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Autor "SCHOLZ Nicole"

79 Rezultat(e)

Data creării : 19-04-2024

## Boosting the European Union's defences against cross-border health threats

Tipul publicației Pe scurt

Data 08-09-2021

Autor SCHOLZ Nicole

Domeniul tematic Coronavirus | Sănătate publică

Cuvânt-cheie AFACERI ȘI CONCURENȚĂ | Agenția Europeană pentru Medicamente | Centrul European pentru Prevenirea și Controlul Bolilor | cooperare transfrontalieră | dreptul Uniunii Europene | EDUCAȚIE COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICAȚII | epidemie | epidemiologie | gestionarea crizelor | informația și prelucrarea informației | Instituțiile Uniunii Europene și funcția publică europeană | management | politici de cooperare | prevenirea bolilor | PROBLEME SOCIALE | propunere (UE) | RELAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | schimb de informații | sănătate | sănătate publică | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat On 11 November 2020, the European Commission adopted a proposal on serious cross-border threats to health. The proposed regulation aims to strengthen existing structures and mechanisms for better protection, prevention, preparedness and response against all health hazards at EU level. The European Parliament's Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety adopted its report on 13 July 2021. This is due to be voted during the September plenary session, thus setting Parliament's negotiating position and opening the way for interinstitutional negotiations.

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

## Strengthening the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control

Tipul publicației Pe scurt

Data 08-09-2021

Autor SCHOLZ Nicole

Domeniul tematic Coronavirus | Sănătate publică

Cuvânt-cheie Agenția Europeană pentru Medicamente | Centrul European pentru Prevenirea și Controlul Bolilor | control sanitar | cooperare transfrontalieră | dreptul Uniunii Europene | epidemie | epidemiologie | Instituțiile Uniunii Europene și funcția publică europeană | politici de cooperare | prevenirea bolilor | PROBLEME SOCIALE | propunere (UE) | RELAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat On 11 November 2020, the European Commission adopted a proposal to bolster the mandate of the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC), with a view to improving the EU's capacity to anticipate, prepare for and manage future cross-border health threats. The European Parliament's Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety adopted its report on 29 June 2021. This is due to be voted during the September plenary session, thus setting Parliament's negotiating position and opening the way for interinstitutional negotiations.

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

## Mental health and the pandemic

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 09-07-2021

Autor SCHOLZ Nicole

Domeniul tematic Sănătate publică

Cuvânt-cheie acțiune a UE | boala provocată de coronavirus | boli psihice | construcție europeană | demografie și populație | documentare | EDUCAȚIE COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICAȚII | epidemie | OCDE | ONU | ORGANIZAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | organizații mondiale | Organizația Mondială a Sănătății | PROBLEME SOCIALE | raport | sănătate | sănătate psihică | tânăr | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat While the pandemic is primarily a physical health crisis, it has also had widespread impact on people's mental health, inducing, among other things, considerable levels of fear, worry, and concern. The growing burden on mental health has been referred to by some as the 'second' or 'silent' pandemic. While negative mental health consequences affect all ages, young people, in particular, have been found to be at high risk of developing poor mental health. Specific groups have been particularly hard hit, including health and care workers, people with pre-existing mental health problems, and women. The pandemic has also appeared to increase inequalities in mental health, both within the population and between social groups. To address the population's increased psycho-social needs, the World Health Organization Regional Office for Europe established an expert group on the mental health impacts of Covid-19 in the European region. The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development has issued analyses and guidance on mental health in general and the pandemic's impact on mental health in particular. At European Union level, a December 2020 European Commission communication addressed the pandemic's impact on mental health. In May 2021, the Commission organised a major online stakeholder event, and published best practice examples of solutions presented. A July 2020 European Parliament resolution recognises mental health as a fundamental human right, calling for a 2021-2027 EU action plan on mental health. Members of the European Parliament have also called on the Commission to put mental health at the heart of EU policymaking. Stakeholders broadly rally around calls for programmes and funding to improve citizens' mental health, not least to respond to the pandemic's long-term implications.

Briefing [EN](#)

Multimedia [Mental health and the pandemic](#)

## European Medicines Agency mandate extension

Tipul publicației Pe scurt

Data 01-07-2021

Autor SCHOLZ Nicole

Domeniul tematic Coronavirus | Sănătate publică

Cuvânt-cheie Agenția Europeană pentru Medicamente | Centrul European pentru Prevenirea și Controlul Bolilor | comerț | COMERT | cooperare transfrontalieră | documentare | dreptul Uniunii Europene | EDUCAȚIE COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICAȚII | funcționare instituțională | Instituțiile Uniunii Europene și funcția publică europeană | medicament | penurie | politici de cooperare | politică în sănătate | PROBLEME SOCIALE | propunere (UE) | raport | RELAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat On 11 November 2020, the European Commission adopted a proposal to strengthen the European Medicines Agency (EMA). The proposed regulation would allow the EMA, among other things, to better anticipate possible shortages of medicinal products and ensure their timely development, with the aim of improving the EU's capacity to respond to health emergencies. The European Parliament's Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety adopted its report on 22 June 2021. This is due to be voted during the July plenary session, thus setting Parliament's negotiating position and opening the way for interinstitutional negotiations.

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

## Global Health Summit

Tipul publicației Pe scurt

Data 12-05-2021

Autor SCHOLZ Nicole

Domeniul tematic Coronavirus | Sănătate publică

Cuvânt-cheie boala provocată de coronavirus | capitală | construcții și urbanism | cooperare internațională | epidemie | Europa | G20 | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | geografie politică | Italia | ORGANIZAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | organizații mondiale | politici de cooperare | politică internațională | prevenirea bolilor | PROBLEME SOCIALE | RELAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | reuniune la nivel înalt | sănătate | sănătate publică

Rezumat The Global Health Summit – jointly hosted by the European Commission and Italy, as chair of the Group of Twenty (G20) – will take place on 21 May 2021 in Rome. Bringing together leaders, heads of international and regional organisations and representatives of global health bodies, it will provide a platform for sharing lessons learned from the coronavirus pandemic. The discussions will feed into a declaration of principles that can guide multilateral cooperation and joint action to prevent future health crises. Meanwhile, in a parallel process initiated by European Council President Charles Michel, world leaders are calling for an international treaty on pandemics.

