelling, date marking, and labelling of alcoholic beverages. In the same package, the Commission also intends to solve a problem that has long been puzzling manufacturers and consumers in the herbal and plant products market, namely, that the same product can be classified both as a herbal medicine and as a food, depending on the Member State in which it is sold. While most consumer organisations and health advocates strongly support the idea of introducing nutrient profiles, opponents caution against overly simplistic labels that punish certain food groups and lead health-conscious individuals to avoid them. The European Parliament has stressed that food information is a potent tool for empowering consumers.

Briefing [EN](#)

Russia's war on Ukraine: EU food policy implications

Publikācijas veids Prskats

Datums 12-04-2022

Autors LAANINEN Tarja

Politikas joma Prtikas nekaitgums

Atslgvrds augu izcelsmes produkts | cenas | cenu paaugstinjums | Eiropa | EKONOMIKA | ekonomikas analze | ekonomisk eogrifa | ekonomisks sekas | FINANSES | imports (ES) | Krievija | labba | militra iejauksans | politisk eogrifa | prtikas cena | prtikas nodrošinjums | PRTIKAS RAZOSANA | prtikas trkums | SOCILIE JAUTJUMI | starptautisk drošba | STARPTAUTISKS ATTIECBAS | tirdznieciba | TIRDZNIECBA | Ukraina | veselba | EOGRFIJA

Kopsavilkums The impact on EU food markets of Russia's war on Ukraine is likely to be multi-faceted, with many companies already struggling with shortages of food ingredients and packaging materials. Using alternative ingredients requires altering labels, but this could mean months of testing recipes and waiting for new packaging with accurate labels. EU and global food prices are rising, but so are production costs, and transport and energy prices.

Prskats [EN](#)

[Stronger economy, social justice, jobs, education, culture, sport, digital transformation | Citizens' recommendations and the EU context: Panel 1 of the Conference on the Future of Europe](#)

Publikācijas veids Ptjums

Datums 24-03-2022

Autors AMANATIDIS Georgios | ANGERER Jost | BLUMENTHAL DAVID | CIUCCI MATTEO | DANESI SARA | DAVOLI Alessandro | ISKRA Katarzyna Anna | KENNEDY AOIFE | MARZOCCHI Ottavio | MILT Kristiina | PRUTSCH Markus Josef | SASSE LINA SOPHIE JULIE | SOFSKY FABIAN

Politikas joma Brvbas, drošības un tiesiskuma telpa | Dzimumu ldtiesības jautājumi, ldtiesība un daudzveidība | Ekonomika un monetrie jautājumi | Enerģtika | ES demokrātija, institucionāls un parlamentārs tiesības | Finanšu un banku jautājumi | Iekšējais tirgus un muitas savienība | Intelektuālā pašu tiesības | Konkurences tiesības un regulējums | Koronaviruss | Kultūra | Lauksaimniecība un lauku attīstība | Lgumtiesības, komercietības un uzņēmējdarbības tiesības | Lgumraksti Eiropas Parlamentam | Nodarbinātība | Nodoki | Patrtju aizsardzība | Prtikas nekaitīgums | Ptniecības politika | Reģionālā attīstība | Rpniecība | Sabiedrības veselība | Sociālā politika | Starptautiskās privattiesības un tiesu iestžu sadarbība civillietās | Transports | Trisms | Vide | Zivsaimniecība

Atslgvrds Eiropas idejas popularizāšana | Eiropas konference | EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | Eiropas struktūra | ES izaugsmes stratģija | iestžu sadarbība | pilsou Eiropa | POLITIKA | politika un sabiedrības drošība | starptautiskā politika | STARPTAUTISKS ATTIECBAS

Kopsavilkums The European Parliament, the Council and the European Commission have committed to listen to Europeans and to follow up, within their sphere of competences, on the recommendations made.

In this framework, four European Citizens' Panels have been organized to allow citizens to jointly think about the future they want for the European Union

- Panel 1 - "Stronger economy, social justice, jobs, education, culture, sport, digital transformation"
- Panel 2 - "EU democracy, values, rights, rule of law, security"
- Panel 3 - "Climate change, environment, health"
- Panel 4 - "EU in the world, migration"

This publication presents the recommendations that emerged from the citizens' Panel 1 on 'Stronger economy, social justice, jobs, education, culture, sport, digital transformation', along with background information on the European Parliament's positions and the EU's activities related to the recommendations.

This paper has been produced at the request of Guy Verhofstadt, chair, on behalf of the European Parliament's delegation to the Conference on the Future of Europe.

Ptjums [EN](#)

[What if we killed all microorganisms in our bodies?](#)

Publikācijas veids Prskats

Datums 04-02-2022

Autors QUAGLIO Gianluca

Politikas joma Lauksaimniecība un lauku attīstība | Patrtju aizsardzība | Prtikas nekaitīgums | Sabiedrības veselība

Atslgvrds antibiotikas | cilvēku uzturs | dabaszintnes un eksaktas zintnes | Eiropas Prtikas nekaitīguma iestde | EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | Eiropas Savienības iestdes un Eiropas civildienests | funkcionālā prtika | mikroorganismi | patris | prtikas nekaitīgums | prtikas produkti | PRTIKAS RAŽOŠANA | rezistence pret antimikrobiālajiem ldzekiem | slimību profilakse | SOCIĻIE JAUTJUMI | TIRDZNIECBA | veselība | veselības aizsardzība | ZINTNE | šanas paradumi

Kopsavilkums Scientific evidence indicates that beneficial microorganisms (that live in nearly ubiquitous communities called microbiota) are an essential component of human health, and could be a new frontier for personalised medicine to fight non-communicable diseases and improve human health. For their potential benefits to reach society, the EU should consider standardisation, protocols, and a regulatory framework to support research and innovation.

Prskats [EN](#)

Multivide [What if we killed all microorganisms in our bodies?](#)

[A framework for foresight intelligence - Part 1: Horizon scanning tailored to STOA's needs](#)

Publikācijas veids Ptjums

Datums 25-11-2021

Autors VAN WOENSEL Lieve

Politikas joma Enerģtika | Izglītība | Lauksaimniecība un lauku attīstība | Patrtju aizsardzība | Prtikas nekaitīgums | Ptniecības politika | Transports | Vide

Atslgvrds novrtšanas metode | projekta novrtjums | prvaldība | ptniecība un intelektuālais pašums | ptjuma rezultti | RAŽOŠANA, TEHNOLOIJA UN PtnIECBA | tehnoloģija un tehniskā reglamentācija | tehnoloģijas novrtjums | UZMJDARBBBA UN KONKURENCE | viedā tehnoloģija

Kopsavilkums The first part of the STOA study 'A framework for technology foresight intelligence', this report includes a set of five horizon-scanning reports or 'radars', built with the resources of Futures Platform and covering several areas, including the world after Covid-19, disruptive futures, the Green Deal, food, and geoengineering. Horizon scanning is a discipline that could be harnessed to inform the future activities of the Panel for the Future of Science and Technology (STOA) at both strategic and practical levels. However, as STOA does not have the working structure, human resources or expertise necessary for continuous scanning, for the horizon scans in this study it used Futures Platform. Futures Platform is a professional trends knowledge platform that collects and analyses information on phenomena such as technology, trends and signals, using AI-based tools and a team of foresight experts to anticipate future developments. These trends and signals were used to build a set of trend radars with a view to testing the feasibility of adding horizon scanning activities to STOA's methodological toolbox.

Ptjums [EN](#)

[United Nations Food Systems Summit 2021: Process, challenges and the way forward](#)

Publikācijas veids **Briefing**

Datums **18-11-2021**

Autors **CAPRILE ANNA**

Politikas joma **Attstība un humānā palīdzība | Lauksaimniecība un lauku attīstība | Pratikas nekaitīgums**

Atslēgvārds **ANO konference | augstākā līmeņa tikšanās | patrišs | prakse patrišs | prakse ražošanā | prakse ražošanā | PRTIKAS RAŽOŠANA | SOCIĀLIE JAUTĀJUMI | starptautiskā politika | STARPTAUTISKS ATTIECĪBAS | TIRDZniecība | uzturs | veselība | šanas paradumi**

Kopsavilkums The culmination of two years' preparatory work and worldwide mobilisation events, the United Nations Food Systems Summit took place on 23 September 2021. The idea behind the summit, initiated by United Nations Secretary-General António Guterres, was to start a process of transforming the way the world produces, consumes and thinks about food – as a crucial step in progressing on all 17 sustainable development goals (SDGs). The summit was announced in October 2019 – before the Covid 19 pandemic became a hunger crisis in many parts of the world – and the stakes have since risen acutely, bringing a new sense of urgency and creating an opportunity to boost the level of reform ambition for global food systems. More than 150 countries took part in the event, which took place entirely on line, wrapping up a process that has generated a remarkable level of mobilisation and public debate through multiple platforms. Although the summit revealed ample consensus on the need for a radical reform of food systems, it also evidenced profound divergences as to how to approach the daunting tasks ahead. A follow-up mechanism has been designed to advance the national and global transformative actions announced at the summit, and the United Nations Secretary-General will convene a global stock-taking meeting every two years to measure progress. This briefing updates an earlier edition, published in September 2021 ahead of the Summit.

[Briefing EN](#)

[New genomic techniques: European Commission study and first reactions](#)

Publikācijas veids **Briefing**

Datums **25-10-2021**

Autors **LAANINEN Tarja**

Politikas joma **Pratikas nekaitīgums**

Atslēgvārds **dabaszinātnes un eksakts zinātnes | dokumentācija | ES pētījuma ziņojums | IZGLTBA UN KOMUNIKĀCIJAS | jauna tehnoloģija | jaunievedums | ptniecība un intelektuālais pašums | RAŽOŠANA, TEHNOLOĢIJA UN PTNIECĪBA | tehnoloģija un tehniskā regulācija | ZINTNE | entika | entiski pērvēidoti organismi**

Kopsavilkums On 29 April 2021, the European Commission presented a study on the status of new genomic techniques (NGTs) under EU law. The Council had asked for this study in the context of a 2018 European Court of Justice judgment and the practical questions raised by it. The Commission study examines the implementation of EU legislation on NGTs, based on consultations with the Member States and stakeholders. It provides information on the status and use of NGTs in plants, animals and micro-organisms for agri-food and for industrial and pharmaceutical applications. The study defines NGTs as 'techniques capable of changing the genetic material of an organism and that have emerged or have been developed since 2001', that is, after the existing EU legislation on genetically modified organisms was adopted. The main conclusions of the study point to 'limitations as to the capacity of the legislation to keep pace with scientific developments', stating that this causes implementation challenges and legal uncertainties. According to the study, there are strong indications that the legislation is not fit for purpose for some NGTs and their products, and that it needs to be adapted to scientific and technological progress. According to the Commission, the study confirms that NGT products have the potential to contribute to sustainable agri-food systems in line with the objectives of the European Green Deal and the 'farm to fork' strategy. Stakeholders have mixed reactions to the study: while some industry associations and researchers welcome its content and conclusions, others appear more cautious, and some environmental NGOs strongly oppose it. In the European Parliament, the Environment and Agriculture Committees (ENVI/AGRI) have organised public hearings, and the initial views of the Parliament are taking shape in the context of the 'farm to fork' strategy.

[Briefing EN](#)

[Policy Departments' Monthly Highlights - October 2021](#)

Publikācijas veids **Prskats**

Datums **13-10-2021**

Politikas joma **Attstība un humānā palīdzība | Budžeta kontrole | Budžets | Cilvktiesības | Dzimumu līdztiesības jautājumi, līdztiesība un daudzveidība | Nodarbinātība | Pratikas nekaitīgums | Sociālā politika | Transports | Vide | rlietas**

Atslēgvārds **budžets | būvniecība un pilsētplānošana | cilvēktiesības | dabiskā vide | datu bāze | dzērmais dēns | epidēmija | FINANSES | finanšu kontrole | informācija un informācijas apstrāde | informācijas tehnoloģija un datu apstrāde | IZGLTBA UN KOMUNIKĀCIJAS | jaunatnes politika | koronavīrusa slimība | mērķveidīgais intelekts | pilsētplānošana | prostitūcija | SOCIĀLIE JAUTĀJUMI | sociālās lietas | TIESĪBAS | tiesības un brīvības | veselība | VIDE**

Kopsavilkums The Monthly Highlights publication provides an overview, at a glance, of the on-going work of the policy departments, including a selection of the latest and forthcoming publications, and a list of future events.

[Prskats EN](#)

[Alcohol labelling](#)

Publikācijas veids **Briefing**

Datums **30-09-2021**

Autors **LAANINEN Tarja**

Politikas joma **Prtikas nekaitgums**

Atslgvrds **alkohola patriš | alkoholisks dzriens | dzrieni un cukurs | EIROPAS SAVIENBA | Eiropas Savienbas tiesbu akti | kvalittes marjums | maršana | patriš | patrtju rcb esoš informcija | produkta apzmjums | PRTIKAS RAŽOŠANA | regula (ES) | slimbu profilakse | SOCILIE JAUTJUMI | socils lietas | TIRDZNIECBA | tirgzinbas | uzturs | veselba | veselbas aizsardzba | vzis**

Kopsavilkums In its Europe's Beating Cancer plan, published in February 2021, the European Commission suggests – among other initiatives concerning cancer prevention – several actions concerning alcoholic beverages, such as limiting online advertising and promotion, and reviewing European Union (EU) legislation on the taxation of alcohol. Also among the proposals is mandatory labelling of ingredients and nutrient content on alcoholic beverages by the end of 2022. Health warnings on labels should follow by the end of 2023. First attempts to label ingredients of alcoholic drinks were already made in the late 1970s, however the Council was not able to agree on any of the proposed models. Furthermore, alcoholic drinks containing more than 1.2 % by volume of alcohol (ABV) are exempted from the obligation, set on other drinks and foodstuffs, to list the ingredients and make a nutritional declaration on the label. The European Commission adopted a report in 2017, concluding that it had 'not found objective grounds that would justify' the absence of information on ingredients and nutritional information on alcoholic beverages. Following on from the Commission's report, the European associations representing the alcoholic beverages sectors presented their self-regulation proposal in March 2018, suggesting that some sectors would list all ingredients on labels, while others could use online means of communication instead. Stakeholders have differing views on the desirability and feasibility of listings on-label; some would prefer this information to be allowed to be given off-label through QR-codes, apps or websites, while others absolutely insist that alcoholic drinks should be no different from other sectors of the food and drink industry. The European Parliament has called on the European Commission to consider a health warning and calorie content on alcoholic beverage labels. This is an update of a Briefing published in April 2021.

Briefing [EN](#)

Multivide [Alcohol labelling](#)

[The Human Right to Drinking Water: Impact of large-scale agriculture and industry](#)

Publikācijas veids **Padziinta analze**

Datums **30-09-2021**

rjais autors • **Dr Naho MIRUMACHI**
• **Dr Aleksandra DUDA**
• **Jagoda GREGULSKA**
• **Joanna SMTEK**

Politikas joma **Attstba un humn paldzba | Cilvktiesbas | Prtikas nekaitgums | Starptautisk tirdzniecba | Vide | rlietas**

Atslgvrds **cilvktiesbas | dabiska vide | dokumentcija | dzeramais dens | EKONOMIKA | ekonomikas analze | gadjumu izpte | ietekmes izpte | IZGLTBA UN KOMUNIKCIJAS | LAUKSAIMNIECBA, MEŽSAIMNIECBA UN ZVEJNIECBA | lauksaimniecbas politika | lauksaimniecbas politika | RPNIECBA | rpniecbas politika | rpniecbas strukturas un politika | SOCILIE JAUTJUMI | TIESBAS | tiesbas un brvbas | veselba | veselbas aizsardzba | VIDE | vides pasliktnšans | vides politika | dens izmantošana | dens kvalitte | dens piesrojums | dens resursi**

Kopsavilkums Access to safe drinking water is a human right. It is indispensable to a healthy, dignified and productive life. However, a significant proportion of the global population is not able to enjoy this human right. The purpose of this in-depth analysis is to consider the impacts of large-scale agricultural activity and industry on the progressive realisation of the human right to drinking water. In particular, it considers how the European Union and the European Parliament can better support non-EU countries to realise this human right. States and businesses have obligations and responsibilities towards citizens to ensure safe drinking water. However, fulfilling these obligations and responsibilities is in contention with competing water uses and economic considerations and marred by poor enabling environments and power dynamics. Achieving the human right to drinking water needs to be considered in the context of trade-offs emerging from the water-food-energy nexus where water use in one sector can have impacts on others. Virtual water embedded in the trade of agricultural goods demonstrates that demand for food can affect local water availability, posing challenges to ensuring the human right to drinking water in these places. Existing good practices focus on better recognition of obligations and responsibilities through a human rights-based approach, improved assessments of impacts, enhanced stakeholder engagement and mechanisms for due diligence. There are opportunities for the EU to extend the discussion on the human right to drinking water with other interlinked rights, noting the complex and integrated impacts of water resources.

Padziinta analze [EN](#)

[Guidelines for foresight-based policy analysis](#)

Publikācijas veids **Ptjums**

Datums **26-07-2021**

Autors **VAN WOENSEL Lieve**

Politikas joma **Drošba un aizsardzba | Eneritika | Lauksaimniecba un lauku attstba | Nodarbinatba | Patrtju aizsardzba | Prtikas nekaitgums | Ptniecbas politika | Rpniecba | Sabiedrbas veselba | Transports | Vide**

Kopsavilkums Policy analysis examines and assesses problems to determine possible courses for policy action (policy options). In highly complex or controversial contexts, evidence-based policy options might not be socially acceptable. Here, policy analysis can benefit from a foresight-based approach, which helps investigate the issue holistically and assess considered evidence-based policy options against societal concerns. This is especially important in a parliamentary setting, as it enables analysts to consider stakeholder views and geographical concerns/differences when assessing policy options. This manual establishes the methodology for the foresight process and foresight-informed policy analysis. It offers a conceptual clarification of foresight and foresight-based technology assessment, helps enhance the transparency of foresight processes and the quality of policy analyses, offers four general guidelines for conducting trustworthy policy analysis, and, finally, provides a practical framework with six basic components for foresight-based policy analysis.

Ptjums [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#), [IT](#)

[Meeting the Green Deal objectives by alignment of technology and behaviour](#)

Publikācijas veids Pījums

Datums 09-07-2021

Autors KONONENKO Vadim

rjais autors 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.

Politikas joma Lauksaimniecība un lauku attīstība | Patrtju aizsardzība | Prtikas nekaitgums | Rpniecība | Transports | Vide

Atslgvrds dokumentācija | dzvniekizcelsmes produkts | dzvnieku izcelsmes produkts | ekoloisks pdas nospiedums | ietekme uz vidi | imports (ES) | informācijas tehnoloģija un datu apstrde | informācijas tehnoloģijas ietekme | informācijas tehnoloģijas lietojums | IZGLTBA UN KOMUNIKCIJAS | pastvgas prvietošans iespjas | patriš | prtikas izšrdjums | prtikas patriš | PRTIKAS RAŽOŠANA | ptniecības darba prskats | tirdzniecība | TIRDZNIECBA | transporta politika | TRANSPORTS | VIDE | vides pasliktinšans | vides politika | za ekonomika | šanas paradumi

Kopsavilkums 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.

Pījums [EN](#)

Pielikums 1 [EN](#)

[The EU Approach on Migration in the Mediterranean](#)

Publikācijas veids Pījums

Datums 11-06-2021

rjais autors Violeta MORENO-LAX, Jennifer ALLSOPP, Evangelia (Lilian) TSOURDI, Philippe DE BRUYCKER, Andreina DE LEO

Politikas joma Attstība un humn palīdzība | Brvības, drošības un tiesiskuma telpa | Cilvktiesības | Drošība un aizsardzība | Prtikas nekaitgums | Tiesbu aktu pieemšana EP un Padom

Atslgvrds cilvēktiesības | dabiska vide | dokumentācija | Eiropa | EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | Eiropas Savienības iestādes un Eiropas civildienests | Eiropas Savienības Patvruma aentra | ekonomisk eogrfija | ES migrācijas politika | ES rjo robežu aizsardzība | Frontex | IZGLTBA UN KOMUNIKCIJAS | Lbija | migrācija | migrācijas regulšana | Nigra | patvruma tiesības | politisk eogrfija | ptniecības darba prskats | SOCIĻIE JAUTJUMI | starptautiskās tiesības | TIESBAS | tiesības un brvības | Turcija | VIDE | Vidusjūra | frika | zija un Okenija | EOGRFIJA

Kopsavilkums This study, commissioned by the European Parliament's Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs at the request of the LIBE Committee, examines the EU approach on migration in the Mediterranean, covering developments from the 2015 refugee crisis up to the Covid-19 pandemic, assessing the effect these events have had on the design, implementation, and reform of EU policy on asylum, migration and external border control, and documenting the ramifications these changes have had on the actors who operate and are impacted by these policies, including immigration authorities, civil society organisations, and the migrants themselves. The study includes a review of the state of play of relevant EU asylum and migration legislation and its implementation, an appraisal of the situation in the Mediterranean, and a thorough examination of the external dimension of the EU migration, asylum and border policies, focusing on cooperation with third countries (Turkey, Libya and Niger), incorporating human rights and refugee law considerations and an analysis of the implications of funding allocations under the EU Trust Fund for Africa and the Refugee Facility in Turkey. The main goal is to test the correct application of EU and international law, having regard to increased allegations of human rights violations, undue criminalisation, and complicity of the EU in atrocity crimes committed against migrants at sea, stranded in Libya, or contained in Niger and Turkey. The role of EU agencies (Frontex and EASO) is also assessed alongside the bilateral or multi-lateral initiatives adopted by MS to confront the mounting challenges at the common external borders of the EU, incorporating the principle of solidarity and fair sharing of responsibility (Article 80 TFEU) as a horizontal concern.

Pījums [EN](#)

Kopsavilkums [DE](#), [EL](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [HU](#), [IT](#), [NL](#), [PL](#), [SK](#)

[Research for ANIT Committee: The practices of animal welfare during transport in third countries: an overview](#)

Publikācijas veids Pījums

Datums 31-05-2021

rītais autors Friedrich – Loeffler – Institut: Michael MARAHRENS and Isa KERNBERGER-FISCHER

Politikas joma Prtikas nekaitgums | Transports | Vide

Atslgvrds Amerika | Austrlija | Brazlija | dokumentcija | dzvnieku labturba | dzvnieku transportšana | dzvs dzvnieks | ekonomisk eogrfija | eksports (ES) | ES dalbvalsts | IZGLTBA UN KOMUNIKCIJAS | lauksaimniecisk darbba | LAUKSAIMNIECBA, MEŽSAIMNIECBA UN ZVEJNIECBA | lauksaimniecības politika | politisk eogrfija | ptniecības darba prskats | sadarbības politika | STARPTAUTISKS ATTIECBAS | tirdzniecība | TIRDZNIECBA | transporta organizcija | TRANSPORTS | treš valsts | veterinrijas tiesbu akti | zija un Okenija | EOGRFIJA

Kopsavilkums The purpose of this study is to review animal welfare practices during transport in and to third countries. It compares the practices, guidelines and tools used by main trading partners with the EU and European standards. It also provides concrete policy recommendations on how to improve the current EU legislation on animal welfare during transport, taking practices in third countries, reports from the Commission, scientific work, enforcement practices by competent authorities, and reports from NGOs into account. The study is based on survey and desk research. Recommendations are made to address the challenges identified

Pījums [EN](#)

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

[Research for ANIT Committee: Particular welfare needs in animal transport: unweaned animals and pregnant females](#)

Publikācijas veids Pījums

Datums 20-05-2021

rītais autors Dr. Antonio VELARDE1, Dr. Dayane TEIXEIRA1, Dr. Maria DEVANT2, Dr. Sonia MARTÍ2

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Politikas joma Iekšjais tirgus un muitas savienība | Lauksaimniecība un lauku attstība | Patrtju aizsardzība | Prtikas nekaitgums

Atslgvrds dzvnieku aizsardzība | dzvnieku labturba | dzvnieku transportšana | lauksaimniecisk darbba | lauksaimnieciskās ražošanas līdzekļi | LAUKSAIMNIECBA, MEŽSAIMNIECBA UN ZVEJNIECBA | lauksaimniecības politika | mājlopi | transporta organizcija | TRANSPORTS | veterinrijas tiesbu akti | VIDE | vides politika

Kopsavilkums This study provides a technical overview and policy recommendations of the welfare need during transport of unweaned animals and pregnant females. During long journeys unweaned calves may experience negative welfare consequences such as prolonged hunger and thirst, resting problems, thermal stress and diseases. Further research is needed to develop appropriate methods to determine the gestational age during late pregnancy when the date of insemination or mating is unavailable, as well as to establish the gestational age at which females are at particular risk of suffering poor welfare during transport.

Pījums [EN](#)

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

[The future of crop protection in Europe](#)

Publikācijas veids Pījums

Datums 16-02-2021

rītais autors DG, EPRS_ This study has been written by Johan Bremmer, Marleen Riemens and Machiel Reinders of Wageningen University & Research 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.

Politikas joma Iepriekšja plnošana | Lauksaimniecība un lauku attstība | Patrtju aizsardzība | Prtikas nekaitgums | Vide

Atslgvrds augkopība | augu aizsardzības līdzekļi | augu selekcija | augu veselības tiesbu akti | fitosanitārā apstība | floras aizsardzība | lauksaimnieciskā zemju kultivācija | lauksaimniecisk darbba | lauksaimnieciskās ražošanas līdzekļi | LAUKSAIMNIECBA, MEŽSAIMNIECBA UN ZVEJNIECBA | lauksaimniecības politika | piegādes ķēde | ražošana | RAŽOŠANA, TEHNOLOIJA UN PTNIECBA | tehnoloģija un tehniskā reglamentācija | tehnoloģijas novrtjums | VIDE | vides politika

Kopsavilkums The overall objective of the future of crop protection project is to present an overview of crop protection options for European farmers to enable them to work sustainably while securing food production, preserving biodiversity and supporting farmers' incomes. The policy options proposed are based on an assessment of current and emerging crop protection practices and their impact on the common agricultural policy (CAP) objectives. This overview shows that several crop protection practices are under continuous development and have potential to improve future crop protection in Europe. The likelihood that policy options can be implemented successfully depends upon the extent to which they are consistent with the interests of stakeholder groups. These include farmers, suppliers, supply chain partners, consumers and NGOs defending societal interests. Furthermore, it is important that crop protection policy options are embedded in a systems perspective. This should include related areas, such as phytosanitary policy, the entire crop production system, the supply chain, and international trade relationships – which need to be in harmony with the crop protection policy. For each of these crop protection practices, different policy options are proposed, together with an impact assessment.

Pījums [EN](#)

Pielikums 1 [EN](#)

Pielikums 2 [EN](#)

Pielikums 3 [EN](#)

[Policy Departments' Monthly Highlights - February 2021](#)

Publikācijas veids Prskats

Datums 04-02-2021

Politikas joma Attstba un humn paldzba | Budžeta kontrole | Budžets | Dzimumu ldtiesbas jautjumi, ldtiesba un daudzveidba | Koronavrus | Prtikas nekaitgums | Ptniecbas politika | Reioni attstba | Sabiedrbas veselba | Socil politika | Transports

Kopsavilkums The Monthly Highlights publication provides an overview, at a glance, of the on-going work of the policy departments, including a selection of the latest and forthcoming publications, and a list of future events.

Prskats [EN](#)

[Recalls of sesame seed products due to pesticide residues](#)

Publikācijas veids Prskats

Datums 03-02-2021

Autors LAANINEN Tarja

Politikas joma Prtikas nekaitgums

Atslgrvds augu izcelsmes produkts | ekonomisk eogrifija | importa uzraudzba | imports (ES) | Indija | izemšana no tirgus | kancerogna viela | patriš | patrtju tiesbu aizsardzba | pesticdu atliekas | prtikas nekaitgums | PRTIKAS RAZOSANA | sezams | SOCILIE JAUTJUMI | tirdzniecba | TIRDZNIECBA | tirdzniecibas politika | veselba | veselbas apdraudjums | VIDE | vides pasliktnšans | zija un Okenija | EOGRFIJA

Kopsavilkums In September 2020, Belgium initiated a notification in the EU Rapid Alert System for Food and Feed (RASFF) concerning residues of an unauthorised substance called ethylene oxide (EO) in various lots of sesame seeds from India. This triggered a chain of enforced testing and controls, leading to withdrawals and recalls of significant amounts of products in many EU Member States, including products such as hummus, bread, and sauces containing sesame. Both conventional and organic products are concerned. A possible explanation according to scientists could be that ethylene oxide has been used for fumigating sesame seeds, to eradicate contamination with salmonella.

Prskats [EN](#)

[The use of pesticides in developing countries and their impact on health and the right to food](#)

Publikācijas veids Ptjums

Datums 08-01-2021

rjais autors Swagata SARKAR, Juliana DIAS BERNARDES GIL, James KEELEY, Niklas MÖHRING, Kees JANSEN

Politikas joma Attstba un humn paldzba | Koronavrus | Prtikas nekaitgums | Sabiedrbas veselba | Vide

Atslgrvds eksports (ES) | imports (ES) | lauksaimnieciskis ražošanas ldzeki | LAUKSAIMNIECBA, MEŽSAIMNIECBA UN ZVEJNIECBA | neasocita valsts | patriš | patrtju tiesbu aizsardzba | pesticds | prtikas nekaitgums | sadarbības politika | SOCILIE JAUTJUMI | STARPTAUTISKS ATTIECBAS | tirdzniecba | TIRDZNIECBA | veselba | veselbas aizsardzbas politika

Kopsavilkums This study provides a broad perspective on the main trends regarding the use of pesticides in developing countries and their impacts on human health and food security. Information is provided on the challenges of controlling these hazardous substances, along with the extent to which pesticides banned within the European Union (EU) are exported to third countries. The analysis assesses the factors behind the continuation of these exports, along with the rising demand for better controls. Recommendations are intended to improve the ability for all people, including future generations, to have access to healthy food in line with United Nations declarations. These recommendations include collaborating with the Rotterdam Convention to strengthen capacity building programmes and the use of the knowledge base maintained by the Convention; supporting collaboration among developing countries to strengthen pesticide risk regulation; explore options to make regulatory risk data more transparent and accessible; strengthen research and education in alternatives to pesticides; stop all exports of crop protection products banned in the EU; only allow the export of severely restricted pesticides if these are regulated accordingly and used properly in the importing country; and support the re-evaluation of pesticide registrations in developing countries to be in line with FAO/WHO Code of Conduct.

Ptjums [EN](#)

[What if blockchain could guarantee ethical AI?](#)

Publikācijas veids Prskats

Datums 21-12-2020

Autors KRITIKOS Michail

Politikas joma ES tiesbas: tiesbu sistma un akti | Finanšu un banku jautjumi | Iepriekšja plnošana | Patrtju aizsardzba | Prtikas nekaitgums | Sabiedrbas veselba | Vide

Atslgrvds blokde | dabaszintnes un eksakts zintnes | datu aizsardzba | elektroniskie banku pakalpojumi | FINANSES | finanšu tirgus | humanitrs zintnes | informcija un informcijas apstrde | informcijas drošba | informcijas tehnoloija un datu apstrde | IZGLTBA UN KOMUNIKCIJAS | jauna tehnoloija | kapitla brva kustba | kibernetika | kredtiestdes un finanšu iestdes | monetr ekonomika | mkslgais intelekts | RAZOSANA, TEHNOLOIJA UN PTNIECBA | tehnoloija un tehnisk reglamentacija | virtul valta | ZINTNE | tika

Kopsavilkums As artificial intelligence (AI) companies and other organisations are seeking ways to comply with ethical principles and requirements, blockchain, under specific circumstances, could be seen as a means to safeguard that AI is deployed in an ethically sound manner.

Prskats [EN](#)

Multivide [What if blockchain could guarantee ethical AI?](#)

[EU water legislation](#)

Publikācijas veids Prskats

Datums 10-12-2020

Autors LAANINEN Tarja

Politikas joma Prtikas nekaitgums | Vide

Atslgvrds bvniecba un pilstplnošana | dabiska vide | dzeramais dens | EIROPAS SAVIENBA | Eiropas Savienbas tiesbu akti | Eiropas struktra | EK direktva | ES politika | kvalittes standarts | RAŽOŠANA, TEHNOLOIJA UN PTNIECBA | SOCILIE JAUTJUMI | tehnoloija un tehnisk reglamentcija | VIDE | vides pasliktinšans | vides politika | dens piesrojums | dens resursi | dens resursu apsaimniekošana | densapgde | deu aizsardzba

Kopsavilkums During the December plenary session, Parliament is due to hold a joint debate on water legislation, and subsequently to vote on final adoption of the regulation recasting the Drinking Water Directive (DWD) and on a resolution on the implementation of EU water legislation. Revising the DWD is a result of the first-ever successful European citizens' initiative 'Right2Water'.

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

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

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 01-12-2020

Autors LAANINEN Tarja

Politikas joma Prtikas nekaitgums

Atslgvrds ca pret nesaimnieciskuma radtiem atkritumiem | EIROPAS SAVIENBA | Eiropas struktra | EKONOMIKA | ekonomikas politika | ES stratija | ietekme uz vidi | ilgtspjga attstba | patriš | patrtju rcb esoš informcija | prtikas izšrdjums | prtikas patriš | prtikas ražošana | prtikas ražošana | PRTIKAS RAŽOŠANA | SOCILIE JAUTJUMI | TIRDZNIECBA | uzturs | veselba | VIDE | vides pasliktinšans | vides politika

Kopsavilkums 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](#)

[Climate change and its impact on food and nutrition security](#)

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 30-11-2020

rjais autors Robin FEARS

Politikas joma Prtikas nekaitgums | Sabiedrbas veselba | Vide

Atslgvrds cilvku uzturs | epidmija | klimata maia | koronavrusa slimba | lauksaimniecibas produkti | nepareizs uzturs | pielgošans klimata prmaim | prtikas nodrošinjums | prtikas ražošana | PRTIKAS RAŽOŠANA | siltumncefekta gze | SOCILIE JAUTJUMI | veselba | VIDE | vides pasliktinšans | vides politika

Kopsavilkums There is mounting evidence for negative consequences of climate change on human health worldwide, from both direct and indirect effects, mediated by ecosystems and socioeconomic systems. The impacts are being experienced in the EU, and the effects of climate change on food systems are a critical part of the overall impacts on human and planetary health.

This document was provided by the Policy Department for Economic, Scientific and Quality of Life Policies at the request of the committee on Environment, Public Health and Food Safety.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Research for the AGRI Committee - The Green Deal and the CAP: policy implications to adapt farming practices and to preserve the EU's natural resources](#)

Publikācijas veids Pījums

Datums 23-11-2020

rjais autors Hervé GUYOMARD; Jean-Christophe BUREAU; Vincent CHATELLIER; Cécile DETANG-DESSENDRE; Pierre DUPRAZ; Florence JACQUET; Xavier REBOUD; Vincent REQUILLART; Louis-Georges SOLER; Margot TYSEBAERT

Politikas joma Budžets | Enerģitika | Iekšējais tirgus un muitas savienība | Lauksaimniecība un lauku attīstība | Patrtju aizsardzība | Prtikas nekaitgums | Ptniecības politika | Reionl attstība | Rpniecība | Sabiedrības veselība | Vide

Atslgvrds aprites ekonomika | bioloisk daudzveidība | dabiska vide | dokumentācija | EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | Eiropas Savienības iestādes un Eiropas civildienests | EKONOMIKA | ekonomikas politika | EP komiteja | ES vides politika | gzu emisijas samazināšana | ilgtspjīga lauksaimniecība | IZGLTBA UN KOMUNIKĀCIJAS | klimata maia | kopj lauksaimniecības politika | LAUKSAIMNIECĪBA, MEŽSAIMNIECĪBA UN ZVEJNIECĪBA | lauksaimniecības politika | lauksaimniecības produkti | piegādes de | prtikas ražošanas | PRTIKAS RAŽOŠANA | ptniecības darba prskats | ražošanas | RAŽOŠANA, TEHNOLOĪJA UN PTNIECĪBA | VIDE | vides pasliktināšana | vides politika | za ekonomika

Kopsavilkums This document is the final report of the study developed by INRAE and AgroParisTech for the European Parliament: "The Green Deal and the CAP: policy implications to adapt farming practices and to preserve the EU's natural resources" (IP/B/AGRI/IC/2020-036).

Pījums [EN](#)

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

Pielikums 1 [EN](#)

[New plant-breeding techniques: Applicability of EU GMO rules](#)

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 13-11-2020

Autors LAANINEN Tarja

Politikas joma Prtikas nekaitgums

Atslgvrds Amerika | Amerikas Savienots Valstis | Argentna | augkopība | augu selekcija | augu veselības tiesību akti | Austrija | EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | Eiropas Savienības tiesību akti | Eiropas struktra | EK direktva | ekonomisk eogrīja | ES politika | Japna | jauna tehnoloģija | judikātra (ES) | Kanda | lauksaimniecisk darbība | LAUKSAIMNIECĪBA, MEŽSAIMNIECĪBA UN ZVEJNIECĪBA | lauksaimniecības politika | politisk eogrīja | prtikas nekaitgums | RAŽOŠANA, TEHNOLOĪJA UN PTNIECĪBA | SOCILIE JAUTJUMI | tehnoloģija un tehnisk reglamentācija | TIRDZNIECĪBA | tirgus atauja | tirgzinības | veselība | zija un Okenija | entiski prveidots organisms | EOGRĪJA

Kopsavilkums New plant genetic modification techniques, referred to as 'gene editing' or 'genome editing', have evolved rapidly in recent years, allowing much faster and more precise results than conventional plant-breeding techniques. They are seen as a promising innovative field for the agri-food industry, offering great technical potential. Consumers could benefit from enhanced nutritional quality or reduced allergenicity of food, for example, such as gluten-reduced wheat. There is, however, considerable debate as to how these new techniques should be regulated, and whether some or all of them should fall within the scope of EU legislation on genetically modified organisms (GMOs). Those who take the view that the new techniques should be exempt from GMO legislation generally argue that the end product is very similar to products generated using conventional breeding techniques, or that similar changes could also occur naturally. Those who consider that the new techniques should fall within the scope of GMO legislation contend that the processes used mean that plants bred using the new techniques are in fact genetically modified. In July 2018, the Court of Justice of the European Union ruled that genome-edited organisms fall under the scope of European GMO legislation. While welcomed by some, the judgment also sparked criticism and calls for the new European Commission to amend EU GMO legislation. In November 2019, the Council requested that the Commission submit a study in light of the Court of Justice judgment regarding the status of novel genomic techniques (NGTs), by 30 April 2021. This is an updated edition of an October 2019 Briefing.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Farm to Fork strategy - An overview of Parliament's positions](#)

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 12-11-2020

Autors TUINSMA TIJMEN FERDINAND

Politikas joma Iepriekšjā plnošana | Intelektul pašuma tiesības | Lauksaimniecība un lauku attīstība | Patrtju aizsardzība | Prtikas nekaitgums | Sabiedrības veselība | Transports | Vide | Zivsaimniecība

Atslgvrds dzvnieku labturība | EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | Eiropas struktra | EKONOMIKA | ekonomikas politika | ES stratija | ilgtspjīga attstība | ilgtspjīga lauksaimniecība | krpšana prtikas jom | lauksaimniecisk darbība | lauksaimnieciskās ražošanas līdzekļi | LAUKSAIMNIECĪBA, MEŽSAIMNIECĪBA UN ZVEJNIECĪBA | lauksaimniecības politika | patriš | pesticides | prtikas izšrdjums | prtikas nekaitgums | prtikas ražošanas | prtikas ražošanas | PRTIKAS RAŽOŠANA | SOCILIE JAUTJUMI | TIRDZNIECĪBA | veselība | VIDE | vides pasliktināšana | šanas paradumi

Kopsavilkums The aim of this briefing is to give an overview of positions the European Parliament has taken over the last twenty years that are relevant to the Farm to Fork strategy, the component of the European Green Deal that aims for a fair, healthy and environmentally-friendly food system. Despite it being a new strategy, most of its 27 actions are connected to already existing legislation and as such, Parliament has previously given its opinion on the subjects covered by the strategy. This briefing presents a short summary of Parliament's most relevant positions in the past.