Pe scurt [EN](#)

## EU4Health programme

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 22-04-2021

Autor SCHOLZ Nicole

Domeniul tematic Coronavirus | Sănătate publică

Cuvânt-cheie boala provocată de coronavirus | cancer | construcție europeană | epidemie | prevenirea bolilor | PROBLEME SOCIALE | program al UE | sistem pentru îngrijirea sănătății | sănătate | sănătate publică | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat On 28 May 2020, the European Commission adopted a proposal for a regulation on a new health programme (EU4Health) for 2021 to 2027. Announced as part of the Next Generation EU (NGEU) recovery instrument, according to the Commission, the EU4Health programme is intended to boost the EU's preparedness for major cross-border health threats and improve health systems' resilience. EU4Health would be a stand-alone, dedicated funding programme with an originally proposed budget of €10.4 billion (in current prices). However, during the negotiations on the 2021-2027 multiannual financial framework (MFF) and NGEU, the budget for EU4Health was revised downwards, with the July 2020 European Council conclusions allocating the programme €1.7 billion. On 14 December 2020, Parliament and Council reached a provisional agreement on the programme, including a budget of €5.1 billion. Stakeholders had broadly welcomed the proposal, but generally regretted the European Council's reduction of the financial envelope allocated to it. The co-legislators' December agreement on an increased budget was thus positively received. After adoption by the Parliament and Council in March 2021, based on the text agreed in trilogue, the final act was signed by the presidents of the co-legislators on 24 March 2021. Regulation (EU) 2021/522 entered into force on 27 March 2021 and applies retroactively from 1 January 2021. Third edition. The 'EU Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the legislative procedure.

Briefing [EN](#)

## Europe's Beating Cancer plan: Quick overview and initial reactions

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 24-03-2021

Autor SCHOLZ Nicole

Domeniul tematic Sănătate publică

Cuvânt-cheie ajutor al UE | campanie de conștientizare publică | cancer | cercetare și proprietate intelectuală | construcție europeană | diseminarea informației | documentare | ECONOMIE | EDUCAȚIE COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICAȚII | FINANȚE | finanțele Uniunii Europene | inițiativă a UE | inovație | instrument financiar al UE | investiții și finanțare | investiție a UE | POLITICĂ | politică economică | politică și securitate publică | prevenirea bolilor | PROBLEME SOCIALE | PRODUCȚIE, TEHNOLOGIE ȘI CERCETARE | sănătate | sănătate publică | terapeutică | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ | îngrijirea sănătății

**Rezumat** On 3 February 2021, the European Commission presented Europe's Beating Cancer plan, slightly delayed on account of the pandemic. The plan is a key European Union (EU) public health initiative and a cornerstone of the European health union process launched in November 2020. Responsibility for health lies primarily with the governments of the individual EU Member States. Europe's Beating Cancer plan sets out actions to support, coordinate or supplement Member States' efforts at every stage of the disease: from prevention, early detection, diagnosis and treatment, to an improved quality of life for cancer patients and survivors. Cross-cutting themes include research and innovation, digital and personalised medicine, and action to reduce cancer inequalities across the EU. A particular focus will be on childhood cancers. The plan consists of 10 flagship initiatives and 32 supporting actions, to be rolled out over the coming years. Implementation will be monitored by means of a roadmap and progress indicators, and the Commission will establish an EU cancer plan implementation group. With a €4 billion budget, the plan will make use of all available funding instruments, including the new EU4Health programme, Horizon Europe, and the Digital Europe programme. EU institutional actors and public and private stakeholders have widely commented on Europe's Beating Cancer plan. While non-governmental organisations and industry associations broadly welcome the plan and its ambition, some have criticised specific elements. The European Parliament's Special Committee on Cancer is working on an own-initiative report that will be Parliament's contribution to Europe's Beating Cancer plan. Health and Food Safety Commissioner Stella Kyriakides has stressed that Parliament and its special committee has played an important role in shaping the plan, and will also be instrumental during its implementation.

Briefing [EN](#)

## EU4Health programme 2021-2027

Tipul publicației Pe scurt

Data 03-03-2021

Autor SCHOLZ Nicole

Domeniul tematic Coronavirus | Sănătate publică

Cuvânt-cheie boli | cadru financiar multianual | construcție europeană | cooperare transfrontalieră | dreptul Uniunii Europene | finanțarea UE | finanțele Uniunii Europene | politici de cooperare | prevenirea bolilor | PROBLEME SOCIALE | program al UE | propunere (UE) | RELAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | sistem pentru îngrijirea sănătății | sănătate | sănătate publică | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

**Rezumat** On 28 May 2020, the European Commission adopted a proposal for a regulation on the establishment of a programme for the Union's action in the field of health for the 2021-2027 period (EU4Health programme). Interinstitutional negotiations between the European Parliament and the Council were concluded on 14 December 2020 with a provisional agreement on the programme, including a budget of €5.1 billion. Parliament's Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety endorsed the final compromise on 15 January 2021. Parliament's first-reading vote is expected during the March plenary session.

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

## Covid-19 vaccination campaigns: The public dimension

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 29-01-2021

Autor SCHOLZ Nicole

Domeniul tematic Coronavirus | Sănătate publică

**Rezumat** The arrival of the Covid-19 vaccines marks a turning point in the fight against the coronavirus pandemic. For European Commission President Ursula von der Leyen, vaccination is about self protection and solidarity. For many people, it is also about trust. Some are hesitant to get vaccinated, while others are against vaccination on principle. According to estimates, coverage of at least 60 % to 75 % is needed to establish population immunity through vaccination. Polls show that sizeable numbers of people in the EU are hesitant – or even opposed – to vaccination in general. As regards Covid-19 vaccination, surveys suggest that Europeans are among the most sceptical in the world. According to the World Health Organization, vaccine hesitancy is complex and context-specific, varying across time, place and vaccine. Science has identified several behavioural factors underpinning vaccine uptake. Vaccine scepticism can also be linked to trust in government and is associated with certain political mindsets. Many commentators agree that Covid-19 vaccine communication is a collective endeavour that should ideally involve institutional actors, healthcare professionals, scientists, journalists and people with standing in communities. There is a need to engage with the wider public, in particular with groups that have a low level of trust in scientists and are less favourable to vaccines. It is considered key to move towards an open dialogue that respects people's emotions, and to understand the individual values behind doubters' fears. Reaching diverse populations is deemed instrumental, as is involving political and community leaders in communication strategies. The December 2020 European Council conclusions stressed the importance of providing clear factual information on Covid-19 vaccines and countering disinformation. The European Commission is set to roll out a two-phase vaccine communication campaign complementing the Member States' efforts. The European Parliament has insisted on the need to counter the spread of unreliable, misleading and unscientific information on vaccination, and Members have repeatedly called for more transparency on the EU advance purchase agreements with vaccine developers.

Briefing [EN](#)

Multimedia [Covid-19 vaccination campaigns: The public dimension](#)

## Coronavirus testing: Contributing to efforts to stem the second wave

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 07-12-2020

Autor SCHOLZ Nicole

Domeniul tematic Coronavirus | Sănătate publică

Cuvânt-cheie boala provocată de coronavirus | Centrul European pentru Prevenirea și Controlul Bolilor | diagnostic medical | epidemie | Instituțiile Uniunii Europene și funcția publică europeană | instrumente medicale și chirurgicale | prevenirea bolilor | PROBLEME SOCIALE | sănătate | sănătate publică | tehnologie medicală | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

**Rezumat** The coronavirus (Covid-19) pandemic remains a major threat to public health in the European Union (EU). Testing is considered an essential aspect of the response to the pandemic. There are different types of coronavirus tests, each having its own merits and limitations. The timing of tests is also critical. Among the tests that detect current infection, (rapid) antigen tests have recently come to the fore. In view of a resurgence of coronavirus cases, the European Commission adopted on 28 October 2020 a recommendation for a common EU testing approach for Covid-19. It addresses key points linked to testing capacities and resources, as well as rapid antigen tests. This was followed on 18 November by a recommendation on the use of rapid antigen tests for the diagnosis of Covid-19, which provides guidance on how to select rapid antigen tests, when they are appropriate and who should perform them. It also calls for validation and mutual recognition of tests and their results. EU and international public health bodies, including the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control and the World Health Organization, have given testing recommendations and outlined strategies and objectives. Several Member States have started to use rapid antigen tests in practice. Testing policies range from testing only people who both have symptoms and also meet specific criteria, to testing anyone with symptoms, to open public testing, including asymptomatic people. In a September 2020 resolution, the European Parliament called for the adoption and implementation of a common testing strategy under which test results would be recognised in all Member States. Since the outbreak of the pandemic, coronavirus testing has rapidly evolved and will continue to play an important role. New methods are emerging, including 'out of the box' options.

[Briefing EN](#)

## Europe's Beating Cancer plan - Pre-legislative synthesis of national, regional and local positions on the European Commission proposal

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 26-11-2020

Autor SCHOLZ Nicole | ZUMER KLEMEN

Domeniul tematic Sănătate publică

Cuvânt-cheie acțiune a UE | calitatea vieții | campanie de conștientizare publică | cancer | construcție europeană | context social | degradarea mediului înconjurător | MEDIU ÎNCONJURĂTOR | POLITICĂ | politică și securitate publică | prevenirea bolilor | PROBLEME SOCIALE | substanță carcinogenă | sănătate | sănătate publică | terapeutică | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ | îngrijirea sănătății

**Rezumat** This briefing forms part of an EPRS series offering syntheses of the pre-legislative state of play and consultation on key European Commission priorities during the current five-year term. It summarises the state of affairs in the relevant policy field, examines how the existing policy is working on the ground, and, where possible, identifies best practice and ideas for the future on the part of governmental organisations at all levels of European system of multilevel governance. EPRS analysis of the positions of partner organisations at European, national, regional and local levels suggests that they would like the following main considerations to be reflected in discussion of the forthcoming Europe's Beating Cancer plan: \* Submissions from all four levels of governance highlight the EU's key role in prevention, including as regards cancer-causing environmental factors and tobacco consumption. Input obtained refers to the active role Europe's local and regional actors can play in putting prevention into practice. \* European and national levels point to predictive diagnostic tools and novel approaches in cancer medicine. Regional actors advocate for closer cooperation between primary care and hospital care in early diagnosis. Both the regional and local levels would like the EU to help improve screening. \* Equitable access to cancer care is featured across all levels. National input raises the issue of availability and affordability of medicines. The local level underscores the merits of ambulatory care, and sees a role for the EU in the creation of local coordination platforms for doctors and patients. \* The European level addresses cancer after-care in the local community and cancer survivorship and rehabilitation. Both the regional and local levels recommend fostering personalised care and follow-up for cancer patients. \* European and national input stresses the importance of EU-wide cancer research cooperation, information sharing and better deployment of (big) data. Attention is drawn to improving information, communication, education and awareness-raising for both the wider public and healthcare professionals, with regional input encouraging the development of new technologies to ease doctor-patient communication. \* All levels would like Europe's Beating Cancer plan to address health inequalities in cancer. EU-level action is considered key to help reduce socioeconomic and geographical disparities, and tackle differences in cancer prevalence and survival rates. A 'health in all policies' approach is supported.

[Briefing EN](#)

## [The EU's new health programme: EU4Health](#)

Tipul publicației Pe scurt

Data 05-11-2020

Autor SCHOLZ Nicole

Domeniul tematic Coronavirus | Sănătate publică

Cuvânt-cheie boala provocată de coronavirus | buget | cheltuieli ale UE | construcție europeană | dreptul Uniunii Europene | epidemie | FINANȚE | finanțe publice și politică bugetară | finanțele Uniunii Europene | prevenirea bolilor | PROBLEME SOCIALE | program al UE | propunere (UE) | regulament (UE) | sistem pentru îngrijirea sănătății | sănătate | sănătate publică | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

**Rezumat** On 28 May 2020, the European Commission adopted a proposal for a regulation on the establishment of a programme for the Union's action in the field of health for the 2021-2027 period (EU4Health programme). It was announced as part of the Next Generation EU recovery instrument, aimed at countering the impact of the coronavirus pandemic. The July European Council meeting reduced the programme's budget from the initially proposed €9.4 billion to €1.7 billion. In its report, European Parliament's Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety proposes, inter alia, to restore EU4Health's initial budget. Parliament is expected to vote on the report during the November I plenary session. This would open the way for trilogue negotiations.

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

## [Coronavirus vaccines strategy](#)

Tipul publicației Pe scurt

Data 29-09-2020

Autor SCHOLZ Nicole

Domeniul tematic Coronavirus | Sănătate publică

Cuvânt-cheie boala provocată de coronavirus | cercetare medicală | epidemie | prevenirea bolilor | PROBLEME SOCIALE | sănătate | vaccin

**Rezumat** On 17 June 2020, the European Commission presented a strategy to accelerate the development, manufacturing and deployment of vaccines against the coronavirus disease (Covid-19). The strategy aims to secure high quality, safe, effective and affordable Covid-19 vaccines for all in the EU within 12-18 months, if not earlier. To this end, the Commission has started to enter into advance purchase agreements with vaccine producers on behalf of the EU Member States. With the Coronavirus Global Response initiative and its participation in the COVAX facility, the EU is also positioning itself as a leader of global solidarity effort to speed up universal access to vaccines.

Pe scurt [EN](#)

## [The EU's public health strategy post-Covid-19](#)

Tipul publicației Pe scurt

Data 07-07-2020

Autor SCHOLZ Nicole

Domeniul tematic Coronavirus | Sănătate publică

Cuvânt-cheie boala provocată de coronavirus | construcție europeană | epidemie | politică în sănătate | PROBLEME SOCIALE | Strategie UE | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

**Rezumat** The coronavirus pandemic has put European health systems under enormous strain, revealing gaps in the way public health emergencies are addressed. The European Commission's proposal for a new EU Health programme, EU4Health, aims to fill these gaps. During the European Parliament's July plenary session, the Commission and the Council are to make statements on the EU's public health strategy after coronavirus, followed by a debate with Members. A resolution is due to be voted later in the week.

Pe scurt [EN](#)

## [A pharmaceutical strategy for Europe: First steps](#)

Tipul publicației Pe scurt

Data 24-06-2020

Autor SCHOLZ Nicole

Domeniul tematic Industrie | Politica de cercetare | Sănătate publică

Cuvânt-cheie comerț | COMERT | construcție europeană | industria farmaceutică | legislație farmaceutică | PROBLEME SOCIALE | siguranța aprovizionării | Strategie UE | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

**Rezumat** On 1 June 2020, the European Commission published a roadmap for a pharmaceutical strategy for Europe. The strategy will have the overall goal of ensuring Europe's supply of safe and affordable medicines and supporting the European pharmaceutical industry's innovation efforts. Two consultations (on the roadmap and the strategy, respectively), are currently under way. Adoption of the strategy is envisaged for the fourth quarter of 2020.