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

[Research for REGI Committee - Cohesion Policy Measures in Response to the COVID-19 Pandemic](#)

Publikācijas veids Pījums

Datums 29-10-2020

rjais autors Spatial Foresight: Kai BÖHME, Christian LÜER.

Politikas joma Prtikas nekaitgums | Ptniecbas politika | Reionl attstba | Sabiedrbas veselba

Atslgvrds dokumentcija | EIROPAS SAVIENBA | Eiropas Savienbas iestdes un Eiropas civildienests | Eiropas struktra | EKONOMIKA | ekonomikas analze | ekonomikas atveseošans | ekonomikas lejupside | ekonomikas stvoklis | ekonomiska un socila kohzija | ekonomisk eogrfrija | ekonomisks sekas | EP komiteja | epidmija | IZGLTBA UN KOMUNIKCIJAS | koronavrusa slimba | lauku attstba | lauku reions | ptniecbas darba prskats | reioni un reionl politika | SOCILIE JAUTJUMI | veselba | zija un Okenija | EOGRFIJA | na

Kopsavilkums The EU has been very active in setting up policy and funding instruments to swiftly and pragmatically mobilise initial support during the health crisis, immediately followed by efforts to get the economy back on track. This paper provides a first review of Cohesion Policy measures in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, including preliminary insights on their uptake and reflections on their impact. It concludes with policy pointers on how to use the measures as accelerators for structural change.

Pījums [EN](#)

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

[Information Package for the Committee of Inquiry on the protection of animals during transport \(ANIT\)](#)

Publikācijas veids Padziinta analze

Datums 27-10-2020

Autors MASSOT MARTI Albert | NEGRE François

Politikas joma Iekšjais tirgus un muitas savienba | Lauksaimniecba un lauku attstba | Patrtju aizsardzba | Prtikas nekaitgums | Rpniecbba | Sabiedrbas veselba | Transports | Vide

Atslgvrds dokumentcija | dzvnieku labturba | dzvnieku transportšana | dzvs dzvnieks | EIROPAS SAVIENBA | Eiropas Savienbas iestdes un Eiropas civildienests | ekonomisk eogrfrija | EP komiteja | epidmija | ilgtspjga lauksaimniecba | informcijas analze | IZGLTBA UN KOMUNIKCIJAS | koronavrusa slimba | lauksaimniecisk darbba | LAUKSAIMNIECBA, MEŽSAIMNIECBA UN ZVEJNIECBA | lauksaimniecibas politika | SOCILIE JAUTJUMI | transporta organizcija | TRANSPORTS | veselba | zija un Okenija | EOGRFIJA | na

Kopsavilkums This note aims to provide the Members of the ANIT Committee with a state of play on existing literature and data sources on live animal transport through links to key information sources and existing reports and studies.

Padziinta analze [EN](#)

[How the coronavirus pandemic shook up our relationship with food](#)

Publikācijas veids Prskats

Datums 24-09-2020

Autors LAANINEN Tarja

Politikas joma Koronavrus | Prtikas nekaitgums

Atslgvrds brva preu kustba | EKONOMIKA | ekonomikas analze | ekonomisks sekas | epidmija | koronavrusa slimba | piegdes de | prtikas nodrošinjums | prtikas produkti | prtikas produkts | PRTIKAS RAŽOSANA | ražošana | RAŽOSANA, TEHNOLOIJA UN PTNIECBA | SOCILIE JAUTJUMI | starptautisk tirdzniecba | TIRDZNIECBA | veselba

Kopsavilkums First there was panic-buying. There were concerns over safety: could one be infected by food? Realisation of the efforts of supermarket staff, truck drivers and warehouse staff to keep food coming to customers. Spring amidst closed borders awakened us to how much we depend on foreign farm workers to pick fruit and vegetables. There were campaigns for furloughed employees to go and work on farms. Then came news about the conditions endured by some foreign workers in the food-processing industry. The rollercoaster of the coronavirus crisis has changed our relationship with food, but whether just temporarily or for good, remains to be seen.

Prskats [EN](#)

[European Union food system](#)

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 10-09-2020

Autors ROSSI Rachele

Politikas joma Koronavrus | Lauksaimniecba un lauku attstba | Prtikas nekaitgums

Atslgvrds epidmija | koronavrusa slimba | lauksaimnieciskis ražošanas politika | LAUKSAIMNIECBA, MEŽSAIMNIECBA UN ZVEJNIECBA | lauksaimniecibas produkti | lauksaimniecibas struktras un ražošana | piegdes de | prtikas nodrošinjums | prtikas produktu pietiekamba | prtikas ražošana | PRTIKAS RAŽOSANA | ražošana | RAŽOSANA, TEHNOLOIJA UN PTNIECBA | SOCILIE JAUTJUMI | starptautisk politika | STARPTAUTISKS ATTIECBAS | veselba

Kopsavilkums The European Union (EU) food system is a complex and integrated structure of sectors whose governance is ensured by various EU sectoral policies. Its strengths and weaknesses became evident during the coronavirus crisis: food supplies were assured but the pandemic also revealed where action is needed to avoid disruptions threatening food supply. The recent launch of the EU 'Farm to Fork' strategy provides a first attempt at a common EU food policy, outlining the way forward for all food-related sectors. It aims to bring sustainability to the heart of each step of the food chain and constitutes a framework for any further plans. This Briefing sets out the progress to date towards an EU food system and the issues posed by the current coronavirus crisis. The table at the end of the text explores a range of ongoing or potential initiatives for a sustainable EU food system in the future.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Nutrition labelling schemes used in Member States](#)

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 27-07-2020

Autors LAANINEN Tarja

Politikas joma Prtikas nekaitgums

Atslgvrds maršana | patriš | patrju rcb esoš informcija | produkta apzmjums | prtikas produkti | prtikas produkts | PRTIKAS RAŽOŠANA | SOCILIE JAUTJUMI | TIRDZNIECBA | tirgzinbas | uzturs | veselba

Kopsavilkums The controversial issue of 'front-of-pack nutrition labelling' (FOP labelling) has been high on the agenda of those following European food labelling issues for many years. With half of adults in the European Union being overweight and with many health problems related to unhealthy diets, making the healthy choice the easy choice for consumers has been advocated as one of the means that could help to solve problems. Front-of-pack nutrition labelling is simplified nutrition information provided on the front of food packaging, aiming to help consumers with their food choices. Under the current EU rules, the indication of nutrition information on the front of packaging is not mandatory but could be provided on a voluntary basis. Some Member States have already introduced voluntary schemes to help consumers to identify healthier products. The Commission announces in its new 'Farm to Fork' strategy, launched in May 2020, that it will propose a mandatory harmonised front-of-pack nutrition labelling system by the end of 2022. Consumer and health associations broadly consider that FOP nutrition labelling plays a key role in helping consumers make more informed, healthier food choices. There is, however, also criticism of such schemes, arguing that they are over-simplified and can mislead consumers. In its resolution on the European Green Deal, adopted in January 2020, the European Parliament welcomes the plan for a sustainable food system strategy, as well as the Commission's intention to explore new ways to give consumers better information, and calls on the Commission to consider improved food labelling.

Briefing [EN](#)

Multivide [Nutrition labelling schemes used in Member States](#)

[What if insects were on the menu in Europe?](#)

Publikācijas veids Prskats

Datums 03-07-2020

Autors KULJANIC Nera

Politikas joma Iepriekšja plnošana | Lauksaimniecba un lauku attstba | Lgumtiesbas, komerciesbas un uzmdarbbas tiesbas | Patrju aizsardzba | Prtikas nekaitgums | Vide | Zivsaimniecba

Atslgvrds dabiska vide | dzvnieku selekcija | Eiropas Prtikas nekaitguma iestde | EIROPAS SAVIENBA | Eiropas Savienbas iestdes un Eiropas civildienests | ilgtspjga lauksaimniecba | jauns prtikas produkts | kukainis | lauksaimniecisk darbba | LAUKSAIMNIECBA, MEZSAIMNIECBA UN ZVEJNIECBA | lauksaimniecbas politika | patriš | prtikas patriš | prtikas produkti | PRTIKAS RAŽOŠANA | SOCILIE JAUTJUMI | TIRDZNIECBA | uzturs | veselba | VIDE | šanas paradumi

Kopsavilkums Insects, while commonly consumed elsewhere in the world, have long been off the menu in Europe – but they could soon be creeping their way onto our plates. Entomophagy, the practice of eating insects, is now gaining serious interest – is it set to take Europe by swarm?

Prskats [EN](#)

Multivide [What if insects were on the menu in Europe?](#)

[What if insects were on the menu in Europe?](#)

['Farm to Fork' strategy: Striving for healthy and sustainable food](#)

Publikācijas veids Prskats

Datums 17-06-2020

Autors ROSSI Rachele

Politikas joma Iepriekšja plnošana | Lauksaimniecba un lauku attstba | Patrju aizsardzba | Prtikas nekaitgums | Sabiedrbas veselba | Vide | Zivsaimniecba

Atslgvrds EKONOMIKA | ekonomikas politika | ilgtspjga attstba | ilgtspjga lauksaimniecba | LAUKSAIMNIECBA, MEZSAIMNIECBA UN ZVEJNIECBA | lauksaimniecbas politika | lauksaimniecbas produkti | prtikas produkti | prtikas produkts | prtikas ražošana | PRTIKAS RAŽOŠANA

Kopsavilkums Launched on 20 May 2020, the 'Farm to Fork' strategy put forward the EU's ambition for making its food system a model of sustainability at all stages of the food value chain. Ahead of the desired engagement of institutions, stakeholders and citizens in a broad debate, the strategy is already high on the agri-food community's agenda.

Prskats [EN](#)

Research for the AGRI Committee - The Farm to Fork Strategy implications for agriculture and the CAP

Publikācijas veids	Padziinta analze
Datums	15-05-2020
Autors	MASSOT MARTI Albert
Politikas joma	Konkurences tiesības un regulējums Lauksaimniecība un lauku attīstība Patēriju aizsardzība Prtikas nekaitīgums Sabiedrības veselība Vide Zivsaimniecība
Atslgvrdi	dokumenta EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA Eiropas Savienības iestādes un Eiropas civildienests Eiropas struktūra EP komiteja epidēmija ES stratija ES vides politika ilgtspējīga lauksaimniecība IZGLTĀBA UN KOMUNIKĀCIJAS kopj lauksaimniecības politika koronavīrusa slimība LAUKSAIMNIECĪBA, MEŽSAIMNIECĪBA UN ZVEJNIECĪBA lauksaimniecības politika ptniecības darba pārskats SOCILIE JAUTJUMI veselība VIDE vides politika za ekonomika
Kopsavilkums	The aim of this In-Depth Analysis prepared by the Policy Department for Structural and Cohesion Policies is to explore the possible implications of the Farm to Fork Strategy (F2F) for agriculture and the CAP and, as a result, on the legislative works of the AGRI Committee over the 2020 - 2023 period. The analysis is based on the following sources: the Communication on the European Green Deal (COM (2019) 640 of 11 December 2019); the EC roadmap and key actions of the European Green Deal (11 December 2019); the EC F2F Strategy roadmap (17 February 2020); the Communication 'A Farm to Fork Strategy for a fair, healthy and environmentally-friendly food system' (COM (2020) 381 of 20 May 2020); the Draft Action Plan of the Farm to Fork Strategy (Annex of the EC Communication of 20 May 2020); the Commission staff working document 'Analysis of links between CAP reform and Green Deal' (SWD (2020) of 20 May 2020); and others background documents accompanying the F2F Communication of 20 May 2020.
Padziinta analze	EN

What if we could fight antibiotic resistance with probiotics?

Publikācijas veids	Prskats
Datums	23-04-2020
Autors	QUAGLIO Gianluca
Politikas joma	Iepriekšēja plnošana Lauksaimniecība un lauku attīstība Prtikas nekaitīgums Sabiedrības veselība Vide
Atslgvrdi	antibiotikas funkcionālā prtika prtikas produkti PRTIKAS RAŽOŠANA rezistence pret antimikrobiālajiem līdzekļiem SOCILIE JAUTJUMI veselība veselības aizsardzība
Kopsavilkums	Recent research suggests that the future combat against antimicrobial resistance (AMR) may involve probiotic-based approaches. Their use in our microbial ecosystems, including humans, animals and the healthcare environment, may provide a novel approach which deserves exploration.
Prskats	EN
Multivide	What if we could fight antibiotic resistance with probiotics?

Commitments made at the hearing of Stella KYRIAKIDES, Commissioner-designate - Health

Publikācijas veids	Briefing
Datums	22-11-2019
Autors	AMANATIDIS Georgios
Politikas joma	Iepriekšēja plnošana Prtikas nekaitīgums Sabiedrības veselība
Atslgvrdi	atklāta izskatšana augu veselības tiesību akti dzīvnieku veselība Eiropas Komisijas loceklis Eiropas Parlaments EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA Eiropas Savienības iestādes un Eiropas civildienests lauksaimnieciskā darbība LAUKSAIMNIECĪBA, MEŽSAIMNIECĪBA UN ZVEJNIECĪBA lauksaimniecības politika locekļu iecelšana mutisks jautājums parlamenta procedūras parlaments pāriš patēriju rcb esošā informācija POLITIKA prtikas nekaitīgums rezistence pret antimikrobiālajiem līdzekļiem SOCILIE JAUTJUMI TIRDZNIECĪBA vakcīnija veselība veselības aizsardzība
Kopsavilkums	The commissioner-designate, Stella Kyriakides, appeared before the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety Committee of the European Parliament on 01 October 2019 to answer MEPs' questions. During the hearing, she made a number of oral commitments which are highlighted in this document. These commitments refer to her portfolio, as described in the mission letter sent to her by Ursula von der Leyen, President-elect of the European Commission, including "protecting and promoting public health" and "food safety and animal and plant health".
Briefing	EN

Guidelines for submission and evaluation of applications for the approval of active substances in pesticides

Publikācijas veids	Prskats
Datums	11-11-2019
Ārējais autors	John NGANGA, Michela BISONNI and Maria CHRISTODOULOU
Politikas joma	Prtikas nekaitīgums Tiesību aktu transponēšana un stenošana Vide
Atslgvrdi	lauksaimnieciskais ražošanas līdzeklis LAUKSAIMNIECĪBA, MEŽSAIMNIECĪBA UN ZVEJNIECĪBA pesticīds RPniecība TIRDZNIECĪBA tirgus atauja tirgus mijas produkts mīksts rpniecība
Kopsavilkums	Active substances are an essential element of pesticides. The approval of active substance occurs at EU level, and guidance documents and guidelines for this procedure exist. They aim to clarify, harmonise and standardise the complex approval process. This study examines the guidance and guidelines which exist for active substance approval; the level of harmonisation among them; the connection to the good laboratory practice (GLP) principles; and provides an overview of the studies which are required for active substance approval.
Prskats	EN

[New plant-breeding techniques: Applicability of EU GMO rules](#)

- Publikācijas veids** Briefing
- Datums** 10-10-2019
- Autors** LAANINEN Tarja
- Politikas joma** Lauksaimniecība un lauku attīstība | Prtīkas nekaitgums
- Atslēgvārds** augu selekcija | augu veselības tiesību akti | LAUKSAIMNIECĪBA, MEŽSAIMNIECĪBA UN ZVEJNIECĪBA | lauksaimniecības politika | RAŽOŠANA, TEHNOLOĪJA UN PTNIECĪBA | tehnoloģija un tehniskā reglamentācija | entiski pārveidoti organismi
- Kopsavilkums** New plant genetic modification techniques, referred to as 'gene editing' or 'genome editing', have evolved rapidly in recent years, allowing much faster and more precise results than conventional plant-breeding techniques. They are seen as a promising innovative field for the agri-food industry, offering great technical potential. There is, however, considerable debate as to how these new techniques should be regulated, and whether some or all of them should fall within the scope of EU legislation on genetically modified organisms (GMOs). Those who take the view that the new techniques should be exempt from GMO legislation generally argue that the end product is very similar to products generated using conventional breeding techniques, or that similar changes could also occur naturally. Those who consider that the new techniques should fall within the scope of GMO legislation contend that the processes used mean that plants bred using the new techniques are in fact genetically modified. In July 2018, the European Court of Justice gave a judgment ruling that genome-edited organisms fall under the scope of European GMO legislation. While welcomed by some, the judgment has also sparked criticism and calls for the new European Commission to amend EU GMO legislation. This is an updated edition of a 2016 Briefing.
- [Briefing EN](#)

[Reconsidering the General Food Law](#)

- Publikācijas veids** Briefing
- Datums** 30-09-2019
- Autors** LAANINEN Tarja
- Politikas joma** Prtīkas nekaitgums | Tiesību aktu pieņemšana EP un Padomē
- Atslēgvārds** cilvēku uzturs | Eiropas Prtīkas nekaitguma iestāde | EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | Eiropas Savienības iestādes un Eiropas civildienests | Eiropas Savienības tiesību akti | izsekojama | patrišs | patrtju tiesību aizsardzība | piesardzības princips | priekšlikums (ES) | prtīkas nekaitgums | prtīkas produkti | prtīkas produkts | PRTĪKAS RAŽOŠANA | ptniecība un intelektuālais pašums | RAŽOŠANA, TEHNOLOĪJA UN PTNIECĪBA | slimības profilakse | SOCIĻIE JAUTJUMI | tiesību akti prtīkas jomā | tirdzniecība | TIRDZNIECĪBA | tirdzniecības darbbas | veselība
- Kopsavilkums** On 11 April 2018, the European Commission published a proposal to review the General Food Law Regulation and amend eight legislative acts dealing with specific food chain sectors. The proposal follows up on the European Citizens' Initiative on glyphosate; and especially on concerns regarding the transparency of the scientific studies used in the evaluation of pesticides. The proposal also responds to a fitness check of the General Food Law, completed in January 2018. The proposal's objective is to increase the transparency and sustainability of the EU scientific assessment model, and other aspects such as governance of the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA). In the European Parliament, the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety (ENVI) adopted its report on 27 November 2018. A vote in plenary to finalise Parliament's position took place on 11 December and the Council adopted its position on 12 December 2018. A provisional agreement was reached in trilogue on 11 February 2019 and endorsed in the ENVI committee on 20 February. The European Parliament adopted the text at first reading on 17 April; the Council adopted it on 13 June. The final act, signed on 20 June, was published in the Official Journal on 6 September 2019 and is applicable, for the most part, from 27 March 2021.
- [Briefing EN](#)

[Hearings of the Commissioners-designate: Virginijus Sinkevičius - Environment, Oceans and Fisheries](#)

- Publikācijas veids** Briefing
- Datums** 26-09-2019
- Autors** HALLEUX Vivienne | POPESCU Irina
- Politikas joma** ES demokrātija, institucionāls un parlamentārs tiesības | Prtīkas nekaitgums | Sabiedrības veselība | Tiesību aktu pieņemšana EP un Padomē | Vide | Zivsaimniecība
- Atslēgvārds** atklāta izskatīšana | dabiska vide | Eiropas Komisijas loceklis | EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | Eiropas Savienības iestādes un Eiropas civildienests | LAUKSAIMNIECĪBA, MEŽSAIMNIECĪBA UN ZVEJNIECĪBA | locekļu iecelšana | okens | parlamenta procedūras | POLITIKA | VIDE | vides aizsardzība | vides politika | zivsaimniecības politika | zvejniecība
- Kopsavilkums** This briefing is one in a set looking at the Commissioners-designate and their portfolios as put forward by Commission President-elect Ursula von der Leyen. Each candidate faces a three-hour public hearing, organised by one or more parliamentary committees. After that process, those committees will judge the candidates' suitability for the role based on 'their general competence, European commitment and personal independence', as well as their 'knowledge of their prospective portfolio and their communication skills'. At the end of the hearings process, Parliament votes on the proposed Commission as a bloc, and under the Treaties may only reject the entire College of Commissioners, rather than individual candidates. The Briefing provides an overview of key issues in the portfolio areas, as well as Parliament's activity in the last term in that field. It also includes a brief introduction to the candidate.
- [Briefing EN](#)

[Hearings of the Commissioners-designate: Stella Kyriakides - Health](#)

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 26-09-2019

Autors LAANINEN Tarja | SCHOLZ Nicole

Politikas joma ES demokrtija, institucionls un parlamentrs tiesbas | Prtikas nekaitgums | Sabiedrbas veselba | Tiesbu aktu pieemšana EP un Padom | Vide

Atslgvrds augu veselbas tiesbu akti | dokumentcija | dzvnieku veselba | Eiropas Komisijas loceklis | EIROPAS SAVIENBA | Eiropas Savienbas iestdes un Eiropas civildienests | Eiropas Savienbas tiesbu akti | EP komiteja | ES informcijas izplatšana | IZGLTBA UN KOMUNIKCIJAS | kandidts | lauksaimniecisk darbba | LAUKSAIMNIECBA, MEZSAIMNIECBA UN ZVEJNIECBA | lauksaimniecibas politika | loceklu iecelšana | parlamenta procedra | parlamenta procedras | piekrišanas procedra | POLITIKA | prtikas nekaitgums | rezumšana | SOCILIE JAUTJUMI | veselba | veselbas aizsardzba | všanu procedra un balsošana

Kopsavilkums This briefing is one in a set looking at the Commissioners-designate and their portfolios as put forward by Commission President-elect Ursula von der Leyen. Each candidate faces a three-hour public hearing, organised by one or more parliamentary committees. After that process, those committees will judge the candidates' suitability for the role based on 'their general competence, European commitment and personal independence', as well as their 'knowledge of their prospective portfolio and their communication skills'. At the end of the hearings process, Parliament votes on the proposed Commission as a bloc, and under the Treaties may only reject the entire College of Commissioners, rather than individual candidates. The Briefing provides an overview of key issues in the portfolio areas, as well as Parliament's activity in the last term in that field. It also includes a brief introduction to the candidate.

[Briefing EN](#)

[Hearings of the Commissioners-designate: Frans Timmermans – Vice-President: European Green Deal](#)

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 26-09-2019

Autors ERBACH Gregor

Politikas joma Prtikas nekaitgums | Sabiedrbas veselba | Vide

Atslgvrds aprites ekonomika | dokumentcija | Eiropas Komisijas loceklis | EIROPAS SAVIENBA | Eiropas Savienbas iestdes un Eiropas civildienests | Eiropas Savienbas tiesbu akti | EKONOMIKA | ekonomikas politika | EP komiteja | ES informcijas izplatšana | iestdes priekšsdija vietnieks | IZGLTBA UN KOMUNIKCIJAS | kandidts | klimata prmai politikā | loceklu iecelšana | parlamenta procedra | parlamenta procedras | piekrišanas procedra | POLITIKA | rezumšana | VIDE | vides politika | všanu procedra un balsošana | za ekonomika

Kopsavilkums This briefing is one in a set looking at the Commissioners-designate and their portfolios as put forward by Commission President-elect Ursula von der Leyen. Each candidate faces a three-hour public hearing, organised by one or more parliamentary committees. After that process, those committees will judge the candidates' suitability for the role based on 'their general competence, European commitment and personal independence', as well as their 'knowledge of their prospective portfolio and their communication skills'. At the end of the hearings process, Parliament votes on the proposed Commission as a bloc, and under the Treaties may only reject the entire College of Commissioners, rather than individual candidates. The Briefing provides an overview of key issues in the portfolio areas, as well as Parliament's activity in the last term in that field. It also includes a brief introduction to the candidate.

[Briefing EN](#)

[What if we didn't need cows for our beef?](#)

Publikācijas veids Prskats

Datums 12-07-2019

Autors VAN WOENSEL Lieve

Politikas joma Iepriekšja plnošana | Lauksaimniecba un lauku attstba | Patrju aizsardzba | Prtikas nekaitgums | Sabiedrbas veselba | Vide

Atslgvrds citoloija | dabaszintnes un eksakts zintnes | dzvnieku izcelsmes produkts | dzvnieku labturba | gaas produkts | gaas prstrdes rpniecba | gaas širnes dzvnieks | gzu emisijas samazinšana | lauksaimniecisk darbba | lauksaimnieciskis ražošanas ldzeki | LAUKŠAIMNIECBA, MEZSAIMNIECBA UN ZVEJNIECBA | liellopu gaa | prtikas produkti | prtikas ražošana | PRTIKAS RAŽOŠANA | rezistence pret antimikrobilajiem ldzekiem | SOCILIE JAUTJUMI | TIRDZNIECBA | tirgus atauja | tirgzinbas | veselba | VIDE | vides politika | ZINTNE | zooloija

Kopsavilkums With the help of cells from a single cow, scientists can produce 175 million hamburgers. What if we didn't need cows for our beef? Technologies for producing cultured meat and dairy products will help feeding the world in a sustainable way. What if we could produce meat without farming? New technology within reach to produce meat with a very low eco-footprint

[Prskats EN](#)

What if policy anticipated advances in science and technology?

Publikācijas veids Prskats

Datums 26-06-2019

Autors VAN WOENSEL Lieve

Politikas joma Attstba un humn paldzba | Drošba un aizsardzba | Dzimumu Idziesbas jautjumi, Idziesba un daudzveidba | Enerģika | Iepriekšja plnošana | Intelektul pašuma tiesbas | Izglība | Lauksaimniecība un lauku attstba | Nodarbinība | Patrtju aizsardzba | Prtikas nekaitgums | Ptniecības politika | Rpniecība | Sabiedrības veselība | Transports | Vide

Atslgvrds dokumentcija | Eiropas Parlaments | EIROPAS SAVIENBA | Eiropas Savienības iestdes un Eiropas civildienests | ES ptniecības politika | IZGLTBA UN KOMUNIKCIJAS | izpildvara un valsts dienests | jauna tehnoloģija | POLITIKA | politikas veidošana | ptniecība un intelektulais pašums | RAZOSANA, TEHNOLOIJA UN PTNIECBA | tehnoloģija un tehnisk reglamentcija | tehnoloģijas maia | tehnoloģijas novrtjums | ziojums

Kopsavilkums What if blockchain revolutionised voting? What if your emotions were tracked to spy on you? And what if we genetically engineered an entire species? Science and policy are intricately connected. Via monthly 'What if' publications, the Scientific Foresight Unit (STOA; part of the European Parliamentary Research Service) draws Members of the European Parliament's attention to new scientific and technological developments relevant for policy-making. The unit also provides administrative support to the Panel for the Future of Science and Technology (STOA), which brings together 25 Members from nine different parliamentary committees who share a strong interest in science and technology in the context of policy-making.

Prskats [EN](#)

Multivide [What if policy anticipated advances in science and technology?](#)

Spirit drinks: Definition, labelling and geographical indications

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 28-05-2019

Autors LAANINEN Tarja

Politikas joma Lauksaimniecība un lauku attstba | Prtikas nekaitgums

Atslgvrds alkoholisks dzriens | dzrieni un cukurs | izcelsmes norde | jaunievedums | likuma grozjums | maršana | parlamenta procedras | patriš | patrtju rcb esoš informcija | POLITIKA | produkta apzmjums | prtikas produkti | prtikas produkts | PRTIKAS RAZOSANA | ptniecība un intelektulais pašums | RAZOSANA, TEHNOLOIJA UN PTNIECBA | tehnoloģija un tehnisk reglamentcija | tehnoloģijas maia | TIRDZNIECBA | tirgdarbbas standarts | tirgzinbas

Kopsavilkums In December 2016, the European Commission proposed to replace Regulation (EC) No 110/2008 – the Spirit Drinks Regulation – with a new one, with the aim of aligning it with the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU). The proposal mainly involves grouping the provisions adopted by the Commission into delegated and implementing acts. In addition, it replaces the existing procedures for the protection of geographical indications (GIs) of spirit drinks with new ones, modelled on the recently updated procedures for quality schemes applied to agricultural products and foodstuffs. According to spirits industry representatives, the proposal contained some substantive changes that needed to be studied in detail to determine their impact. The Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety (ENVI) was responsible for the file in the European Parliament. A provisional agreement was reached at the third trilogue meeting, on 27 November 2018. The agreement was confirmed by the Special Committee on Agriculture in December 2018 and approved in the ENVI committee on 22 January 2019. A plenary vote in the EP was held on 13 March 2019. The act was signed on 17 April and the regulation published in the Official Journal on 17 May 2019. Third edition. The 'EU Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the legislative procedure. Please note this document has been designed for on-line viewing.

Briefing [EN](#)

Food chain risk assessment transparency

Publikācijas veids Prskats

Datums 10-04-2019

Autors LAANINEN Tarja

Politikas joma Patrtju aizsardzba | Prtikas nekaitgums | Vide

Atslgvrds lauksaimniecības produkti | patriš | patrtju tiesbu aizsardzba | prtikas nekaitgums | prtikas ražošana | PRTIKAS RAZOSANA | slimības profilakse | SOCIĻIE JAUTJUMI | tiesbu akti prtikas jom | TIRDZNIECBA | veselība

Kopsavilkums Following controversies surrounding the authorisation and renewal of certain sensitive products, such as genetically modified organisms (GMOs) and active substances in plant protection products (glyphosate, neonicotinoids), the European Commission has proposed to revise and harmonise transparency rules in these policy areas. A vote to finalise Parliament's position took place at the December 2018 plenary. A provisional agreement reached in trilogue negotiations on 11 February 2019 is now awaiting Parliament's final approval at first reading during the April II plenary session.

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

Food Labelling for Consumers – EU Law, Regulation and Policy Options

Publikācijas veids Pētījums

Datums 15-03-2019

rītais autors Dr. Kai P. Purnhagen, Wageningen University and Erasmus University of Rotterdam;
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Politikas joma Līgumraksti Eiropas Parlamentam | Patrtju aizsardzība | Prtikas nekaitgums | Sabiedrības veselība | Tiesību un politikas praktisks piemērošanas novērtšana

Atslēgvārds maršrūta | patrtju rcb esošā informācija | produkta apzīmējums | prtikas produkti | prtikas produkts | PRTIKAS
RAŽOŠANA | TIRDZNIECBA | tirgzinības

Kopsavilkums This study, commissioned by the PETI Committee of the European Parliament, provides a brief overview of the relevant EU labelling legislation Member States have to comply with, with regard to labelling of food, including organic products, for consumers, with emphasis on the requirements of Regulation (EU) No 1169/2011. It critically assesses these laws and discusses progress - or lack thereof -, in particular with regard to aspects such as safety, health effects, effects for disabled people, etc. It explores and elaborates on the question of whether the current labelling requirements actually result in clearer information to help citizens to better understand the composition and health effects of food. The study also provides brief analyses/assessments of several petitions provided by the PETI Committee. Where possible, this study makes (policy) recommendations for EU institutions and/or Member States, taking into account their respective remits.

Pētījums [EN](#)

Understanding algorithmic decision-making: Opportunities and challenges

Publikācijas veids Pētījums

Datums 05-03-2019

rītais autors DG, EPRS

Politikas joma ES tiesības: tiesību sistēma un akti | Iepriekšējā plānošana | Intelektuālā pašuma tiesības | Lauksaimniecība un lauku attīstība | Nodarbinātība | Patrtju aizsardzība | Prtikas nekaitgums | Ptniecības politika | Sabiedrības veselība | Sociālā politika | Tiesību un politikas praktisks piemērošanas novērtšana | Transports | Vide

Atslēgvārds datu apstrāde | informācija un informācijas apstrāde | informācijas tehnoloģija un datu apstrāde | IZGLĪTĪBA UN KOMUNIKĀCIJAS
| lielloku dati | Izmuma pieņemšana | mkslīgais intelekts | prvaldība | TIESĪBAS | tiesības un brīvības | UZMĒJĀRĪBA UN
KONKURENCE | viendabīgums

Kopsavilkums The expected benefits of Algorithmic Decision Systems (ADS) may be offset by the variety of risks for individuals (discrimination, unfair practices, loss of autonomy, etc.), the economy (unfair practices, limited access to markets, etc.) and society as a whole (manipulation, threat to democracy, etc.). We present existing options to reduce the risks related to ADS and explain their limitations. We sketch some recommendations to overcome these limitations to be able to benefit from the tremendous possibilities of ADS while limiting the risks related to their use. Beyond providing an up-to-date and systematic review of the situation, the report gives a precise definition of a number of key terms and an analysis of their differences. The main focus of the report is the technical aspects of ADS. However, other legal, ethical and social dimensions are considered to broaden the discussion.

Pētījums [EN](#)

Pielikums 1 [EN](#)

Farming without plant protection products

Publikācijas veids Padziinta analīze

Datums 04-03-2019

rītais autors DG, EPRS

Politikas joma Iepriekšējā plānošana | Lauksaimniecība un lauku attīstība | Patrtju aizsardzība | Prtikas nekaitgums | Ptniecības politika | Sabiedrības veselība | Vide

Atslēgvārds augu aizsardzības līdzekļi | bioloģiskā lauksaimniecība | ilgtspējīgā lauksaimniecība | lauksaimnieciskā zemju kultivācija | lauksaimnieciskās ražošanas līdzekļi | LAUKSAIMNIECĪBA, MĒZSAIMNIECĪBA UN ZVEJNIECĪBA | lauksaimniecības politika | lauksaimniecības produktivitāte | SOCIĀLIE JAUTĀJUMI | veselība | veselības aizsardzība | zemkopības sistēmas

Kopsavilkums Plant Protection Products (PPPs) are often perceived by consumers as very harmful for human health and for the environment. The tendency in the EU policy is to stimulate the reduction of PPPs. Can we maintain high yield with less PPPs? This paper presents the current state of the art regarding the role of PPPs in securing global food production, preserving biodiversity and supporting farmer's income. The role of various stakeholders on the current perception of risk by the general public is given and promising alternative and more sustainable strategies to further reduce PPP use. This report is meant as a background document to support the debate that will take place during the workshop 'Farming without plant protection products?', 6 March 2019, which contrasts the contents of this report with perspectives from conventional agriculture, the stance of organic farmers and the viewpoint of consumers.

Padziinta analīze [EN](#)

Transparency of EU risk assessment in food chain

Publikācijas veids Prskats

Datums 05-12-2018

Autors LAANINEN Tarja

Politikas joma Patrtju aizsardzba | Prtikas nekaitgums

Atslgvrds Eiropas Prtikas nekaitguma iestde | EIROPAS SAVIENBA | Eiropas Savienbas iestdes un Eiropas civildienests | lauksaimniecibas produkti | prtikas nekaitgums | prtikas ražošana | PRTIKAS RAŽOSANA | SOCILIE JAUTJUMI | veselba | veselbas aizsardzba

Kopsavilkums Following controversies surrounding the authorisation and renewal of certain sensitive products, such as active substances in plant protection products (glyphosate, neonicotinoids) and genetically modified organisms (GMOs), the European Commission proposed to revise the transparency rules in these policy areas. The European Parliament is expected to vote during its December plenary session on the report of the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety (ENVI) Committee, and on a mandate to start interinstitutional negotiations.

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

What if algorithms could abide by ethical principles?

Publikācijas veids Prskats

Datums 20-11-2018

Autors KRITIKOS Michail

Politikas joma ES tiesbas: tiesbu sistma un akti | Intelektul pašuma tiesbas | Lauksaimniecba un lauku attstba | Nodarbintba | Patrtju aizsardzba | Prtikas nekaitgums | Ptniecibas politika | Sabiedrbas veselba | Transports | Vide

Atslgvrds datorsistma | diskrimincijas novršanas paskums | humanitrs zintnes | informcija un informcijas apstrde | informcijas tehnoloija un datu apstrde | informcijas tehnoloijas ietekme | IZGLTBA UN KOMUNIKCIJAS | Imuma pieemšana | mkslgais intelekts | prvaldba | TIESBAS | tiesbas un brvbis | UZMJDARBBA UN KONKURENCE | ZINTNE | tika

Kopsavilkums Algorithms, are step-by-step procedure for solving a problem, usually expressed in computer code as a set of instructions for a computer to follow in order to complete a task. Day-to-day decisions around the world are increasingly based on data science techniques powered by machine learning algorithms that are gradually making a meaningful impact on human lives. For example, the operation of intermediary platforms that propose accommodation (AirBnB) or transportation alternatives (Uber) are extensively using algorithms. Algorithms implicitly or explicitly are not neutral as they comprise essential value-judgments that can potentially have race or sex biases. This raises an important question: is it possible to develop and ensure that algorithms are ethical?

Prskats [EN](#)

Multivide [What if algorithms were to become ethical?](#)

Animal medicines package

Publikācijas veids Prskats

Datums 17-10-2018

Autors LAANINEN Tarja | ROJEK Beata

Politikas joma Lauksaimniecba un lauku attstba | Prtikas nekaitgums

Atslgvrds dzvnieku veselba | lauksaimniecisk darbba | LAUKSAIMNIECBA, MEŽSAIMNIECBA UN ZVEJNIECBA | lauksaimniecibas politika | rezistence pret antimikrobilajiem ldzekiem | SOCILIE JAUTJUMI | veselba | veterinfarmaceutiskie produkti | veterinrijas tiesbu akti

Kopsavilkums In September 2014, the European Commission put forward a package of three proposals to update the legislative framework for veterinary medicines. More stringent rules are intended to tackle antimicrobial resistance and to improve the availability of veterinary medicines in the EU. During its October II plenary session, the European Parliament is expected to vote on the texts agreed in trilogue negotiations.

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

Revision of the Drinking Water Directive

Publikācijas veids Prskats

Datums 17-10-2018

Autors LAANINEN Tarja

Politikas joma Patrtju aizsardzba | Prtikas nekaitgums | Vide

Atslgvrds dabiska vide | dzeramais dens | EIROPAS SAVIENBA | Eiropas Savienbas tiesbu akti | EK direktva | kvalitites standarts | patriš | patrtju tiesbu aizsardzba | RAŽOSANA, TEHNOLOIJA UN PTNIECBA | SOCILIE JAUTJUMI | tehnoloija un tehnisk reglamentcija | TIRDZNIECBA | veselba | veselbas aizsardzba | VIDE

Kopsavilkums In February 2018, the European Commission adopted a proposal to recast the Drinking Water Directive. The proposal updates water quality standards and aims to improve access to drinking water for all. During the October II plenary session, the Parliament is due to vote on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety (ENVI) committee's report and on the opening of interinstitutional (trilogue) negotiations.

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

[What if gene editing became routine practice?](#)

Publikācijas veids Prskats

Datums 16-10-2018

Autors KRITIKOS Michail

Politikas joma ES tiesības: tiesību sistēma un akti | Lauksaimniecība un lauku attīstība | Patrtju aizsardzība | Prtikas nekaitgums | Ptniecības politika | Sabiedrības veselība | Vide

Atslgvrds biotika | dabaszintnes un eksakts zintnes | gnu inženierija | RAŽOŠANA, TEHNOLOIJA UN PTNIECBA | SOCILIE JAUTJUMI | sociāls lietas | tehnoloģija un tehniskā reglamentācija | ZINTNE | entika

Kopsavilkums The CRISPR-Cas9 system currently stands out as the fastest, cheapest and most reliable system for 'editing' genes. It is seen as the biggest game changer in the field of gene editing due to its high degree of reliability, effectiveness and low cost. At the same time, the use of CRISPR has generated a series of socio-ethical concerns over whether and how gene editing should be used to make heritable changes to the human genome, to lead to designer babies, to generate potentially risky genome edits or to disrupt entire ecosystems.

Prskats [EN](#)

[Regulation \(EC\) No 1/2005 on the protection of animals during transport and related operations](#)

Publikācijas veids Pījums

Datums 03-10-2018

Autors DINU Alina Ileana

Politikas joma Lauksaimniecība un lauku attīstība | Prtikas nekaitgums

Atslgvrds dzīvnieku aizsardzība | dzīvnieku labturība | dzīvnieku transportēšana | EIROPAS SAVIENĀBA | Eiropas Savienības tiesību akti | EK regula | EKONOMIKA | ekonomikas analīze | ietekmes izpēte | lauksaimnieciskā darbība | LAUKSAIMNIECĪBA, MEŽSAIMNIECĪBA UN ZVEJNIECĪBA | lauksaimniecības politika | tarifu politika | TIRDZNIECĪBA | transporta organizācija | TRANSPORTS | veterinārais sertifikāts | veterinārā ekspertīze | VIDE | vides politika

Kopsavilkums Regulation (EC) 1/2005 lays down common rules for the transport of live vertebrate animals between EU countries in order to prevent injury or unnecessary suffering to the animals. The current EIA looks at the general implementation of the regulation, as well as at some particular elements (data recording, enforcement, fitness for transport). The assessment is based on existing data only and does not represent a complete evaluation of Regulation (EC) 1/2005.