Pe scurt [EN](#)



## European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control: During the pandemic and beyond

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 18-06-2020

Autor SCHOLZ Nicole

Domeniul tematic Coronavirus | Sănătate publică

Cuvânt-cheie boala provocată de coronavirus | Centrul European pentru Prevenirea și Controlul Bolilor | epidemie | Instituțiile Uniunii Europene și funcția publică europeană | prevenirea bolilor | PROBLEME SOCIALE | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

**Rezumat** The European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC) is a decentralised European Union (EU) agency based in Stockholm, Sweden. It began operating in 2005. Its mission is to identify, assess and communicate current and emerging threats to human health posed by infectious diseases. The ECDC is governed by a management board. Its director, Andrea Ammon, is guided by an advisory forum composed of the Member States' competent bodies, which also serves as an information exchange platform. The ECDC also works with partnerships and networks. For the 2020 financial year, the ECDC's budget is €60.4 million. Its 2020 establishment plan provides for a total of 286 staff. The ECDC's main activities include: surveillance, epidemic intelligence and response; scientific advice; microbiology; preparedness; public health training; and country support. Its disease-specific activities are organised within horizontal disease programmes. Its organisational chart was restructured in January 2020. The ECDC is playing an important part in the EU's response to the unfolding coronavirus pandemic. Among other things, it provides systematically updated risk assessments, guidance and advice on public health response activities to EU Member States and the European Commission. Stakeholders have nevertheless criticised the ECDC's handling of the pandemic, while remarking on the ECDC's lack of authority and executive power. In a recent resolution, the European Parliament called the ECDC's competences, budget and staff to be strengthened. A similar call was made in a joint Franco-German initiative, and will reportedly be a topic for the upcoming trio of EU Council presidencies. A strong role for the ECDC is also among the initiatives announced by the Commission under its recovery plan for Europe.

[Briefing EN](#)

## Addressing shortages of medicines

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 28-04-2020

Autor SCHOLZ Nicole

Domeniul tematic Coronavirus | Sănătate publică

Cuvânt-cheie boala provocată de coronavirus | comerț | COMERT | epidemie | lanț de aprovizionare | medicament | penurie | politică în sănătate | PROBLEME SOCIALE | producție | PRODUCȚIE, TEHNOLOGIE ȘI CERCETARE | sănătate

**Rezumat** Medicines shortages have been a growing problem in the European Union (EU) in recent years. As the coronavirus outbreak unfolds, the risk of bottlenecks in the supply of medicines to patients has become particularly high. More broadly, problems with the availability of, and access to, new medicines – most frequently associated with high-priced medicines – have also been a central topic in political debates for some time now. The causes underlying medicines shortages are complex and multi-dimensional. The European Commission links them to manufacturing problems, industry quotas, legal parallel trade, but also to economic aspects, such as pricing (which is a competence of the Member States). The coronavirus crisis has brought to the fore the geopolitical dimension of these shortages, that is, the EU's dependency on countries beyond its boundaries, especially China and India, for the production of many active pharmaceutical ingredients and medicines. Solutions to the problem are believed to entail collaboration and joint action, as well as the involvement of multiple stakeholders, including regulators, industry, patients, healthcare professionals, and international players. The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development and the World Health Organization, in particular, are conducting work to improve access to medicines. Medicines supply-chain stakeholders have all weighed in on the debate, offering explanations and recommendations for addressing the problem. Key EU institutions, several Council presidencies and the Member States have addressed the challenge of shortages and more broadly, that of safeguarding access to medicines, through various initiatives. The European Parliament has specifically addressed the issue in a March 2017 resolution. Ensuring the availability of medicines and overcoming supply-chain problems revealed by the coronavirus crisis are also expected to be important topics in the Commission's forthcoming pharmaceutical strategy.

[Briefing EN](#)

Multimedia [Addressing shortages of medicines](#)

## Organ donation and transplantation: Facts, figures and European Union action

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 03-04-2020

Autor SCHOLZ Nicole

Domeniul tematic Sănătate publică

Cuvânt-cheie bioetică | EDUCAȚIE COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICAȚII | imprimare 3D | informatică și procesarea datelor | PROBLEME SOCIALE | sănătate | transplant de organe | viață socială

**Rezumat** The issue of organ donation and transplantation gained renewed political momentum as one of the initial health priorities of the current Croatian Presidency of the Council of the EU. There are two types of organ donation: deceased donation and living donation. Organ transplantation has become an established worldwide practice, and is seen as one of the greatest medical advances of the 20th century. Demand for organ transplantation is increasing, but a shortage of donors has resulted in high numbers of patients on waiting lists. Medical, legal, religious, cultural, and ethical considerations apply to organ donation and transplantation. In the EU, transplants must be carried out in a manner that shows respect for fundamental rights and for the human body, in conformity with the Council of Europe's binding laws, and compliant with relevant EU rules. World Health Organization principles also apply. Organ donation rates across the EU vary widely. Member States have different systems in place to seek people's consent to donate their organs after death. In the 'opt-in' system, consent has to be given explicitly, while in the 'opt-out' system, silence is tantamount to consent. Some countries have donor and/or non-donor registries. Responsibility for framing health policies and organising and delivering care lies primarily with the EU Member States. The EU has nevertheless addressed organ donation and transplantation through legislation, an action plan and co-funded projects, and the European Parliament has adopted own-initiative resolutions on aspects of organ donation and transplantation. Stakeholders have submitted a joint statement on a shared vision for improving organ donation and transplantation in the EU. An evaluation of the EU's action plan identified the need for a new, improved approach. Innovative products and procedures, such as artificially grown organs and 3D bio-printing, might lend themselves as future possibilities to reduce our reliance on organ donors.

Briefing [EN](#)

Multimedia [Organ donation and transplantation: Facts, figures and European Union action](#)

## What can the EU do to alleviate the impact of the coronavirus crisis?

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 16-03-2020

Autor DELIVORIAS Angelos | PARI MARIANNA | SCHOLZ Nicole

Domeniul tematic Coronavirus | Sănătate publică

Cuvânt-cheie ajutor al UE | analiză economică | boala provocată de coronavirus | cadru financiar multianual | consecințe economice | ECONOMIE | epidemie | finanțele Uniunii Europene | politică economică | politică în sănătate | PROBLEME SOCIALE | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

**Rezumat** The novel coronavirus (COVID-19) outbreak has now been declared a pandemic by the World Health Organization. Alleviating the human effects of the crisis is paramount, but repercussions are being felt across many sectors. European Union institutions are unanimous in calling for solidarity among Member States, and for Europe to offer support, within its remit, to its Member States in their response to the common challenge. On 10 March 2020, Heads of State or Government of the EU countries held a videoconference on COVID-19, to discuss how to coordinate the EU-level response. EU leaders stressed the need for a joint European approach and close coordination with the European Commission. Priorities were identified, to be followed up on 'at all levels immediately'. The measures that are – or could be – envisaged range across different policy areas. As an immediate response, European Commission President Ursula von der Leyen formed a coronavirus response team. Further measures were announced in a European coronavirus response on 13 March 2020. Planned – and potential – health and preparedness measures include reinforcing the EU's role in joint procurement, bolstering cooperation in disease management and control, and potentially widening the remit of the European reference networks. Greater controls on people crossing external EU borders are also proposed. Monetary, budgetary and macroeconomic measures include, for instance, those taken to ease the impact of the coronavirus emergency on the aviation industry. Moreover, the EU and the Member States, the European Central Bank, and the International Monetary Fund can also take steps to help people and firms. The EU budget has been mobilised to provide funds to reinforce preparedness and containment measures, as well as research into the virus. Furthermore, cross-border health threats, such as that posed by COVID 19, could be taken into account when shaping the multiannual financial framework for 2021-2027.

Briefing [EN](#)



## Economic impact of epidemics and pandemics

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 27-02-2020

Autor DELIVORIAS Angelos | SCHOLZ Nicole

Domeniul tematic Chestiuni economice și monetare | Coronavirus | Sănătate publică

Cuvânt-cheie analiză economică | consecințe economice | construcție europeană | ECONOMIE | epidemie | politică în sănătate | PROBLEME SOCIALE | recesiune economică | situație economică | Strategie UE | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

**Rezumat** Despite significant medical progress over the last centuries, infectious diseases such as influenza or malaria still represent a considerable threat to society. While some are endemic to specific geographical regions, others can spread, becoming epidemics or pandemics, as is the case with the coronavirus crisis currently developing. While the first and most crucial aspect of an epidemic is, and will always remain, the loss of human life, the spread of a virus can also have important repercussions for national or regional economies. The evidence reported in various studies indicates that epidemic disease impacts on a country's economy through several channels, including the health, transportation, agricultural and tourism sectors. At the same time, trade with other countries may also be impacted, while the interconnectedness of modern economies means that an epidemic can also implicate international supply chains. These considerations, as well as the fact that rapid urbanisation, increasing international travel and climate change all render epidemic outbreaks a global and not simply a local phenomenon, imply that it is important for all countries to take necessary measures to counter this threat. In this context, several initiatives have been proposed, ranging from a single measure (e.g. investing in new antibiotics), to broader solutions to be adopted by developing and developed countries alike. In the European Union (EU), healthcare organisation and provision are Member State prerogatives and responsibilities. The EU's actions in this area therefore aim at complementing national policies to help Member States face common challenges, such as epidemics. This support takes place via coordination and exchange of best practices between EU countries and health experts, financial support under Instruments for co-financing, (e.g. the Horizon 2020 research programme and European Fund for Strategic Investments), and the adoption of relevant legislation. The European Parliament has taken the opportunity, through own-initiative resolutions, to highlight the need for further actions.

Briefing [EN](#)

Multimedia [Economic impact of epidemics and pandemics](#)

## Addressing health inequalities in the European Union: Concepts, action, state of play

Tipul publicației Analiză aprofundată

Data 19-02-2020

Autor SCHOLZ Nicole

Domeniul tematic Sănătate publică

Cuvânt-cheie Centrul European pentru Prevenirea și Controlul Bolilor | context social | DREPT | dreptul la sănătate | drepturile individului | Eurofound | inechitate socială | Instituțiile Uniunii Europene și funcția publică europeană | OCDE | ONU | ONU | ORGANIZAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | organizații mondiale | Organizația Mondială a Sănătății | PROBLEME SOCIALE | servicii medicale | sistem pentru îngrijirea sănătății | sănătate | sănătate publică | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

**Rezumat** Tackling socially determined inequalities in health, both between and within European Union (EU) Member States, is still a major challenge. This analysis describes the main concepts and gives examples for health inequalities across the EU. It then presents an overview of the work accomplished at international and EU levels. It shows, in particular, how the EU institutions, bodies and agencies have contributed to reducing health inequalities, notwithstanding that Member States have the main responsibility for health policy. The analysis then goes on to depict stakeholder views, before closing with an outlook on avenues for further action.

Analiză aprofundată [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

Multimedia [Addressing health inequalities in the European Union: Concepts, action, state of play](#)

## Europe's Beating Cancer plan: Launch of an EU-wide debate

Tipul publicației Pe scurt

Data 31-01-2020

Autor SCHOLZ Nicole

Domeniul tematic Sănătate publică

Cuvânt-cheie campanie de conștientizare publică | cancer | POLITICĂ | politică și securitate publică | prevenirea bolilor | PROBLEME SOCIALE | sănătate | sănătate publică

**Rezumat** On 4 February 2020, on the occasion of World Cancer Day, the European Commission will initiate a broad stakeholder debate on the proposed Europe's Beating Cancer plan, to be rolled out towards the end of the year. The launch event will be held in the European Parliament in Brussels, supported by the MEPs Against Cancer Interest Group. It will bring together political leaders, representatives from international organisations, health ministries, leading academics, scientists and health professionals, the private sector and non-governmental organisations, and cancer patients and survivors.

Pe scurt [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#), [PL](#)

## Cross-border threats to health: EU action on preparedness and response

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 10-01-2020

Autor SCHOLZ Nicole

Domeniul tematic Sănătate publică

Cuvânt-cheie boli contagioase | Centrul European pentru Prevenirea și Controlul Bolilor | cooperare internațională | EDUCAȚIE COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICAȚII | epidemie | informația și prelucrarea informației | Instituțiile Uniunii Europene și funcția publică europeană | politici de cooperare | PROBLEME SOCIALE | RELAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | rezistență la antimicrobiene | riscuri de sănătate | schimb de informații | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ | vaccinare

**Rezumat** Serious threats to health – such as those due to infectious disease outbreaks or environmental factors – do not respect borders. They do, however, require cross-border cooperation and a coordinated response. Decision No 1082/2013/EU is the framework for European Union action on health emergencies. It provides for information exchange, risk assessment and joint procurement, among other mechanisms. The EU-level response is coordinated by the Health Security Committee. The European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control meanwhile plays a crucial role in identifying, assessing and communicating threats to health from communicable diseases. Parliament has adopted own-initiative and legislative resolutions focusing both on the general and more specific aspects of cross-border threats to health. At global level, all EU Member States are party to the legally binding International Health Regulations that require them to develop, strengthen and maintain core public health capacities for surveillance and response. Implementation is coordinated by the World Health Organization. Going forward, Member States have expressed interest in exploiting the potential of joint procurement beyond pandemic influenza vaccines. Moreover, a joint action on strengthened International Health Regulations and preparedness in the EU has recently been launched, focusing, in particular, on countering biological and chemical terror attacks in Europe across the health, security and civil protection sectors.