Pījums [EN](#)

[What if blockchain offered a way to reconcile privacy with transparency?](#)

Publikācijas veids Prskats

Datums 27-09-2018

Autors KRITIKOS Michail

Politikas joma Brīvības, drošības un tiesiskuma telpa | Demokrātija | Ekonomika un monetārie jautājumi | ES demokrātija, institucionāls un parlamentārs tiesības | ES tiesības: tiesību sistēma un akti | Finanšu un banku jautājumi | Globālā pārvaldība | Iekšējais tirgus un muitas savienība | Intelektuālā pašuma tiesības | Līgumtiesības, komercietības un uzņēmējdarbības tiesības | Patrtju aizsardzība | Prtikas nekaitgums | Ptniecības politika | Rpniecība | Sabiedrības veselība | Sociālā politika | Starptautiskā tirdzniecība | Starptautiskās privāttiesības un tiesu iestāžu sadarbība civillietas | Transports | Vide

Atslgvrds blokķēde | datu aizsardzība | datu apstrādes likums | EIROPAS SAVIENĀBA | Eiropas Savienības tiesību akti | elektroniskie banku pakalpojumi | FINANSES | finanšu uzraudzība | informācija un informācijas apstrāde | informācijas tehnoloģija un datu apstrāde | informācijas tehnoloģijas ietekme | IZGLĪTĪBA UN KOMUNIKĀCIJAS | kapitāla brīvība | kredītiestādes un finanšu iestādes | kriptogrāfija | monetārā ekonomika | personas dati | privāto dzīvību aizsardzība | RAŽOŠANA, TEHNOLOIJA UN PTNIECĪBA | regula (ES) | tehnoloģija un tehniskā reglamentācija | TIESĪBAS | tiesības un brīvības | virtuālā valsts

Kopsavilkums One of the most appealing aspects of blockchain technology is the degree of transparency that it can provide. Blockchain has the potential to improve supply chains and clinical trials, enforce the law, enable responsible consumption and enhance democratic governance through a traceability of information as a means of ensuring that nothing is unduly modified. The level of transparency that blockchain brings forward adds a degree of accountability that has not existed to date. At the same time, one of the most appealing aspects of blockchain technology is the degree of privacy that it can provide. How could blockchain safeguard the rights to privacy and control over one's data, whilst promoting data transparency?

Prskats [EN](#)

Multivide [What if blockchain were to be truly decentralised?](#)

[What if blockchain were to be truly decentralised?](#)

Publikācijas veids Prskats

Datums 27-09-2018

Autors KRITIKOS Michail

Politikas joma Brvbas, drošbas un tiesiskuma telpa | Demokrtija | Ekonomika un monetrie jautjumi | ES demokrtija, institucionls un parlamentrs tiesbas | ES tiesbas: tiesbu sistma un akti | Finanšu un banku jautjumi | Globl prvaldba | Iekšjais tirgus un muitas savienba | Intelektul pašuma tiesbas | Lgumtiesbas, komercitiesbas un uzmdarbbas tiesbas | Patrju aizsardzba | Prtikas nekaitgums | Ptniecbas politika | Rpniecba | Sabiedrbas veselba | Starptautisk tirdznieciba | Starptautisks privttiesbas un tiesu iestžu sadarbba civilliets | Transports | Vide

Atslgvrds blokde | elektroniskie banku pakalpojumi | FINANSES | informcija un informcijas apstrde | informcijas centralizšana | IZGLTBA UN KOMUNIKCIJAS | kreditiesdes un finanšu iestdes | monetr ekonomika | RAŽOŠANĀ, TEHNOLOIJA UN PTNIECBA | tehnoloija un tehnisk reglamentcija | virtul valta

Kopsavilkums Technological systems, once introduced in a particular socio-economic context, often evolve in unforeseen ways and may fall prey to unexpected power relations. Blockchain, as a technology that relies on decentralisation to enable storing and securing data-based transactions without central administration, is currently facing significant centralisation pressures that may undermine the purpose of operating a decentralised blockchain network. But what if blockchain fulfilled its promise to be truly decentralised?

Prskats [EN](#)

Multivide [What if blockchain were to be truly decentralised?](#)

[Guidelines for submission and evaluation of applications for the approval of active substances in pesticides](#)

Publikācijas veids Ptjums

Datums 21-09-2018

rjais autors John NGANGA,
Michela BISONNI and
Maria CHRISTODOULOU, Agra CEAS Consulting IEG

Politikas joma Prtikas nekaitgums | Tiesbu aktu transponšana un stenošana | Vide

Atslgvrds Eiropas Prtikas nekaitguma iestde | EIROPAS SAVIENBA | Eiropas Savienbas iestdes un Eiropas civildienests | Eiropas Savienbas tiesbu akti | EK regula | iestžu darbba | ilgtpjga lauksaimnieciba | lauksaimniecisks ražošanas ldzeki | LAUKSAIMNIECBA, MEŽSAIMNIECBA UN ZVEJNIECBA | lauksaimniecibas politika | pesticds | regula (ES) | RPNIECBA | slimbas profilakse | SOCILIE JAUTJUMI | TIRDZNIECBA | tirgdarbba | tirgzinbas | veselba | veselbas apdraudjums | VIDE | vides aizsardzba | vides politika | mijas produkts | mišk rpniecba

Kopsavilkums Active substances are an essential element of pesticides. The approval of active substance occurs at EU level, and guidance documents and guidelines for this procedure exist. They aim to clarify, harmonise and standardise the complex approval process. This study examines the guidance and guidelines which exist for active substance approval; the level of harmonisation among them; the connection to the good laboratory practice (GLP) principles; and provides an overview of the studies which are required for active substance approval.

Ptjums [EN](#)

[Setting minimum requirements for water reuse](#)

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 06-09-2018

Autors VIKOLAINEN Vera

Politikas joma Ex ante ietekmes novrtšana | Lauksaimnieciba un lauku attstba | Prtikas nekaitgums | Vide

Atslgvrds apdeošana | bvnieceba un pilstplnošana | dabiska vide | EIROPAS SAVIENBA | Eiropas Savienbas tiesbu akti | EKONOMIKA | ekonomikas analze | ekonomisk eogrflja | ES dalbvalsts | ietekmes izpte | lauksaimniecisko zemju kultivcija | LAUKSAIMNIECBA, MEŽSAIMNIECBA UN ZVEJNIECBA | notekdei | priekšlikums (ES) | SOCILIE JAUTJUMI | veselba | veselbas aizsardzba | VIDE | vides aizsardzba | vides pasliktnšans | vides politika | EOGRFIJA | dens attršana | dens izmantošana | dens nekaitguma prasbas | dens patriš | dens resursi | densapgde

Kopsavilkums The Commission proposal aims to increase the uptake of water reuse for agricultural irrigation. The supporting impact assessment (IA) is based on extensive data and analysis. The range of options, the scope and the analysis of impacts, and the stakeholder consultation seem to have been done in line with the Better Regulation Guidelines. However, the objectives set in the IA are not time-bound, nor measurable. Furthermore, proportionality of the options and the presentation of the problem could be improved.

Briefing [EN](#)

[What if technologies challenged our ethical norms?](#)

Publikācijas veids Prskats

Datums 06-09-2018

Autors KRITIKOS Michail

Politikas joma Brvbas, drošbas un tiesiskuma telpa | Demokrtija | ES demokrtija, institucionls un parlamentrs tiesbas | ES tiesbas: tiesbu sistma un akti | Finanšu un banku jautjumi | Globl prvaldba | Iepriekšja plnošana | Lgumtiesbas, komerciesbas un uzmdarbbas tiesbas | Patrju aizsardzba | Prtikas nekaitgums | Ptniecbas politika | Sabiedrbas veselba | Sociil politika | Tiesbu un politikas praktisks piemrošanas novrtšana | Transports | Vide

Atslgvrds humanitrs zintnes | jauna tehnoloija | jaunievedums | ptniecba un intelektulais pašums | RAŽOŠANA, TEHNOLOIJA UN PTNIECBA | tehnoloija un tehnisk reglamentcija | ZINTNE | tika

Kopsavilkums Exploring the relationship between ethics and technological innovation has always been a challenging task for policy-makers. Ethical considerations concerning the impact of research and innovation (R&I) are increasingly important owing to the quickening pace of technological innovation and the transformative potential and complexity of contemporary advances in science and technology. The multiplication of legal references to ethical principles and the mushrooming of ad hoc ethics committees indicate the institutional embedding of ethics into the scientific research process as such, but also into an increasing array of technological trajectories. Yet the rapid development of disruptive technologies means that social and ethical norms often struggle to keep up with technological development. But what if disruptive technologies were to challenge traditional ethical norms and structures?

Prskats [EN](#)

Multivide [What if technologies challenged our ethical norms?](#)

[What if technologies had their own ethical standards?](#)

Publikācijas veids Prskats

Datums 06-09-2018

Autors KRITIKOS Michail

Politikas joma Brvbas, drošbas un tiesiskuma telpa | Demokrtija | ES demokrtija, institucionls un parlamentrs tiesbas | ES tiesbas: tiesbu sistma un akti | Finanšu un banku jautjumi | Globl prvaldba | Iepriekšja plnošana | Lgumtiesbas, komerciesbas un uzmdarbbas tiesbas | Prtikas nekaitgums | Ptniecbas politika | Sabiedrbas veselba | Sociil politika | Tiesbu un politikas praktisks piemrošanas novrtšana | Transports | Vide

Atslgvrds humanitrs zintnes | jauna tehnoloija | jaunievedums | ptniecba un intelektulais pašums | RAŽOŠANA, TEHNOLOIJA UN PTNIECBA | tehnoloija un tehnisk reglamentcija | ZINTNE | tika

Kopsavilkums Technologies are often seen either as objects of ethical scrutiny or as challenging traditional ethical norms. The advent of autonomous machines, deep learning and big data techniques, blockchain applications and 'smart' technological products raises the need to introduce ethical norms into these devices. The very act of building new and emerging technologies has also become the act of creating specific moral systems within which human and artificial agents will interact through transactions with moral implications. But what if technologies introduced and defined their own ethical standards?

Prskats [EN](#)

Multivide [What if technologies had their own ethical standards?](#)

[Global Trendometer - Essays on medium- and long-term global trends - July 2018](#)

Publikācijas veids Ptjums

Datums 18-07-2018

Autors CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin | NOONAN EAMONN | RECHARD Daniele | SCHMERTZING Leopold | WINDLE-WEHRLE Jessica Freya

Politikas joma Brvbas, drošbas un tiesiskuma telpa | Demokrtija | Ekonomika un monetrie jautjumi | ES demokrtija, institucionls un parlamentrs tiesbas | Prtikas nekaitgums | Vide | rlietas

Atslgvrds Amerika | Amerikas Savienots Valstis | darba tirgus | darbaspks | demokrtija | dezinformcija | EKONOMIKA | ekonomisk eogrflja | ienkums | Indija | informcija un informcijas apstrde | IZGLTBA UN KOMUNIKCIJAS | klimata prmai politik | komunikcijas | mkslgais intelekts | NODARBINTBA UN DARBA APSTKI | POLITIKA | politika un sabiedrbas drošba | politisk propaganda | politisk sistma | politisk eogrflja | prtikas nodrošinjums | SOCIILIE JAUTJUMI | TIRDZNIECBA | tirdzniecibas politika | valsts budzets | valsts lgums | veselba | VIDE | vides politika | zija un Okenija | EOGRFIJA | na

Kopsavilkums The EU faces challenges from the outside and the inside. Most of those are the symptoms of big underlying trends, and handling them needs foresight. The Global Trendometer tries to provide foresight for decision makers in the EU by analysing the changes in these long-term trends. This publication does not offer answers or make recommendations. It presents summarised information derived from a range of carefully selected sources. This issue of the Global Trendometer analyses long-term trends on India, the labour-share of income, and democracy and artificial intelligence. It also features two-pagers on geengineering, remittances, food security in China, economic waves, the US after Trump, public procurement and deep fakes.

Ptjums [EN](#)

Review Clauses in EU Legislation: A Rolling Check-List (6th edition)

Publikācijas veids Pētījums

Datums 29-06-2018

Autors KIENDL KRISTO IVANA

Politikas joma Attīstība un humānā palīdzība | Brīvības, drošības un tiesiskuma telpa | Budžeta kontrole | Budžets | Cilvēktiesības | Demokrātija | Drošība un aizsardzība | Dzimumu līdztiesības jautājumi, līdztiesība un daudzveidība | Ekonomika un monetārie jautājumi | Enerģētika | ES demokrātija, institucionāls un parlamentārs tiesības | ES tiesības: tiesību sistēma un akti | Finanšu un banku jautājumi | Globālā pārvaldība | Iekšējais tirgus un muitas savienība | Intelektuālā pašuma tiesības | Izglītība | Kultūra | Lauksaimniecība un lauku attīstība | Līgumtiesības, komercietības un uzņēmējdarbības tiesības | Līgumraksti Eiropas Parlamentam | Nodarbinātība | Patērētāju aizsardzība | Pārtikas nekaitīgums | Pārtikas politika | Reģionālā attīstība | Rūpniecība | Sabiedrības veselība | Sociālā politika | Starptautiskā tirdzniecība | Starptautiskās privattiesības un tiesu iestāžu sadarbība | Civiltiesības | Transporta | Trīsisms | Vide | Zivsaimniecība | Rīetas

Atslēgvārds Eiropas Komisija | Eiropas Parlaments | EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | Eiropas Savienības iestādes un Eiropas civildienests | Eiropas Savienības Padome | Eiropas Savienības tiesību akti | Eiropas struktūra | ES programma | Iestāžu savstarpējās attiecības (ES) | Izpildvara un valsts dienests | leislauvs akts (ES) | parlamenta komiteja | parlaments | parlamentārā kontrole | POLITIKA | regulatīvā politika

Kopsavilkums This study provides an overview of review clauses (reviews, evaluations, implementation reports) contained in EU legislation during the sixth, seventh and the current, eighth parliamentary term. Drawing on information publicly available across several sources, it provides in a single, comprehensive repository an analytical overview of acts that contain a review clause. The study puts a special focus on (and the analysis of) review clauses in EU legislative acts adopted during the current parliamentary term (with a total of 147 legislative acts with a review clause adopted through the ordinary legislative procedure up until end of December 2017).

Pētījums [EN](#)

What if law shaped technologies?

Publikācijas veids Prskats

Datums 28-06-2018

Autors KRITIKOS Michail

Politikas joma ES demokrātija, institucionāls un parlamentārs tiesības | ES tiesības: tiesību sistēma un akti | Finanšu un banku jautājumi | Globālā pārvaldība | Līgumtiesības, komercietības un uzņēmējdarbības tiesības | Patērētāju aizsardzība | Pārtikas nekaitīgums | Transporta | Vide

Atslēgvārds EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | Eiropas Savienības tiesību akti | ES tiesību aktu izstrāde | informācijas tehnoloģija un datu apstrāde | informācijas tehnoloģijas ietekme | IZGLTĪBA UN KOMUNIKĀCIJAS | izpildvara un valsts dienests | parlamenta procedūras | POLITIKA | RAŽOŠANA, TEHNOLOĢIJA UN PĀRTIENECĪBA | regulatīvā politika | tehnoloģija un tehniskā reglamentācija | tehnoloģijas maģija | TIESBAS | tiesību aktu izstrāde | tiesību avoti un nozares | tiesību kodekss

Kopsavilkums Existing legal structures may prove a poor match for new types of disputes raised by disruptive technologies. Can the legal system overcome the temporal gap between the emergence of a technology and the subsequent need for controlling its possible effects and retain both flexibility and responsiveness? What regulation is justified by a particular technology? How should a particular technology be regulated? How can law regulate uncertain and unknown futures in the face of limited knowledge?

Prskats [EN](#)

Multivide [What if law shaped technologies ?](#)

What if technologies shaped the law?

Publikācijas veids Prskats

Datums 07-06-2018

Autors KRITIKOS Michail

Politikas joma ES demokrātija, institucionāls un parlamentārs tiesības | ES tiesības: tiesību sistēma un akti | Finanšu un banku jautājumi | Līgumtiesības, komercietības un uzņēmējdarbības tiesības | Patērētāju aizsardzība | Pārtikas nekaitīgums | Vide

Atslēgvārds blokāde | EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | Eiropas Savienības tiesību akti | ES tiesību aktu izstrāde | informācijas tehnoloģija un datu apstrāde | informācijas tehnoloģijas ietekme | IZGLTĪBA UN KOMUNIKĀCIJAS | izpildvara un valsts dienests | parlamenta procedūras | POLITIKA | RAŽOŠANA, TEHNOLOĢIJA UN PĀRTIENECĪBA | regulatīvā politika | tehnoloģija un tehniskā reglamentācija | tehnoloģijas maģija | TIESBAS | tiesību aktu izstrāde | tiesību avoti un nozares | tiesību kodekss

Kopsavilkums Is there a relationship between law, technological innovation, and regulatory governance? Are technologies ordinary objects of formal law that can fit into the traditional doctrinal classification? What if technologies were legal artefacts that question and challenge the traditional boundaries of legal thought? Has technology been developed to the extent that it exerts the functions of law? Is there a gradual shift from the traditional notion of "code is law" (i.e. code having the effect of law) to the new conception of "law is code"?

Prskats [EN](#)

Multivide [What if technologies shaped the law?](#)

[Research for AGRI Committee - Towards the CAP post 2020 - Appraisal of the EC Communication on 'The Future of Food and Farming' of 29 November 2017](#)

Publikācijas veids Pījums

Datums 15-05-2018

rītais autors D. Mottershead, K. Hart, A. Maréchal, S. Meredith, A. Lorant, F. Bas-Defosse, D. Baldock (IEEP), J-C. Bureau, A. Matthews

Politikas joma Budžets | Lauksaimniecība un lauku attīstība | Prtīkas nekaitgums | Reioni attīstība | Sabiedrības veselība | Vide

Atslēgvārds EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | Eiropas struktūra | EKONOMIKA | ekonomiska un sociāla kohēzija | ilgtspējīga lauksaimniecība | KLP reforma | LAUKSAIMNIECĪBA, MEŽSAIMNIECĪBA UN ZVEJNIECĪBA | lauksaimniecības politika | lauku reions | pielgošana klimata pārmaiņām | reioni un reionu politika | VIDE | vides politika

Kopsavilkums This study assesses the European Commission's plans for CAP reform as set out in November 2017 and subsequently. It discusses the extent to which those plans address the performance of the CAP against its objectives, compares them with the views and ideas of stakeholders and makes recommendations.

Pījums [EN](#)

[Regulation \(EC\) 1107/2009 on the Placing of Plant Protection Products on the Market](#)

Publikācijas veids Pījums

Datums 24-04-2018

Autors DINU Alina Ileana | KARAMFILOVA Ekaterina

rītais autors Annex I written by Florent PELSY and Lise OULÈS from Milieu Ltd (Belgium) and Evelyn UNDERWOOD (Institute for European Environmental Policy, IEEP),
Annex II written by Dr Emanuela BOZZINI (University of Trento, Italy).
Annex III written by Dr Olivia HAMLIN (University of Leicester, United Kingdom).
Annex IV written by Dr Doreen RIMKUT (University of Leiden, The Netherlands)

Politikas joma Iekšējais tirgus un muitas savienība | Lauksaimniecība un lauku attīstība | Patrtīju aizsardzība | Prtīkas nekaitgums | Sabiedrības veselība | Tiesību un politikas praktisks piemērošanas novērtēšana | Vide

Atslēgvārds augu aizsardzības līdzekļi | augu veselības kontrole | Eiropas Prtīkas nekaitīguma iestde | EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | Eiropas Savienības iestdes un Eiropas civildienests | Eiropas Savienības tiesību akti | EK regula | ekonomiskā eogrfija | ES dalībvalsts | lauksaimnieciskās ražošanas līdzekļi | LAUKSAIMNIECĪBA, MEŽSAIMNIECĪBA UN ZVEJNIECĪBA | lauksaimniecības politika | RAŽOŠANA, TEHNOLOĪJA UN PTNIECĪBA | savstarpējās atzāšanas princips | SOCIĻIE JAUTJUMI | tehnoloģija un tehniskā reglamentācija | testēšana | TIRDZNIECĪBA | tirgus atauja | tirgzinības | veselība | veselības apdraudējums | VIDE | vides aizsardzība | vides politika | EOGRFIJA

Kopsavilkums Regulation (EC) 1107/2009 lays down the main instruments for placing effective plant protection products (using pesticide substances) on the market that are safe for humans, animals and the environment, while at the same time ensuring effective functioning of the internal market and improved agricultural production. This European Implementation Assessment found that the above objectives, while largely relevant to real needs, are not being achieved in practice. In particular, implementation of the main instruments of the regulation – substance approval, plant protection products authorisation and enforcement of the regulatory decisions taken in the frame of the approvals and authorisations, is problematic, which also affect other related EU policies. Nevertheless, despite the implementation challenges observed, stakeholders – including national competent authorities, health/environment NGOs, manufacturers of substances and plant protection products and their users (farmers) – agree that the EU is the appropriate level at which regulatory action in the field of pesticides (used in plant protection products) should continue to take place.

Pījums [EN](#)

[Special Reports of the European Court of Auditors - A Rolling Check-List of recent findings](#)

Publikācijas veids Pījums

Datums 13-03-2018

Autors KORVER RONNIE JOHANNES | ZANA-SZABO Gabriella

Politikas joma Attīstība un humānā palīdzība | Brīvības, drošības un tiesiskuma telpa | Budžeta kontrole | Budžets | Civiltiesības | Demokrātija | Drošība un aizsardzība | Dzimumu līdztiesības jautājumi, līdztiesība un daudzveidība | Eiropas pusgads | Ekonomika un monetārie jautājumi | Enerģētika | Finanšu un banku jautājumi | Iekšējais tirgus un muitas savienība | Izglītība | Kultūra | Lauksaimniecība un lauku attīstība | Nodarbinātība | Patrtīju aizsardzība | Prtīkas nekaitgums | Ptniecības politika | Reioni attīstība | Rpniecība | Sabiedrības veselība | Sociālā politika | Starptautiskā tirdzniecība | Tiesību aktu transponēšana un stenošana | Tiesību un politikas praktisks piemērošanas novērtēšana | Transports | Vide | Zivsaimniecība | rlietas

Atslēgvārds dokumentācija | Eiropas Revīzijas palāta | EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | Eiropas Savienības iestdes un Eiropas civildienests | Eiropas struktūra | ES finanses | ES politika | finanšu pārredzība | IZGLTĪBA UN KOMUNIKĀCIJAS | ziojums

Kopsavilkums This rolling check-list presents an overview of the Special Reports of the European Court of Auditors (ECA), concentrating on those relevant for the 2016 discharge procedure. It strives to link the research topics of the Special Reports to relevant debates and positions within the European Parliament, including the working documents of the Committee on Budgetary Control, the work of the specialised parliamentary committees, forthcoming plenary resolutions and individual questions by Members. This check-list has been prepared by the Ex-Post Evaluation Unit of the European Parliamentary Research Service (EPRS), the EP's in-house research service and think-tank, as part of its on-going support for parliamentary committees and individual Members in scrutinising the executive in its implementation of EU law, policies and programmes. The European Parliament is strongly committed to Better Law-Making, and particularly to the effective use of ex-ante impact assessment and ex-post evaluation throughout the entire legislative cycle. It is in this spirit that the Parliament has a particular interest in following the transposition, implementation and enforcement of EU law, and, more generally, monitoring the impact, operation, effectiveness and delivery of policy and programmes in practice.

Pījums [EN](#)

[Plenary round-up – Brussels, February II 2018](#)

Publikācijas veids Prskats

Datums 02-03-2018

Autors FERGUSON CLARE | SOCHACKA KATARZYNA

Politikas joma Ekonomika un monetrie jautājumi | Finanšu un banku jautājumi | Nodoki | Prtikas nekaitgums | Starptautisk tirdzniecība | rlietas

Atslgvrds alkoholisks dzriens | Amerika | Amerikas Savienots Valstis | cilvēktiesības | divpusis nolgums | dzrieni un cukurs | Eiropa | ekonomisk eogrfija | ES banku savienība | FINANSES | monetār ekonomika | pilsou karš | Polija | POLITIKA | politika un sabiedrības drošība | politisk sistma | politisk eogrfija | PRTIKAS RAŽOŠANA | starptautisk politika | STARPTAUTISKS ATTIECBAS | Srija | tiesiskums | TIESBAS | tiesības un brīvības | ziņa un Okenija | EOGRFIJA

Kopsavilkums The session's highlights included debates on the humanitarian situation in Syria, the outcome of the informal European Council, and activation of Article 7 (1) with regard to Poland. The European Commission also made statements on UN Human Rights Council sessions in 2018, the International Criminal Tribunal for former Yugoslavia, its former President Barroso's lobbying activities, and removal of third countries from the EU list of non-cooperative jurisdictions for tax purposes. Among the votes held, Parliament agreed to set up a new special committee on tax questions (TAXE 3) and elected a new vice-president.

Prskats [EN](#)

[Revamping the regulation on spirit drinks](#)

Publikācijas veids Prskats

Datums 22-02-2018

Autors LAANINEN Tarja

Politikas joma Prtikas nekaitgums

Atslgvrds alkoholisks dzriens | dzrieni un cukurs | EIROPAS SAVIENBA | Eiropas Savienības tiesību akti | eksports (ES) | izcelsmes norde | jaunievedums | maršana | patriš | patrtju rcb esoš informācija | priekšlikums (ES) | produkta apzīmējums | prtikas produkti | prtikas produkts | PRTIKAS RAŽOŠANA | ptniecība un intelektuālais pašums | RAŽOŠANA, TEHNOLOIJA UN PTNIECBA | tirdzniecība | TIRDZNIECBA | tirgdarbības standarts | tirgzinības

Kopsavilkums In December 2016, the European Commission proposed to replace the current Spirit Drinks Regulation with a new one. The Parliament is expected to vote during the February II plenary on the ENVI committee's report on the proposal and on a mandate for interinstitutional trilogue negotiations.

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

[New rules on bisphenol A in food contact materials](#)

Publikācijas veids Prskats

Datums 16-02-2018

Autors LAANINEN Tarja

Politikas joma Prtikas nekaitgums

Atslgvrds brnu aizsardzība | bstam viela | Eiropas Prtikas nekaitguma iestde | EIROPAS SAVIENBA | Eiropas Savienības iestdes un Eiropas civildienests | Eiropas Savienības tiesību akti | Eiropas misko vielu aentra | iesaiojums | IZGLTBA UN KOMUNIKCIJAS | komunikācijas | patriš | patrtju tiesību aizsardzība | plastikas rpniecība | prtikas nekaitgums | prtikas produkti | prtikas produkts | PRTIKAS RAŽOŠANA | regula (ES) | RPNIECBA | sabiedrisk apspriešana | slimības profilakse | SOCIĻIE JAUTJUMI | sociāls lietas | TIRDZNIECBA | tirgdarbība | tirgzinības | veselība | VIDE | vides pasliktināšana | misko rpniecība

Kopsavilkums A new European Commission regulation updating the rules concerning the use of bisphenol A (BPA) in food contact materials was published on 14 February 2018 and will apply as of 6 September 2018. The rules aim at better protecting children under three years of age, by extending the ban on the use of BPA to include, in addition to infant feeding bottles, drinking cups or bottles intended for infants and young children. This is an updated edition of an 'At a glance' note originally published in January 2018.

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

[New rules on bisphenol A in food contact materials](#)

Publikācijas veids Prskats

Datums 31-01-2018

Autors LAANINEN Tarja

Politikas joma Prtikas nekaitgums

Atslgvrds brnu aizsardzība | bstam viela | Eiropas Prtikas nekaitguma iestde | EIROPAS SAVIENBA | Eiropas Savienības iestdes un Eiropas civildienests | Eiropas Savienības tiesību akti | Eiropas misko vielu aentra | iesaiojums | IZGLTBA UN KOMUNIKCIJAS | komunikācijas | patriš | patrtju tiesību aizsardzība | plastikas rpniecība | prtikas nekaitgums | prtikas produkti | prtikas produkts | PRTIKAS RAŽOŠANA | regula (ES) | RPNIECBA | sabiedrisk apspriešana | slimības profilakse | SOCIĻIE JAUTJUMI | sociāls lietas | TIRDZNIECBA | tirgdarbība | tirgzinības | veselība | VIDE | vides pasliktināšana | misko rpniecība

Kopsavilkums A new European Commission regulation updating the rules concerning the use of bisphenol A (BPA) in food contact materials is expected to enter into force in the coming weeks. The rules aim at better protecting young children by extending the ban on the use of BPA to include, in addition to infant feeding bottles, drinking cups or bottles intended for infants and young children.

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

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

Publikācijas veids Prskats

Datums 17-01-2018

Autors KURRER CHRISTIAN MARTIN

Politikas joma Iepriekšja plnošana | Lauksaimniecība un lauku attstba | Prtikas nekaitgums | Ptniecības politika | Rpniecība | Vide

Atslgvrds antibiotikas | ES vides politika | gaas produkts | gaas prstrdes rpniecība | ietekme uz vidi | lauksaimniecisk darbība | LAUKSAIMNIECBA, MEZSAIMNIECBA UN ZVEJNIECBA | lopkopība | mežu izciršana | prstrdti lauksaimniecības produkti | prtikas produkti | prtikas ražošana | prtikas ražošana | PRTIKAS RAŽOŠANA | ptniecība un intelektuālais pašums | RAŽOŠANA, TEHNOLOIJA UN PTNIECBA | siltumncefekta gze | sinttisk olbaltumviela | SOCILIE JAUTJUMI | veselība | VIDE | vides pasliktinšans | vides politika | zintnisk ptniecība

Kopsavilkums 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.

Prskats [EN](#)

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

[Implementation of the 7th Environment Action Programme - Mid-term review](#)

Publikācijas veids Ptjums

Datums 22-11-2017

Autors KARAMFILOVA Ekaterina

rjais autors 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.

Politikas joma Enerģtika | Lauksaimniecība un lauku attstba | Prtikas nekaitgums | Ptniecības politika | Sabiedrības veselība | Tiesbu aktu transponšana un stenošana | Tiesbu un politikas praktisks piemrošanas novrtšana | Transports | Vide | Zivsaimniecība

Atslgvrds EIROPAS SAVIENBA | Eiropas Savienības tiesbu akti | Eiropas struktura | EKONOMIKA | ekonomikas politika | ES programma | ES tiesbu aktu izstrde | ES vides politika | ietekme uz vidi | ilgtspjga attstba | prvaldība | rcbas programma | UZMJDARBBĀ UN KONKURENCE | VIDE | vides politika

Kopsavilkums 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.

Ptjums [EN](#)

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

Publikācijas veids Ptjums

Datums 13-11-2017

Autors KRITIKOS Michail

Politikas joma Enerģtika | ES tiesības: tiesbu sistma un akti | Lauksaimniecība un lauku attstba | Nodarbintība | Patrju aizsardzība | Prtikas nekaitgums | Ptniecības politika | Reionl attstba | Sociālā politika | Tiesbu aktu pieņemšana EP un Padom | Tiesbu un politikas praktisks piemrošanas novrtšana | Vide

Atslgvrds automatizācija | biotehnoloģija | biotika | ietekme uz vidi | ilgtspjga lauksaimniecība | klimata maija | lauksaimniecisk ražošana | lauksaimnieciskās ražošanas regulšana | LAUKSAIMNIECBA, MEZSAIMNIECBA UN ZVEJNIECBA | lauksaimniecības politika | lauksaimniecības strukturas un ražošana | prtikas nekaitgums | RAŽOŠANA, TEHNOLOIJA UN PTNIECBA | SOCILIE JAUTJUMI | sociāls lietas | tehnoloģija un tehniskā reglamentācija | veselība | VIDE | vides pasliktinšans | vides politika | zemkopības sistmas | zemnieku saimniecību modernizācija

Kopsavilkums 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.

Ptjums [EN](#)

[What if we could 3D-print our own body parts](#)

Publikācijas veids Prskats

Datums 10-11-2017

Autors BOUCHER Philip Nicholas

Politikas joma Iepriekšja plnošana | Patrju aizsardzba | Prtikas nekaitgums | Ptniecbas politika | Sabiedrbas veselba

Atslgvrds 3D drukšana | biotika | eksperiments ar cilvēkiem | informācijas tehnoloģija un datu apstrde | IZGLTBA UN KOMUNIKĀCIJAS | ptniecbas un attstba | ptniecbas un intelektulais pašums | RAŽOŠANA, TEHNOLOĢIJA UN PTNIECBA | SOCILIE JAUTJUMI | sociāls lietas | telemedicna | veselba | veselbas aizsardzba | zinātnes attstba | zobrstniecība

Kopsavilkums The 3D-printing sector has proven its commercial viability in recent years, reaching the high street and, indeed, many homes. The technology is already used in some medical domains, such as dentistry and prosthetics, and many scientists are now exploring methods of printing biological materials – even if reports about lifesaving 3D-printed hearts are certainly premature.

Prskats [EN](#)

Multivide [What if we could 3D-print body parts?](#)

[Prtikas nekaitgums](#)

Publikācijas veids FACT_SHEET

Datums 01-06-2017

Autors HAHNKAMPER-VANDENBULCKE Nora

Politikas joma Prtikas nekaitgums

Atslgvrds bstam viela | dzvnieku veselba | dzvnieku dinšana | Eiropas Prtikas nekaitguma iestde | EIROPAS SAVIENBA | Eiropas Savienbas iestdes un Eiropas civildienests | izsekojamba | lauksaimniecisk darbba | LAUKSAIMNIECBA, MEŽSAIMNIECBA UN ZVEJNIECBA | maršana | patriš | patrju tiesbu aizsardzba | prtikas hīgina | prtikas nekaitgums | prtikas piedeva | prtikas piesrojums | PRTIKAS RAŽOŠANA | prtikas tehnoloģija | ptniecbas un intelektulais pašums | RAŽOŠANA, TEHNOLOĢIJA UN PTNIECBA | SOCILIE JAUTJUMI | tehnoloģija un tehniskā reglamentācija | tiesbu akti | prtikas jom | TIRDZNIECBA | tirgzinbas | veselba | VIDE | vides pasliktinšans | zoonoze | entiski prveidots organisms

Kopsavilkums Eiropas prtikas nekaitguma politikai ir divi mri: aizsargt cilvēku veselbu un patrju intereses un veicint vienot Eiropas tirgus vienmrgu darbību. Tdidi Eiropas Savienba nodrošina, ka tiek izveidoti un ievroti kontroles standarti tds joms k prtikas un barbas produktu hīgina, dzvnieku un augu veselba un rjas izcelsmes vielu radt prtikas piesrojuma novršana. Savienba reglament ar šo prtikas un barbas produktu maršanu.

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

[Workshop: Facilitating external trade via border management](#)

Publikācijas veids Ptjums

Datums 24-05-2017

rjais autors Andrew GRAINGER, Juha HINTSA

Politikas joma Iekšjais tirgus un muitas savienba | Intelektulā pašuma tiesbas | Lauksaimniecība un lauku attstba | Patrju aizsardzba | Prtikas nekaitgums | Rpniecbas | Sabiedrbas veselba | Starptautiskā tirdzniecība | Tiesbu un politikas praktisks piemrošanas novrtšana | Transports | Zivsaimniecība

Atslgvrds Albānija | Eiropa | EIROPAS SAVIENBA | Eiropas struktra | ekonomiskā eogrģija | eksporta uzraudzba | elektroniskā tirdzniecība | formalitšu vienkrošana | Francija | importa uzraudzba | Kenija | kopja tirdzniecības politika | muitas prbaude | muitas sadarbība | Nderlande | politiskā eogrģija | sadarbības politika | Somija | starptautiskā tirdzniecība | STARPTAUTISKS ATTIECBAS | tarifu politika | TIRDZNIECBA | tirdzniecības liberalizācija | tirdzniecības nolgums (ES) | tirdzniecības politika | tirgzinbas | Vcija | frika | rj tirdzniecība | EOGRFIJA | Šveice

Kopsavilkums The subject of trade facilitation and border management lies at the heart of EU trade policy, which seeks to take advantage of global value chains for the benefit of workers, consumers and businesses. This demands that goods may flow smoothly across borders without jeopardising EU values and standards. Trade facilitation principles help reduce the cost of cross-border trade in goods while safeguarding regulatory control objectives. Good border management practice is integral to trade facilitation. In this study many ideas and examples about how borders management can be improved are shown. The key is coordination, cooperation and integration within the respective border agencies (intra-agency), between the many border agencies (inter-agency) and international (with colleagues across the border and EU trade partners). Despite considerable policy interest, research is still in its infancy. There is much demand for further enquiry. This paper discusses relevant principles, ideas and concepts and concludes with a list of recommendations. This includes the recommendation to develop suitable EU institutions in aid of trade facilitation as well as for research.

Ptjums [EN](#)

[Resource efficiency: Reducing food waste, improving food safety](#)

Publikācijas veids Prskats

Datums 10-05-2017

Autors KATSAROVA Ivana

Politikas joma Lauksaimniecība un lauku attīstība | Prtikas nekaitīgums

Atslgvrds atbalsts nelabvlgm grupm | atbrvojums no nodoka | atkritumu apsaimniekošana | ca pret nesaimnieciskuma radtiem atkritumiem | FINANSES | nodoki | patriš | patriju uzvedība | PVN | prtikas izšrdjums | prtikas patriš | prtikas produkti | prtikas produkts | prtikas produktu pietiekamba | PRTIKAS RAŽOŠANA | SOCILIE JAUTJUMI | sociā aizsardzība | starptautiskā politika | STARPTAUTISKS ATTIECBAS | TIRDZNIECBA | VIDE | vides pasliktinšans | vides politika

Kopsavilkums As part of its action plan on the circular economy, the EU is aiming to give substance to a more efficient use of resources by reducing food waste and increasing food security. The European Parliament is due to vote in May 2017 on an own-initiative report proposing measures to cut the 88 million tonnes of edible food wasted annually in the EU by half by 2030.

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

Multivide [Resource efficiency: Reducing food waste, improving food safety](#)

[Special Reports of the European Court of Auditors: A Rolling Check-List of recent findings](#)

Publikācijas veids Ptjums

Datums 10-03-2017

Autors TZARNORETCHKA Biliana | ZANA-SZABO Gabriella

Politikas joma Attstba un humn paldzība | Brvbās, drošības un tiesiskuma telpa | Budžeta kontrole | Budžets | Cilvktiesības | Demokrātija | Drošība un aizsardzība | Dzimumu ldtiesības jautjumi, ldtiesība un daudzveidība | Eiropas pusgads | Ekonomika un monetrie jautjumi | Enerģtika | Finanšu un banku jautjumi | Iekšjais tirgus un muitas savienība | Izglība | Kultra | Lauksaimniecība un lauku attstba | Nodarbinība | Patriju aizsardzība | Prtikas nekaitīgums | Ptniecības politika | Reionl attstba | Rpniecība | Sabiedrības veselība | Sociā politika | Starptautiskā tirdzniecība | Tiesbu aktu transponšana un stenošana | Tiesbu un politikas praktisks piemrošanas novrtšana | Transports | Vide | Zivsaimniecība | rlietas

Atslgvrds budžeta izpilde | budžets | dokumentācija | Eiropas Parlaments | Eiropas Revzijas palta | EIROPAS SAVIENBA | Eiropas Savienības iestdes un Eiropas civildienests | FINANSES | IZGLTBA UN KOMUNIKCIJAS | ziojums

Kopsavilkums This rolling check-list presents a comprehensive overview of the European Court of Auditors' (ECA) special reports, concentrating on those relevant for the 2015 EU discharge procedure. The document seeks to link the topics discussed by the special reports to the relevant debates and positions within the European Parliament, including notably the working documents of the Budgetary Control Committee, to the work of the various specialised parliamentary committees, and to individual Members' questions. It is produced by the Policy Cycle Unit of the European Parliamentary Research Service (EPRS), the Parliament's in-house research service and think-tank, as part of its on-going support for parliamentary committees and individual Members, helping them to scrutinise the executive in its implementation of EU law, policies and programmes. The European Parliament is strongly committed to the concept of better law-making, and particularly to the effective use of ex-ante impact assessment and ex-post evaluation throughout the whole legislative cycle. It is in this spirit that the Parliament has a particular interest in following the transposition, implementation and enforcement of EU law, and, more generally, in monitoring the impact, operation, effectiveness and delivery of policy and programmes in practice.

Ptjums [EN](#)

[Review Clauses in EU Legislation: A Rolling Check-List \(5th edition\)](#)

Publikācijas veids Ptjums

Datums 10-03-2017

Autors HUBER Stephan | KIENDL KRISTO IVANA

Politikas joma Attstba un humn paldzība | Brvbās, drošības un tiesiskuma telpa | Budžeta kontrole | Budžets | Dzimumu ldtiesības jautjumi, ldtiesība un daudzveidība | Ekonomika un monetrie jautjumi | Enerģtika | Finanšu un banku jautjumi | Iekšjais tirgus un muitas savienība | Izglība | Kultra | Lauksaimniecība un lauku attstba | Nodarbinība | Prtikas nekaitīgums | Reionl attstba | Rpniecība | Sociā politika | Starptautiskā tirdzniecība | Tiesbu aktu transponšana un stenošana | Transports | Trisms | Vide | Zivsaimniecība | rlietas

Atslgvrds Eiropas Komisija | Eiropas Parlaments | EIROPAS SAVIENBA | Eiropas Savienības iestdes un Eiropas civildienests | Eiropas Savienības Padome | Eiropas Savienības tiesbu akti | Eiropas struktra | ES programma | izpildvara un valsts dienests | leislatsvs akts (ES) | parlamenta komiteja | parlaments | parlamentr kontrole | POLITIKA | regulatv politika

Kopsavilkums This check-list presents a comprehensive overview of 'review clauses', that is to say, review, evaluation and reporting provisions contained in recent EU legislative acts and programmes. It is produced by the Policy Cycle Unit of the European Parliamentary Research Service (EPRS), the EP's in-house research service and think-tank, with a view to supporting parliamentary committees in monitoring the evaluation of EU law, policies and programmes, thus feeding the ex-post analysis into the ex-ante phase of the policy cycle. The European Parliament is strongly committed to the concept of better law-making, and particularly to the effective use of ex-ante impact assessment and ex-post evaluation throughout the whole legislative cycle. It is in this spirit that Parliament shows a particular interest in following the transposition, implementation and enforcement of EU law and EU programmes and, more generally, monitoring the impact, operation, effectiveness and delivery of policy and programmes in practice.

Ptjums [EN](#)

Official controls along the food chain

Publikācijas veids Prskats

Datums 10-03-2017

Autors LAANINEN Tarja

Politikas joma Prtikas nekaitgums

Atslgvrds audits | dzvnieku veselba | Eiropas Parlaments | EIROPAS SAVIENBA | Eiropas Savienbas iestdes un Eiropas civildienests | lauksaimniecisk darbba | LAUKSAIMNIECBA, MEZSAIMNIECBA UN ZVEJNIECBA | Imumu pieemšanas prredzamba | prtikas nekaitgums | prtikas piesrojums | prtikas prbaude | prvaldba | SOCILIE JAUTJUMI | UZMJDRBBA UN KONKURENCE | veselba | VIDE | vides pasliktinšans

Kopsavilkums Controls undertaken by Member States to ensure the safety of our food are essential. The operating principals of the 'official controls' are to be updated and modernised. Parliament is expected to adopt during its March II plenary its second-reading position, following a trilogue agreement with the Council, on the proposal which aims to guarantee that food business operators are controlled with equal effectiveness in all Member States throughout the whole food chain.

Prskats [EN](#)

The EU's General Food Law Regulation: An introduction to the founding principles and the fitness check

Publikācijas veids Padziinta analze

Datums 25-01-2017

Autors LAANINEN Tarja

Politikas joma Prtikas nekaitgums

Atslgvrds cilvku uzturs | dzvnieku barba | Eiropas Prtikas nekaitguma iestde | EIROPAS SAVIENBA | Eiropas Savienbas iestdes un Eiropas civildienests | IZGLTBA UN KOMUNIKCIJAS | izsekojamba | komunikcijas | lauksaimniecisk darbba | LAUKSAIMNIECBA, MEZSAIMNIECBA UN ZVEJNIECBA | parlaments | pastvg komiteja | patriš | patrju tiesbu aizsardzba | piesardzbas princips | POLITIKA | prtikas nekaitgums | prtikas produkti | prtikas produkts | PRTIKAS RAZOSANA | ptniecba un intelektulais pašums | RAZOSANA, TEHNOLOIJA UN PTNIECBA | sabiedrisk apspriešans | slimbības profilakse | SOCILIE JAUTJUMI | tiesbu akti prtikas jom | tirdzniecba | TIRDZNIECBA | tirdzniecības darbības | veselba

Kopsavilkums The General Food Law Regulation (Regulation (EC) No 178/2002) was drafted following a series of food incidents in the EU in the late 1990s, including the BSE (bovine spongiform encephalopathy) outbreak and the dioxin scare. It is the act underpinning current EU food and feed legislation and defines its general principles, requirements and aims. The regulation also established the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA), an independent agency tasked with providing decision makers with scientific advice on food safety issues. Furthermore, the General Food Law Regulation lays down the main procedures for the management of emergencies and crises, including the Rapid Alert System for Food and Feed (RASFF), designed to enable a swift reaction when risks to public health are detected in the food chain. As part of its Better Regulation agenda, the European Commission is currently finalising its fitness check of the General Food Law Regulation. The review will assess the key components of this founding act. The results of the review are expected in the course of 2017.

Padziinta analze [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

Animal Welfare in the European Union

Publikācijas veids Ptjums

Datums 16-01-2017

rjais autors Donald M. BROOM (University of Cambridge, the UK)

Politikas joma ES tiesbas: tiesbu sistma un akti | Iekšjais tirgus un muitas savienba | Lauksaimniecba un lauku attstba | Lgumraksti Eiropas Parlamentam | Prtikas nekaitgums | Sabiedrības veselba | Vide

Atslgvrds dzvnieku labturba | dzvnieku veselba | EIROPAS SAVIENBA | Eiropas struktra | EKONOMIKA | ekonomikas politika | ES starptautisk loma | faunas aizsardzba | ilgtspjiga attstba | lauksaimniecisk darbba | LAUKSAIMNIECBA, MEZSAIMNIECBA UN ZVEJNIECBA | lauksaimniecības politika | patriš | patrjjs | TIRDZNIECBA | veterinārijas tiesbu akti | VIDE | vides politika

Kopsavilkums This study, commissioned by the Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs upon request of the Committee on Petitions, finds out that EU animal welfare policy and legislation has had much positive influence in the world, on the image of the EU as well as helping animals. However, most kinds of animals kept in the EU are not covered by legislation, including some of the worst animal welfare problems, so a general animal welfare law and specific laws on several species are needed. Animal sentience and welfare should be mentioned, using accurate scientific terminology, in many trade-related laws as well as in animal-specific laws.

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

Plant health legislation: Protective measures against plant pests

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 20-12-2016

Autors MCELDOWNEY James

Politikas joma Lauksaimniecība un lauku attīstība | Prtikas nekaitgums | Tiesbu aktu pieņemšana EP un Padom

Kopsavilkums Following an evaluation of the European Union's plant health regime, on 6 May 2013 the European Commission proposed a new regulation on protective measures against plant pests. These include regulating pests on the basis of established criteria for risk assessment and prioritising those pests with the most serious consequences. More focus is being placed on high-risk trade coming from third countries. The proposal provides for better surveillance and the early eradication of outbreaks of new pests. On 15 April 2014, the outgoing European Parliament adopted its first-reading position. Seven trilogue meetings were held, concluding on 16 December 2015, when the representatives of the Council and Parliament finalised an overall compromise text. The Council's position at first reading adopted on 18 July 2016 confirmed the agreement reached with the European Parliament in December 2015. The European Parliament, in line with the recommendation for second reading of the Committee on Agriculture and Rural Development, approved the agreed text during its plenary session on 26 October 2016.

Briefing [EN](#)

EU animal welfare strategy, 2012-2015: State of play and possible next steps

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 11-10-2016

Autors ROJEK Beata

Politikas joma Lauksaimniecība un lauku attīstība | Prtikas nekaitgums

Kopsavilkums In recent decades, awareness of and concern for animal welfare have been constantly growing among citizens, businesses and policy-makers. Two Eurobarometer surveys – from 2006 and 2016 – revealed its increasing resonance with public opinion. The topic has been on the EU policy agenda for over 40 years, which has helped achieve considerable improvements in the living conditions of farm animals, and establish some of the world's highest animal welfare standards. In 2012, the EU adopted a strategy for the protection and welfare of animals covering the period until 2015. When this strategy was about to expire, discussions arose about its continuation and possible further policy steps. The European Commission has voiced its intention to focus on finalising the planned actions that are still outstanding and on improving the enforcement of existing rules. A previously envisaged proposal for an EU legislative framework on animal welfare has not been followed up. A similar approach prevailed in the Council of the EU, where Member States too have prioritised the enforcement of existing rules over the introduction of new legislation. They have backed the project of creating an animal welfare platform, which would serve as a forum for discussing all relevant matters. The European Parliament has advocated a general EU animal welfare law since the launch of the strategy. In recent resolutions, it has urged the Commission to draw up a new animal welfare strategy for the 2016-2020 period, to ensure continuity of action. Concerned about the need to uphold the high level of animal protection and the competitiveness of European producers, it has also called on the Commission to be more ambitious when including animal welfare standards in international negotiations.

Briefing [EN](#)

Food contact materials

Publikācijas veids Prskats

Datums 27-09-2016

Autors LAANINEN Tarja

Politikas joma Prtikas nekaitgums

Atslgvrds dokumentācija | Eiropas Parlaments | EIROPAS SAVIENĀBA | Eiropas Savienības iestādes un Eiropas civildienests | endokrīn slimība | iesaļojums | IZGLTĀBA UN KOMUNIKĀCIJAS | izpildes pilnvara | novērtējums | parlamenta komiteja | parlaments | patrišs | patriju tiesību aizsardzība | pedagogijas struktūra | plastika | POLITIKA | politiskā sistēma | prtikas nekaitgums | RPNIECĀBA | SOCIĻIE JAUTJUMI | tiesību akts par imitāciju | TIRDZNIECĀBA | tirgūzinības | veselība | veselības aizsardzība | VIDE | vides politika | vidiskā riska novērtšana | ziņojums | mīksts rpniecība

Kopsavilkums Food is considered to be one of the most important sources of human exposure to chemicals. The safety of materials coming into contact with food should therefore be carefully evaluated, as chemicals from these can migrate into food. The European Parliament's Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety (ENVI) has drafted an own-initiative report highlighting the problems related to the implementation of the Food Contact Materials Regulation, and this is due to be debated during the October I plenary session.

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

Free Trade Agreements and Patterns of Risk Regulation in the EU and the US

Publikācijas veids Pījums

Datums 13-09-2016

rjais autors International Risk Governance Council (Switzerland)

Politikas joma Eiropas pievienot vrtba | Iekšjais tirgus un muitas savienba | Intelektul pašuma tiesbas | Lauksaimniecba un lauku attstba | Lgumtiesbas, komercietibas un uzmdarbbas tiesbas | Nodarbiniba | Patrtju aizsardzba | Prtikas nekaitgums | Ptniecibas politika | Rpniecba | Starptautisk tirdzniecba | Starptautisks privttiesbas un tiesu iestžu sadarbba civilliets | Starptautisks publisks tiesbas | Tiesbu un politikas praktisks piemrošanas novrtšana | Transports | Trisms | Vide

Atslgvrds Amerika | Amerikas Savienots Valstis | brvs tirdzniecbas lgums | EIROPAS SAVIENBA | Eiropas struktra | ekonomisk eogrfrja | farmaceitisks produkts | kopja tirdzniecba politika | mehniskais transportlīdzeklis | nolguma slgšanas sarunas (ES) | politisk eogrfrja | prtikas nekaitgums | RAŽOŠANA, TEHNOLOIJA UN PTNIECBA | RPNI ECBA | SOCILIE JAUTJUMI | starptautisk politika | starptautisk tirdzniecba | STARPTAUTISKS ATTIECBAS | tehniskie noteikumi | tehnoloija un tehnisk reglamentcija | tiesbu akti farmcijas jom | tiesbu akti prtikas jom | TIRDZNIECBA | tirdzniecbas liberalizcija | tirdzniecbas politika | transatlantisks attiecibas | transporta organizcija | TRANSPORTS | veselba | EOGRFIJA | mijas produkts | misk rpniecba

Kopsavilkums Transatlantic regulatory patterns overall and in four key sectors: food, automobiles, chemicals, and pharmaceuticals indicate that the EU risk regulation is not always or generally more stringent or precautionary than the US regulation. In fact, the reality is a complex mix of parity and particularity. While there is overall EU-US similarity, there is also variation. In some risk matters, and across and within sectors, there is more precaution in Europe, whereas in others it may be in the US. Even if they are unusual deviations, and even if they go in both directions, transatlantic regulatory differences can still pose barriers to trade that may in some cases warrant harmonization. However, regulatory variation can also be the basis for learning to improve future regulatory design, both by comparing outcomes across regulations in different jurisdictions, and by planning adaptive regulation over time. International regulatory cooperation does not simply mean adopting the current standard of one side or the other. It can also involve collaboration to reviewing existing regulations and designing new approaches that improve outcomes for all.

Pījums [EN](#)

Insects as a source of protein for aquaculture and animal feed

Publikācijas veids Prskats

Datums 30-08-2016

Autors MCELLOWNEY James

Politikas joma Lauksaimniecba un lauku attstba | Prtikas nekaitgums

Atslgvrds akvakultra | dabiska vide | dzvnieku barba | Eiropas Prtikas nekaitguma iestde | EIROPAS SAVIENBA | Eiropas Savienbas iestdes un Eiropas civildienests | ilgtspjga lauksaimniecba | kukainis | lauksaimniecisk darbba | LAUKSAIMNIECBA, MEŽSAIMNIECBA UN ZVEJNIECBA | lauksaimniecibas politika | olbaltumvielu produkti | papildpabalsts | patrtju apzinšana | prstrdi lauksaimniecibas produkti | prtikas nekaitgums | PRTIKAS RAŽOŠANA | SOCILIE JAUTJUMI | socil aizsardzba | TIRDZNIECBA | tirgzinbas | veselba | VIDE | zvejniecba

Kopsavilkums Recent research projects and studies have concluded that insects may have the potential to serve as a sustainable source of protein for aquaculture and animal feed. For this potential to be pursued further, changes would be required in the current EU regulatory framework.

Prskats [EN](#)

Plant health legislation: Protective measures against plant pests

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 30-08-2016

Autors MCELLOWNEY James

Politikas joma Lauksaimniecba un lauku attstba | Prtikas nekaitgums | Tiesbu aktu pieemšana EP un Padom

Kopsavilkums Following an evaluation of the European Union's plant health regime, on 6 May 2013 the European Commission proposed a new regulation on protective measures against plant pests. These include regulating pests on the basis of established criteria for risk assessment and prioritising those pests with the most serious consequences. More focus is being placed on high-risk trade coming from third countries. The proposal provides for better surveillance and the early eradication of outbreaks of new pests. On 15 April 2014, the outgoing European Parliament adopted its first-reading position. Seven trilogue meetings were held, concluding on 16 December 2015, when the representatives of the Council and Parliament finalised an overall compromise text. The Council's position at first reading adopted on 18 July 2016 confirmed the agreement reached with the European Parliament in December 2015. To conclude the procedure, the legal act must now be adopted by the European Parliament at second reading. This briefing updates an earlier edition, of March 2016: PE 580.870.

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](#)

[Agriculture in the EU-Canada Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement \(CETA\)](#)

Publikācijas veids Prskats

Datums 26-07-2016

Autors TROPEA Francesco

Politikas joma Lauksaimniecība un lauku attīstība | Prtīkas nekaitīgums | Starptautisk tirdzniecība | rlietas

Atslgvrds Amerika | ekonomikas nolgums | ekonomisk eogrīfija | eksports (ES) | FINANSES | izcelsmes norde | Kanda | LAUKSAIMNIECBA, MEŽSAIMNIECBA UN ZVEJNIECBA | lauksaimniecības politika | lauksaimniecības produktu kvalitātes kontrole | lauksaimniecības produktu nomenklātra | lauksaimniecības struktūras un ražošana | nodoki | patriš | politisk eogrīfija | preces un pakalpojumi | starptautisk nodoku likums | starptautisk politika | starptautisk tirdzniecība | STARPTAUTISKS ATTIECBAS | tarifu kvota | tarifu politika | tirdzniecība | TIRDZNIECBA | tirdzniecības nolgums | tirgzinbas | EOGRFIJA

Kopsavilkums The Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement (CETA) is a preferential trade and investment agreement, negotiated between the European Union (EU) and Canada but not yet in force, which aims at increasing the bilateral flow of goods, services and investments. CETA includes several elements which are directly related to agriculture, notably tariff cuts, tariff rate quotas and Geographical Indications, while the sections on subsidies, rules of origin and sanitary and phytosanitary rules also have implications for the sector.

Prskats [EN](#)

[Review Clauses in EU Legislation: A Rolling Check-List \(fourth edition\)](#)

Publikācijas veids Ptjums

Datums 15-07-2016

Autors HUBER Stephan | KIENDL KRISTO IVANA

Politikas joma Attstība un humn palīdzība | Brvbas, drošības un tiesiskuma telpa | Budžeta kontrole | Dzimumu ldtiesības jautājumi, ldtiesība un daudzveidība | Ekonomika un monetārie jautājumi | Enerģtika | Finanšu un banku jautājumi | Iekšējais tirgus un muitas savienība | Izglība | Kultra | Lauksaimniecība un lauku attīstība | Nodarbintība | Prtīkas nekaitīgums | Rpniecība | Socil politika | Tiesbu aktu transponšana un stenošana | Transports | Trisms | Vide | Zivsaimniecība

Atslgvrds Eiropas Komisija | Eiropas Parlaments | EIROPAS SAVIENBA | Eiropas Savienības iestādes un Eiropas civildienests | Eiropas Savienības Padome | Eiropas Savienības tiesbu akti | Eiropas struktūra | ES programma | izpildvara un valsts dienests | Ieislavts akts (ES) | parlamenta komiteja | parlaments | parlamentr kontrole | POLITIKA | regulatv politika

Kopsavilkums This check-list presents a comprehensive overview of 'review clauses', that is to say, review, evaluation and reporting provisions contained in recent EU legislative acts and programmes. It is produced by the Policy Cycle Unit of the European Parliamentary Research Service (EPRS), the EP's in-house research service and think tank, with a view to supporting parliamentary committees in monitoring the evaluation of EU law, policies and programmes, thus feeding the ex-post analysis into the ex-ante phase of the policy cycle. The European Parliament is strongly committed to the concept of better law-making, and particularly to the effective use of ex-ante impact assessment and ex-post evaluation throughout the whole legislative cycle. It is in this spirit that Parliament shows a particular interest in following the transposition, implementation and enforcement of EU law and EU programmes and, more generally, monitoring the impact, operation, effectiveness and delivery of policy and programmes in practice.

Ptjums [EN](#)

European Council Conclusions: A Rolling Check-List of Commitments to Date

Publikācijas veids Pījums

Datums 28-06-2016

Autors ANGHEL Suzana Elena | BACIAN Izabela Cristina | DRACHENBERG Ralf | MOERMAN Josephine | TENHUNEN Susanna

Politikas joma Attstba un humn palīdzība | Brīvības, drošības un tiesiskuma telpa | Budžeta kontrole | Budžets | Drošība un aizsardzība | Eiropas pusgads | Ekonomika un monetārie jautājumi | Enerģētika | Finanšu un banku jautājumi | Iekšējais tirgus un muitas savienība | Lauksaimniecība un lauku attīstība | Nodarbinātība | Pārvaldības nekaitīgums | Pārvaldības politika | Reģionālā attīstība | Sabiedrības veselība | Sociālā politika | Starptautiskā tirdzniecība | Rīstas

Atslēgvārds attīstības politika | brīvības, drošības un tiesiskuma telpa | Eiropadome | Eiropas nodokļu līdzdalība | EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | Eiropas Savienības iestādes un Eiropas civildienests | Eiropas sociālā politika | Eiropas struktūra | EKONOMIKA | ekonomikas politika | EMS politikas koordinācija | ENERĢĒTIKA | enerģētikas politika | ES migrācijas politika | ES nodarbinātības politika | ES reģionālā politika | FINANSES | iestāžu savstarpējās attiecības (ES) | klimata pārmaiņu politika | konkurētspēja | kopējā tirdzniecības politika | kopējā ārējā un drošības politika | migrācija | monetārā ekonomika | nodarbinātība | NODARBINTĀBA UN DARBA APSTĀKĻI | nodokļi | politika enerģētikas jomā | reģioni un reģionālā politika | Savienības paplašināšana | SOCIĀLIE JAUTĀJUMI | sociālās lietas | TIRDZNIECĪBA | tirdzniecības politika | UZMĒJĀRBBĀ UN KONKURENCE | uzņēmējdarbības organizācija | VIDE | vides politika | vienotais tirgus

Kopsavilkums This eighth edition of the overview of European Council conclusions, presented in the form of a Rolling Check-List of Commitments to Date, is a product of the European Council Oversight Unit within the European Parliamentary Research Service (EPRS), the European Parliament's in-house research service and think-tank. As part of its work, the unit maintains a rolling database of all the European Council's commitments and responsibilities, which is updated and published regularly, with an indication of follow-up given to date. The European Council became a formal Union institution, with a full-time President, under the Treaty of Lisbon. Although it does not exercise legislative functions, the European Council's role – to 'provide the Union with the necessary impetus for its development' and to define its 'general political directions and priorities' – has developed rapidly over the past seven years. As an example of setting overall priorities for the Union, on 26-27 June 2014, the European Council adopted a Strategic Agenda to 'guide the institutions in annual and multiannual programming, as well as in legislative planning' in the 2014-19 institutional cycle. The European Parliament is strongly committed to the principle of Better Law-Making, and particularly to the effective use of impact assessment and evaluation throughout the legislative cycle. It is in this spirit that enhanced powers for stronger executive bodies can and should be balanced by greater scrutiny and oversight, especially in respect of the implementation of EU law and policies. The Parliament's administrative capacity to support parliamentary committees and individual Members in exercising ex-post scrutiny and oversight of the executive has accordingly been enhanced in order to provide stronger and deeper analysis of the transposition, implementation and enforcement of EU secondary law, and more generally, of the impact, operation, effectiveness and delivery of EU law and policy in practice. In this context, since June 2014, the European Council Oversight Unit has been monitoring and analysing the delivery on commitments made by the European Council in the conclusions of its meetings, as well as its various responsibilities either in law or on the basis of intergovernmental agreements. This compendium is designed to assist the Parliament in exercising its important oversight role in the months and years ahead.

Pījums [EN](#)

Insects – soon to be a regulated food?

Publikācijas veids Prskats

Datums 17-06-2016

Autors LAANINEN Tarja

Politikas joma Pārvaldības nekaitīgums

Atslēgvārds dabiska vide | kukainis | patrišs | patrju uzvedība | pārvaldības nekaitīgums | pārvaldības resursi | SOCIĀLIE JAUTĀJUMI | tiesību akti | pārvaldības jomā | TIRDZNIECĪBA | tirgus atvēršana | tirgus ierobežojumi | veselība | VIDE

Kopsavilkums There is increasing interest in the EU – as in other parts of the world – about how to make use of insect protein in animal feed and human food. While most EU Member States have forbidden the use of insects as human food, others have adopted a more flexible approach, allowing some products on their markets. Until now, EU legislation on insects for human food had had an uncertain stance, but the revised Regulation on novel foods will change this.

Prskats [EN](#)

Workshop on "Bringing EU-Turkey Trade and Investment Relations Up to Date?"

Publikācijas veids Pījums

Datums 19-05-2016

Ārējais autors Kamala Dawar (University of Sussex, the UK) and Sübidey Togan (Center for International Economics, Bilkent University, Ankara, Turkey)

Politikas joma Attīstība un humn palīdzība | Enerģētika | Iekšējais tirgus un muitas savienība | Intelektuālā īpašuma tiesības | Pārvaldības nekaitīgums | Starptautiskā tirdzniecība | Starptautiskās privattiesības un tiesu iestāžu sadarbība civiltiesībās | Starptautiskās publiskās tiesības | Vide | Rīstas

Atslēgvārds Eiropa | EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | Eiropas struktūra | EKONOMIKA | ekonomikas integrācija | ekonomikas politika | ekonomiskā atveseļošība | FINANSES | finansēšana un ieguldījumi | ieguldījumu aizsardzība | intelektuālais pašums | konkurence | konkurences politika | kopējā tirdzniecības politika | muitas savienība | pievienošāns Kopienai | politiskā atveseļošība | ptniecība un intelektuālais pašums | RAŽOŠANA, TEĢNOLOĢIJA UN PTNIECĪBA | starptautiskā tirdzniecība | tarifu politika | tehniskais šrslis | TIRDZNIECĪBA | tirdzniecības liberalizācija | tirdzniecības nolīgums (ES) | tirdzniecības politika | tirdzniecības strds | Turcija | UZMĒJĀRBBĀ UN KONKURENCE | Vispārējais tarifu un tirdzniecības nolīgums | rīstas | uzņēmējdarbība | zija un Okenija | EOGRFIJA

Kopsavilkums The case is made paper maintains that the EU-Turkey CU of 1995 covering industrial goods should be modernised and modified to take into account the various and growing criticisms of the original CU. Furthermore, economic integration between the EU and Turkey should be strengthened by signing a complementary deep integration regional trade agreement (RTA) between the EU and Turkey, covering agriculture, SPS measures, services, government procurement, investment, and dispute settlement. For Turkey, the objective would be to achieve comprehensive liberalisation, while for the EU this is an ideal opportunity to harness the economic and political potential of deeper integration with Turkey, in line with its wider trade and investment policy.

Pījums [EN](#)

[Food Contact Materials - Regulation \(EC\) 1935/2004](#)

Publikācijas veids Pījums

Datums 10-05-2016

Autors KARAMFILOVA Ekaterina

Politikas joma Patrtju aizsardzība | Prtikas nekaitgums | Tiesbu un politikas praktisks piemērošanas novērtšana

Atslgvrds EIROPAS SAVIENĀBA | Eiropas Savienības tiesbu akti | Eiropas struktūra | EK regula | ES tiesbu aktu stenošana valsts | iesaiojums | izsekojamba | likumu tuvinšana | prtikas nekaitgums | ptniecība un intelektulais pašums | RAZOSANA, TEHNOLOIJA UN PTNIECBA | slimbās profilakse | SOCIĻIE JAUTJUMI | starptautiskā tirdzniecība | tehniskais šrslis | tiesbu akti prtikas jomā | TIRDZNIECBA | tirgzinbas | veselība | vienotais tirgus

Kopsavilkums Food contact materials (FCMs) are widely used in everyday life in the form of food packaging, kitchen utensils, tableware, etc. When put in contact with food, the different materials may behave differently and transfer their constituents to the food. Thus, if ingested in large quantities, FCM chemicals might endanger human health, or change the food itself. Therefore, food contact materials are subject to legally binding rules at EU level, currently laid down in Regulation (EC) No 1935/2004 which aims at ensuring FCM safety but also the effective functioning of the internal market in FCM goods. The regulation sets up a general safety requirement applicable to all possible food contact materials and articles, and envisages a possibility for the adoption of specific safety requirements (i.e. further harmonisation at EU level) for seventeen FCMs listed in Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 1935/2004. So far, specific safety requirements have been adopted only for four FCMs: plastics (including recycled plastics), ceramics, regenerated cellulose and so-called active and intelligent materials. Where specific requirements have not been adopted at EU level, Member States could adopt such measures at national level, which is the case for several widely used FCMs, such as: paper & board, metals & alloys, glass, coatings, silicones, rubbers, printing inks etc. However, as reported by the majority of stakeholders participating in this survey, the lack of specific measures at EU level for some food contact materials/articles negatively impacts the functioning of the internal market for the relevant material/article and its food safety. Stakeholders - across businesses, consumers, environmental and health NGOs, researchers, as well as Member States' competent authorities - are in favour of specific measures at EU level for the FCMs that are not yet harmonised at EU level.

Pījums [EN](#)

[New plant-breeding techniques: Applicability of GM rules](#)

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 10-05-2016

Autors LAANINEN Tarja

Politikas joma Lauksaimniecība un lauku attstība | Prtikas nekaitgums

Atslgvrds augu selekcija | augu širu iegšana | jauna tehnoloģija | lauksaimnieciskā darbība | LAUKSAIMNIECĪBA, MEŽSAIMNIECĪBA UN ZVEJNIECĪBA | lauksaimniecības politika | RAZOSANA, TEHNOLOIJA UN PTNIECBA | tehnoloģija un tehniskā reglamentācija | TIESBAS | tiesbu aktu iztulkošana | tiesbu avoti un nozares | transgns augi

Kopsavilkums New plant genetic modification (GM) techniques have evolved rapidly in recent years, allowing much faster and more precise results than conventional plant-breeding techniques. They are seen as a promising new field for the agri-food industry, offering great technical potential. There is, however, considerable debate as to how these new techniques should be regulated and whether some or all of them should fall within the scope of EU legislation on genetically modified organisms (GMOs). There are two sides to the discussion. Those who take the view that the new techniques should be exempt from GMO legislation generally argue that the end product is very similar to products generated using conventional breeding techniques. Those who consider that the new techniques should fall within the scope of GMO legislation contend that the processes used mean that plants bred using the new techniques are in fact genetically modified. The Commission is currently working on a legal interpretation of the regulatory status of products generated by new plant-breeding techniques, which should be published in the course of 2016. The Commission has highlighted that its legal interpretation is intended to give guidance to national authorities on the scope of GMO legislation, but that it is the sole prerogative of the European Court of Justice to render a final and binding opinion on the interpretation of EU law. The scientific community remains divided over the issue, and various published legal analyses differ, as do the opinions of other stakeholders.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Food Contact Materials – How to Ensure Food Safety and Technological Innovation in the Future?](#)

Publikācijas veids Pījums

Datums 31-03-2016

rjais autors Frank Alleweldt, Agathe Osinski, Xenia Trier, Gitte Alsing-Pedersen

Politikas joma Prtikas nekaitgums | Tiesbu aktu transponšana un stenošana

Atslgvrds iesaiojums | jaunievedums | jauns produkts | prtikas nekaitgums | prtikas piesojums | prtikas prbaude | PRTIKAS RAZOSANA | prtikas tehnoloģija | prtikas tehnoloģija | ptniecība un attstība | ptniecība un intelektulais pašums | RAZOSANA, TEHNOLOIJA UN PTNIECBA | RPNIECBA | rpniecības strukturas un politika | SOCIĻIE JAUTJUMI | TIRDZNIECBA | tirgzinbas | toksikoloģija | veselība | veselības apdraudjums | VIDE | vides pasliktinšans

Kopsavilkums The document summarises the presentations and discussions which took place in the course of the workshop on Food Contact Materials, held on 26 January 2016. The aim of the workshop was to provide background information and advice for the members of the ENVI Committee and to provide input for the EP draft implementation report on Regulation (EC) No 1935/2004. At the workshop, many of the speakers - including representatives of NGOs, industry and academia - called for further harmonisation of legislation governing food contact materials. As regards non-harmonised food contact materials, there was a general agreement regarding the need for EU level guidelines to support the risk assessment, enforcement and compliance of such materials.

Pījums [EN](#)

Plant health legislation: Protective measures against plant pests

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 22-03-2016

Autors MCELDOWNEY James

Politikas joma Lauksaimniecība un lauku attīstība | Prtikas nekaitgums | Tiesbu aktu pieņemšana EP un Padom

Atslgvrds aizsargāta teritorija | augu slimība | augu veselības tiesbu akti | dabiska vide | EIROPAS SAVIENĀBA | Eiropas Savienības iestādes un Eiropas civildienests | floras aizsardzība | iestāžu savstarpēja sadarbība (ES) | importa uzraudzība | imports (ES) | kaitīgs organisms | labības ražas iznīcināšana | lauksaimnieciskā darbība | LAUKSAIMNIECĪBA, MEŽSAIMNIECĪBA UN ZVEJNIECĪBA | lauksaimniecības politika | mežsaimniecība | mežsaimniecības tiesbu akti | starptautiskie pavadījumi | tirdzniecība | TIRDZNIECĪBA | tirdzniecības politika | transporta organizācija | TRANSPORTS | VIDE | vides pasliktināšana | vides politika

Kopsavilkums Following an evaluation of the European Union's plant health regime, on 6 May 2013 the European Commission proposed a new regulation on protective measures against plant pests. These include regulating pests on the basis of established criteria for risk assessment and prioritising those pests with the most serious consequences. More focus is being placed on high-risk trade coming from third countries. The proposal provides for better surveillance and the early eradication of outbreaks of new pests. On 15 April 2014, the outgoing European Parliament adopted its first-reading position. Seven trilogue meetings were held which concluded on 16 December 2015, when the representatives of the Council and Parliament finalised an overall compromise text. Once the Council adopts its first reading position, the text could then be adopted by the Parliament without amendment in an early second reading. 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](#)

Trans Fats – Overview of recent developments

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 14-03-2016

Autors LAANINEN Tarja

Politikas joma Prtikas nekaitgums | Sabiedrības veselība

Atslgvrds agroindustrija | aizstājprodukts | augu tauki | maršāna | prstrdī lauksaimniecības produkti | prtikas nekaitgums | prtikas prstrde | prtikas ražošana | PRTIKĀS RAZOŠANA | prtikas tehnoloģija | RPNIĒCĪBA | rpniecības struktūras un politika | sirds un asinsvadu slimība | slimību profilakse | SOCIĻIE JAUTĀJUMI | tehniskie tauki | tiesbu akti prtikas jomā | TIRDZNIECĪBA | tirgzinības | veselība | veselības apdraudējums

Kopsavilkums 'Trans fats' or 'trans fatty acids' (TFAs) are a type of unsaturated fatty acids that have been widely used in the food industry since the 1950s. There is now broad scientific consensus that high consumption of trans fats significantly increases the risk of coronary heart disease (CHD), and may also be associated with increased risk of other cardiovascular diseases, obesity and type 2 diabetes.

The main dietary source of industrial trans fats are partially hydrogenated vegetable oils. The World Health Organization argues that the removal of partially hydrogenated vegetable oils from the food supply would result in substantial health benefits. After determining in June 2015 that partially hydrogenated oils (PHOs) were no longer 'generally recognized as safe' for use in human food, the United States Food and Drug Administration requested food manufacturers to remove them from products by June 2018.

The European Union does not have legislation regulating the content of trans fats in food products or requiring their labelling. Thus, should a product contain partially hydrogenated oils (and hence, possibly TFAs), its label will indicate this, but it will not indicate the exact amount of trans fats present.

Four EU Member States have set legal limits on industrially produced trans fats in foods and there has been growing pressure to establish this as an EU-wide practice. In a report on trans fats published in December 2015, the European Commission concluded that a legal limit for industrial TFA content would be the most effective measure for tackling the problem. Stakeholders have generally welcomed the Commission report, while stressing that thanks to voluntary reformulating efforts by the industry, TFA levels in foods are already quite low.

Briefing [EN](#)

Animal health law: Rules on transmissible animal diseases

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 14-03-2016

Autors ROJEK Beata

Politikas joma Lauksaimniecība un lauku attīstība | Prtīkas nekaitīgums | Sabiedrības veselība | Tiesību aktu pieņemšana EP un Padom

Atslēgvārdi dzīvnieku labturība | dzīvnieku slimība | EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | Eiropas Savienības iestādes un Eiropas civildienests | Eiropas Savienības tiesību akti | iestāžu savstarpēja sadarbība (ES) | izsekojama | lauksaimnieciskā darbība | LAUKSAIMNIECĪBA, MEŽSAIMNIECĪBA UN ZVEJNIECĪBA | lauksaimniecības politika | priekšlikums (ES) | ptniecība un intelektuālais pašums | RAŽOŠANA, TEHNOLOĪJA UN PTNIECĪBA | rezistence pret antimikrobiālajiem līdzekļiem | slimību profilakse | SOCIĀLIE JAUTĀJUMI | TIESBAS | tiesību aktu vienkrāsošana | tiesību avoti un nozares | veselība | veselības aizsardzība | veterinārijas tiesību akti

Kopsavilkums Transmissible animal diseases can have a significant impact on animal and public health and on the economy. Current EU legislation in the field developed over decades and consists of a large number of acts. In an evaluation initiated by the Commission, the legislation was assessed as generally well-functioning and effective, but also as complex and lacking an overarching strategy. The rules, often adopted in response to crises, focus on combating diseases rather than on prevention.

The Commission has proposed to create a single regulatory framework for rules related to the control of transmissible animal diseases. Most current provisions would be adapted, aligned and made more coherent. The proposed regulation would introduce prioritisation and categorisation of diseases, clarify responsibilities and place stronger focus on disease prevention. Most of the existing acts would be repealed.

After trilogues in view of an early second reading agreement, Parliament approved the agreed text during its plenary session on 8 March 2016.

This briefing updates an earlier edition, of 23 February 2016 – PE 577.977.

Briefing [EN](#)

Animal health law

Publikācijas veids Prskats

Datums 01-03-2016

Autors ROJEK Beata

Politikas joma Lauksaimniecība un lauku attīstība | Prtīkas nekaitīgums | Sabiedrības veselība

Atslēgvārdi dzīvnieku slimība | EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | Eiropas Savienības iestādes un Eiropas civildienests | Eiropas Savienības tiesību akti | iestāžu savstarpēja sadarbība (ES) | lauksaimnieciskā darbība | LAUKSAIMNIECĪBA, MEŽSAIMNIECĪBA UN ZVEJNIECĪBA | lauksaimniecības politika | parasta likumdošanas procedūra | priekšlikums (ES) | regula (ES) | slimību profilakse | SOCIĀLIE JAUTĀJUMI | TIESBAS | tiesību aktu vienkrāsošana | tiesību avoti un nozares | veselība | veterinārijas tiesību akti

Kopsavilkums The proposal for a regulation on animal health, presented by the European Commission in May 2013 as part of a wider package of initiatives on the agri-food chain, aims at integrating and simplifying EU legislation related to the control of transmissible animal diseases. Following trilogue negotiations in view of an early second reading agreement, a compromise has been reached and a vote in plenary is scheduled for the March session.

Prskats [EN](#)

Animal health law: Rules on transmissible animal diseases

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 23-02-2016

Autors ROJEK Beata

Politikas joma Lauksaimniecība un lauku attīstība | Prtīkas nekaitīgums | Sabiedrības veselība | Tiesību aktu pieņemšana EP un Padom

Atslēgvārdi dzīvnieku labturība | dzīvnieku slimība | EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | Eiropas Savienības iestādes un Eiropas civildienests | Eiropas Savienības tiesību akti | iestāžu savstarpēja sadarbība (ES) | izsekojama | lauksaimnieciskā darbība | LAUKSAIMNIECĪBA, MEŽSAIMNIECĪBA UN ZVEJNIECĪBA | lauksaimniecības politika | priekšlikums (ES) | ptniecība un intelektuālais pašums | RAŽOŠANA, TEHNOLOĪJA UN PTNIECĪBA | slimību profilakse | SOCIĀLIE JAUTĀJUMI | TIESBAS | tiesību aktu vienkrāsošana | tiesību avoti un nozares | veselība | veselības aizsardzība | veterinārijas tiesību akti

Kopsavilkums Transmissible animal diseases can have a significant impact on animal and public health and on the economy. Current EU legislation in the field developed over decades and consists of a large number of acts. In an evaluation initiated by the Commission, the legislation was assessed as generally well-functioning and effective, but also as complex and lacking an overarching strategy. The rules, often adopted in response to crises, focus on combating diseases rather than on prevention.