Briefing [EN](#)

Multimedia [How well prepared is the EU for serious health emergencies?](#)

## World AIDS Day 2019

Tipul publicației Pe scurt

Data 29-11-2019

Autor SCHOLZ Nicole

Domeniul tematic Sănătate publică

Cuvânt-cheie campanie de conștientizare publică | imunologie | POLITICĂ | politică și securitate publică | prevenirea bolilor | PROBLEME SOCIALE | SIDA | sănătate

**Rezumat** Every year, 1 December marks World AIDS Day, proclaimed by the United Nations (UN) in 1988 and aimed mainly at raising awareness. This year's specific theme, 'Communities make a difference', draws attention to the crucial role of community health workers and communities of people living with HIV, highlighting their contribution to ending the epidemic. World AIDS Day also offers an opportunity to take stock of progress, globally and in the EU.

Pe scurt [EN](#)

## Hearings of the Commissioners-designate: Stella Kyriakides - Health

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 26-09-2019

Autor LAANINEN Tarja | SCHOLZ Nicole

Domeniul tematic Adoptarea legislației de către PE și Consiliu | Democrația în UE, drept instituțional și parlamentar | Mediu | Siguranța alimentară | Sănătate publică

Cuvânt-cheie activitate agricolă | AGRICULTURĂ, SILVICULTURĂ ȘI PESCUIT | candidat în alegeri | comisar european | comisie a Parlamentului European | dezbateri parlamentare | difuzarea informațiilor UE | documentare | dreptul Uniunii Europene | EDUCAȚIE COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICAȚII | Instituțiile Uniunii Europene și funcția publică europeană | legislație fitosanitară | numirea membrilor | POLITICĂ | politică agricolă | PROBLEME SOCIALE | procedura de aprobare | procedură electorală și vot | procedură parlamentară | siguranță alimentară | sinteză | sănătate | sănătate publică | sănătatea animalelor | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

**Rezumat** 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](#)

## Limits on exposure to carcinogens and mutagens at work: Third proposal

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 30-08-2019

Autor SCHOLZ Nicole

Domeniul tematic Adoptarea legislației de către PE și Consiliu | Ocuparea forței de muncă | Sănătate publică

Cuvânt-cheie adoptarea legilor | analiză economică | ANGAJARE ÎN MUNCĂ ȘI CONDIȚII DE MUNCĂ | boli profesionale | condiții de muncă | degradarea mediului înconjurător | dezbateri parlamentare | deșeurile periculoase | dreptul Uniunii Europene | ECONOMIE | igiena muncii | MEDIU ÎNCONJURĂTOR | norme de securitate | organizarea muncii și a condițiilor de muncă | politica mediului înconjurător | POLITICĂ | PROBLEME SOCIALE | procedură legislativă ordinară | PRODUCȚIE, TEHNOLOGIE ȘI CERCETARE | propunere (UE) | redactarea legilor | risc industrial | riscuri de sănătate | studiu de impact | substanțe toxice | substanță carcinogenă | substanță periculoasă | sănătate | tehnologie și reglementări tehnice | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat The European Commission has proposed to amend Directive 2004/37/EC by expanding its scope and by including and/or revising occupational exposure limit values for a number of cancer- or mutation-causing substances. The initiative is proceeding in steps. The first proposal of May 2016 covered 13 priority chemical agents, the second, of January 2017, a further seven. The current (third) proposal addresses an additional five. Broad discussions with scientists and the social partners fed into all three proposals. Reacting to the Commission's set of measures as a whole, trade unions have acknowledged the importance of further improving the existing framework. Actors on the employers' side have underlined the need to ensure that values are proportionate and feasible in terms of technical implementation. After adoption by the Parliament and Council, in March and May respectively, based on a text agreed in trilogue in January 2019, the final act was signed by the presidents of the co-legislators on 5 June 2019. Directive (EU) 2019/983 entered into force on 10 July 2019 and is to be transposed into national law within two years, by 11 July 2021. Third edition. The 'EU Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the legislative procedure.

Briefing [EN](#)

## EU policies – Delivering for citizens: Health and social security

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 28-06-2019

Autor KISS Monika | SCHOLZ Nicole

Domeniul tematic Ocuparea forței de muncă | Politica socială | Sănătate publică

Cuvânt-cheie analiză economică | ANGAJARE ÎN MUNCĂ ȘI CONDIȚII DE MUNCĂ | armonizarea securității sociale | contribuție la asigurările sociale | dimensiune transfrontalieră | dreptul securității sociale | ECONOMIE | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | mobilitatea forței de muncă | piața muncii | politică în sănătate | prestație socială | PROBLEME SOCIALE | protecție socială | regiuni și politică regională | statistică | sănătate | îngrijirea sănătății | țări ale UE

Rezumat While responsibility for health and social security lies primarily with the governments of the individual European Union (EU) Member States, the EU complements national policies, especially those with a cross-border dimension. In a recent poll conducted for the European Parliament, more than two thirds of EU citizens expressed support for increased EU action on health and social security. EU health policy aims to foster good health, protect citizens from health threats and support dynamic health systems. It is mainly implemented through EU action programmes, currently the third health programme (2014-2020). Challenges include tackling the health needs of an ageing population and reducing the incidence of preventable chronic diseases. Since 2014, steps forward have been made in a number of areas, including antimicrobial resistance, childhood obesity, health systems, medical devices and vaccination. EU action on social security issues in the EU is closely related to the implementation of what is known as the European Pillar of Social Rights as well as labour market developments. The EU helps to promote social cohesion, seeking to foster equality as well as solidarity through adequate, accessible and financially sustainable social protection systems and social inclusion policies. EU spending on social security is tied to labour market measures. Progress can be observed on issues such as work-life balance and equal opportunities, but there is more to do. In the future, social protection schemes will need to be further adapted to the new labour market realities (fewer manufacturing jobs, atypical contracts, 'platform work', etc.). In its proposal for the 2021-2027 multiannual financial framework, the European Commission plans to boost funding to improve workers' employment opportunities, and strengthen social cohesion through an enlarged 'European Social Fund Plus'. The fund would also incorporate finance for the stand-alone health programme, with the aim of creating synergies with the other building blocks of the European Pillar of Social Rights: equal opportunities and access to the labour market; fair working conditions; and social protection and inclusion. This is an update of an earlier briefing issued in advance of the 2019 European elections.

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

Multimedia [EU policies – Delivering for citizens: Health and social security](#)

## Protecting workers against carcinogens and mutagens: Third proposal

Tipul publicației Pe scurt

Data 20-03-2019

Autor SCHOLZ Nicole

Domeniul tematic Ocuparea forței de muncă | Sănătate publică

Cuvânt-cheie ANGAJARE ÎN MUNCĂ ȘI CONDIȚII DE MUNCĂ | boli profesionale | cancer | degradarea mediului înconjurător | dezbateri parlamentare | directivă (UE) | directivă Comunitatea Europeană | dreptul Uniunii Europene | igiena muncii | MEDIU ÎNCONJURĂTOR | norme de securitate | organizarea muncii și a condițiilor de muncă | POLITICĂ | PROBLEME SOCIALE | PRODUCȚIE, TEHNOLOGIE ȘI CERCETARE | revizuirea legilor | riscuri de sănătate | substanță carcinogenă | sănătate | tehnologie și reglementări tehnice | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat The European Commission is undertaking a phased process to amend Directive 2004/37/EC (the Carcinogens and Mutagens Directive), expanding its scope and including and/or revising occupational exposure limit values for a number of cancer- or mutation-causing chemical agents. The third proposal to amend the directive addresses a further five agents. The agreement on the proposal reached after trilogue negotiations now needs to be confirmed by Parliament, with a vote expected to take place during the March II plenary session.