The Commission has proposed to create a single regulatory framework for rules related to the control of transmissible animal diseases. Most current provisions would be adapted, aligned and made more coherent. The proposed regulation would introduce prioritisation and categorisation of diseases, clarify responsibilities and place stronger focus on disease prevention. Most of the existing acts would be repealed.

After trilogues in view of an early second reading agreement, Parliament is expected to vote in plenary to confirm the agreed text in March 2016.

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](#)

Workshop on "EU-Canada Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement (CETA)"

Publikācijas veids Padziinta analze

Datums 15-12-2015

rjais autors Stephen Woolcock (London School of Economics, London, the UK) and Pierre Sauvé (World Trade Institute - WTI, University of Berne, Switzerland)

Politikas joma Ekonomika un monetrie jautjumi | Enerģtika | ES tiesības: tiesbu sistma un akti | Iekšjais tirgus un muitas savienība | Intelektuālā pašuma tiesības | Lauksaimniecība un lauku attīstība | Līgumtiesības, komerciesības un uzņēmējdarbības tiesības | Nodarbinātība | Patēriņa aizsardzība | Pārtikas nekaitīgums | Pārtikas politikas | Pārtikas politikas | Starptautiskā tirdzniecība | Starptautiskās privāttiesības un tiesu iestāžu sadarbība civilīti | Starptautiskās publiskās tiesības | Vide | Rīstas

Atslēgvārdi Amerika | Brīvās tirdzniecības līgums | EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | Eiropas struktūra | EKONOMIKA | ekonomikas analze | ekonomiskā eogrfija | ekonomiskās sekas | FINANSES | finansēšana un ieguldījumi | ieguldījumu aizsardzība | Kāda | kopēja tirdzniecības politika | nodarbinātība | NODARBINTĀBA UN DARBA APSTĀKI | pakalpojumu nodrošināšana | pakalpojumu sniegšanas brīvība | piekuve tirgum | politiskā eogrfija | starptautiskā tirdzniecība | TIRDZNICĒBA | tirdzniecības nolgums (ES) | tirdzniecības politika | tirgzinības | tirgzinības | EOGRFIJA

Kopsavilkums The event which took place at the European Parliament on 9 December 2015 stressed the significance of the agreement for both the EU and Canada.

Padziinta analze [EN](#)

Review Clauses in EU Legislation: A Rolling Check-List (Third edition)

Publikācijas veids Pētījums

Datums 11-12-2015

Autors HUBER Stephan | KIENDL KRISTO IVANA

Politikas joma Attīstība un humnā palīdzība | Brīvības, drošības un tiesiskuma telpa | Budžeta kontrole | Budžets | Dzimumu ldtiesības jautjumi, ldtiesības un daudzveidība | Ekonomika un monetrie jautjumi | Enerģtika | ES demokrātija, institucionāls un parlamentārs tiesības | ES tiesības: tiesbu sistma un akti | Finanšu un banku jautjumi | Iekšjais tirgus un muitas savienība | Izglītība | Lauksaimniecība un lauku attīstība | Nodarbinātība | Patēriņa aizsardzība | Pārtikas nekaitīgums | Reģionālā attīstība | Rāpniecība | Sabiedrības veselība | Sociālā politika | Starptautiskā tirdzniecība | Tiesbu aktu transponēšana un stenošana | Transports | Trīsms | Vide | Zivsaimniecība

Atslēgvārdi direktva (ES) | EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | Eiropas Savienības iestādes un Eiropas civildienests | Eiropas Savienības tiesbu akti | EP komiteja | ES tiesības | iestāžu koplgums | iestāžu savstarpēja sadarbība (ES) | ieteikums (ES) | Imūms (ES) | regula (ES)

Kopsavilkums Third edition. This check-list presents a comprehensive overview of "review clauses", namely review, evaluation and reporting provisions contained in recent EU legislative acts and programmes. The review clauses, listed by parliamentary committee responsible at the time of the adoption of the relevant legislative act, mainly concern the European Commission, reflecting its institutional role and duties (notably in Article 17 of the Treaty on the European Union) to oversee the application of Union law.

Pētījums [EN](#)

Eat for Health

Publikācijas veids Pētījums

Datums 08-12-2015

rjais autors Paola BANFI, Lyssa BODE and Manon EMONTS (Milieu Ltd, Brussels, Belgium)

Politikas joma Iekšjais tirgus un muitas savienība | Patēriņa aizsardzība | Pārtikas nekaitīgums | Pārtikas politikas | Sabiedrības veselība | Sociālā politika

Atslēgvārdi maršana | pārti | patēriņa rcb esošā informācija | pārtikas higiāna | sirds un asinsvadu slimība | slimību profilakse | SOCIĻIE JAUTJUMI | tiesbu akti pārtikas jomā | TIRDZNICĒBA | tirgzinības | veselība | veselības aizsardzības statistika | veselības apdraudējums | vielmaiņas slimība | šanas paradumi

Kopsavilkums 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.

Pētījums [EN](#)

[Speeding up authorisation of novel foods](#)

Publikācijas veids Prskats

Datums 20-10-2015

Autors LAANINEN Tarja

Politikas joma Prtikas nekaitgums

Atslgvrds administratvs formalittes | Eiropas Prtikas nekaitguma iestde | EIROPAS SAVIENBA | Eiropas Savienbas iestdes un Eiropas civildienests | Eiropas Savienbas tiesbu akti | ES tiesbu aktu izstrde | imports (ES) | izpildvara un valsts dienests | jauns produkts | klonšana | nanotehnoloija | patriš | patrju rcb esoš informcija | POLITIKA | prtikas nekaitgums | prtikas produkti | prtikas produkts | prtikas ražošana | prtikas ražošana | PRTIKAS RAŽOŠANA | prtikas tehnoloija | prtikas tehnoloija | RAŽOŠANA, TEHNOLOIJA UN PTNIECBA | RPNIECBA | rpniecbas struktras un politika | SOCILIE JAUTJUMI | tehnoloija un tehnisk reglamentcija | tiesbu akti prtikas jom | tirdzniecba | TIRDZNIECBA | tirgus atauja | tirgzinbas | veselba

Kopsavilkums In December 2013, the European Commission presented a proposal to clarify the definition of novel foods, take into account new technologies in food-making, and streamline and speed up the authorisation process. The proposal also seeks to make it easier for traditional foods from countries outside the European Union (EU) to enter the EU market. A compromise following negotiations in trilogue is awaiting a vote in the October III plenary session.

Prskats [EN](#)

Multivide [Speeding up authorisation of novel foods](#)

[Member States' possibility to 'opt out' from GM food and feed import authorisations](#)

Publikācijas veids Prskats

Datums 20-10-2015

Autors LAANINEN Tarja

Politikas joma Lauksaimniecba un lauku attstba | Prtikas nekaitgums

Atslgvrds dalbvalstu kompetence | dzvnieku barba | EIROPAS SAVIENBA | Eiropas Savienbas tiesbu akti | Eiropas struktra | ES tiesbu aktu izstrde | lauksaimniecisk darbba | LAUKSAIMNIECBA, MEZSAIMNIECBA UN ZVEJNIECBA | prtikas nekaitgums | prtikas produkti | prtikas produkts | PRTIKAS RAŽOŠANA | RAŽOŠANA, TEHNOLOIJA UN PTNIECBA | SOCILIE JAUTJUMI | tehnoloija un tehnisk reglamentcija | tiesbu akti prtikas jom | TIRDZNIECBA | tirgus atauja | tirgzinbas | veselba | vienotais tirgus | entiski prveidotis organisms

Kopsavilkums In April 2015 the European Commission put forward a proposal that would allow the Member States to 'opt out' from using genetically modified (GM) crops authorised to be imported to the EU for food and feed purposes. The proposal has faced fierce opposition from different stakeholders, as well as Members of the European Parliament, with both the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety (ENVI) and the Committee on Agriculture and Rural Development (AGRI) voting to reject the proposal. The plenary vote is scheduled at the October III plenary.

Prskats [EN](#)

[The Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership \(TTIP\): The Sluggish State of Negotiations](#)

Publikācijas veids Padziinta analze

Datums 20-10-2015

Autors BIERBRAUER Elfriede

Politikas joma Attstba un humn paldzba | Enertika | ES demokrtija, institucionls un parlamentrs tiesbas | ES tiesbas: tiesbu sistma un akti | tekšjais tirgus un muitas savienba | Izglbtba | Kultra | Lauksaimniecba un lauku attstba | Lgumtiesbas, komercietiesbas un uzmdarbbas tiesbas | Nodarbintba | Patrju aizsardzba | Prtikas nekaitgums | Ptniecbas politika | Rpniecbba | Sabiedrbbas veselba | Starptautisk tirdzniecba | Starptautisks privttiesbas un tiesu iestžu sadarbba civilliets | Starptautisks publiskis tiesbas | Tiesbu aktu piemšana EP un Padom | Tiesbu aktu transponšana un stenošana | Tiesbu un politikas praktisks piemrošanas novrtšana | Transports | Trisms | Vide

Atslgvrds Amerika | Amerikas Savienots Valstis | beztarifu barjera | brva preu kustba | brvs tirdzniecbas lgums | EIROPAS SAVIENBA | Eiropas struktra | ekonomisk eogrfija | FINANSES | finansšana un ieguldjumi | ieguldjumu aizsardzba | nodarbintba | NODARBINTBA UN DARBA APSTKI | nolguma slgšanas sarunas (ES) | pakalpojumu sniegšanas brvba | piekuve tirgum | politisk eogrfija | starptautisk tirdzniecba | tiesbas veikt uzmdarbbu | TIRDZNIECBA | tirdzniecbas liberalizcija | tirdzniecbas nolgums (ES) | tirdzniecbas politika | valsts lgums | EOGRFIJA

Kopsavilkums Ten rounds of negotiations on the EU-US Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP) over the past two years have produced scant results. Since the talks were launched – with high expectations – in June 2013, negotiators have shied away from addressing real substance or tackling difficult issues. The political objectives of the EU mandate and those expressed by the European Parliament in its recent resolution on the TTIP, as well as the US Congress's objectives as specified in the Trade Promotion Authority (TPA) Act, have been clear: all recommend eliminating tariffs and dismantling non-tariff barriers to further liberalise transatlantic markets and promote higher rates of growth and job creation. In early October 2015, the negotiating parties finally presented upgraded proposals on how to eliminate tariffs. They will also need to present offers on access to public procurement markets and begin discussions on the new Investment Court System (ICS), as proposed by Trade Commissioner Cecilia Malmström on 16 September 2015. The Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP), the other major trade agreement that had occupied US negotiators (to a greater extent, in fact, than the TTIP), was agreed on 5 October 2015. If TTIP negotiations are to close before US President Barack Obama leaves office – disrupting the negotiating process and possibly ushering in a less trade-friendly president – the process will have to be considerably speeded up.

Padziinta analze [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#), [NL](#)

[Imports of GM food and feed: Right of Member States to opt out \(third edition\)](#)

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 19-10-2015

Autors LAANINEN Tarja

Politikas joma Lauksaimniecība un lauku attīstība | Prtikas nekaitīgums | Tiesbu aktu pieņemšana EP un Padom

Atslgvrdi brva preu kustība | dalībvalstu kompetence | dzīvnieku barība | Eiropas Prtikas nekaitīguma iestāde | EIROPAS SAVIENĀBA | Eiropas Savienības iestādes un Eiropas civil dienests | Eiropas Savienības tiesību akti | Eiropas struktūra | ES tiesību aktu izstrāde | imports (ES) | lauksaimnieciskā darbība | LAUKSAIMNIECĪBA, MEŽSAIMNIECĪBA UN ZVEJNIECĪBA | prtikas nekaitīgums | RAŽOŠANA, TEHNOLOĪJA UN PTNIECĪBA | SOCILIE JAUTJUMI | starptautiskā tirdzniecība | subsidiaritātes princips | tehnoloģija un tehniskā reglamentācija | tiesību akti prtikas jomā | tirdzniecība | TIRDZNIECĪBA | tirgus atauja | tirgzinības | veselība | vienotais tirgus | entiski pveidots organisms

Kopsavilkums All genetically modified organisms (GMOs) need authorisation before they can be placed on the EU market. However, a qualified majority among the Member States has never been reached either in favour of or against any authorisation proposal put forward by the Commission.

The Commission has therefore concluded that the legal framework for decision-making on genetically modified (GM) food and feed needs to be adapted, and proposes to extend to GM food and feed the solution agreed by the European Parliament and the Council on GMO cultivation. The Member States would thus be allowed to restrict or prohibit the use of genetically modified food and feed on their territory, despite it being authorised at EU level.

Stakeholders have been critical of the proposal, claiming that it jeopardises the internal market, would cause serious distortions to competition and leave measures taken by Member States vulnerable to legal challenge.

This briefing updates an earlier edition, of 3 July 2015: PE 564.394.

Briefing [EN](#)

[European Council Conclusions: A Rolling Check-List of Commitments to Date \(Fifth edition\)](#)

Publikācijas veids Pījums

Datums 13-10-2015

Autors ANGHEL Suzana Elena | BACIAN Izabela Cristina | DE FINANCE Stanislas | DRACHENBERG Ralf | MOERMAN Josephine | TENHUNEN Susanna

Politikas joma Attīstība un humānā palīdzība | Brīvības, drošības un tiesiskuma telpa | Drošība un aizsardzība | Ekonomika un monetārie jautājumi | Enerģētika | Finanšu un banku jautājumi | Iekšējais tirgus un muitas savienība | Nodarbinātība | Prtikas nekaitīgums | Ptniecības politika | Reģionālā attīstība | Rpniecība | Sociālā politika | Starptautiskā tirdzniecība | Tiesību aktu pieņemšana EP un Padom | Vide | Rīetas

Atslgvrdi attīstības politika | brīvības, drošības un tiesiskuma telpa | Eiropadome | EIROPAS SAVIENĀBA | Eiropas Savienības iestādes un Eiropas civil dienests | Eiropas sociālā politika | Eiropas struktūra | EKONOMIKA | ekonomikas politika | EMS politikas koordinācija | ENERTIKA | enerģētikas politika | ES nodarbinātības politika | ES ptniecības politika | ES reģionālā politika | FINANSES | fiskālā politika | institucionālais pilnvaras (ES) | klimata pārmaiņu politika | konkurētspēja | kopējā tirdzniecības politika | kopējā rpolitika un drošības politika | monetārā ekonomika | nodarbinātība | NODARBINTĀBA UN DARBA APSTĪKI | nodokļi | politika enerģētikas jomā | ptniecība un intelektuālais pašums | RAŽOŠANA, TEHNOLOĪJA UN PTNIECĪBA | reģionālā un reģionālā politika | SOCILIE JAUTJUMI | sociālās lietas | TIRDZNIECĪBA | tirdzniecības politika | UZMJĀRBBBA UN KONKURENCE | uzņēmējdarbības organizācija | VIDE | vides politika | vienotais tirgus

Kopsavilkums The European Council's role - to 'provide the Union with the necessary impetus for its development' and to define its 'general political directions and priorities' - has developed rapidly over the past five years. Since June 2014, the European Council Oversight Unit within the European Parliamentary Research Service (EPRS), the EP's in-house research service and think tank, has been monitoring and analysing the delivery of the European Council on the various commitments made in the conclusions of its meetings. This overview, presented in the form of a Rolling Check-List of Commitments to Date, is designed to review the degree of progress in realising the goals which the European Council set itself and to assist the Parliament in exercising its important oversight role in this area over the months and years ahead.

Pījums [EN](#)

[The European Year for Development: Food Security](#)

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 01-10-2015

Autors LERCH Marika

Politikas joma Attīstība un humānā palīdzība | Cilvēktiesības | Globālā pārvaldība | Prtikas nekaitīgums | Rīetas

Atslgvrdi Apvienoto Nāciju Organizācija | attīstības valstis | EIROPAS SAVIENĀBA | Eiropas struktūra | EKONOMIKA | ekonomikas politika | ekonomikas stāvoklis | ES finanses | ES finansējums | ES starptautiskā loma | FAO | ilgtspējīga attīstība | ilgtspējīga lauksaimniecība | LAUKSAIMNIECĪBA, MEŽSAIMNIECĪBA UN ZVEJNIECĪBA | lauksaimniecības politika | lauksaimniecības struktūras un ražošanas | palīdzības attīstības jomā | prtikas palīdzība | prtikas produktu pietiekamība | prtikas trūkums | sadarbības politika | SOCILIE JAUTJUMI | starptautiskā politika | STARPTAUTISKS ATTIECĪBAS | STARPTAUTISKS ORGANIZĪCIJAS | sksaimniecība | veselība | zemes piešķiršana | zemes politika | zemkopības sistēmas

Kopsavilkums Food security is a multilayered concept, covering availability, access, use and stability. It is recognised as a global public good. To be free from hunger and malnutrition is also a human right. Following the 2007/2008 food crisis, the international community committed to investing more in agriculture and to better governance. The MDG target to halve the proportion of hungry people was nearly achieved, but 795 million people remain undernourished. The Sustainable Development Goals include an ambitious zero hunger target and address the structural causes of food insecurity. Helping small farmers to enhance sustainable production is one important way to address food insecurity in developing countries. The EU has made food and nutrition security a focal area of development cooperation. The EU and its Member States committed to reducing the number of stunted children by 7 million before 2025. Parliament has supported a human rights-based approach to addressing food security and has expressed strong concerns over land grabbing.

Briefing [EN](#)

[The Investment Chapters of the EU's International Trade and Investment Agreements in a Comparative Perspective](#)

Publikācijas veids Pījums

Datums 29-09-2015

rjais autors Steffen HINDELANG and Carl-Philipp SASSENATH (Freie Universität Berlin, Germany)

Politikas joma Attstība un humnā palīdzība | Ekonomika un monetārie jautājumi | Enerģētika | ES demokrātija, institūcijas un parlamenta tiesības | ES tiesības: tiesību sistēma un akti | Iekšējais tirgus un muitas savienība | Izglītība | Kultūra | Lauksaimniecība un lauku attīstība | Līgumtiesības, komercietības un uzņēmējdarbības tiesības | Nodarbinātība | Patērētāju aizsardzība | Pārtikas nekaitīgums | Ptniecības politika | Rpniecība | Sabiedrības veselība | Starptautiskā tirdzniecība | Starptautiskās privattiesības un tiesu iestāžu sadarbība civilīti | Starptautiskās publiskās tiesības | Tiesību aktu pieņemšana EP un Padomē | Transporta | Trīsisms | Vide

Atslēgvārdi Amerika | Amerikas Savienotais Valstis | divpusējs nolīgums | dokumentācija | Eiropa | EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | Eiropas struktūra | ekonomiskā eogrāfija | FINANSES | finansēšana un ieguldījumi | ieguldījumu aizsardzība | ieguldījumu regulēšana | IZGLTĪBA UN KOMUNIKĀCIJAS | Kānda | Lietuva | politiskā eogrāfija | saldzināmā ptniecība | Singapora | starptautiskā politika | starptautiskā tirdzniecība | starptautiskā tirdzniecības arbitražā | STARPTAUTISKĀS ATTIECĪBAS | starptautiskās tiesības | starptautiskās tirdzniecības tiesības | tiesas procedūra | tiesvedība | TIESBAS | TIRDZNIECĪBA | tirdzniecības nolīgums (ES) | tirdzniecības strīds | Vācija | valsts ieguldījumi | zija un Okenija | EOGRFIJA

Kopsavilkums Investor-State Dispute Settlement (ISDS) clauses in international investment agreements have traditionally been based on an approach which may be termed 'light touch regulation' of investment protection. The avenue taken by the recently negotiated EU draft agreements, the Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement (CETA) and the EU-Singapore Free Trade Agreement (EUSFTA), can be described as 'more comprehensive regulation'. Likewise, EUSFTA and CETA provide a rather detailed body of law on substantive standards for the protection of foreign investment. While this may add to the clarity and predictability of the current regime of international investment law, it may also lead to a reduced standard of protection. Compared with other agreements, EUSFTA and CETA have attempted to rebalance the protection of private property and the host state's regulatory autonomy. In terms of the regulation of ISDS proceedings, EUSFTA and CETA preserve its principle characteristics but deliver moderate change in five areas: (1) consultation mechanisms, (2) the relationship between ISDS and domestic remedies, (3) the appointment and conduct of arbitrators, (4) cost allocation, and (5) transparency rules. This study proposes (1) further development regarding the coordination between effective domestic legal systems and ISDS and (2) the start of negotiations for the establishment of a permanent appeals mechanism in a regional or bilateral context.

Pījums [EN](#)

[Updating EU rules on edible caseins](#)

Publikācijas veids Prskats

Datums 28-09-2015

Autors LAANINEN Tarja

Politikas joma Pārtikas nekaitīgums

Atslēgvārdi alerģija | deģēta likumdošanas pilnvaras | EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | Eiropas Savienības tiesību akti | izpildvara un valsts dienests | maršāna | patriš | patērētāju rcb esošā informācija | piena blakusprodukts | piena olbaltumviela | POLITIKA | priekšlikums (ES) | prstērti lauksaimniecības produkti | pārtikas nekaitīgums | PRTIKĀS RAŽOŠANA | pārtikas standarts | pārtikas tehnoloģija | SOCILIE JAUTJUMI | TIRDZNIECĪBA | tirģzinības | veselība | vinifikācija

Kopsavilkums The European Commission proposed in 2014 to adapt legislation on edible caseins and caseinates to changes in EU food legislation and international standards. The powers conferred on the Commission also need to be aligned with provisions introduced by the Lisbon Treaty. The compromise text following negotiations in trilogue is due to be voted at the October I part-session. Please click here for the full publication in PDF format

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

[Unfair trading practices in the business-to-business food supply chain](#)

Publikācijas veids Pījums

Datums 07-09-2015

Autors MACIEJEWSKI Mariusz

Politikas joma Brvības, drošības un tiesiskuma tēpa | ES tiesības: tiesību sistēma un akti | Iekšējais tirgus un muitas savienība | Patērētāju aizsardzība | Pārtikas nekaitīgums | Rpniecība | Starptautiskā tirdzniecība

Atslēgvārdi biznesa tika | cenas | civiltiesības | diskriminējošā cena | EKONOMIKA | ekonomikas analīze | ekonomiskās sekas | FINANSES | komercietības | konkurence | konkurences ierobeģojums | konkurences likums | LAUKSAIMNIECĪBA, MEŽSAIMNIECĪBA UN ZVEJNIECĪBA | lauksaimniecības produkti | lauksaimniecības struktūras un raģošāna | lauksaimniecģbas un rpniecģbas attieģbas | lauksaimniecģbas un tirģus attieģbas | Iģgums | patria cena | pārtikas raģošāna | PRTIKĀS RAŽOŠANA | TIESBAS | TIRDZNIECĪBA | tirdzniecģbas politika | UZMĶDARBĪBA UN KONKURENCE | uzģmģdarģbas organizģcija

Kopsavilkums Unfair trade practices (UTPs) are practices imposed by a stronger party in a contractual relationship that grossly deviate from good commercial conduct and are contrary to good faith and fair dealing. UTPs are present at a national level, but they can also exert a negative impact on developing trade among Member States, which in turn may hinder the development of the internal market.

Pījums [EN](#)

[Policy Departments' Monthly Highlights - September 2015](#)

Publikācijas veids Prskats

Datums 07-09-2015

Politikas joma Budžets | Cilvktiesbas | Demokrtija | Drošba un aizsardzba | Iekšjais tirgus un muitas savienba | Kultra | Lgumtiesbas, komercietiesbas un uzmdarbbas tiesbas | Lgumraksti Eiropas Parlamentam | Prtikas nekaitgums | Starptautisks privttiesbas un tiesu iestžu sadarbba civilliets | Starptautisks publiskis tiesbas

Atslgvrds bibliogrifa | dokumentcija | EIROPAS SAVIENBA | Eiropas Savienbas iestdes un Eiropas civildienests | Eiropas struktra | EP komiteja | ES politika | IZGLTBA UN KOMUNIKCIJAS | kopj zivsaimniecibas politika | LAUKSAIMNIECBA, MEZSAIMNIECBA UN ZVEJNIECBA | nozveja | zvejas kontroles paskumi | zvejnieciba

Kopsavilkums The Monthly Highlights publication provides an overview, at a glance, of the on-going work of the policy departments, including a selection of the latest and forthcoming publications, and a list of future events.

Prskats [EN](#)

[Cloning of animals kept and reproduced for farming purposes](#)

Publikācijas veids Prskats

Datums 02-09-2015

Autors TROPEA Francesco

Politikas joma Lauksaimnieciba un lauku attstba | Prtikas nekaitgums | Tiesbu aktu pieemšana EP un Padom

Atslgvrds dzvniekizcelsmes produkts | dzvnieku audšana | dzvnieku izcelsmes produkts | EIROPAS SAVIENBA | Eiropas Savienbas tiesbu akti | ES tiesbu aktu izstrde | ievaduma ierobežojums | imports (ES) | lauksaimniecisk darbba | LAUKSAIMNIECBA, MEZSAIMNIECBA UN ZVEJNIECBA | lauksaimniecibas politika | lopkopba | PRTIKAS RAŽOŠANA | RAŽOŠANA, TEHNOLOIJA UN PTNIECBA | starptautisk tirdznieciba | tehnoloija un tehnisk reglamentcija | tirdznieciba | TIRDZNIECBA | tirgus atauja | tirgzinbas | transgns dzvnieks | veterinrijas tiesbu akti

Kopsavilkums In 2013 the European Commission proposed a directive according to which Member States would temporarily ban the use of the technique of cloning in mammals used for farming purposes. The EP is now set to adopt its first reading position on the dossier, based on a report drawn up jointly by the Committee on Agriculture and Rural Development (AGRI) and the Committee on Environment, Public Health and Food Safety (ENVI). Supporting such a ban, albeit through a regulation rather than a directive, the two Committees envisage extending it to all animal species used for farming purposes. The report also proposes to prohibit imports of any products, notably food, derived from cloned animals and their descendants. Possible restrictions on imports of cloned-animal-derived food in the EU are the subject of a parallel proposal by the Commission for a Council directive.

Prskats [EN](#)

Multivide [Cloning of animals kept and reproduced for farming purposes](#)

[Imports of GM food and feed - Right of Member States to opt out \(second edition\)](#)

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 03-07-2015

Autors LAANINEN Tarja

Politikas joma Lauksaimnieciba un lauku attstba | Prtikas nekaitgums | Tiesbu aktu pieemšana EP un Padom

Atslgvrds dzvnieku barba | EIROPAS SAVIENBA | Eiropas Savienbas tiesbu akti | Eiropas struktra | ES tiesbu aktu izstrde | lauksaimniecisk darbba | LAUKSAIMNIECBA, MEZSAIMNIECBA UN ZVEJNIECBA | prtikas nekaitgums | RAŽOŠANA, TEHNOLOIJA UN PTNIECBA | SOCILIE JAUTJUMI | tehnoloija un tehnisk reglamentcija | tiesbu akti | prtikas jom | TIRDZNIECBA | tirgus atauja | tirgzinbas | veselba | vienotais tirgus | entiski prveidots organisms

Kopsavilkums All genetically modified organisms (GMOs) need authorisation before they can be placed on the EU market. However, a qualified majority among the Member States has never been reached either in favour of or against any authorisation proposal put forward by the Commission. The Commission has therefore concluded that the legal framework for decision-making on genetically modified (GM) food and feed needs to be adapted, and proposes to extend to GM food and feed the solution agreed by the European Parliament and the Council on GMO cultivation. The Member States would thus be allowed to restrict or prohibit the use of genetically modified food and feed on their territory, despite it being authorised at EU level. Stakeholders have been critical of the proposal, claiming that it jeopardises the internal market, would cause serious distortions to competition and leave measures taken by Member States vulnerable to legal challenge. This briefing updates an earlier edition, of 1 June 2015: PE 559.479.

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](#)

Updating rules on novel foods to keep up with scientific advances

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 30-06-2015

Autors LAANINEN Tarja

Politikas joma Prtikas nekaitgums

Atslgvrds apstiprinšana | Eiropas Prtikas nekaitguma iestde | EIROPAS SAVIENBA | Eiropas Savienbas iestdes un Eiropas civildienests | Eiropas Savienbas tiesbu akti | ES tiesbu aktu izstrde | iestžu savstarpja sadarbba (ES) | jauns produkts | klonšana | maršana | nanotehnoloija | patriš | patrtju tiesbu aizsardzba | priekšlikums (ES) | prtikas nekaitgums | prtikas produkti | prtikas produkts | prtikas ražošana | PRTIKAS RAŽOŠANA | prtikas rpniecba | RAŽOŠANA, TEHNOLOIJA UN PTNIECBA | RPNIECBA | rpniecbas struktras un politika | SOCILIE JAUTJUMI | tehnoloija un tehnisk reglamentcija | tiesbu akti prtikas jom | TIRDZNIECBA | tirgzinbas | veselba | veselbas apdraudjums

Kopsavilkums To protect public health, new foods or food ingredients ('novel foods') require safety assessment and authorisation before they can be placed on the EU market.

The current authorisation process covering novel foods is seen by the food industry as complex, expensive and time-consuming. In addition, stakeholders agree that updating the current Novel Foods Regulation, which dates back to 1997, is urgently needed to reflect scientific and technological advances.

In December 2013, the Commission presented a revised proposal on novel foods. Questions related to cloning have been left out of the proposal, as disagreement concerning food derived from cloned animals led to the failure of the previous attempt at revision of the Regulation in 2008.

The main changes in the new proposal are: the removal of the former novel food categories; a centralised authorisation process; a shift from applicant-based to generic authorisations; and a simplified procedure for traditional foods from third countries.

Interinstitutional trilogue negotiations started in December 2014; the Committee of Member States' Permanent Representatives (Coreper) approved the resulting compromise text on 10 June, and the EP's Committee on Environment, Public Health and Food Safety (ENVI) followed suit on 25 June 2015. The text is expected to be voted in plenary in October 2015.

Briefing [EN](#)

Avian flu and human health concerns: Response to H5N8 outbreaks in the EU

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 24-06-2015

Autors LAANINEN Tarja

Politikas joma Prtikas nekaitgums | Sabiedrības veselība

Atslgvrds epidemioloija | lauksaimniecisk darbba | LAUKSAIMNIECBA, MEŽSAIMNIECBA UN ZVEJNIECBA | putnu gripa | prtikas nekaitgums | slimbu profilakse | SOCILIE JAUTJUMI | veselba | veselbas apdraudjums | zoonoze

Kopsavilkums Avian influenza (AI), a highly contagious viral disease, can affect wild birds as well as poultry raised for food. In February 2015, the World Health Organization (WHO) warned about the unprecedented diversity and geographical distribution of AI viruses circulating in wild and domestic birds. Genetic material is being exchanged very rapidly among the different viruses. This way novel viruses are emerging, whose potential impact on animal and human health is difficult to predict.

Some strains of avian flu, such as H5N1 and H7N9, can be transmitted to humans. The WHO is particularly concerned about the recent rapid increase in human H5N1 cases in Egypt and the continuing incidence of human H7N9 infections in China. Due to strict food safety and veterinary measures, poultry meat and eggs sold in the EU can be considered as safe. Caution is needed, however, when handling infected poultry.

At the end of 2014, MEPs posed several written questions to the Commission about H5N8 – the new highly pathogenic strain of the avian flu virus found in Member States – enquiring about the measures taken to prevent a new epidemic and about the EU's readiness to provide funding in the event of outbreaks.

Actions in response to the outbreaks in late 2014 included culling infected poultry, as well as monitoring of the situation by the Commission, the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA) and the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC).

Wild birds are natural reservoirs for AI viruses. To better understand how these viruses evolve and spread, experts propose a globally coordinated surveillance system for wild birds.

Briefing [EN](#)

[EU action against the spread of olive tree disease](#)

Publikācijas veids Prskats

Datums 15-06-2015

Autors AUGÈRE-GRANIER Marie-Laure

Politikas joma Lauksaimniecība un lauku attīstība | Prtikas nekaitīgums

Atslgvrds Aplija | augu slimība | augu veselības kontrole | Eiropa | Eiropas dalībvalstu reģioni | EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | Eiropas Savienības iestādes un Eiropas civildienests | Eiropas struktūra | EKONOMIKA | ekonomikas analīze | ekonomiskā eogrfija | ekonomiskās sekas | ES rēķa | fitosanitārā apstrāde | ievēduma ierobežojums | imports (ES) | Itālija | labības ražas izcīnīšana | lauksaimnieciskā zemju kultivācija | lauksaimnieciskā darbība | LAUKSAIMNIECĪBA, MEŽSAIMNIECĪBA UN ZVEJNIECĪBA | lauksaimniecības politika | olīvu audzēšana | politiskā eogrfija | Prtikas un veterinārais birojs | starptautiskā tirdzniecība | tirdzniecība | TIRDZNIECĪBA | VIDE | vides pasliktināšana | EOGRFIJA

Kopsavilkums A plant pathogen called *Xylella fastidiosa* has already devastated close to 30 000 hectares of olive groves in the Italian region of Apulia, with major economic and social consequences for the olive production sector. Following notification of the *Xylella* outbreak by the Italian authorities in October 2013, the EU has adopted a series of emergency measures, which are now to be further tightened by stringent prevention and eradication actions aimed at curbing the epidemic.

Prskats [EN](#)

[Imports of GM food and feed - Right of Member States to opt out](#)

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 01-06-2015

Autors LAANINEN Tarja

Politikas joma Lauksaimniecība un lauku attīstība | Prtikas nekaitīgums | Tiesību aktu pieņemšana EP un Padomē

Atslgvrds dalībvalstu kompetence | dzīvnieku barība | Eiropas Prtikas nekaitīguma iestāde | EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | Eiropas Savienības iestādes un Eiropas civildienests | Eiropas Savienības tiesību akti | Eiropas struktūra | imports (ES) | lauksaimnieciskā darbība | LAUKSAIMNIECĪBA, MEŽSAIMNIECĪBA UN ZVEJNIECĪBA | priekšlikums (ES) | prtikas nekaitīgums | prtikas produkti | prtikas produkts | PRTIKAS RAŽOŠANA | RAŽOŠANA, TEHNOLOĪJA UN PTNIECĪBA | SOCIĻIE JAUTJUMI | tehnoloģija un tehniskā reglamentācija | tiesību akti prtikas jomā | tirdzniecība | TIRDZNIECĪBA | tirgus atauja | tirgiznības | veselība | vienotais tirgus | entiski prveidots organisms

Kopsavilkums All genetically modified organisms (GMOs) need authorisation before they can be placed on the EU market. However, a qualified majority amongst the Member States has never been reached either in favour of or against any authorisation proposal put forward by the Commission. The Commission has therefore concluded that the legal framework for decision-making on genetically modified (GM) food and feed needs to be adapted, and proposes to extend to GM food and feed the solution agreed by the European Parliament and the Council on GMO cultivation. The Member States would thus be allowed to restrict or prohibit the use of genetically modified food and feed on their territory, despite it being authorised at EU level. Stakeholders have been critical of the proposal, claiming that it jeopardises the internal market, would cause serious distortions to competition and leave measures taken by Member States vulnerable to legal challenge.

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](#)

[Organic food: Helping EU consumers make an informed choice](#)

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 19-05-2015

Autors KATSAROVA Ivana

Politikas joma Lauksaimniecība un lauku attīstība | Prtikas nekaitīgums

Atslgvrds bioloģiskā lauksaimniecība | bioloģiskā lauksaimniecības produkts | cenas | cilvēku uzturs | dzīvnieku labturība | EKONOMIKA | ekonomikas analīze | ES statistika | FINANSES | ietekme uz vidi | ilgtspējīga lauksaimniecība | lauksaimnieciskā zemju kultivācija | lauksaimnieciskā darbība | LAUKSAIMNIECĪBA, MEŽSAIMNIECĪBA UN ZVEJNIECĪBA | lauksaimniecības politika | lauksaimniecības produkti | maršāna | patrišs | patriju tiesību aizsardzība | pesticīdu atliekas | prtikas nekaitīgums | prtikas produkti | prtikas ražošana | PRTIKAS RAŽOŠANA | ražotājsaimniecību cenas | RAŽOŠANA, TEHNOLOĪJA UN PTNIECĪBA | SOCIĻIE JAUTJUMI | tehnoloģija un tehniskā reglamentācija | TIRDZNIECĪBA | tirgdarbība | tirgiznības | veselība | VIDE | vides pasliktināšana | vides politika | entiski prveidots organisms

Kopsavilkums 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](#)

[Organic food](#)

Publikācijas veids Prskats

Datums 19-05-2015

Autors KATSAROVA Ivana | SABBATI Giulio

Politikas joma Lauksaimniecība un lauku attīstība | Prtikas nekaitgums

Atslgvrds bioloisk lauksaimniecība | bioloisks lauksaimniecības produkts | EKONOMIKA | ekonomikas analīze | ekonomisk eogrīja | ES dalībvalsts | lauksaimniecisko zemju kultivācija | LAUKSAIMNIECĪBA, MEŽSAIMNIECĪBA UN ZVEJNIECĪBA | lauksaimniecības preu tirdzniecība | lauksaimniecības zeme | pasaules produkcija | patriš | patriš | patrišu uzvedība | prtikas produkti | prtikas ražošana | prtikas ražošanas | PRTIKAS RAŽOŠANA | ražošana | RAŽOŠANA, TEHNOLOĪJA UN PTNIECĪBA | statistika | tirdzniecība | TIRDZNIECĪBA | EOGRFĪJA

Kopsavilkums 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, human, plant or animal health and welfare. Globally, 43.1 million hectares of agricultural land was under organic production in 2013, six million more than the year before. With 10.2 million hectares, the European Union (EU) accounts for 24% of the world's organic land. There are almost 2 million organic producers in the world, mostly in Asia (36%), Africa (29%) and Latin America (16%). The EU represents 13% of this total. The infographic first shows the production and consumption of organic food in the world. It then focuses on the EU figures for organic agricultural land, producers, sales and consumption. The last part describes the places where Europeans buy organic food and the reasons they choose to do so. Unless otherwise reported, data in this infographic are based on 'The world of organic agriculture 2015' - the largest global data collection on organics published by the Research Institute of Organic Agriculture (FiBL) in collaboration with the International Federation of Organic Agriculture Movements (IFOAM - Organics International) and other partners. Data are collected and published annually.

Prskats [EN](#)

[How the EU budget is spent: 'Food and feed' expenditure](#)

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 15-04-2015

Autors D'ALFONSO Alessandro

Politikas joma Budžets | Lauksaimniecība un lauku attīstība | Patriju aizsardzība | Prtikas nekaitgums | Sabiedrības veselība | Tiesību un politikas praktisks piemērošanas novērtšana

Atslgvrds audits | augu veselības kontrole | dzīvnieku labturība | dzīvnieku slimība | EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | Eiropas Savienības iestādes un Eiropas civildienests | Eiropas Savienības tiesību akti | ES finanses | ES finansēšanas krtība | ES izdevumi | ES organizācija | informācija un informācijas apstāde | informācijas apmaiņa | IZGLTĪBA UN KOMUNIKĀCIJAS | juridiskais pamatojums | lauksaimnieciskā darbība | LAUKSAIMNIECĪBA, MEŽSAIMNIECĪBA UN ZVEJNIECĪBA | lauksaimniecības politika | prtikas nekaitgums | prvaldība | slimības profilakse | slimību profilakse | SOCIĀLIE JAUTĀJUMI | UZMĒJĀRĪBA UN KONKURENCE | veselība | veterinārā ekspertīze | zoonoze

Kopsavilkums EU expenditure on 'food and feed' aims to contribute to safety along the food chain, mainly by preventing, controlling and eradicating serious pests and diseases, in animal or plants, and enhancing relevant control activities. Protecting public health and the value of the economic sectors related to the food chain are key objectives.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Proceedings of the Workshop on Novel Foods](#)

Publikācijas veids Pījums

Datums 06-02-2015

rītais autors Sue Keenan (Campden BRI), Alan Aldrick (Campden BRI) and Steven Tompkins (ADAS)

Politikas joma Patriju aizsardzība | Prtikas nekaitgums | Rpniecība | Sabiedrības veselība | Tiesību aktu piemērošana EP un Padom

Atslgvrds apstiprināšana | Eiropas Prtikas nekaitguma iestāde | EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | Eiropas Savienības iestādes un Eiropas civildienests | Eiropas Savienības tiesību akti | jauns produkts | patriš | patrišu tiesību aizsardzība | priekšlikums (ES) | prtikas nekaitgums | prtikas produkti | prtikas produkts | prtikas ražošanas | PRTIKAS RAŽOŠANA | prtikas rpniecība | RAŽOŠANA, TEHNOLOĪJA UN PTNIECĪBA | RPNIECĪBA | rpniecības struktūras un politika | SOCIĀLIE JAUTĀJUMI | tehnoloģija un tehniskā reglamentācija | tiesību akti prtikas jomā | TIRDZNIECĪBA | veselība

Kopsavilkums This report summarises the presentations and discussions during the Workshop on Novel Foods, held on 7 October 2014. The aim of the workshop was to allow an exchange of views between MEPs, the European Commission, stakeholders of the novel foods industry, NGOs, public administration and academia. There is general agreement that amendment to the Novel Foods Regulation is required to reflect scientific and technological advances. Following an outline of the current state of play, presentations focussed on certain aspects of the Novel Foods Regulation and in particular innovation, the importance of novel foods from the industry and consumer perspectives and whether the draft Regulation solves existing problems. The requirement for further amendments was also considered. The Workshop was chaired by MEP James Nicholson, ENVI Rapporteur for the Commission proposal for Novel Foods Regulation.

Pījums [EN](#)

Country of origin labelling for meat in processed foods

Publikācijas veids Prskats

Datums 30-01-2015

Autors LAANINEN Tarja

Politikas joma Prtikas nekaitgums

Atslgvrds biznesa tika | EKONOMIKA | ekonomikas analze | gaas produkts | ietekmes izpte | maršana | noteiktas izcelsmes produkts | patriš | patrtju rcb esoš informcija | prtikas produkti | prtikas ražošana | PRTIKAS RAZOŠANA | prtikas rpniecba | SOCILIE JAUTJUMI | starptautisk tirdzniecba | tiesbu akti prtikas jom | TIRDZNIECBA | tirgzinbas | UZMJDARBBA UN KONKURENCE | uzmjdarbbas organizcija | veselba

Kopsavilkums All consumers of processed foods should be able to see where the meat in what they are eating came from. The February plenary session is due to vote on a resolution proposed by the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety Committee calling on the Commission to propose EU legislation to make country of origin labelling compulsory for all meats in processed food.

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

Stakeholder, Parliamentary and Third Country Concerns about the EU-Canada Comprehensive Trade and Economic Agreement (CETA)

Publikācijas veids Padziinta analze

Datums 16-12-2014

Autors TROSZCZYNSKA VAN GENDEREN Wanda

Politikas joma Demokrtija | Ekonomika un monetrie jautjumi | Eneritika | Globl prvaldba | Iekšjais tirgus un muitas savienba | Lgumtiesbas, komercietiesbas un uzmjdarbbas tiesbas | Nodarbinība | Patrtju aizsardzba | Prtikas nekaitgums | Sabiedrības veselba | Starptautisk tirdzniecba | Starptautisks privttiesbas un tiesu iestžu sadarbba civillietis | Starptautisks publiskis tiesbas | Vide | rlietas

Atslgvrds Amerika | brvs tirdzniecības lgums | dabiska vide | dzvniekizcelsmes produkts | dzvnieku izcelsmes produkts | Eiropa | Eiropas Parlaments | EIROPAS SAVIENBA | Eiropas Savienības iestdes un Eiropas civildienests | Eiropas struktra | Eiropas valstu un citu valstu kopgas organizcijas | ekonomisk eogrfija | EP pilnvaras | ES vzu politika | FINANSES | finansšana un ieguldjumi | ieguldjumu aizsardzba | Kanda | Imumu pieemšanas prredzamba | Meksika | NAFTA (organizcija) | nolguma slgšanas sarunas (ES) | parlaments | POLITIKA | politisk eogrfija | PRTIKAS RAZOŠANA | ronis | starptautisk tirdzniecba | STARPTAUTISKS ORGANIZCIJAS | starptautisks tiesbas | TIESBAS | TIRDZNIECBA | tirdzniecības nolgums (ES) | tirdzniecības politika | Turcija | valsts lgums | valsts parlaments | VIDE | zija un Okenija | EOGRFIJA

Kopsavilkums The EU-Canada Comprehensive Trade and Economic Agreement (CETA) – covering a plethora of issues, including market access, tariffs and non-tariff barriers – has elicited varied reactions from stakeholders. Business associations on both sides of the Atlantic have strongly supported the deal and its aim to boost economic relations between the partners. On the other hand, some civil society groups, trade unions and agricultural associations have voiced hesitations about some of the deal's provisions and its impact on the agricultural sector, the job market and quality of public services. CETA negotiations have also provided civil society an opportunity to discuss indirectly related issues, including visa policies, data privacy and the EU ban on the trade in seal products. Both the European and Canadian Parliaments have actively monitored the negotiations and provided opportunities for stakeholders to express their opinions. While consultation and public outreach now appears to have resolved most hurdles, criticism about the negotiations' transparency and inclusiveness – as well as concerns about the inclusion of investment protection clauses – have not entirely abated. Turkey and Canada's partners in the North American Free Trade Agreement (the US and Mexico) also have distinct reasons to fear the impact of CETA on their own economies.

Padziinta analze [EN](#)

[Commitments Made at the Hearings of the Commissioners-Designate, Juncker Commission \(November 2014 - October 2019\)](#)

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 14-11-2014

Autors ANGERER Jost | BARNA Judit | CHATEAU Céline | DAVOLI Alessandro | DE MICCO Pasquale | FORGACS Annamaria | GARCES DE LOS FAYOS TOURNAN Fernando | GOUARDERES Frederic | GYORFFI Miklos Laszlo | HAUPTMAN Manica | HRADISKY Martin | KOLASSA Doris | KOODZIEJSKI Marek | MACIEJEWSKI Mariusz | MAGNUS Marcel | MANRIQUE GIL Manuel | MARZOCCHI Ottavio | MATHIS Alexandre | NEVILLE Darren | NOVAK Petr | OJAMAA Priit | PIAGUET Carine | RAGONNAUD Guillaume | SMAJDA Laurence | SOAVE Piero | STOERRING Dagmara | SY Sarah Salome | TEJEDOR DEL REAL Purificacion | TROSZCZYNSKA VAN GENDEREN Wanda | VERBEKEN Dirk

Politikas joma Attstba un humn paldzba | Brvbas, drošbas un tiesiskuma telpa | Budžeta kontrole | Budžets | Cilvktiesbas | Demokrtija | Drošba un aizsardzba | Dzimumu ldtiesbas jautjumi, ldtiesba un daudzveidba | Ekonomika un monetrie jautjumi | Enerģtika | ES demokrtija, institucionls un parlamentars tiesbas | ES tiesbas: tiesbu sistma un akti | Finanšu un banku jautjumi | Globl prvaldība | Iekšjais tirgus un muitas savienba | Intelektul pašuma tiesbas | Izglība | Kultra | Lauksaimniecība un lauku attstba | Lgumtiesbas, komercietiesbas un uzmdarbbas tiesbas | Lgumraksti Eiropas Parlamentam | Nodarbinība | Patrju aizsardzba | Prtikas nekaitgums | Ptniecbas politika | Reionl attstba | Rpniecbas | Sabiedrbas veselba | Socil politika | Starptautisk tirdzniecība | Starptautisks privttiesbas un tiesu iestžu sadarbība | Starptautisks publiskis tiesbas | Transports | Trisms | Vide | Zivsaimniecība | rlietas

Atslgvrds atklta izskatšana | Eiropas Komisijas loceklis | EIROPAS SAVIENBA | Eiropas Savienbas iestdes un Eiropas civildienests | Eiropas struktra | EP komiteja | ES politika | iestdes priekšsdēja vietnieks | iestžu savstarpja sadarbība (ES) | Komisijas priekšsdējs | locekļu iecelšana | parlamenta procedras | POLITIKA | Savienbas Augstais prstvis rliets un drošbas politikas jautjumos

Kopsavilkums This compilation of briefings presents the most salient points and essential commitments made by the commissioners-designate during the hearings held in September/October 2014 before the parliamentary committees. These commitments concern the main on-going legislative procedures, the preparation of future legislative proposals as well as the scrutiny of the implementation of existing legislation. They also touch upon the crucial issue of inter-institutional cooperation.

Briefing [EN](#)

[ENVI Relevant Legislative Areas of the EU-US Trade and Investment Partnership Negotiations \(TTIP\)](#)

Publikācijas veids Pījums

Datums 05-11-2014

rjais autors Shailendra Mudgal, Katherine Salès, Alice Landowski, Otto Kern, Juliette Mansard, Christiane Gerstetter, Max Grünig, Elizabeth Dooley, Elizabeth Tedsen, Martin Nesbit, Kamila Paquel and Sirini Withana

Politikas joma Enerģtika | Iepriekšja plnošana | Prtikas nekaitgums | Rpniecbas | Sabiedrbas veselba | Starptautisk tirdzniecība | Tiesbu un politikas praktisks piemrošanas novrtšana | Vide

Atslgvrds Amerika | Amerikas Savienots Valstis | augu veselbas tiesbu akti | brvs tirdzniecibas lgums | EIROPAS SAVIENBA | Eiropas struktra | ekonomisk eogrfija | ENERTIKA | enerģtikas likums | klonšana | kosmtikas ldzeklis | LAUKSAIMNIECBA, MEŽSAIMNIECBA UN ZVEJNIECBA | lauksaimniecības politika | mašnbve | medicnas un irurijas instrumenti | mehnisko transportldzēku rpniecbas | nanotehnoloija | nolguma slgšanas sarunas (ES) | patriš | patrju tiesbu aizsardzba | politika enerģtikas jom | politisk eogrfija | RAŽOŠANA, TEHNOLOIJA UN PTNIECBA | RPNIECBA | saldžinošs tiesbas | SOCILIE JAUTJUMI | starptautisk tirdzniecība | tehnoloija un tehnisk reglamentcija | TIESBAS | tiesbu akti farmcijas jom | tiesbu akti prtikas jom | tiesbu akti veselbas aizsardzbas jom | tiesbu avoti un nozares | TIRDZNIECBA | tirdzniecības nolgums (ES) | tirgus atauja | tirgzinbas | veselba | VIDE | vides politika | vides tiesbas | EOGRFIJA | misk rpniecbas

Kopsavilkums This study, prepared by Policy Department A, aims to support Members of the Committee on Environment, Public Health and Food Safety (ENVI) in monitoring on-going negotiations for a Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP). It analyses the main differences between EU and US legislation in eight areas, namely: human medicines and medical devices, cosmetics, food and nutrition, sanitary and phyto-sanitary, nanomaterials, cloning, raw materials and energy, and motor vehicles. Existing collaboration between the EU and US, progress already achieved in the negotiations and potential future developments in these areas are also addressed.

Pījums [EN](#)

[Commitments Made at the Hearing of Vytenis Andriukaitis - Commissioner-Designate](#)

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 04-11-2014

Autors TEJEDOR DEL REAL Purificacion

Politikas joma Prtikas nekaitgums | Ptniecbas politika | Sabiedrbas veselba | Vide

Atslgvrds atklta izskatšana | dzvnieku labturība | Eiropa | Eiropas Komisijas loceklis | EIROPAS SAVIENBA | Eiropas Savienbas iestdes un Eiropas civildienests | ekonomisk eogrfija | iestžu savstarpja sadarbība (ES) | lauksaimniecisk darbība | LAUKSAIMNIECBA, MEŽSAIMNIECBA UN ZVEJNIECBA | lauksaimniecības produkti | Lietuva | locekļu iecelšana | parlamenta procedras | patriš | patrju tiesbu aizsardzba | POLITIKA | politisk eogrfija | prtikas nekaitgums | prtikas ražošana | PRTIKAS RAŽOŠANA | RAŽOŠANA, TEHNOLOIJA UN PTNIECBA | SOCILIE JAUTJUMI | tehnoloija un tehnisk reglamentcija | TIRDZNIECBA | veselba | veselības aprpes organizšana | entiski prveidots organisms | EOGRFIJA

Kopsavilkums Briefing summarises commitments made at the hearing of Vytenis Andriukaitis Commissioner designate for Health & Food Safety.

Briefing [EN](#)

Food Safety: State-of-Play, Current and Future Challenges

Publikācijas veids Padziinta analīze

Datums 15-10-2014

rīcības autori Robert Pederson (Food Policy Consultants) and Guillermo Hernández (Milieu Ltd)

Politikas joma Prtīkas nekaitīgums | Sociālā politika

Atslēgvārdi brīvās tirdzniecības līgumi | EKONOMIKA | ekonomikas politika | globalizācija | klimata maiņa | lauksaimnieciskā darbība | LAUKSAIMNIECĪBA, MEŽSAIMNIECĪBA UN ZVEJNIECĪBA | nanotehnoloģija | putnu gripa | PRĒTĪKAS RAZOŠANA | prētikas tehnoloģija | prētikas tehnoloģija | RAZOŠANA, TEHNOLOĢIJA UN PTNIECĪBA | SOCIĀLIE JAUTĀJUMI | starptautiskā tirdzniecība | tehnoloģija un tehniskā reglamentācija | tiesību akti prētikas jomā | TIRDZNIECĪBA | toksiska viela | veselība | veselības apdraudējums | VIDE | vides pasliktināšana | entiski prēveidoti organismi

Kopsavilkums Food safety seeks to strike a balance between guaranteeing a high level of public health, environmental and consumer protection, while at the same time providing a stable regulatory environment for actors in the food chain. Food safety challenges relate to cross-cutting issues such as globalisation and climate change, as well as to specific cases – e.g. persistent episodes of food borne illness, Endocrine Disruptors and nanotechnology, particularly in the context of current and future regulation and non-regulatory actions. This document was provided by Policy Department A for the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety Committee (ENVI).

Padziinta analīze [EN](#)

Civil Society's Concerns about the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership

Publikācijas veids Padziinta analīze

Datums 14-10-2014

Autori ARMANOVICA Marika | BENDINI Roberto

Politikas joma Demokrātija | ES demokrātija, institucionālās un parlamentārās tiesības | ES tiesības: tiesību sistēma un akti | Iekšējais tirgus un muitas savienība | Intelektuālā pašauma tiesības | Lauksaimniecība un lauku attīstība | Līgumtiesības, komerciesības un uzņēmējdarbības tiesības | Nodarbinātība | Patērētāju aizsardzība | Prētikas nekaitīgums | Sabiedrības veselība | Sociālā politika | Starptautiskā tirdzniecība | Starptautiskās privattiesības un tiesu iestāžu sadarbība civiliedzīvotājiem | Starptautiskās publiskās tiesības | Transports | Vide | Zivsaimniecība | Rīcība

Atslēgvārdi Amerika | Amerikas Savienotās Valstis | brīvās tirdzniecības līgumi | darba tiesības | darba tiesības un darba attiecības | EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | Eiropas Savienības iestādes un Eiropas civildienests | Eiropas struktūra | EKONOMIKA | ekonomikas analīze | ekonomiskā eogrāfija | ietekmes izpēte | intelektuālais pašums | Imūnu pieešanas prēdzamba | NODARBINTĀBA UN DARBA APSTĪKI | nolīguma slēgšanas sarunas (ES) | patrišs | patērētāju tiesību aizsardzība | pilsoniskā sabiedrība | POLITIKA | pōlītika un sabiedrības drošība | politiskā eogrāfija | privts dzves aizsardzība | ptniecība un intelektuālais pašums | RAZOŠANA, TEHNOLOĢIJA UN PTNIECĪBA | starptautiskā tirdzniecība | tehnoloģija un tehniskā reglamentācija | TIESĪBAS | tiesības un brīvības | TIRDZNIECĪBA | tirdzniecības arbitražā | tirdzniecības nolīgums (ES) | tirdzniecības politika | entiski prēveidoti organismi | EOGRFIJA

Kopsavilkums When the EU and the US launched negotiations on the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP) in June 2013, civil society was invited to play 'a constructive and engaged part in defining the content' of this strategic deal. Interest in the TTIP has gone beyond its expected economic impact: the agreement has been seen by some as a way to strengthen the West's weakening grip on the world economy, and by others as a tool for big multinationals to secure unfair advantages at the expense of the rest of society. Civil society groups have come forward with various conditions, demands (including stopping the negotiations) and concrete proposals – in most cases to ensure that the TTIP represents their interests. The TTIP requires extremely complex international negotiations, and its final content is still not known. The result will depend on the outcome of the negotiations and the extent to which they respond to civil society's concerns. However, much will also depend on the way the European Parliament and the Council agree to transpose the provisions of the new deal – if concluded and approved – into existing EU legislation.

Padziinta analīze [EN](#)

Novel Foods - Impact assessment

Publikācijas veids Pētījums

Datums 26-09-2014

Autori ZANDERSONE Laura

Politikas joma Ex ante ietekmes novrtēšana | Lauksaimniecība un lauku attīstība | Patērētāju aizsardzība | Prētikas nekaitīgums | Vide

Atslēgvārdi augu izcelsmes produkts | Eiropas Prētikas nekaitīguma iestāde | EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | Eiropas Savienības iestādes un Eiropas civildienests | Eiropas Savienības tiesību akti | EKONOMIKA | ekonomikas analīze | ES tiesību aktu izstrāde | ietekmes izpēte | jauns produkts | POLITIKA | politiskā sistēma | prētikas prēbaude | prētikas ražošana | PRĒTĪKAS RAZOŠANA | prētikas rēpniecība | RPNIECĪBA | rēpniecības struktūras un politika | SOCIĀLIE JAUTĀJUMI | TIRDZNIECĪBA | tirgus atauja | tirgzinības | uzraudzības institūcija | veselība | rēstniecības augi

Kopsavilkums This research paper was undertaken at the request of the European Parliament's Committee on Environment, Public Health and Food Safety (ENVI). It provides a complementary impact assessment, reviewing and updating the 2008 European Commission Impact Assessment of a proposal for a Regulation replacing Regulation (EC) No. 258/97 on Novel Foods and Novel Food Ingredients. In particular, it assesses the impacts of the Commission's 2013 proposal on the various parties concerned, i.e., EU-level and Member State-level decision-makers, European consumers, and the food industry. This complementary impact assessment focuses on key aspects of the 2013 proposal, namely: the scope of its 'Novel Foods' definition; the efficiency and the impact of the centralised authorisation procedures on the various parties concerned; the role of national authorities and agencies in the centralised system, and the proposed Regulation's coherence with other EU regulatory requirements.

Pētījums [EN](#)

[Vytenis Andriukaitis - Health and Food Safety Hearing - Hearings of European Commissioners-designate](#)

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 25-09-2014

Autors REMEUR Cécile

Politikas joma Prtikas nekaitgums | Sabiedrības veselība

Atslgvrds atklāta izskatšana | augu veselības tiesību akti | dzīvnieku veselība | Eiropa | Eiropas Komisijas loceklis | EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | Eiropas Savienības iestādes un Eiropas civildienests | ekonomiskā eogrfija | EP komiteja | lauksaimnieciskā darbība | LAUKSAIMNIECĪBA, MEŽSAIMNIECĪBA UN ZVEJNIECĪBA | lauksaimniecības politika | Lietuva | locekļu iecelšana | parlamenta procedūras | POLITIKA | politiskā eogrfija | prtikas nekaitgums | SOCIĻIE JAUTĀJUMI | veselība | veselības aizsardzības politika | EOGRFIJA

Kopsavilkums The Commissioner-designate for Health and Food Safety is Vytenis Andriukaitis, Lithuania. His hearing will take place before the Committee on Environment, Public Health and Food Safety (ENVI) on Tuesday 30 September 2014 at 09:00 hours.

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

[The European Union's response to Ebola](#)

Publikācijas veids Prskats

Datums 11-09-2014

Autors LECERF Marie

Politikas joma Prtikas nekaitgums | Sabiedrības veselība | Vide

Atslgvrds Apvienoto Nciju Organizācija | ECHO | EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | Eiropas Savienības iestādes un Eiropas civildienests | Eiropas Slimību profilakses un kontroles centrs | ekonomiskā eogrfija | epidēmija | Gvineja | humānā palīdzība | Libija | lipīga slimība | medicīniskā prtniecība | medicīniskā palīdzība | nevalstiska organizācija | nevalstiskās organizācijas | Nigrija | Pasaules Veselības organizācija | sadarbības politika | Senegla | Sjerraleone | slimību profilakse | SOCIĻIE JAUTĀJUMI | STARPTAUTISKĀS ATTIECĪBAS | STARPTAUTISKĀS ORGANIZĀCIJAS | veselība | veselības aizsardzība | frīka | EOGRFIJA

Kopsavilkums A number of West African countries are currently experiencing the worst Ebola epidemic in history. As the situation continues to deteriorate rapidly, the European Commission has stepped up its response since March 2014 and is now pledging more than €147 million in response to the devastating human, sanitary, economic and political effects of this crisis for the region. Since the beginning of the epidemic, the European Parliament has shown its concern as regards this critical situation.

Prskats [EN](#)

[The Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership \(TTIP\): The US Congress's Positions](#)

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 09-09-2014

Autors BIERBRAUER Elfriede | TROSCZYNSKA VAN GENDEREN Wanda

Politikas joma Enerģētika | ES tiesības: tiesību sistēma un akti | Iekšējais tirgus un muitas savienība | Intelektuālā pašuma tiesības | Lauksaimniecība un lauku attīstība | Līgumtiesības, komerciesības un uzņēmējdarbības tiesības | Patērētāju aizsardzība | Prtikas nekaitgums | Rpniecība | Sociālā politika | Starptautiskā tirdzniecība | Vide | rlietas

Atslgvrds Amerika | Amerikas Savienotās Valstis | brīvās tirdzniecības līgumi | EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | Eiropas struktūra | ekonomiskā eogrfija | ENERTIKA | enerģētikas politika | ES lauksaimniecības tirgus | intelektuālais pašums | izcelsmes norde | LAUKSAIMNIECĪBA, MEŽSAIMNIECĪBA UN ZVEJNIECĪBA | lauksaimniecības politika | nolīguma slēgšanas sarunas (ES) | parlamenta debates | parlamenta procedūras | piekuve tirgum | POLITIKA | politika enerģētikas jomā | politiskā eogrfija | prtniecība un intelektuālais pašums | RAŽOSANA, TEHNOĻĪJA UN PRTNIECĪBA | starptautiskā tirdzniecība | TIRDZNIECĪBA | tirdzniecības liberalizācija | tirdzniecības politika | tirgus zinības | valsts līgumi | EOGRFIJA

Kopsavilkums The US Congress is mandated by the US Constitution to exercise a regulatory and oversight role in international trade. It also has a role to play in negotiating external trade agreements, exercising its oversight, legislative and advisory functions. To date, the Congress has played an active role in the negotiations on the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP), overseeing the negotiations, gathering the views of key stakeholders during hearings and events it has organised, and flagging issues it considers politically important. While the US Congress has been broadly supportive of the negotiations, there appears to be no political consensus at the moment on the key issues under consideration, including the potential desirability and likely impact of the measures under discussion. Contentious issues include agriculture, intellectual property rights, regulatory cooperation and the EU's access to the US public procurement and energy markets.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Risks and opportunities for the eu agri-food sector in a possible EU-US trade agreement](#)

Publikācijas veids Pījums

Datums 13-07-2014

rjais autors AgroParisTech & Centre d'études prospectives et d'informations internationales (CEPII): Jean-Christophe BUREAU
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Politikas joma Lauksaimniecība un lauku attīstība | Prtikas nekaitgums

Atslgvrds agroindustrija | Amerika | Amerikas Savienots Valstis | beztarifu barjera | brvs tirdzniecības līgums | EKONOMIKA | ekonomikas analīze | ekonomiskā analīze | ekonomiskā eogrfija | eksports (ES) | imports (ES) | konkurence | konkurences ierobežojums | lauksaimniecības preu tirdzniecība | politiskā eogrfija | prtikas nekaitgums | prtikas ražošana | PRTIKAS RAŽOŠANA | SOCILIE JAUTJUMI | starptautiskā tirdzniecība | tirdzniecība | TIRDZNIECBA | tirdzniecības statistika | tirgzinības | UZMJĀRBBBA UN KONKURENCE | veselība | EOGRFIJA

Kopsavilkums The Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP) is under negotiation. This report provides a detailed overview of EU-US agricultural trade. It analyses current barriers to trade, paying special attention to non-tariff measures. This information is then used in a computable general equilibrium model of international trade to assess the potential impact of the TTIP on agri-food exports, imports and value added. This study also includes a general discussion on the opportunities and risks of a TTIP for the EU agricultural sector.

Pījums [EN](#), [FR](#)

[Cloning of Animals: Initial Appraisal of the Commission's Impact Assessment](#)

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 16-06-2014

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Politikas joma Ex ante ietekmes novērtšana | Lauksaimniecība un lauku attīstība | Patrtju aizsardzība | Prtikas nekaitgums

Atslgvrds dzvnieku audzšana | dzvnieku izcelsmes produkts | dzvnieku labturība | EKONOMIKA | ekonomikas analīze | gaa | ietekmes izpēte | imports (ES) | izsekojama | klonšana | lauksaimnieciskā darbība | LAUKSAIMNIECBA, MEZSAIMNIECBA UN ZVEJNIECBA | maršana | patriš | patrtju tiesību aizsardzība | piena produkts | prstrditi lauksaimniecības produkti | prtikas nekaitgums | PRTIKAS RAŽOŠANA | ptniecība un intelektuālais pašums | RAŽOŠANA, TEHNOLOIJA UN PTNIECBA | SOCILIE JAUTJUMI | tehnoloģija un tehniskā reglamentācija | tiesību akti | prtikas jom | tirdzniecība | TIRDZNIECBA | tirgzinības | transgns dzvnieks | veselība

Kopsavilkums This note seeks to provide an initial analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of the European Commission's Impact Assessment (IA) accompanying its proposals for a directive of the European Parliament and of the Council on the cloning of animals of the bovine, porcine, ovine, caprine and equine species kept and reproduced for farming purposes, and for a Council Directive on the placing on the market of food from animal clones (COM (2013) 892 and COM (2013) 893), adopted on 18 December 2013. It does not attempt to deal with the substance of the proposals and is drafted for informational and background purposes to assist the AGRI committee and its Members in their work.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Les abeilles dans l'UE: un bilan de santé inquiétant](#)

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 31-03-2014

Autors WEISSENBERGER Jean

Politikas joma Lauksaimniecība un lauku attīstība | Prtikas nekaitgums

Kopsavilkums Ces deux dernières décennies, les apiculteurs européens voient mourir un nombre anormalement élevé de leurs ruches. Au-delà des conséquences sur le secteur apicole lui-même, les enjeux agricoles et écologiques de la disparition des abeilles sont considérables. La préservation des insectes pollinisateurs est abordée dans diverses politiques de l'UE, qu'il s'agisse de la santé animale, de l'autorisation des produits phytosanitaires, de la politique agricole, de la protection de la biodiversité ou encore de la recherche.

Briefing [FR](#)

[Fighting food fraud](#)

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 16-01-2014

Autors AVERY Jennifer

Politikas joma Brvbās, drošības un tiesiskuma telpa | Lauksaimniecība un lauku attīstība | Prtikas nekaitgums

Atslgvrds biznesa tika | EIROPAS SAVIENBA | Eiropas Savienības iestādes un Eiropas civildienests | krimināltiesības | krāpšana | lauksaimniecības produkti | maršana | patriš | patrtju tiesību aizsardzība | prtikas piesojums | prtikas prbaude | prtikas ražošana | PRTIKAS RAŽOŠANA | Prtikas un veterinārais birojs | SOCILIE JAUTJUMI | TIESBAS | TIRDZNIECBA | tirgzinības | UZMJĀRBBBA UN KONKURENCE | uzņēmējdarbības organizācija | veselība | veselības apdraudējums | VIDE | vides pasliktināšana

Kopsavilkums Concern about the rising number of incidents of food fraud has led to calls for stronger action in this area, not least because the food chain in Europe is worth some €750 billion a year. Following the horsemeat scandal, which hit the EU at the beginning of 2013, the European Commission set about restoring consumer and market confidence through a number of measures, including proposals to strengthen controls along the food chain and toughen penalties for fraudsters.

Briefing [EN](#)

Proceedings of the Workshop on "Trans Fats"

Publikācijas veids Pījums

Datums 15-01-2014

rītais autors Stephanie BODENBACH (DG Health and Consumers, European Commission), Valeriu CURTUI (European Food Safety Authority), Steen STENDER (Copenhagen County Hospital in Gentofte, University of Copenhagen) and Søren LANGKILDE (Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Fisheries, Denmark)

Politikas joma Prtikas nekaitgums | Sabiedrības veselība

Atslēgvārds agroindustrija | Drija | Eiropa | Eiropas Prtikas nekaitguma iestde | EIROPAS SAVIENBA | Eiropas Savienības iestdes un Eiropas civildienests | ekonomisk eogrīja | maršana | organisk skbe | politisk eogrīja | prstrditi lauksaimniecības produkti | prtikas hīgina | prtikas nekaitgums | prtikas ražošana | PRTIKAS RAŽOŠANA | RPNIECBA | sirds un asinsvadu slimība | slimību profilakse | SOCIĻIE JAUTJUMI | tauki | tiesību akti prtikas jomā | TIRDZNIECBA | tirgus atauja | tirgiznības | veselība | veselības apdraudjums | EOGRFIJA | mīsk rpniecība

Kopsavilkums This report summarises the presentations and discussions at the Workshop on 'Trans Fats', held at the European Parliament in Brussels, on Tuesday, 5 November, 2013. The aim of the workshop was to discuss the risks posed by trans fats in human health and to exchange views on the existing solutions to this issue. The workshop was hosted by MEP Ms Glenis WILLMOTT (S&D, UK), Co-chair of the Health Working Group within the ENVI Committee.

Pījums [EN](#)

Options for Sustainable Food and Agriculture in the EU (Synthesis of the Project 'Technology Options for Feeding 10 Billion People')

Publikācijas veids Pījums

Datums 15-11-2013

rītais autors Evelyn Underwood, David Baldock, Harry Aiking, Allan Buckwell, Elizabeth Dooley, Ana Freligh-Larsen, Sandra Naumann, Clementine O'Connor, Jana Poláková and Graham Tucker

Politikas joma Lauksaimniecība un lauku attīstība | Prtikas nekaitgums | Ptniecības politika

Atslēgvārds agroenerģija | agronomijas ptniecība | bioloģisk daudzveidība | ca pret nesaimnieciskuma radītiem atkritumiem | dabiska vide | ENERTIKA | ilgtspējīga lauksaimniecība | klimata maiņa | lauksaimnieciskās ražošanas politika | LAUKSAIMNIECBA, MEŽSAIMNIECBA UN ZVEJNIECBA | lauksaimniecības atkritumi | lauksaimniecības politika | lauksaimniecības produkti | lauksaimniecības produktivitāte | lauksaimniecības struktūras un ražošanas | piesojums no lauksaimniecības avotiem | politika enerģikas jomā | prtikas produktu pietiekamība | prtikas ražošanas | PRTIKAS RAŽOŠANA | starptautiskā politika | STARPTAUTISKĀS ATTIECĪBAS | VIDE | vides pasliktināšana | vides politika | zemkopības sistēmas

Kopsavilkums How should Europe respond to the increased demands on our food and agriculture systems arising from global population growth, changing diets, and competing demands on agricultural land? This report offers a view on how the EU could play a role in meeting these challenges in the coming decades and sets out some of the options which merit particular attention. It focuses on options for increasing agricultural productivity whilst adapting to the effects of climate change and reducing emissions from agriculture, the means of reversing continued declines in farmland biodiversity, the reduction of food wastage, ways to achieve a more resource-efficient food sector, and the options for using wastes and residues to meet biomaterial and bioenergy needs in a sustainable way. It brings together some of the analysis and results of five commissioned studies in a synthesis, considering the state of play today and some of the key developments on the horizon moving towards 2050. The European Union has strongly developed common environmental and agricultural policies, and a recently reformed Common Agricultural Policy with a greater emphasis on both the environment and innovation, providing Member States with an opportunity to initiate a change in direction. At the same time, there are major challenges to increasing productivity in an appropriate way whilst reducing damage to European agricultural and natural resources and biodiversity. It will be important to produce more with less in Europe and to cut wastage.

Pījums [EN](#)

Kopsavilkums [CS](#), [DE](#), [EL](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [HU](#), [IT](#), [NL](#), [PT](#), [RO](#), [SV](#), [PL](#)

[State of the Art Report on 'Options for Sustainable Food Processing' \(Part of the Project 'Technology Options for Feeding 10 Billion People'\)](#)

Publikācijas veids Pētījums

Datums 15-11-2013

rīcības autori H.C. Langelan, F. Pereira da Silva, U. Thoden van Velzen, J. Broeze, A.M. Matser and M. Vollebregt (Wageningen UR Food & Biobased Research), K. Schroën (Wageningen University Food Process Engineering)

Politikas joma Prtīkas nekaitgums | Ptniecbas politika

Atslēgvārdi EKONOMIKA | ekonomikas politika | energotaupība | ENERTIKA | iesaiošana | ilgtspjiga attstba | jaunievedums | jauns produkts | lauksaimniecisk darbība | LAUKSAIMNIECBA, MEŽSAIMNIECBA UN ZVEJNIECBA | lauksaimniecības blakusprodukts | politika enerģtikas jomā | prtīkas nekaitgums | prtīkas produktu pietiekamība | prtīkas ražošana | PRTIKAS RAŽOŠANA | prtīkas rpniecbā | prtīkas tehnoloģija | prtīkas tehnoloģija | ptniecbā un attstbā | ptniecbā un intelektuālais pašums | RAŽOŠANA, TEHNOLOĢIJA UN PTNIECBA | RPNIECBA | rpniecbas strukturas un politika | SOCILIE JAUTJUMI | starptautiskā politika | STARPTAUTISKS ATTIECBAS | TIRDZNIECBA | tirgzinbas | veselība

Kopsavilkums Innovations in food processing techniques can significantly contribute to meeting the needs of the future 10 billion world inhabitants with respect to quality, quantity and sustainability of their food intake. The present study provides an expert judgment for the potential of new and emerging technologies to enhance sustainability in the food processing sector. It includes the following technologies: sensor technology, sustainable packaging and refrigeration climate control, non-thermal pasteurisation and sterilisation, nano- and micro technology, innovative processes for utilisation of by-products, alternative processes requiring less energy or water, plant-based meat alternatives and information and knowledge transfer. For each technology the direct impact (reduced losses, energy and water use) as well as the indirect impact (food losses, suboptimal utilisation and unnecessary quality decay within the supply chain) are described, as well as their contribution to the areas of improvement of the European food processing industry (new and better food products, resource efficient manufacturing processes, integrated and transparent supply chains and enhanced innovation capacity).

Pētījums [EN](#)

Kopsavilkums [CS](#), [DE](#), [EL](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [HU](#), [IT](#), [NL](#), [PT](#), [RO](#), [SV](#), [PL](#)

[Food Security in a Just Food System](#)

Publikācijas veids Padziinta analīze

Datums 08-11-2013

Autors BARNÁ Judit

Politikas joma Attstba un humn palīdzība | Lauksaimniecība un lauku attstba | Prtīkas nekaitgums

Atslēgvārdi attstbas valstis | EKONOMIKA | ekonomikas stvoklis | FINANSĒS | finansšana un ieguldjumi | ilgtspjiga lauksaimniecība | lauksaimnieciskās ražošanas politika | LAUKSAIMNIECBA, MEŽSAIMNIECBA UN ZVEJNIECBA | lauksaimniecības nekustamais pašums | lauksaimniecības politika | lauksaimniecības produktivitte | lauksaimniecības sistma | lauksaimniecības strukturas un ražošana | lauksaimniecības struktropolitika | palīdzība attstbas jomā | privti ieguldjumi | prtīkas produktu pietiekamība | prtīkas trkums | sadarbības politika | SOCILIE JAUTJUMI | starptautiskā politika | STARPTAUTISKS ATTIECBAS | veselība | zemkopības sistmas

Kopsavilkums Hundreds of millions of people live in food insecurity, lacking nutritious food and the means to develop their resilience to natural and man-made disasters and shocks. Obstacles to improving the situation are numerous and include climate change and resource scarcity, poor regulations and rights-based considerations, insufficient human and technical capacities and training. Nevertheless, it is possible to produce enough food for all and to build a more sustainable and just food system. For this to happen, small-scale, sustainable agriculture must be developed and strengthened. Private finance across the food system will play an increasingly important role in this process. But for the livelihood and resilience of agricultural producers to be ensured, investments must be responsible and combined with targeted and inclusive initiatives.

Padziinta analīze [EN](#)

[Legal Implications of the EU-US Trade and Investment Partnership \(TTIP\) for the Acquis Communautaire and the ENVI Relevant Sectors that Could be Addressed During Negotiations](#)

Publikācijas veids Pētījums

Datums 15-10-2013

rīcības autori Christiane Gerstetter (Ecologic institute), Michael Mehling (Ecologic Institute), Andrew Eberle (Ecologic Institute) and Katherine Salès (BIO Intelligence Service)

Politikas joma Prtīkas nekaitgums | Starptautiskā tirdzniecība | Vide

Atslēgvārdi Amerika | Amerikas Savienotās Valstis | civiā avicija | EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | Eiropas Savienības tiesību akti | Eiropas struktūra | ekonomiskā eogrģija | FINANSĒS | finansšana un ieguldjumi | gaisa un kosmiskais transports | ieguldjumi rvalsstis | Kopienas aqquis | nolguma slgšanas sarunas (ES) | patriš | patrtju tiesību aizsardzība | politiskā eogrģija | prtīkas nekaitgums | RAŽOŠANA, TEHNOLOĢIJA UN PTNIECBA | SOCILIE JAUTJUMI | tehnoloģija un tehniskā reglamentācija | TIRDZNIECBA | toksiska viela | TRANSPORTS | veselība | VIDE | vides aizsardzība | vides pasliktinšans | vides politika | entiski prveidoti organismi | EOGRĢIJA

Kopsavilkums This study discusses the potential impact of the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership agreement on the EU acquis in the areas of the environment and food safety. It recommends, in particular, that the European Parliament pay very close attention to the precise wording of provisions regarding the environment, food safety, and investment set out in the final text to ensure that both parties are able to maintain the environmental and consumer protection standards they deem appropriate, as provided for in the European Commission's negotiating mandate.

Pētījums [EN](#)

[Options for Cutting Food Waste \(Part of the Project 'Technology options for feeding 10 billion people'\)](#)

Publikācijas veids Pījums

Datums 15-10-2013

rjais autors Carmen Priefer (Project Leader), Juliane Jörissen and Klaus-Rainer Bräutigam (ITAS)

Politikas joma Prtikas nekaitgums | Ptniecbas politika

Atslgvrds atkritumu apsaimniekošana | ca pret nesaimnieciskuma radtiem atkritumiem | izsalkums | lauksaimniecisk ražošana | LAUKSAIMNIECBA, MEŽSAIMNIECBA UN ZVEJNIECBA | patriš | POLITIKA | politika un sabiedrības drošība | prtikas patriš | prtikas politika | prtikas produktu pietiekamba | prtikas ražošana | prtikas ražošana | PRTIKAS RAŽOŠANA | sabiedrības informšanas kampaa | SOCILIE JAUTJUMI | starptautisk politika | STARPTAUTISKS ATTIECBAS | TIRDZNIECBA | veselība | VIDE | vides politika | zemkopības sistmas

Kopsavilkums The reduction of food waste is seen as an important lever for achieving global food security, freeing up finite resources for other uses, diminishing environmental risks and avoiding financial losses. In its roadmap for a resource efficient Europe the European Commission has set the target to halve the generation of food waste by 2020. The present study deals with approaches for preventing food waste based on a thorough analysis of the scale, reasons and pattern of food wastage in EU-27. The focus is on measures and instruments that are considered in literature or in the current debate as particularly useful, easy to implement and/or that have already proven their effectiveness in practice. This includes among others the improvement and harmonization of the data basis, the setting of reduction targets on national and regional level, the revision of existing regulations on food date labelling, the enforcement of awareness campaigns, the introduction of economic incentives, the improvement of workflows as well as the implementation of an integrated supply chain management in the manufacturing and wholesale/retail sector including technological innovations which are likely to reduce food waste.