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

## Mobile phones and health: Where do we stand?

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 20-03-2019

Autor SCHOLZ Nicole

Domeniul tematic Sănătate publică

Cuvânt-cheie Agenția Europeană de Mediu | cancer | cercetare medicală | cercetare și proprietate intelectuală | cercetare științifică | comunicații | degradarea mediului înconjurător | EDUCAȚIE COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICAȚII | Instituțiile Uniunii Europene și funcția publică europeană | MEDIU ÎNCONJURĂTOR | ONU | ORGANIZAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | Organizația Mondială a Sănătății | PROBLEME SOCIALE | PRODUCȚIE, TEHNOLOGIE ȘI CERCETARE | radiație neionizantă | riscuri de sănătate | sănătate | telefon mobil | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

**Rezumat** Mobile phones are an integral part of everyday life, and it is hard to imagine a world without them. There are nevertheless health concerns, and the debate is ongoing. There is a vast body of research on the potential risks from exposure to radiofrequency electromagnetic fields such as those emitted by mobile phones. Yet scientific opinion remains split over the possibility of a link between mobile phone radiation and health problems. The results of research in this area have been interpreted in a variety of ways, and studies have been criticised for their methodological flaws, lack of statistical significance, and bias. In 2011, the International Agency for Research on Cancer, a branch of the World Health Organization, classified radiofrequency electromagnetic fields as possibly carcinogenic (cancer-causing) to humans. The European Union defined basic restrictions for limiting exposure to electromagnetic fields in Council Recommendation 1999/519/EC, setting maximum values that should not be exceeded. Moreover, in view of the scientific uncertainty, the European Environment Agency advises taking a precautionary approach. Two sets of large-scale experimental studies involving laboratory animals, one from the United States National Toxicology Program and another from the Italian Ramazzini Institute, have recently brought the debate to the fore again. Both found varying levels of evidence of certain tumours in some of the animals tested. The results have nevertheless prompted diverging conclusions.

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

## Limits on exposure to carcinogens and mutagens at work: Second proposal

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 15-03-2019

Autor SCHOLZ Nicole

Domeniul tematic Adoptarea legislației de către PE și Consiliu | Ocuparea forței de muncă | Sănătate publică

Cuvânt-cheie ANGAJARE ÎN MUNCĂ ȘI CONDIȚII DE MUNCĂ | boli profesionale | degradarea mediului înconjurător | dreptul Uniunii Europene | elaborarea legislației UE | ENERGIE | igiena muncii | industrie petrolieră | MEDIU ÎNCONJURĂTOR | norme de securitate | organizarea muncii și a condițiilor de muncă | prevenirea bolilor | PROBLEME SOCIALE | PRODUCȚIE, TEHNOLOGIE ȘI CERCETARE | substanțe toxice | substanță carcinogenă | sănătate | tehnologie și reglementări tehnice | ulei mineral | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

**Rezumat** The European Commission has proposed to amend Directive 2004/37/EC, by expanding its scope and by including and/or revising occupational exposure limit values for a number of cancer- or mutation-causing chemical agents. The initiative is proceeding in steps. The first proposal, submitted in May 2016, covered 13 priority chemical agents. The current (second) proposal addresses a further seven agents. Broad discussions with scientists and the social partners fed into both proposals. On the whole, trade unions and employers welcomed the current proposal. Trilogue agreement was reached on 11 October 2018. As proposed by the European Parliament, diesel engine exhaust emissions were included in the scope of the directive. After completion of the legislative procedure, the final act was signed by the presidents of the co-legislators on 16 January 2019. Directive (EU) 2019/130 entered into force on 20 February 2019 and is to be transposed into national laws within two years, by 20 February 2021 at the latest. Third edition. The 'EU Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the legislative procedure.

Briefing [EN](#)

## Protecting workers against carcinogens and mutagens: Second proposal

Tipul publicației Pe scurt

Data 05-12-2018

Autor SCHOLZ Nicole

Domeniul tematic Ocuparea forței de muncă | Sănătate publică

Cuvânt-cheie ANGAJARE ÎN MUNCĂ ȘI CONDIȚII DE MUNCĂ | degradarea mediului înconjurător | directivă Comunitatea Europeană | dreptul Uniunii Europene | MEDIU ÎNCONJURĂTOR | norme de securitate | organizarea muncii și a condițiilor de muncă | PROBLEME SOCIALE | PRODUCȚIE, TEHNOLOGIE ȘI CERCETARE | riscuri de sănătate | securitatea muncii | substanță carcinogenă | sănătate | tehnologie și reglementări tehnice | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

**Rezumat** The European Commission has started a phased process to amend Directive 2004/37/EC (Carcinogens and Mutagens Directive, CMD), expanding its scope and including and/or revising occupational exposure limit values for a number of cancer- or mutation-causing chemical agents. The second proposal to amend the CMD addresses a further seven agents. It is among the Joint Declaration initiatives Parliament, Council and Commission have committed to handle with priority. The agreement on the proposal reached after trilogue negotiations now needs a confirmation vote, expected to take place during the December plenary session.

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

## [EYE event - I am Doctor Robot. What can I do for you?](#)

Tipul publicației Pe scurt

Data 16-05-2018

Autor SCHOLZ Nicole

Domeniul tematic Sănătate publică

Cuvânt-cheie comunicații | dreptul Uniunii Europene | EDUCAȚIE COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICĂȚII | evoluție tehnologică | informatică și procesarea datelor | internetul obiectelor | medic | PROBLEME SOCIALE | PRODUCȚIE, TEHNOLOGIE ȘI CERCETARE | rezoluție a Parlamentului European | robotică | robotizare | sănătate | tehnologie și reglementări tehnice | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ | îngrijirea sănătății

Rezumat Robotics is moving from the realm of science fiction to palpable reality and, although they are unlikely to replace health professionals any time soon, robots already have many uses in medicine and healthcare. The use and development of robots come with new challenges, some ethical. The European Parliament has taken a stance and asked the European Commission to come up with rules.