Pījums [EN](#)

Kopsavilkums [CS](#), [DE](#), [EL](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [HU](#), [IT](#), [NL](#), [PT](#), [RO](#), [SV](#), [PL](#)

Pielikums 1 [EN](#)

Multivide [Food eco-footprint](#)

[Food Safety and Public Health Situation in Serbia](#)

Publikācijas veids Pījums

Datums 09-10-2013

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Politikas joma Prtikas nekaitgums | Sabiedrības veselība

Atslgvrds augu veselības kontrole | dzvnieku slimība | Eiropa | ekonomisk eogrīja | lauksaimniecisk darbība | LAUKSAIMNIECBA, MEŽSAIMNIECBA UN ZVEJNIECBA | lauksaimniecības politika | patriš | patrtju tiesību aizsardzība | politisk eogrīja | prtikas nekaitgums | prtikas prbaude | prtikas standarts | Serbija | SOCILIE JAUTJUMI | TIRDZNIECBA | veselība | veselības aizsardzība | veterinārmedicīna | veterinārs ekspertīze | EOGRFIJA

Kopsavilkums This note is composed of two parts.
Part one reviews the Serbian food and drink industry, the organisations and controls involved in food safety, food safety concerns, the risk management and risk communication of animal diseases and finally the status of preparation of Serbia against the acquis in the area of food safety.
Part two provides an overview of the public health situation in Serbia. It presents the health status of the population and its determinants, and describes the Serbian health care system. It also provides information on the status of, and challenges with regard to, the implementation of the EU acquis.

Pījums [EN](#)

[A draft new animal health law for the EU: Some basics](#)

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 18-09-2013

Autors WEISSENBERGER Jean

Politikas joma Lauksaimniecība un lauku attīstība | Prtikas nekaitgums

Atslgvrds dzvnieku slimība | lauksaimniecisk darbība | LAUKSAIMNIECBA, MEŽSAIMNIECBA UN ZVEJNIECBA | lauksaimniecības dzvnieks | lauksaimniecības politika | līpīga slimība | mjdzvnieks | slimību profilakse | SOCILIE JAUTJUMI | tarifu politika | TIRDZNIECBA | veselība | veterinārs sertifikāts | veterinārmedicīna | veterinārs | veterinārs ekspertīze

Kopsavilkums Highly contagious animal diseases may have significant impacts on the health of animal populations. Certain animal diseases are also of particular concern to public health in cases where they may be transmissible to humans. It is proposed to fully reshape the legislative framework to fight against such diseases under a single "animal health law", with common principles and increased focus on prevention.

Briefing [EN](#)

Compliance of Imports of Fishery and Aquaculture Products with EU Legislation

Publikācijas veids Pījums

Datums 16-09-2013

rjais autors GOPA Consortium: Carlos PALIN , Charline GAUDIN (GOPA Consultants) , Jasmin ESPEJO-HERMES , Linda NICOLAIDES (NRI University of Greenwich)

Politikas joma Prtikas nekaitgums | Zivsaimniecība

Atslgvrds akvakultūra | EIROPAS SAVIENĀBA | Eiropas Savienības tiesību akti | EK regula | imports (ES) | izsekojama | LAUKSAIMNIECĪBA, MEŽSAIMNIECĪBA UN ZVEJNIECĪBA | nozveja | patriš | patrtju tiesību aizsardzība | prtikas nekaitgums | prtikas prbaude | ptniecība un intelektulais pašums | RAŽOŠANA, TEHNOLOIJA UN PTNIECĪBA | SOCILIE JAUTJUMI | tirdzniecība | TIRDZNIECĪBA | veselība | zvejas noteikumi | zvejniecība | zvejniecības produkts | zvejniecības prvaldība

Kopsavilkums The study estimates the level of compliance of fisheries and aquaculture products imported into the EU with the current safety and quality EU legislation, as well as with the regulation on IUU fishing. It analyses the process of monitoring and control of FAP imports in relation to this requirements and it investigates to what extent the FAP reaching the EU market comply with the sanitary and IUU Regulation. The study identifies critical issues and proposes recommendations for political actions.

Pījums [EN](#)

Impact of the European Court of Justice Ruling on the Honey Directive and Relevant Existing Legislation

Publikācijas veids Padziinta analze

Datums 05-09-2013

rjais autors Karen Bird (Campden BRI), Steven Tompkins (ADAS), D. Leeks (Campden BRI), J. Hammond (Campden BRI), S. Garrett (Campden BRI) and N. Saunders (Campden BRI)

Politikas joma Patrtju aizsardzība | Prtikas nekaitgums

Atslgvrds dzvnieku izcelsmes produkts | EIROPAS SAVIENĀBA | Eiropas Savienības tiesību akti | izsekojama | maršana | medus | prtikas nekaitgums | prtikas produkti | prtikas produkts | PRTIKAS RAŽOŠANA | ptniecība un intelektulais pašums | RAŽOŠANA, TEHNOLOIJA UN PTNIECĪBA | reklāma | SOCILIE JAUTJUMI | tehnoloģija un tehniskā reglamentācija | Tiesas spriedums (ES) | tiesību akti prtikas jomā | TIRDZNIECĪBA | tirgzinības | veselība | entiski prveidots organisms

Kopsavilkums This report reviews the honey industry in the European Union (EU), legislation within the EU that is relevant to the honey industry, the European Court of Justice (ECJ) ruling from September 2011 on honey and the potential impact of this ruling on the EU honey industry.

Padziinta analze [EN](#)

Clarifying the Status of Pollen in Honey: Substitute Impact Assessment of EC Directive Amending Council Honey Directive 2001/110/EC

Publikācijas veids Pījums

Datums 04-09-2013

rjais autors Laura Birkman, Eline van den Bosse, Ignacio Carreno, Achim Vogt, Kim Weistra, Wija Oortwijn

Politikas joma Ex ante ietekmes novrtšana | Prtikas nekaitgums | Vide

Atslgvrds dzvnieku izcelsmes produkts | EKONOMIKA | ekonomikas analze | ekonomikas rdtjs | izsekojama | maršana | medus | prtikas nekaitgums | prtikas produkti | prtikas produkts | PRTIKAS RAŽOŠANA | ptniecība un intelektulais pašums | RAŽOŠANA, TEHNOLOIJA UN PTNIECĪBA | reklāma | SOCILIE JAUTJUMI | tehnoloģija un tehniskā reglamentācija | tiesību akti prtikas jomā | TIRDZNIECĪBA | tirgzinības | veselība | VIDE | vides politika | vides rdtjs | entiski prveidots organisms

Kopsavilkums Following the ruling by the Court of Justice of the European Union (CJEU) in the Bablok case, the European Commission proposes to clarify the status of pollen in honey and to define it as a natural constituent of honey rather than an ingredient, as decided by the CJEU. This has practical implications on European labelling, supervision and authorisation requirements for honey. In addition, it has potential economic, social and environmental implications. The European Commission proposal to change the status quo was not accompanied by an impact assessment. This substitute impact assessment provides an overview of the European honey industry and a legal analysis of a change in the status of pollen in honey. From this, the most important economic, social and environmental impacts are identified and presented.

Pījums [EN](#)

[G20 Talks: Latest Developments on Food Security](#)

Publikācijas veids Pījums

Datums 15-07-2013

rīkātājs Fabian Capitanio (University of Naples Federico II, Italy)

Politikas joma Lauksaimniecība un lauku attīstība | Pārvaldības nekaitīgums

Atslēgvārds cena | cenu paaugstinājums | daudzpusības attiecības | FINANSES | ilgtspējīga lauksaimniecība | LAUKSAIMNIECĪBA, MEŽSAIMNIECĪBA UN ZVEJNIECĪBA | lauksaimniecības politika | piedāvājums un pieprasījums | pārvaldības cena | pārvaldības politika | pārvaldības resursi | pārvaldības trūkums | sadarbība lauksaimniecības jomā | sadarbības politika | SOCIĀLIE JAUTĀJUMI | starptautiskā politika | STARPTAUTISKS ATTIECĪBAS | tirdzniecība | TIRDZNIECĪBA | veselība

Kopsavilkums Around 1 billion people suffer from chronic undernourishment. Food security is a complex phenomenon, and the main priority is contributing to understanding which environmental and specific factors could affect the state of food security and the exposure to price shock in the international food market.

The role played by Global Actors (e.g. G8 and G20) is crucial. After briefly outlining the food security global governance system, mentioning the recent initiatives within and outside the G20 framework, we assess the concrete results achieved to improve food security.

Pījums [EN](#)

[Recycling Agricultural, Forestry & Food Wastes and Residues for Sustainable Bioenergy and Biomaterials \(Part of the Project 'Technology Options for Feeding 10 Billion People'\)](#)

Publikācijas veids Pījums

Datums 15-07-2013

rīkātājs Bettina Kretschmer (Project Leader), Claire Smith, Emma Watkins, Ben Allen, Allan Buckwell, Jane Desbarats and Daniel Kieve

Politikas joma Lauksaimniecība un lauku attīstība | Pārvaldības nekaitīgums | Pārvaldības politika | Vide

Atslēgvārds atjaunotie resursi | atkritumu pārstrāde | bioenerģija | biomasas | biomateriāli | dabiska vide | ekoloģiskā enerģija | EKONOMIKA | ekonomikas politika | ENERĢIKA | ilgtspējīga attīstība | LAUKSAIMNIECĪBA, MEŽSAIMNIECĪBA UN ZVEJNIECĪBA | lauksaimniecības atkritumi | mežsaimniecība | mežsaimniecības politika | pārvaldības pārstrāde | PĀRVALDĪBAS RAŽOŠANA | pārvaldības tehnoloģija | RAŽOŠANA, TEHNOĻOĢIJA UN PĀRVALDĪBAS | tehnoloģija un tehniskā reglamentācija | VIDE | vides ekonomika | vides pasliktināšana | vides politika

Kopsavilkums The purpose of this study is to examine and review biorefinery technology options that exist to convert biomass in the form of agricultural crop and forestry residues and waste from the whole food chain into biomaterials and bioenergy. It assesses the technological options, including the sustainability of the processes involved. The study forms part of a bigger project commissioned by the European Parliament's STOA ('Science and Technology Options Assessment') office under the heading of 'Technology options for feeding 10 billion people'.

Advanced biofuels and innovative bio-based pathways based on wastes and residues show considerable potential and should be further developed especially as Europe is already seen by some as having a lead in relevant technologies. However, there are also considerable uncertainties for investors and indeed all market participants and thus a major task is to ensure good transparency and better information concerning the availabilities of the waste and residue streams, the opportunities for processing, and the benefits to consumers. In addition, because, by definition, bio-based economic developments necessarily interact with ecosystems, there has to be visible assurance that the bio-products are indeed environmentally preferable with respect to GHG emissions, water, soil and biodiversity compared with their fossil-based counterparts. The conclusion is thus encouragement should be given to this sector, but with enhanced transparency of all aspects of its development, and with equally strong sustainability safeguards.

Pījums [EN](#)

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

Pielikums 1 [EN](#)

[Research on: Forests](#)

Publikācijas veids Padziinta analīze

Datums 02-07-2013

Autors RAGONNAUD Guillaume

Politikas joma Lauksaimniecība un lauku attīstība | Pārvaldības nekaitīgums | Vide

Atslēgvārds bibliogrāfija | dokumentācija | IZGLĪTĪBA UN KOMUNIKĀCIJAS | klimata maiņa | kopējais lauksaimniecības politika | LAUKSAIMNIECĪBA, MEŽSAIMNIECĪBA UN ZVEJNIECĪBA | lauksaimniecības politika | meža ekonomika | mežsaimniecība | mežsaimniecības politika | pārvaldības nekaitīgums | SOCIĀLIE JAUTĀJUMI | veselība | VIDE | vides pasliktināšana

Kopsavilkums 'Research on: forests' is organised around a concise, scene-setting introduction and statistical snapshot, followed by an annotated list of relevant sources, classified in thematic sections (key overviews and statistics, forests and the Common Agricultural Policy, EU forestry-related actions, wood energy, forests and climate change, etc.).

Padziinta analīze [EN](#)

[Public Health and Food Safety Policies and Regulation in the United States](#)

Publikācijas veids Pījums

Datums 14-06-2013

rjais autors Adam Sheingate and Monica Guarinoni (Milieu Ltd. - for the ""Public Health Policy and Regulation in the United States"" part) ,
Susan Keenan and John Hammond (Campden BRI - for the ""Food Safety Policy and Regulation in the United States"" part)

Politikas joma Prtikas nekaitgums | Sabiedrības veselība

Atslgvrds Amerika | Amerikas Savienots Valstis | ekonomisk eogrfija | POLITIKA | politisk sistma | politisk eogrfija | prtikas nekaitgums | prtikas prbaude | prtikas ražošana | PRTIKAS RAŽOŠANA | prtikas rpniecība | SOCILIE JAUTJUMI | sociāl aizsardzība | tiesbu akti prtikas jom | uzraudzības institūcija | veselība | veselības aizsardzības politika | veselības apdrošināšana | EOGRFIJA

Kopsavilkums This briefing note is made of two parts. The first on "Public Health Policy and Regulation in the United States", the second on "Food Safety Policy and Regulation in the United States".
Part 1 provides an overview of public health policy and regulation in the United States. It examines patterns of health care spending, health outcomes, and public health programmes. It describes the system of public and private health insurance, and the recent health care reform legislation. This note also examines the role and function of the Food and Drug Administration.
Part 2 reviews the food and drink industry in the United States, existing food safety policy, structure control systems and key indicators for food safety development in the country. In particular the review considers the basic relevant legislative acts and the organisation of various branches of government. A brief description is also given of current food safety emergencies in the United States.

Pījums [EN](#)

[Les abeilles dans l'UE: un bilan de santé inquiétant](#)

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 12-06-2013

Autors WEISSENBERGER Jean

Politikas joma Lauksaimniecība un lauku attīstība | Prtikas nekaitgums | Ptniecības politika

Kopsavilkums Ces deux dernières décennies, les apiculteurs européens voient mourir un nombre anormalement élevé de leurs ruches. Au delà des conséquences sur le secteur apicole lui-même, les enjeux agricoles et écologiques de la disparition des abeilles sont considérables. L'UE s'est saisie de cette problématique et la préservation des insectes pollinisateurs est abordée dans diverses politiques, qu'il s'agisse de la santé animale, de l'autorisation des produits phytosanitaires, de la politique agricole, de la protection de la biodiversité ou encore de la recherche.

Briefing [FR](#)

[New rules for specialised food products](#)

Publikācijas veids Prskats

Datums 06-06-2013

Autors ERBACH Gregor

Politikas joma Prtikas nekaitgums

Atslgvrds dītisks produkts | prtikas nekaitgums | prtikas produkti | PRTIKAS RAŽOŠANA | SOCILIE JAUTJUMI | TIESBAS | tiesbu akti prtikas jom | tiesbu aktu vienkršošana | tiesbu avoti un nozares | uztura bagtintjs | veselība | vielmaiņas slimība | zdzai uzturs

Kopsavilkums 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.

Prskats [EN](#)

Approximation of the National Legislation of Eastern Partnership Countries with EU Legislation in the Economic Field

Publikācijas veids Padziinta analze

Datums 03-05-2013

rjais autors Laure DELCOUR (IRIS) and Kataryna WOLCZUK (Centre for Russian and East European Studies, University of Birmingham)

Politikas joma Ekonomika un monetrie jautājumi | ES tiesības: tiesību sistēma un akti | Prtikas nekaitgums | rlietas

Atslgvrds augu veselības tiesību akti | Baltkrievija | brvs tirdzniecības zona | Eiropa | EIROPAS SAVIENĀBA | Eiropas Savienības tiesību akti | EKONOMIKA | ekonomikas konference | ekonomikas politika | ekonomisk eogrfija | Kaukza valstis | konkurence | konkurences likums | Kopienas acquis | LAUKSAIMNIECBA, MEŽSAIMNIECBA UN ZVEJNIECBA | lauksaimniecības politika | likumu tuvinšana | Moldova | politisk eogrfija | prtikas nekaitgums | SOCILIE JAUTJUMI | tarifu politika | TIRDZNIECBA | Ukraina | UZMJDARBBA UN KONKURENCE | veselība | EOGRFIJA

Kopsavilkums With the launch of the Eastern Partnership in 2009, the EU stepped up its involvement in Eastern Europe and the South Caucasus. The offer of a closer relationship with Eastern neighbours is contingent upon partner countries converging with EU norms and standards. Effective regulatory approximation in the economic field is therefore critical to anchoring the reform process in partner countries and to fostering further progress in EU's relations with its Eastern neighbours. Against this backdrop, this briefing paper reviews the achievements to date in regulatory approximation in the economic field in Eastern Partnership countries. Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Areas (DCFTAs) are a vital trade instrument for building up long-term economic relationships with eastern neighbours. They are likely to have a far-reaching influence on the reform process in partner countries. However, legal approximation and implementation of approximated legislation remain key challenges. The briefing highlights five major problems hindering legal approximation in the economic field: the complexity of the acquis to be adopted; institutional coordination; implementation capacities; costs of approximation and political sensitivity in partner countries. The briefing offers recommendations to improve the EU's approach so that DCFTAs could fulfill their potential.

Padziinta analze [EN](#)

Food Safety and Public Health Situation in Ireland

Publikācijas veids Pījums

Datums 19-03-2013

rjais autors Food Safety Situation in Ireland : S. KEENAN and John HAMMOND (Campden BRI) , Public Health Situation in Ireland : Colette CUNNINGHAM (RN RM), Ivan PERRY (FRCP, FRCPI, MFPHM, MFPHMI), Monica GUARINONI (Milieu Ltd.) and Katalyn CSÁSZÁR (Milieu Ltd.)

Politikas joma Prtikas nekaitgums | Sabiedrības veselība

Atslgvrds agroindustrija | dzvnieku izcelsmes produkts | Eiropa | EIROPAS SAVIENĀBA | Eiropas Savienības iestdes un Eiropas civildienests | ekonomisk eogrfija | gaas produkts | izdevumi veselības aizsardzībai | politisk eogrfija | prtikas nekaitgums | prtikas produkti | prtikas prbaude | prtikas ražošana | PRTIKAS RAŽOSANA | prtikas rpnieceba | Prtikas un veterinārais birojs | slimība | SOCILIE JAUTJUMI | veselība | veselības aizsardzība | veselības aprpes sistēma | zirga gaa | EOGRFIJA | rija

Kopsavilkums This briefing note provides an overview of the public health situation in Ireland. It presents the health status of the population, reviews determinants of health and highlights the major burden of disease. It describes the health care system and looks at some of the current healthcare challenges, especially those related to financing healthcare during a recession. It also looks at the future and at some of the government's proposals for a sustainable and equitable healthcare service to the people of Ireland.

Pījums [EN](#)

Horsemeat fraud in the food chain

Publikācijas veids Prskats

Datums 08-03-2013

Autors SHEIL Sarah

Politikas joma Lauksaimniecība un lauku attstība | Patrju aizsardzība | Prtikas nekaitgums

Atslgvrds dzvnieku izcelsmes produkts | Eiropas Prtikas nekaitguma iestde | EIROPAS SAVIENĀBA | Eiropas Savienības iestdes un Eiropas civildienests | gaas produkts | maršana | patriš | patrju tiesību aizsardzība | prtikas nekaitgums | prtikas produkti | prtikas pusfabrikti | prtikas prbaude | PRTIKAS RAŽOSANA | SOCILIE JAUTJUMI | TIRDZNIECBA | tirgzinības | veselība | zirga gaa

Kopsavilkums Following the discovery of horsemeat in various processed beef products on sale across Europe, EU-wide testing of meat and meat products is currently ongoing. Initial results will be released by 15 April 2013. While the controversy has reopened debate on control of the food chain, the Commission and Member State (MS) authorities have underlined that there is no evidence so far of a risk to consumer health.

Prskats [EN](#)

[The Impact of Biotechnology on Developing Countries](#)

Publikācijas veids Padziinta analze

Datums 14-02-2013

rjais autors Timo KAPHENGST (Ecologic Institute, Germany) and Lucy SMITH (Ecologic Institute, Germany)

Politikas joma Lauksaimniecība un lauku attīstība | Prtīkas nekaitīgums | Ptniecības politika | Vide

Atslgvrds Amerika | Argentna | attstbas valstis | audzšanas metodes | augkopība | augu selekcija | bioloisk daudzveidība | biotehnoloija | dabiska vide | Dienvidfrikā | EKONOMIKA | ekonomikas analze | ekonomikas stvoklis | ekonomisk eogrīja | ekonomisks sekas | ietekme uz vidi | ilgtspjga lauksaimniecība | lauksaimniecisko zemju kultivācija | lauksaimniecisk darbība | lauksaimnieciskais ražošanas ldzeki | LAUKSAIMNIECĪBA, MEŽSAIMNIECĪBA UN ZVEJNIECĪBA | lauksaimniecības politika | Meksika | politisk eogrīja | RAŽOSANA, TEHNOLOIJA UN PTNIECĪBA | SOCILIE JAUTJUMI | skla | tehnoloija un tehnisk reglamentācija | uztura vajadzības | veselība | VIDE | vides politika | frika | zija un Okenija | EOGRFIJA | na

Kopsavilkums 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.

Padziinta analze [EN](#)

[Religious slaughter of animals in the EU](#)

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 15-11-2012

Autors NEEDHAM Christopher

Politikas joma Lauksaimniecība un lauku attīstība | Prtīkas nekaitīgums

Atslgvrds Apvienot Karaliste | dzvnieku aizsardzība | dzvnieku izcelsmes produkts | dzvnieku labturība | ebreju tiesības | Eiropa | ekonomisk eogrīja | gaa | gaas prstrdes rpniecība | islama tiesības | kaujams dzvnieks | lauksaimniecisk darbība | LAUKSAIMNIECĪBA, MEŽSAIMNIECĪBA UN ZVEJNIECĪBA | lauksaimniecības politika | maršana | politisk eogrīja | prtīkas ražošana | PRTIKAS RAŽOSANA | reliisk grupa | SOCILIE JAUTJUMI | sociāl sistma | TIESBAS | tiesbu avoti | un nozares | TIRDZNIECĪBA | tirgzinības | veterinārijas tiesbu akti | VIDE | vides politika | EOGRFIJA

Kopsavilkums Religious texts set down traditional methods of slaughter; simply using a knife to kill the animal. The right to continue using these methods is strongly contested the Jewish and Muslim faiths and animal rights activists who wish animals to be stunned first.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Food Safety and Public Health Situation in Croatia](#)

Publikācijas veids Pījums

Datums 15-10-2012

rjais autors Food Safety situation in Croatia : S. Keenan (Campden BRI), J. Hammond (Campden BRI) and D. Leeks (Campden BRI) , Public Health situation in Croatia : Selma Šogori (MD MPH PhD), Luka Kovai (MD MPH PhD), Aleksandar Džakula (MD PhD), Catherine Ganzleben (Milieu), Monica Guarinoni (Milieu) and Alice Belin (Milieu)

Politikas joma Prtīkas nekaitīgums | Sabiedrības veselība

Atslgvrds dzvnieku slimība | Eiropa | EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | Eiropas Savienības iestādes un Eiropas civildienests | Eiropas Savienības tiesbu akti | ekonomisk eogrīja | EP delegācija | Horvātija | Kopienas acquis | lauksaimniecisk darbība | LAUKSAIMNIECĪBA, MEŽSAIMNIECĪBA UN ZVEJNIECĪBA | politisk eogrīja | prtīkas nekaitīgums | prtīkas prbaude | SOCILIE JAUTJUMI | veselība | veselības aizsardzība | veselības appes sistma | VIDE | vides politika | vidisko risku novršana | EOGRFIJA

Kopsavilkums This briefing document provides in two separate reports an overview of the Croatian situation respectively in the fields of Food Safety and Public Health. As regards the food safety, the note reviews the Croatian food and drink industry, the organisation and official controls involved in food safety, the risk management and risk communication of animal diseases and, the status of the preparation of Croatia against the acquis in the area of food safety. Concerning the public health situation, the note presents the health status of the population, reviews determinants of health and describes the Croatian health care system. It also provides information on the status of, and challenges with regard to, the implementation of the EU acquis.

Pījums [EN](#)

The Role of China in World Fisheries

Publikācijas veids Pījums

Datums 15-06-2012

rjais autors Roland BLOMEYER, Antonio SANZ and Kim STOBBERUP (Blomeyer & Sanz S.L.) , Ian GOULDING (Megapesca Lda.) , Daniel PAULY (Sea Around Us Project, Fisheries Centre, University of British Columbia)

Politikas joma Prtikas nekaitgums | Zivsaimnieciba

Atslgvrds dabiska vide | ekonomisk eogrfija | jras resursi | kopj zivsaimniecibas politika | LAUKSAIMNIECBA, MEŽSAIMNIECBA UN ZVEJNIECBA | nozveja | prtikas nekaitgums | SOCILIE JAUTJUMI | veselba | VIDE | zvejas flote | zvejas nolgums | zvejnieciba | zvejniecibas prvaldba | zija un Okenija | EOGRFIJA | na

Kopsavilkums This document aims to provide a broad perspective of China's fishing and related activities, and to support a better understanding of the role of China in world fisheries. The scope of the study is focused on China's marine capture fisheries, and covers the following subjects: the scale of Chinese catches, the state of the Chinese fleet, the role of China as an import/export country of fish products, the activities of Chinese fishing vessels on the high seas and in third country waters, and China and IUU fishing.

Pījums [EN](#)

Comparative Analysis of EU Standards in Food Safety, Environment, Animal Welfare and Other Non-Trade Concerns with Some Selected Countries

Publikācijas veids Pījums

Datums 15-05-2012

rjais autors C.P.A. van Wagenberg, F.M. Brouwer, R. Hoste and M.L. Rau (LEI, part of Wageningen UR)

Politikas joma Iekšjais tirgus un muitas savieniba | Lauksaimnieciba un lauku attstba | Prtikas nekaitgums | Starptautisk tirdznieciba | Vide

Atslgvrds dokumentacija | drošbas standarts | dzvnieku labturba | IZGLTBA UN KOMUNIKCIJAS | kopj lauksaimniecibas politika | lauksaimniecisk darbba | lauksaimniecisk ražošana | LAUKSAIMNIECBA, MEŽSAIMNIECBA UN ZVEJNIECBA | lauksaimniecibas poljtika | lauksaimniecibas strukturas un ražošana | lauksaimniecibas un tirgus attiecbas | prtikas nekaitgums | RAŽOŠANA, TEHNOLOIJA UN PTNIECBA | sadarbības politika | saldzinm ptnieciba | SOCILIE JAUTJUMI | starptautisk tirdznieciba | STARPTAUTISKS ATTIECBAS | tehnoloija un tehnisk reglamentcija | TIRDZNIECBA | tirdzniecibas nolgums | treš valsts | veselba | VIDE | vides politika | vides standarts | zemkopības sistmas

Kopsavilkums Standards for food safety, animal and plant health in Brazil, New Zealand and the USA are similar to those in the EU. Ukraine is in transition towards comparable standards. These topics are already incorporated in the framework of trade agreements. Standards for the environment, animal welfare and labour conditions are lower than in the EU or lacking in these countries. These topics are not or only marginally incorporated in the framework of trade agreements.

Pījums [EN](#)

Food Safety and Public Health Situation in Cyprus

Publikācijas veids Pījums

Datums 16-04-2012

rjais autors Food Safety situation in Cyprus : S. Keenan and J. Hammond (Campden BRI)
Public Health situation in Cyprus : Gerard Foley, Catherine Ganzleben, Styliani Kaltsouni and Tony Zamparutti (Milieu Ltd.)

Politikas joma Prtikas nekaitgums | Sabiedrības veselba

Atslgvrds demogrfija un iedzvojti | Eiropa | ekonomisk eogrfija | Kipra | paredzamais dzves ilgums | politisk eogrfija | prtikas nekaitgums | prtikas prbaude | slimbu profilakse | SOCILIE JAUTJUMI | veselba | veselbas aprpes organizšana | veselbas aprpes profesija | EOGRFIJA

Kopsavilkums This briefing note provides in two separate documents an overview of the Cyprus' situation respectively in the fields of Food Safety and Public Health.

Pījums [EN](#)

[Food safety and Public Health situation in Turkey](#)

[ENVI Delegation \(2-4 November 2011\)](#)

Publikācijas veids Pījums

Datums 14-10-2011

rjais autors Part 1 - Food safety situation in Turkey : Mrs S. Keenan, Mr J. Hammond and Dr D. Leeks, Campden BRI
Part 2 - Public Health situation in Turkey : Ms Iva Misigova, on behalf of Milieu Ltd

Politikas joma Prtikas nekaitgums | Sabiedrības veselība

Atslgvrds dzriens un cukurs | dzriens | dzvnieku veselība | Eiropa | Eiropas standarts | ekonomisk eogrfija | lauksaimniecisk darbība | LAUKSAIMNIECBA, MEŽSAIMNIECBA UN ZVEJNIECBA | patriš | pglitisk eogrfija | produkta drošība | prtikas nekaitgums | prtikas ražošana | PRTIKAS RAŽOŠANA | prtikas rpniecība | RAŽOŠANA, TEHNOLOIJA UN PTNIECBA | SOCILIE JAUTJUMI | standartu saskaošana | tehnoloģija un tehnisk reglamentācija | TIRDZNIECBA | Turcija | veselība | zija un Okenija | šanas paradumi | EOGRFIJA

Kopsavilkums Part 1 reviews the Turkish food and drink industry, the organisations and controls involved in food safety, food safety concerns, the risk management and risk communication of animal diseases and finally the status of the preparation of Turkey against the acquis in the area of food safety.
Part 2 shows that the Health status in Turkey has improved over the last decade, and for many health indicators Turkey has come closer to average EU levels. Since 2003, the Turkish government has implemented a major reform programme to improve healthcare. These reforms appear to have played a role in the improvements in health status. Despite the reforms, the health care system faces ongoing challenges including: a lack of qualified healthcare staff and facilities, and regional disparities in access to and uptake of health services.

Pījums [EN](#)

[New grounds for banning GM crops](#)

Publikācijas veids Prskats

Datums 01-07-2011

Autors VAN OEL Maria Terese

Politikas joma Lauksaimniecība un lauku attstība | Prtikas nekaitgums | Vide

Atslgvrds augu veselības kontrole | LAUKSAIMNIECBA, MEŽSAIMNIECBA UN ZVEJNIECBA | lauksaimniecības politika | patriš | patrtju tiesību aizsardzība | prtikas nekaitgums | RAŽOŠANA, TEHNOLOIJA UN PTNIECBA | SOCILIE JAUTJUMI | tehnoloģija un tehnisk reglamentācija | TIRDZNIECBA | tirgus atauja | tirgzinības | transgns augi | veselība

Kopsavilkums European consumers have been reluctant to accept genetically modified organisms (GMOs) in food production. The Commission has proposed amended rules that would give the Member States new grounds for banning the cultivation of GMOs on their territory.

Prskats [EN](#)

[Food safety and STEC](#)

Publikācijas veids Prskats

Datums 01-06-2011

Autors STULL Graham

Politikas joma Prtikas nekaitgums

Atslgvrds Eiropas Prtikas nekaitguma iestde | EIROPAS SAVIENBA | Eiropas Savienības iestdes un Eiropas civildienests | Eiropas Slimību profilakses un kontroles centrs | Eiropas struktra | prtikas hīgina | prtikas nekaitgums | prtikas piesojums | prtikas prbaude | prtikas standarts | slimību profilakse | SOCILIE JAUTJUMI | veselība | VIDE | vides pasliktinšans | vienotais tirgus

Kopsavilkums A recent outbreak of STEC in Germany has raised concerns about the implementation of food safety policy in the internal market.

Prskats [EN](#)

[What Tools for the European Agricultural Policy to Encourage the Provision of Public Goods ?](#)

Publikācijas veids Pījums

Datums 16-05-2011

rjais autors Kaley Hart and David Baldock (IEEP) ;
Peter Weingarten and Bernhard Osterburg (vTI) ;
Andrea Povellato and Francesco Vanni (INEA) ;
Corrado Pirzio-Biroli and Alison Boyes (RISE Foundation)

Politikas joma Lauksaimniecība un lauku attstība | Prtikas nekaitgums | Vide

Atslgvrds augsnes aizsardzība | dabas resursi | dabiska vide | dzvnieku labturība | EKONOMIKA | ilgtspjga lauksaimniecība | klimata maia | kopj lauksaimniecības politika | lauksaimniecisko zemju kultivācija | lauksaimniecisk darbība | LAUKSAIMNIECBA, MEŽSAIMNIECBA UN ZVEJNIECBA | lauksaimniecības politika | lauku attstība | prtikas nekaitgums | reioni un reioni | politika | SOCILIE JAUTJUMI | veselība | VIDE | vides aizsardzība | vides pasliktinšans | vides politika | deu aizsardzība

Kopsavilkums Agriculture plays an important role in the provision of a wide range of public goods in Europe, particularly regarding the environment and rural vitality. Appropriate policies are required to secure adequate provision in future. The Common Agricultural Policy potentially has a key role. This report examines some of the issues involved in reorienting the CAP for this purpose and proposes how it could be modified to contribute to the provision of public goods more effectively in the future.

Pījums [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#), [PL](#)

Antibiotics in agriculture & antibiotic resistance

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 07-04-2011

Autors VAN OEL Maria Terese

Politikas joma Lauksaimniecība un lauku attīstība | Prtīkas nekaitīgums

Atslēgvārds antibiotikas | datu vākšana | dzīvnieku veselība | EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | Eiropas Savienības tiesību akti | ES tiesību aktu stenošana valsts | informācijas tehnoloģija un datu apstrāde | IZGLTĪBA UN KOMUNIKĀCIJAS | lauksaimnieciskā darbība | LAUKSAIMNIECĪBA, MEŽSAIMNIECĪBA UN ZVEJNIECĪBA | lauksaimniecības dzīvnieki | lauksaimniecības politika | prtīkas nekaitīgums | slimību profilakse | SOCIĀLIE JAUTĀJUMI | veselība | veselības aizsardzība | veterinārijas tiesību akti

Kopsavilkums The spread of antibiotic-resistant bacteria poses an urgent problem. Antibiotics are used widely in agriculture, contributing to resistance.

Briefing [EN](#)

Direct Payments in the CAP post 2013

Publikācijas veids Pētījums

Datums 14-01-2011

Prītais autors Stefan TANGERMANN (Professor Emeritus, Department of Agricultural Economics and Rural Development, University of Göttingen, Germany)

Politikas joma Lauksaimniecība un lauku attīstība | Prtīkas nekaitīgums | Vide

Atslēgvārds ilgtspējīga lauksaimniecība | klimata maiņa | KLP reforma | LAUKSAIMNIECĪBA, MEŽSAIMNIECĪBA UN ZVEJNIECĪBA | lauksaimniecības atbalsts | lauksaimniecības politika | lauksaimnieka ienūmi | VIDE | vides pasliktināšana | zemkopības sistēmas

Kopsavilkums The Communication identifies crucial challenges, above all the need for EU agriculture to provide public goods. However, only limited changes to the CAP are proposed. Rather than making a determined move towards targeted measures, direct payments are supposed to continue forming the backbone of the support regime. The "greening component" cannot really improve the targeting of payments. Redistribution of payments across Member States may or may not enhance equity and will not improve the provision of public goods.

Pētījums [EN](#)

Rural Development in the CAP post 2013

Publikācijas veids Pētījums

Datums 14-01-2011

Prītais autors Attila JAMBOR (Corvinus University of Budapest, Hungary)

Politikas joma Lauksaimniecība un lauku attīstība | Prtīkas nekaitīgums | Vide

Atslēgvārds daudzgadu finanšu shēma | EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | Eiropas struktūra | EKONOMIKA | ekonomiska un sociālā kohēzija | ES finanses | ilgtspējīga lauksaimniecība | klimata maiņa | KLP reforma | LAUKSAIMNIECĪBA, MEŽSAIMNIECĪBA UN ZVEJNIECĪBA | lauksaimniecības politika | lauksaimnieka ienūmi | lauku attīstība | prtīkas ražošana | prtīkas ražošanas | PRtīKAS RĀŽOŠANA | reģioni un reģionālā politika | TIRDZNIECĪBA | tirdzniecības politika | tirgus stabilizācija | VIDE | vides aizsardzība | vides pasliktināšana | vides politika | zemkopības sistēmas

Kopsavilkums This note examines the role of rural development policy in the CAP after 2013. As the official Communication of the Commission on the future CAP remains at a high level of generality, many uncertainties exist regarding the role of rural development in the future. However, as the new framework seems to be set in place, this note examines the consistency of proposals which are aimed at meeting the predefined challenges and objectives as well as providing policy recommendations.

Pētījums [EN](#)

Note on Food labelling for the EP Information Offices (EPIOs)

Publikācijas veids Padziinta analīze

Datums 15-07-2010

Autors MENEGHINI Gianpaolo

Politikas joma ES tiesības: tiesību sistēma un akti | Patrtīju aizsardzība | Prtīkas nekaitīgums | Sabiedrības veselība

Atslēgvārds dzīvnieku barība | dzīvnieku veselība | lauksaimnieciskā darbība | LAUKSAIMNIECĪBA, MEŽSAIMNIECĪBA UN ZVEJNIECĪBA | maršāna | patrtīš | patrtīju tiesību aizsardzība | prtīkas nekaitīgums | prtīkas politika | SOCIĀLIE JAUTĀJUMI | TIRDZNIECĪBA | tirgzinības | veselība | veselības aizsardzība

Kopsavilkums In June 2009 a new European Parliament has been elected for a five year term, which will run from 2009 to 2014. This note, commissioned by the European Parliament DG for Communication, has been produced based on the 'Welcome Package' for newly elected MEPs in the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety Committee (June 2009). The note deals with food labelling current situation, challenges and priorities for the forthcoming legislation. It also assesses food labelling in the context of the implementation process in certain Member States. Moreover, a map with upcoming legislative deadlines on food labelling is set out in chapter 5. The final chapter outlines the main studies and publications related to food labelling discussed in the European Parliament during the previous mandate 2004-2009.

Padziinta analīze [EN](#)

[Briefing for the ENVI Delegation visit to Iceland, 25 to 28 May 2010](#)

Publikācijas veids Padziinta analze

Datums 14-05-2010

rjais autors Prof. Raymond O' Rourke - Food and Consumer Lawyer Ireland, and European Environment Agency (EEA) Denmark

Politikas joma ES tiesības: tiesbu sistma un akti | Prtikas nekaitgums | Sabiedrības veselība | Vide | rlietas

Atslgvrds Eiropa | EIROPAS SAVIENBA | Eiropas Savienības iestdes un Eiropas civildienests | Eiropas Savienības tiesbu akti | Eiropas struktra | ekonomisk eogrģija | EP delegcija | ES tiesbu aktu stenošana valsts | Islande | LAUKSAIMNIECBA, MEZSAIMNIECBA UN ZVEJNIECBA | lauksaimniecības politika | oficila vizte | pievienošans kritriji | pievienošans sarunas | politisk eogrģija | prtikas nekaitgums | SOCILIE JAUTJUMI | starptautisk politika | STARPTAUTISKS ATTIECBAS | veselība | veterinrijas tiesbu akti | VIDE | vides aizsardzība | vides politika | EOGRFIJA

Kopsavilkums Several key health, food and environment issues will be advanced during the ENVI Delegation visit to Iceland at the end of May 2010. In particular, the ENVI Delegation will discuss matters related to the accession of Iceland to the EU and its status quo on the preparation to the EU accession. This briefing gives a general overview and represents a background material for Members of the ENVI Delegation

Padziinta analze [EN](#)

[EU administrative constraints and rules in the agriculture sector in relation to the international trade framework](#)

Publikācijas veids Padziinta analze

Datums 15-04-2010

rjais autors Maria Angela Perito (INEA - Istituto Nazionale di Economia Agraria)

Politikas joma Lauksaimniecība un lauku attstība | Prtikas nekaitgums | Sabiedrības veselība | Starptautisk tirdzniecība

Atslgvrds daudzpusjs nolgums | divpusjs nolgums | EIROPAS SAVIENBA | Eiropas struktra | lauksaimniecības preu tirdzniecība | patriš | produkta kvalitte | prtikas nekaitgums | prtikas produkti | prtikas produkts | PRTIKAS RAŽOŠANA | SOCILIE JAUTJUMI | starptautisk politika | starptautisk tirdzniecība | starptautisk tirdzniecība | STARPTAUTISKS ATTIECBAS | tirdzniecība | TIRDZNIECBA | tirdzniecības nolgums (ES) | veselība | veselības aizsardzība

Kopsavilkums This note aims to define, although briefly, the main factors influencing European agriculture on the international scene, in the context of multilateralism and bilateralism agreements. The angle of analysis chosen was the problem of food safety and its implications on international trade. The discussion of food safety was also seen as an inalienable human right to have guarantees that what you eat is not dangerous to your health.

Padziinta analze [EN](#)

[Contraintes administratives et règles européennes dans le secteur agricole: impact sur la compétitivité de l'agriculture européenne](#)

Publikācijas veids Padziinta analze

Datums 15-04-2010

rjais autors M. Abdelhakim HAMMOUDI, INRA (Institut National de la Recherche Agronomique)

Politikas joma Lauksaimniecība un lauku attstība | Prtikas nekaitgums | Rpniecība

Kopsavilkums Cette note a pour objectif de faire le point sur la problématique de la compétitivité des filières agricoles et agro-alimentaires soumises à de fortes contraintes réglementaires concernant la sécurité sanitaire des aliments. La question est abordée dans un contexte d'hétérogénéité internationale des exigences sanitaires et le travail s'appuie sur les développements de la recherche économique sur le sujet. Une des conclusions est que l'analyse doit intégrer à la fois l'analyse des coûts de conformité et les revenus escomptés des acteurs. Ces revenus dépendent des récentes évolutions des structures de filières à la fois au niveau européen et international. Ces évolutions sont dans certains cas, elles-mêmes suscitées par les contraintes publiques en la matière.

Padziinta analze [FR](#)

[The genetically modified Amflora potato](#)

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 09-03-2010

Autors PICCIOLI Alessandro

Politikas joma Lauksaimniecība un lauku attstība | Prtikas nekaitgums

Atslgvrds augkopība | augu izcelsmes produkts | bioisk daudzveidība | dabiska vide | Eiropas Prtikas nekaitguma iestde | EIROPAS SAVIENBA | Eiropas Savienības iestdes un Eiropas civildienests | kartupelis | lauksaimniecisk darbība | LAUKSAIMNIECBA, MEZSAIMNIECBA UN ZVEJNIECBA | PRTIKAS RAŽOŠANA | RAŽOŠANA, TEHNOLOIJA UN PTNIECBA | tehnoloģija un tehnisk reglamentcija | VIDE | entiski prveidots organisms

Kopsavilkums After a comprehensive authorisation procedure, including favourable scientific opinions, the European Commission (EC) approved cultivation of the Amflora starch potato on 2 March 2010. This is the first genetically modified (GM) crop which has been authorised in the EU in 12 years.

This GM potato is not intended or authorised as food, but for the production of starch for industrial applications. Its by-products, however, may be used as feed. According to the EC, it will optimise the production process and allow savings on raw materials, energy, water and oil-based chemicals.

The EC authorisation to cultivate Amflora prompted strong reactions in many Member States and in the EP. BASF, the company which sought authorisation, is planning to plant several hundred hectares of this potato in Germany, the Czech Republic, Sweden and the Netherlands. It also plans to seek authorisation of two more genetically modified potatoes.

Briefing [EN](#)

Nanotechnology in the Food Sector (TA-SWISS study translation)

Publikācijas veids Pētījums

Datums 15-12-2009

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

Politikas joma Prtīkas nekaitgums | Ptnīecbas politika | Vide

Atslēgvārdi Eiropa | ekonomiskā eogrfija | iesaiošana | ietekme uz vidi | nanotehnoloija | patriš | patrtju tiesbu aizsardzība | politiskā eogrfija | prtīkas nekaitgums | prtīkas piedeva | PRTIKAS RAŽOŠANA | prtīkas tehnoloija | prtīkas tehnoloija | RAŽOŠANA, TEHNOLOIJA UN PTNIECBA | SOCILIE JAUTJUMI | tehnoloija un tehniskā reglamentācija | tiesbu akti | prtīkas jomā | TIRDZNIECBA | tirgzinbas | veselība | VIDE | vides politika | EOGRFIJA | Šveice

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

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Abstrakt

The study by the Centre for Technology Assessment TA-SWISS provides an overview of nanomaterials already used in the food sector. Today, nanotechnology is virtually insignificant in terms of environmentally 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 packaging, an area that is regarded as having considerable potential for innovation. The study assesses these products in respect of environmental issues and sustainability, showing the direction that future developments might take and where there is a need for caution.

Pētījums [EN](#)

Effectiveness of Market Surveillance in the Member States

Publikācijas veids Pētījums

Datums 01-10-2009

rīcījas autori Benita Kidmose Rytz and Janne Sylvest (Ramboll Management Consulting, Aarhus, Denmark)

Politikas joma Iekšējais tirgus un muitas savienība | Prtīkas nekaitgums

Atslēgvārdi banku uzraudzība | brva preu kustība | bstam viela | FINANSES | iesaiošana | kredīstīdēs un finanšu iestīdēs | starptautiskā tirdzniecība | TIRDZNIECBA | tirgzinbas | VIDE | vides pasliktinšāns

Kopsavilkums The study describes measures taken by Member States for the effective functioning and strengthening of market surveillance authorities, actions to set up market surveillance programmes and stepping-up control systems. It also gives an overview of the products presenting a serious risk.

Pētījums [EN](#)

The Impact of Increased Operating Costs on Meat Livestock in the European Union

Publikācijas veids Pētījums

Datums 14-08-2009

rīcījas autori 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

Politikas joma Ekonomika un monetrie jautājumi | Lauksaimniecība un lauku attīstība | Prtīkas nekaitgums

Atslēgvārdi cenas | cenu paaugstinājums | darbības izmaksas | dzīvnieku barība | dzīvnieku izcēlsmes produkts | FINANSES | gaa | ietekme uz vidi | KLP reforma | lauksaimnieciskā darbība | LAUKSAIMNIECĪBA, MEŽSAIMNIECĪBA UN ZVEJNIECĪBA | lauksaimniecības politika | lopkopība | prtīkas nekaitgums | PRTIKAS RAŽOŠANA | saimniecības ienākums | SOCILIE JAUTJUMI | uzskaitē | UZMJDARBĪBA UN KONKURENCE | veselība | VIDE | vides politika | zemkopības sistēmas

Kopsavilkums 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.

Pētījums [EN](#)

[Welcome Package on Food Safety](#)

Publikācijas veids Pētījums

Datums 15-07-2009

rīcības autors Antonio Aprea (CO.META)

Politikas joma ES demokrātija, institucionāls un parlamentārs tiesības | ES tiesības: tiesību sistēma un akti | Pārtikas nekaitīgums

Atslēgvārds dzīvnieku veselība | dzīvnieku diēšana | lauksaimnieciskā darbība | LAUKSAIMNIECĪBA, MEŽSAIMNIECĪBA UN ZVEJNIECĪBA | maršruts | pārtikas higiēna | pārtikas nekaitīgums | pārtikas piegāde | pārtikas piesojums | pārtikas politika | pārtikas produkti | pārtikas produkts | PĀRTIKAS RAŽOŠANA | pārtikas tehnoloģija | RAŽOŠANA, TEHNOLOĢIJA UN PTNIECĪBA | SOCIĀLIE JAUTĀJUMI | tehnoloģija un tehniskā regulācija | TIRDZNIECĪBA | tirgzinības | veselība | VIDE | vides pasliktināšana | entiski pārvēidoti organismi

Kopsavilkums In June 2009 a new European Parliament has been elected for a five year term, which will run from 2009 to 2014. This study, commissioned by the European Parliament, is part of a 'Welcome Package' for newly elected MEPs in the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety Committee. This Welcome Package proposes a road map for Food Safety legislation in this mandate of the European Parliament (2009-2014). Past legislation is outlined, with a description of legislation currently in the approval process. In addition, the report identifies challenges and priorities for the forthcoming legislation. It also indicates some policy areas in the context of the implementation process in certain Member States. Moreover, a number of maps with upcoming legislative deadlines are set out in chapter 5. The final chapter outlines the main studies and publications related to the Food Safety topics discussed in the European Parliament during the previous mandate 2004-2009.

Pētījums [EN](#), [FR](#), [IT](#)

[Trans Fatty Acids and Health : a Review of Health Hazards and Existing Legislation](#)

Publikācijas veids Padziinta analīze

Datums 14-11-2008

rīcības autors Alexandra Krettek, Stefan Thorpenberg and Göran Bondjers (Nordic School of Public Health through MILIEU Ltd., Brussels, Belgium)

Politikas joma ES tiesības: tiesību sistēma un akti | Patēriņa aizsardzība | Pārtikas nekaitīgums | Sabiedrības veselība

Atslēgvārds augu tauki | cukurslimība | maršruts | prārdta pārtika | prārdti lauksaimniecības produkti | pārtikas produkti | PĀRTIKAS RAŽOŠANA | pārtikas tauki | sirds un asinsvadu slimība | SOCIĀLIE JAUTĀJUMI | tiesību akti pārtikas jomā | TIRDZNIECĪBA | tirgus atauja | tirgzinības | veselība | veselības apdraudējums | vāzis

Kopsavilkums Trans fats are found in commercial baked goods, fried foods, frozen foods, margarines, red meat and dairy products. There is a considerable body of scientific evidence that associates their ingestion with cardiovascular diseases, obesity, diabetes, blindness, cancer and others. In view of this evidence, measures have to be taken to reduce their intake. Policies that restrict and regulate their intake have been implemented in Denmark and Switzerland and some cities and states in the US have adopted regulatory approaches. In the Netherlands and the UK, industry has adopted voluntary measures. Canada and the US have adopted mandatory labelling requirements, which brings up issues related to equity, since the capacity of individuals to interpret labels and make purchasing choices relates to their socio-economic status, particularly in a context where foods free of industrial trans fats may be more expensive. In contrast, the ban in Denmark has eliminated them from all food products, apparently with negligible effects on the economic situation of the food manufacturing and restaurant industry. Based upon the evidence of negative health impacts of industrial trans fats and the success of the ban in various locations, this study recommends that a ban be considered at EU level.

Padziinta analīze [EN](#)

[Workshop Report on Naturally Occurring and Health Compromising Substances in Plant-derived Foods : Do we Have a Problem ?](#)

Publikācijas veids Pētījums

Datums 14-11-2008

rīcības autors Danish Board of Technology (member of the ETAG Group) ; Bjoern Bedsted, Signe Skibstrup Blach (DBT) (authors of the case studies) ; Gary Williamson (University of Leeds, UK) (summary)

Politikas joma ES tiesības: tiesību sistēma un akti | Pārtikas nekaitīgums | Rūpniecība | Sabiedrības veselība

Atslēgvārds augu izcelsmes produkts | augi | bstam viela | dzegāvis | maršruts | pārtikas | patēriņa rcb esošā informācija | produkta kvalitāte | pārtikas nekaitīgums | pārtikas prārdte | PĀRTIKAS RAŽOŠANA | pārtikas tehnoloģija | pārtikas un intelektuālais pašums | RAŽOŠANA, TEHNOLOĢIJA UN PTNIECĪBA | SOCIĀLIE JAUTĀJUMI | TIRDZNIECĪBA | tirgzinības | veselība | veselības apdraudējums | VIDE | vides pasliktināšana | zintniskā pārtikas

Kopsavilkums There is a wide variety of readily available food products on the market in the developed world today, which can provide necessary nutrition. The issue that has so far not been much focused upon and on which this study has focused is naturally-occurring substances in food, which may compromise health through, for example, toxic effects, allergenic effects or inhibition of nutrient assimilation. In particular, new knowledge has been accumulated with regard to naturally-occurring and health-compromising substances in plant-derived food. Also, substances that are not added or taken in from environmental pollution, but may be health compromising by their own nature, through, for example, toxic effects, allergenic effects or inhibition of nutrient assimilation. The study explores and debates new developments in basic research: industrial food processing, novel and functional food, and consumer knowledge and behaviour in order to determine whether there are problems which can be identified and which need to be dealt with by the European Union in the years to come.

Pētījums [EN](#)

[Workshop on Food Labelling Brussels](#)

5 November 2008

[Consolidated Texts](#)

Publikācijas veids Pījums

Datums 05-11-2008

Politikas joma Patrtju aizsardzība | Prtikas nekaitgums | Sabiedrības veselība

Atslgvrds maršana | patriš | patrtju tiesbu aizsardzība | prtikas nekaitgums | prtikas patriš | RAŽOŠANA, TEHNOLOIJA UN PTNIECBA | SOCILIE JAUTJUMI | standartu saskaošana | tehnoloija un tehnisk reglamentcija | tiesbu akti prtikas jom | TIRDZNIECBA | tirgzinbas | veselība | vielmaias slimība

Kopsavilkums 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

Pījums [EN](#)

[Food safety and public health situations in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia](#)

Publikācijas veids Padziinta analze

Datums 15-10-2008

rjais autors Raymond O' Rourke

Politikas joma Lauksaimniecība un lauku attstība | Prtikas nekaitgums | Sabiedrības veselība

Atslgvrds AIDS | augu veselības tiesbu akti | Eiropa | EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | Eiropas struktra | ekonomisk eogrīja | LAUKSAIMNIECĪBA, MEŽSAIMNIECĪBA UN ZVEJNIECĪBA | lauksaimniecības politika | pirmspievienošans stratija | politisk eogrīja | prtikas nekaitgums | SOCILIE JAUTJUMI | tiesbu akti prtikas jom | veselība | veselības aprpes organizšana | veterinrijas tiesbu akti | Ziemeļmaedonija | EOGRFIJA

Kopsavilkums Executive summary

The FYROM Government has been given a list of short-term and mid-term priorities to be completed in the coming years, as part of the pre-Accession phase towards ultimate EU membership. This short report gives an insight into the progress being made on these priorities in the areas of public health and food safety. [...]

Padziinta analze [EN](#)

[Food Safety situation in Turkey](#)

Publikācijas veids Padziinta analze

Datums 15-10-2008

rjais autors Berthold KOLETZKO

Politikas joma Lauksaimniecība un lauku attstība | Prtikas nekaitgums

Atslgvrds augu veselības tiesbu akti | dzvnieku slimība | Eiropa | ekonomisk eogrīja | lauksaimniecisk darbība | LAUKSAIMNIECĪBA, MEŽSAIMNIECĪBA UN ZVEJNIECĪBA | lauksaimniecības politika | lopkopība | maršana | politisk eogrīja | prtikas nekaitgums | prtikas produkti | prtikas produkts | PRTIKAS RAŽOŠANA | RAŽOŠANA, TEHNOLOIJA UN PTNIECĪBA | SOCILIE JAUTJUMI | standartu saskaošana | tehnoloija un tehnisk reglamentcija | tiesbu akti prtikas jom | TIRDZNIECĪBA | tirgzinbas | Turcija | veselība | veterinrijas tiesbu akti | zija un Okenija | EOGRFIJA

Kopsavilkums Introduction

The European Parliament requested a briefing note in relation to the Food Safety situation in Turkey in preparation of Environment, Public Health and Food Safety Committee Delegation visit to Turkey in October 2008, addressing the following issues:

A general representation of the situation of food safety in Turkey.

A presentation of problems related to risk management and risk communication of certain foods diseases/crises.

Status of preparation of Turkey, based on the acquis communautaire, in the area of food safety (i.e. avian flu, food hygiene, and feed hygiene) and forthcoming challenges.

A series of recommendations of sectors or areas to be discussed with the Turkish authorities. [...]

Padziinta analze [EN](#)

Workshop on Novel Foods

Publikācijas veids Padziinta analze

Datums 10-09-2008

rjais autors Otilia Saxl (CEO of the Institute of Nanotechnology - IoN)
Juliane Kleiner (European Food Safety Authority - EFSA)
Giovanni Lercker (University of Bologna, Italy)
Kees de Winter (European Consumers' Organisation - BEUC)
Agnès Davi (Groupe Danone, Paris - CIAA)
Ruth Chadwick (ESRC Centre for Economic and Social Aspects of Genomics - Cesagen, Cardiff University)

Politikas joma Pārtiku aizsardzība | Pārtikas nekaitīgums | Ērtība | Sabiedrības veselība

Atslēgvārds kvalitātes marķējums | nanotehnoloģija | pārtikas drošība | pārtikas nekaitīgums | pārtikas pārtikas | pārtikas ražošana | PRTIKAS RAŽOŠANA | pārtikas ērtība | RAŽOŠANA, TEHNOLOĢIJA UN ĒRTĪBĀ | SOCIĀLIE JAUTĀJUMI | tehnoloģija un tehniskā regulācija | TIRDZNIECĀ | tirgū ieviešana | veselība

Kopsavilkums The future adoption of a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on "Novel Foods" will regulate their placing on the market. It will lay down rules for authorisation, supervision, labelling and use of novel foods. The area of novel foods is fully harmonised in the EU. Non-legislative action based, for example, on a code of good practice or guidelines could not give sufficient protection and would lack legal certainty. The safe use of novel food depends on pre-market safety evaluations and often on permitted conditions of use of these substances, therefore recommendations or self-regulations would not guarantee the protection of consumer's health. The workshop will assess the different elements mentioned in the Commission proposal COM(2007)872 on Novel Foods. The workshop should involve experts to advise Members of the Parliamentary ENVI Committee, giving a balanced picture of the variety of views seriously considered among professionals in this field.
Date: Wednesday 10 September 2008

Padziinta analze [EN](#)

The Impacts of Biofuels on the Environment and on Food Security in Brazil

Publikācijas veids Padziinta analze

Datums 30-04-2008

rjais autors Mr Leo Peskett
Overseas Development Institute

Politikas joma Enerģētika | Lauksaimniecība un lauku attīstība | Pārtikas nekaitīgums | Vide

Atslēgvārds agrārā drošība | Amerikas Savienotās Valstis | augsnes aizsardzība | biodeģviela | Brazīlija | ekonomiskā enerģētika | enerģijas kultūra | ENERTIKA | lauksaimnieciskā zemju kultivācija | lauksaimnieciskā darbība | LAUKSAIMNIECĀ, MEŽSAIMNIECĀ UN ZVEJNIECĀ | politika enerģētikas jomā | politiskā enerģētika | zemes izmantošana | EOGRFIJA

Kopsavilkums This note analyzes the impacts of biofuels on the environment and on food security in Brazil. The Brazilian biofuels industry is a world leader and currently 40% of vehicle come from ethanol from cane. Since 1990 over 42 M Ha of Brazilian forest have been lost but it cannot be on account of biofuel. In other hand, there is little evidence that biofuels cause hunger: prices of most food in Brazil have been falling compared to the general price since 1994. In addition, the biofuel industry provides jobs to 800.000 persons at wages above the average in farming.

Padziinta analze [EN](#)

Striving for Biofuels: Impacts on Land Use and Food Security

Publikācijas veids Padziinta analze

Datums 30-04-2008

rjais autors Mr. Bas Eickhout,
Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency (MNP)

Politikas joma Enerģētika | Lauksaimniecība un lauku attīstība | Pārtikas nekaitīgums

Atslēgvārds atjaunīgā enerģija | biodeģviela | bioenerģija | ekoloģiskā enerģija | enerģijas kultūra | ENERTIKA | lauksaimnieciskā darbība | LAUKSAIMNIECĀ, MEŽSAIMNIECĀ UN ZVEJNIECĀ | lauksaimniecības struktūras un ražošana | politika enerģētikas jomā | pārtikas ražošana | pārtikas ražošana | PRTIKAS RAŽOŠANA | pārtikas tirgums | SOCIĀLIE JAUTĀJUMI | veselība | zemes piešķiršana

Kopsavilkums This paper provides a brief overview of the relation of biofuels with land use changes and impacts on food security.

Padziinta analze [EN](#)

Reflection on the Possibilities for the Future Development of the Cap – the Rural Development perspectives

Publikācijas veids Pījums

Datums 20-12-2007

rjais autors ÖIR-Managementdienste GmbH,
Vienna, Austria

Politikas joma Enerģitika | Iekšējais tirgus un muitas savienība | Lauksaimniecība un lauku attīstība | Prtikas nekaitīgums | Sociālā politika | Vide

Atslēgvārdi daudzgadu finanšu shēma | EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | EKONOMIKA | ES finanses | FINANSES | finanšu regula | KLP reforma | LAUKSAIMNIECĪBA, MEŽSAIMNIECĪBA UN ZVEJNIECĪBA | lauksaimniecības izdevumi | lauksaimniecības politika | lauku attīstība | mežsaimniecība | mežsaimniecības politika | prtikas nekaitīgums | reģioni un reģionālā politika | SOCIĀLIE JAUTĪJUMI | valsts finanses un budžeta politika | veselība | VIDE | vides aizsardzība | vides politika | vienotā maksājumu shēma

Kopsavilkums This note concerns the Rural Development perspectives after the Health Check of the CAP. It is prepared in the wake of Communication "Preparing for the 'Health Check' of the CAP reform" of November 2007 (COM (2007) 722). Among the forces that can be expected to impact and shape the Rural Economy in Europe over the next twenty years the note notices: 1) Changing Demographics; 2) Global Demand for Food; 3) Food Security in Europe; 4) Food Safety; 5) Energy Supply and Demand; 6) Increased Focus on Environment Protection; 6) Changing Technology.

Pījums [EN](#)

Impact Assessment on Nutrition and Health Claims Made on Foods Referring to Children's Development and Health Study

Publikācijas veids Padziinta analīze

Datums 22-11-2007

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

Politikas joma Ex ante ietekmes novērtšana | Patrtju aizsardzība | Prtikas nekaitīgums | Sabiedrības veselība

Atslēgvārdi bērnu aizsardzība | maršana | patriš | patrtju tiesību aizsardzība | prtikas ražošana | PRTIKAS RAŽOŠANA | prtikas rpniecība | SOCIĀLIE JAUTĪJUMI | sociālās lietas | tiesību akti prtikas jomā | TIRDZNIECĪBA | tirgūzinības | veselība | veselības apdraudējums | vielmaiņas slimība

Padziinta analīze [EN](#)

Food Safety in Turkey

Publikācijas veids Pījums

Datums 04-09-2006

rjais autors Univ.-Prof. Dr. med. Berthold KOLETZKO

Politikas joma Lauksaimniecība un lauku attīstība | Prtikas nekaitīgums

Atslēgvārdi dzīvnieku slimība | Eiropa | ekonomiskā eogrfija | izpildvara un valsts dienests | lauksaimnieciskā darbība | LAUKSAIMNIECĪBA, MEŽSAIMNIECĪBA UN ZVEJNIECĪBA | lauksaimniecības politika | maršana | POLITIKA | politiskā eogrfija | prtikas nekaitīgums | SOCIĀLIE JAUTĪJUMI | tiesību akti prtikas jomā | TIRDZNIECĪBA | tirgūzinības | Turcija | valsts prvalde | veselība | veterinārijas tiesību akti | zija un Okenija | EOGRFIJA

Pījums [EN](#)

Food Safety in Turkey

Publikācijas veids Padziinta analīze

Datums 01-09-2006

rjais autors Christine Guittard, Senior Consultant in Nutrition, Scientific and Regulatory Affairs, France

Politikas joma Prtikas nekaitīgums | Sabiedrības veselība

Atslēgvārdi Eiropa | ekonomiskā eogrfija | politiskā eogrfija | prtikas nekaitīgums | prtikas prbaude | prtikas standarts | slimības profilakse | slimību profilakse | SOCIĀLIE JAUTĪJUMI | Turcija | veselība | zija un Okenija | EOGRFIJA

Padziinta analīze [EN](#)

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

Publikācijas veids Padziinta analze

Datums 01-05-2006

rjais autors Kristina Sjoelin, National Food Administration, Sweden

Politikas joma Prtikas nekaitgums | Sabiedrības veselība

Atslgvrds brns | cilvēku uzturs | demogrāfija un iedzīvotji | POLITIKA | politika un sabiedrības drošība | prtikas produkti | prtikas produkts | PRTIKAS RAŽOŠANA | sabiedrības informēšanas kampaņa | slimību profilakse | SOCIĻIE JAUTJUMI | sociālie lietas | sports | TIRDZNIECBA | tirgdarbība | tirgzinības | veselība | vielmaiņas slimība

Padziinta analze [EN](#)

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

Publikācijas veids Pījums

Datums 01-05-2006

rjais autors Christine Guittard, Senior Consultant Nutrition, Scientific and Regulatory Affairs, France

Politikas joma Prtikas nekaitgums | Sabiedrības veselība

Atslgvrds brns | demogrāfija un iedzīvotji | IZGLTBA UN KOMUNIKCIJAS | patrišs | patrījtu rcb esošā informācija | pedagoģija | POLITIKA | politika un sabiedrības drošība | reklāma | sabiedrības informēšanas kampaņa | SOCIĻIE JAUTJUMI | sporta izglītība | TIRDZNIECBA | tirgzinības | veselība | vielmaiņas slimība

Pījums [EN](#)

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

Publikācijas veids Padziinta analze

Datums 01-05-2006

rjais autors György Biro, MD, MSc, PhD, Ds Epidemiologist, Budapest, Hungary

Politikas joma Prtikas nekaitgums | Sabiedrības veselība

Atslgvrds IZGLTBA UN KOMUNIKCIJAS | patrišs | pedagoģija | prtikas patrišs | reklāma | SOCIĻIE JAUTJUMI | sporta izglītība | TIRDZNIECBA | tirgzinības | veselība | vielmaiņas slimība | šanas paradumi

Padziinta analze [EN](#)

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

Publikācijas veids Padziinta analze

Datums 01-05-2006

rjais autors Professor Berthold Koletzko, Munich, Germany

Politikas joma Prtikas nekaitgums | Sabiedrības veselība

Atslgvrds brnu aizsardzība | demogrāfija un iedzīvotji | EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | ES finanses | paredzamais dzīves ilgums | sociālekonomiskie apstākļi | sociālie mazaizsargātie šķirņi | SOCIĻIE JAUTJUMI | sociālā sistēma | sociālie lietas | strukturfondi | veselība | veselības apdraudējums | vielmaiņas slimība

Padziinta analze [EN](#)

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

Publikācijas veids Pījums

Datums 01-02-2006

rjais autors Kristina Sjölin, National Food Administration, Sweden

Politikas joma ES tiesības: tiesību sistēma un akti | Prtikas nekaitgums | Sabiedrības veselība

Atslgvrds cilvēku uzturs | prtikas produkti | prtikas produkts | PRTIKAS RAŽOŠANA | SOCIĻIE JAUTJUMI | veselība | veselības aizsardzība | vielmaiņas slimība | vitamīni

Pījums [EN](#)

[Nutrition and Health Claims](#)

Publikācijas veids Padziinta analze

Datums 01-02-2006

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

Politikas joma Patrījtu aizsardzība | Prtikas nekaitgums | Sabiedrības veselība

Atslgvrds brnu aizsardzība | cilvēku uzturs | maršēšana | patrišs | patrījtu rcb esošā informācija | prtikas nekaitgums | prtikas produkti | prtikas produkts | PRTIKAS RAŽOŠANA | SOCIĻIE JAUTJUMI | sociālie lietas | TIRDZNIECBA | tirgzinības | veselība | veselības aizsardzība | vielmaiņas slimība

Padziinta analze [EN](#)

[Nutrition and Health Claims - The Responsibility of Nutrition Claims in the Achievement of a Balanced Diet and Background Material on Data Establishing Nutrition and Health Claims](#)

Publikācijas veids Ptjums

Datums 01-02-2006

rjais autors György Biró, Epidemiologist, Budapest, Hungary

Politikas joma Pārtiku aizsardzība | Pārtikas nekaitīgums | Sabiedrības veselība

Atslēgvārds cilvēku uzturs | medicīnas ptniecība | patriš | pārtiku rcb esoš informācija | produkta kvalitāte | ptniecība un intelektuālais pašums | RAŽOŠANA, TEHNOLOĪJA UN PTNIECĪBA | reklāma | SOCIĻIE JAUTJUMI | TIRDZNIECĪBA | tirgzinbas | veselība | veselības aizsardzība | zinātnisk ptniecība | šanas paradumi

Ptjums [EN](#)

[Proposal for a Regulation on Nutrition and Health Claims Made on Foods](#)

Publikācijas veids Padziinta analīze

Datums 01-02-2006

rjais autors Christine Guittard, Senior Consultant; Nutrition, Scientific & Regulatory Affairs, France.

Politikas joma ES tiesības: tiesību sistēma un akti | Pārtikas nekaitīgums | Sabiedrības veselība

Atslēgvārds maršāna | medicīnas ptniecība | patriš | produkta kvalitāte | reklāma | saskaņots likums | SOCIĻIE JAUTJUMI | TIESBAS | tiesību akti pārtikas jomā | tiesību avoti un nozares | TIRDZNIECĪBA | tirgzinbas | veselība

Padziinta analīze [EN](#)

[The Fish Meal and Fish Oil Industry - Its Role in the Common Fisheries Policy](#)

Publikācijas veids Ptjums

Datums 15-12-2003

rjais autors University of Newcastle Upon Tyne (the UK) and Poseidon Aquatic Resource Management Ltd (the UK)

Politikas joma Pārtikas nekaitīgums | Sabiedrības veselība | Vide | Zivsaimniecība

Atslēgvārds cilvēku uzturs | dabiska vide | dzīvnieku veselība | jras ekosistēma | kopj zivsaimniecības politika | lauksaimniecisk darbība | LAUKSAIMNIECĪBA, MEŽSAIMNIECĪBA UN ZVEJNIECĪBA | prārdti lauksaimniecības produkti | pārtikas produkti | PĀRTIKAS RAŽOŠANA | rpnieciski ražota barība | SOCIĻIE JAUTJUMI | veselība | veselības aizsardzība | VIDE | zivju ea | zivju produkts | zvejas noteikumi | zvejniecība | zvejniecības prvaldība

Kopsavilkums This study concerns the structure of the fish meal and fish oil industry in the European Union, and its role in the Common Fisheries Policy (CFP). It analyses, in particular, data concerning EU production/imports/exports of fish meal and fish oil, the interaction between the fish meal and fish oil industry and the fishing sector, fish stocks and marine eco-systems. It also evaluates the interaction between fish meal and fish oil consumption and human and animal health.

Ptjums [EN](#)

Kopsavilkums [XL](#)

[Effects on the Fisheries Industry of the Commission Proposals \(SANCO\) on Dioxin Content of Fish, Fish Oil and Fish Meal as Part of Animal Feed Regulations](#)

Publikācijas veids Ptjums

Datums 01-10-2001

rjais autors R. Joas (BiPRO) and A. Potrykus (IRCE)

Politikas joma Pārtikas nekaitīgums | Rpniecība | Sabiedrības veselība | Zivsaimniecība

Atslēgvārds dzīvnieku barība | EKONOMIKA | ekonomikas analīze | ietekmes izpēte | kvalitātes standarts | lauksaimniecisk darbība | LAUKSAIMNIECĪBA, MEŽSAIMNIECĪBA UN ZVEJNIECĪBA | pārtikas nekaitīgums | RAŽOŠANA, TEHNOLOĪJA UN PTNIECĪBA | SOCIĻIE JAUTJUMI | tehnoloģija un tehniskā reglamentācija | toksiska viela | veselība | veselības apdraudjums | VIDE | vides pasliktināšans | zivjrniecība | zvejniecība

Kopsavilkums Recently some fish and fish products of European origin have been identified as major contributors to the dioxin contamination of feed materials finally occurring in the human food chain and according to the Scientific Committee on Animal Nutrition emphasis should be put on reducing the impact of the most contaminated feed materials such as fish oil or fish meal from Europe on overall diet contamination. Therefore the European Commission wants to set maximum limits for feed, including fish and fish products by amending Directive 1999/29/EC and to establish action and target limits in a Commission Recommendation to be adopted concurrently. This may affect the fisheries industry.

Ptjums [EN](#)

The World Trade Organisation Negotiations in the Field of Agriculture and Food -The Strategic Positions of the United States and China

Publikācijas veids Ptjums

Datums 15-05-2001

rjais autors Alan Matthews and K. Ingersent (Trinity College, Dublin, Ireland)

Politikas joma Lauksaimniecība un lauku attīstība | Prtikas nekaitgums | Starptautisk tirdzniecība

Atslgvrds Amerika | Amerikas Savienots Valstis | ekonomisk eogrīja | LAUKSAIMNIECBA, MEŽSAIMNIECBA UN ZVEJNIECBA | lauksaimniecības politika | lauksaimniecības politika | lauksaimniecības preu tirdzniecība | lauksaimniecības strukturas un ražošanas | lauksaimniecības un tirgus attiecības | Pasaules Tirdzniecības organizācija | politisk eogrīja | prtikas politika | SOCILIE JAUTJUMI | starptautiskas sarunas | starptautisk politika | starptautisk tirdzniecība | STARPTAUTISKS ATTIECBAS | STARPTAUTISKS ORGANIZCIJAS | tirdzniecība | TIRDZNIECBA | tirdzniecības attiecības | veselība | vispasaules organizācijas | zija un Okenija | EOGRFIJA | na

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

Kopsavilkums [XL](#)

European Policy on Food Safety

Publikācijas veids Ptjums

Datums 01-09-2000

rjais autors Antonia Trichpoulou (University of Athens, School of Medicine, Greece)

Politikas joma Prtikas nekaitgums | Sabiedrības veselība

Atslgvrds administratv struktura | datu vksāna | Eiropas Prtikas nekaitguma iestde | EIROPAS SAVIENBA | Eiropas Savienības iestdes un Eiropas civildienests | informācija un informācijas apstrde | informācijas apmaia | informācijas tehnoloģija un datu apstrde | IZGLTBA UN KOMUNIKCIJAS | izpildvara un valsts dienests | POLITIKA | prtikas nekaitgums | SOCILIE JAUTJUMI | veselība | veselības apdraudjums | VIDE | vides politika | vidisko risku novršana

Kopsavilkums This Report is written for the European Parliament - Science and Technology Options Assessment (STOA) as a response to the Commission's 2000 Food Safety White Paper. The White Paper made a series of major proposals, including a plan to set up a new European Food Authority (EFA). This STOA report analyses the background and technical arguments in the White Paper.
A review is conducted of key issues in food-related public health, which the EFA will have to address. These include diet-related nutritional diseases, food poisoning, food quality and adulteration issues, chemical contamination, and problems raised by some new foods and processes.
Developments in the role of science and technological information in policy-making on food and health matters are reviewed. In particular, the relationship between risk assessment, management and communication is explored. The proposed division of responsibilities between EFA and DG SANCO over those functions are judged to be inconsistent and may be unrealistic. A number of managerial issues need more attention, particularly enforcement, monitoring, data collection, lines of responsibility, and performance indicators. The EFA needs to have clear guidance as to how to manage uncertainty and conflicts of interest, and how and when (and by whom) a precautionary approach should be exercised.
The report highlights a problem in levels of food governance. Relations between the EFA and DG SANCO, Member States and local authorities, and global bodies all need better liaison and terms of reference. A clear management structure is needed. A proposal is made for setting performance indicators and to ensure stakeholder consultation. The relationship between the EFA and the Food and Veterinary Office is discussed, as is the core challenge of how to link nutrition and food safety to give a consumer-friendly public health policy for Europe.

Ptjums [EN](#)

Recycled Cooking Oils : Assessment of Risks for Public Health

Publikācijas veids Ptjums

Datums 01-09-2000

rjais autors José Boatella Riera and Rafael Codony (University of Barcelona, Spain)

Politikas joma Patrtju aizsardzība | Prtikas nekaitgums | Sabiedrības veselība

Atslgvrds augu eā | dzvnieku barība | izlietot nafta | lauksaimniecisk darbība | LAUKSAIMNIECBA, MEŽSAIMNIECBA UN ZVEJNIECBA | patriš | patrtju rcb esoš informācija | prstrdti lauksaimniecības produkti | prtikas nekaitgums | PRTIKAS RAŽOŠANA | prtikas tauki | SOCILIE JAUTJUMI | TIRDZNIECBA | toksiska viela | veselība | veselības aizsardzība | veselības apdraudjums | VIDE | vides pasliktinšāns

Kopsavilkums Used cooking oils constitute waste which is included in the group of urban or municipal waste (as Other domestic/commercial waste), which have shown a huge increase in their volume of production in the last few decades. Catering establishments are on the increase in European countries, which suggests that cooking oils will also increase. Furthermore, their liquid nature prevents disposal in landfills, which is regulated by the corresponding EU directive. This means seeking alternatives for their recycling, currently based mainly on their use in animal feeds. The recent cases of dioxin contamination in chicken and other foods have urged EU institutions to promote the objective study of all aspects involved in the process, so that reasonable measures may be adopted to prevent further accidents, and to avoid drastic and ill conceived measures. This has led to the present study to assess cooking oils which, as waste from commercial food activities (catering industries and services), present a burden on the environment and are therefore currently recycled mainly for use as fatty raw materials in poultry and livestock feeds.
Consumer safety demands an assessment of how the entire food chain should be continuously controlled (traceability) to prevent public health risks. Traceability is a basic aspect which establishes the essential inter-relationship and collaboration that must exist between all the agents. A break in this traceability, at any of the levels, greatly increases the risk of possible accidents with repercussions on public health, since full control of the process is lost. With the above in mind, the present study makes an analysis of risks derived from all the agents involved in using recycled cooking oils: primary sources producing cooking oils, collectors of oils for recycling, recycling industry, manufacturers and importers of fats for feeds, feed manufacturers, livestock/poultry farms, and consumers.
The main aim of this report is to assess the risk i

Ptjums [EN](#)

Genetically Modified Food : Objectives for EU Funded Research and Development

Publikācijas veids Pījums

Datums 01-12-1999

Ārējais autors Jacques Blanchet and Germana Foscale (INRA, Grignon, France)

Politikas joma Prtikas nekaitīgums | Ptniecības politika | Rpniecība

Atslgvrdi drošības standarts | prtikas nekaitīgums | ptniecība un intelektulais pašums | ptniecības programma | RAŽOŠANA, TEHNOLOIJA UN PTNIECBA | rpnieciskie pījumi | SOCIĻIE JAUTJUMI | tehnoloģija un tehniskā reglamentācija | veselība | veselības apdraudējums | entiski prveidoti organismi

Kopsavilkums This study provides a concise review and analysis of key issues concerning the current state of research in genetically modified (GM) food in the EU and in the world. It takes into account, among other issues, the strategies of private companies and public research organisms, the developments of consumer and other actors' perceptions and the problems which trade in raw materials for the production of GM food may involve. The shortcomings of European legislation affect the organisation of the monitoring and evaluation of the introduction of GMO in the food chain. Several options have been put forward concerning future research on GMOs in food, including the need for : the development of new methods for the evaluation of risks associated with GMO in food, the harmonisation of detection methods, the assessment of antibiotic marker genes and other techniques aimed at the control of gene expression, addressing the question of responsibility in the introduction of GMOs in food. These options are backed by evidence of recent changes in the organization and role played by public research and advances in genetic modification applied to plants and animals. Scientific results concerning field trials, the risk-benefit assessment of GM food (the study includes three case studies on the subject) and a technical file on genetic engineering techniques, provide additional information in order to gain insight into the debate.

Pījums [EN](#)

Les filières viande, les hautes densités zootechniques et les aliments composés du bétail, produits et importés, dans l'UE

Publikācijas veids Pījums

Datums 01-10-1998

Politikas joma Iekšējais tirgus un muitas savienība | Lauksaimniecība un lauku attīstība | Prtikas nekaitīgums

Kopsavilkums Cette étude fait le point sur les insuffisances de l'Europe en matière d'aliments pour le bétail, en particulier en matières riches en protéines, et présente des propositions pour renverser ces tendances. Elle établit également les relations étroites qui lient type d'alimentation animale — impact environnemental — sécurité alimentaire humaine et propose la mise en place d'un nouveau Plan Protéines à l'occasion de la renégociation des accords de l'OMC.

Pījums [FR](#)