Pe scurt [EN](#)

## [Limits on exposure to carcinogens and mutagens at work](#)

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 22-01-2018

Autor SCHOLZ Nicole

Domeniul tematic Adoptarea legislației de către PE și Consiliu | Ocuparea forței de muncă | Sănătate publică

Cuvânt-cheie adoptarea legilor | analiză economică | ANGAJARE ÎN MUNCĂ ȘI CONDIȚII DE MUNCĂ | boli profesionale | condiții de muncă | degradarea mediului înconjurător | dezbateri parlamentare | deșeuri periculoase | dreptul Uniunii Europene | ECONOMIE | igiena muncii | MEDIU ÎNCONJURĂTOR | norme de securitate | organizarea muncii și a condițiilor de muncă | politica mediului înconjurător | POLITICĂ | PROBLEME SOCIALE | procedură legislativă ordinară | PRODUCȚIE, TEHNOLOGIE ȘI CERCETARE | propunere (UE) | redactarea legilor | risc industrial | riscuri de sănătate | studiu de impact | substanțe toxice | substanță carcinogenă | substanță periculoasă | sănătate | tehnologie și reglementări tehnice | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat The European Commission proposes to amend Directive 2004/37/EC by expanding its scope and by including and/or revising occupational exposure limit values for a number of cancer-causing chemical agents. According to the Commission, this would improve workers' health protection, increase the effectiveness of the EU framework and promote clarity for economic operators. Overall, the proposal received a broad welcome from stakeholders. After completion of the legislative procedure at first reading in the European Parliament and the Council, the presidents of the co-legislators signed the final act on 12 December 2017. The directive applies as from 16 January 2018.

Briefing [EN](#)

## [Implementation of the European disability strategy](#)

Tipul publicației Pe scurt

Data 24-11-2017

Autor SCHOLZ Nicole

Domeniul tematic Politica socială

Cuvânt-cheie ANGAJARE ÎN MUNCĂ ȘI CONDIȚII DE MUNCĂ | construcție europeană | convenție ONU | discriminare din motive de handicap | DREPT | drepturile individului | integrarea persoanelor cu dizabilități | integrarea perspectivei de gen | muncitor cu dizabilități | persoane cu dizabilități facilități | piața muncii | politică internațională | politică socială europeană | PROBLEME SOCIALE | RELAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | Strategie UE | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ | viață socială

Rezumat Almost one in six people in the EU aged 15 and over live with some kind of disability. As the population ages, this number is expected to rise significantly. In February 2017, the European Commission published a progress report on the implementation of the European disability strategy 2010-2020. Parliament is due to discuss an own-initiative report on the strategy's implementation during its November II plenary session.

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

## [Protection of workers from carcinogens or mutagens at work: Exposure limit values](#)

Tipul publicației Pe scurt

Data 23-10-2017

Autor SCHOLZ Nicole

Domeniul tematic Sănătate publică

Cuvânt-cheie ANGAJARE ÎN MUNCĂ ȘI CONDIȚII DE MUNCĂ | boli profesionale | ceramică tehnică | degradarea mediului înconjurător | dreptul Uniunii Europene | elaborarea legislației UE | igiena muncii | INDUSTRIE | medicina muncii | MEDIU ÎNCONJURĂTOR | metalurgie și siderurgie | norme de securitate | organizarea muncii și a condițiilor de muncă | praf | prevenirea bolilor | PROBLEME SOCIALE | PRODUCȚIE, TEHNOLOGIE ȘI CERCETARE | riscuri de sănătate | semimetale | substanțe toxice | substanță carcinogenă | sănătate | tehnologie și reglementări tehnice | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat The European Commission proposes to amend Directive 2004/37/EC on the protection of workers from the risks related to exposure to carcinogens or mutagens at work (the Carcinogens and Mutagens Directive, CMD) by expanding its scope and by including and/or revising occupational exposure limit values for 13 cancer- and mutation-causing chemicals. Parliament is due to vote on the proposal during the October II plenary.

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



## [Parliament rejects criteria for endocrine disruptors](#)

Tipul publicației Pe scurt

Data 12-10-2017

Autor SCHOLZ Nicole

Domeniul tematic Sănătate publică

Cuvânt-cheie AGRICULTURĂ, SILVICULTURĂ ȘI PESCUIT | boli endocrine | cercetare și proprietate intelectuală | Comisia Europeană | degradarea mediului înconjurător | dreptul Uniunii Europene | elaborarea legislației UE | Instituțiile Uniunii Europene și funcția publică europeană | legislație fitosanitară | MEDIU ÎNCONJURĂTOR | metodă de evaluare | politică agricolă | prevenirea bolilor | PROBLEME SOCIALE | PRODUCȚIE, TEHNOLOGIE ȘI CERCETARE | produse fitosanitare | riscuri de sănătate | substanțe toxice | sănătate | tehnologie agricolă | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat On 4 October 2017, the European Parliament voted to object to the European Commission's draft regulation setting out criteria for identifying endocrine disruptors in the area of plant protection products (PPPs). The vote followed the Parliament's Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety (ENVI) backing a motion for resolution to reject the criteria. The Commission says it needs now to reflect on the next steps to take.

Pe scurt [EN](#)

## [Agreement on criteria for endocrine disruptors](#)

Tipul publicației Pe scurt

Data 11-07-2017

Autor SCHOLZ Nicole

Domeniul tematic Sănătate publică

Cuvânt-cheie Agenția Europeană pentru Produse Chimice | AGRICULTURĂ, SILVICULTURĂ ȘI PESCUIT | Autoritatea Europeană pentru Siguranță Alimentară | boli endocrine | cercetare medicală | cercetare și proprietate intelectuală | degradarea mediului înconjurător | Instituțiile Uniunii Europene și funcția publică europeană | legislație fitosanitară | MEDIU ÎNCONJURĂTOR | metodă de evaluare | politică agricolă | prevenirea bolilor | PROBLEME SOCIALE | PRODUCȚIE, TEHNOLOGIE ȘI CERCETARE | produse fitosanitare | riscuri de sănătate | substanțe toxice | sănătate | tehnologie agricolă | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat On 4 July 2017, the European Commission's Standing Committee on Plants, Animals, Food and Feed (SC PAFF), made up of experts from the EU Member States, voted on the Commission's draft regulation setting out criteria for identifying endocrine disruptors in the area of plant protection products (PPPs). The vote was preceded by several meetings in which the Commission presented revised versions of its drafts. The European Parliament and the Council of the EU now have three months to examine the agreed text.

Pe scurt [EN](#)

## [European Medicines Agency: A look at its activities and the way ahead](#)

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 10-07-2017

Autor SCHOLZ Nicole

Domeniul tematic Sănătate publică

Cuvânt-cheie AFACERI ȘI CONCURENȚĂ | Agenția Europeană pentru Medicamente | boală orfană | cercetare și proprietate intelectuală | colectarea datelor | comitet științific (UE) | competență instituțională (UE) | construcție europeană | dreptul Uniunii Europene | EDUCAȚIE COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICAȚII | Europa | funcționare instituțională | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | geografie politică | informatică și procesarea datelor | Instituțiile Uniunii Europene și funcția publică europeană | legislație farmaceutică | Marea Britanie | medicament orfan | medicină | organizarea afacerilor | principiul prudenței | principiul recunoașterii reciproce | PROBLEME SOCIALE | PRODUCȚIE, TEHNOLOGIE ȘI CERCETARE | produs farmaceutic | retragerea din UE | sediu central | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat The European Medicines Agency (EMA) is a decentralised agency of the EU. Its mission is to foster scientific excellence in the evaluation and supervision of medicines in the Member States of the EU and the European Economic Area. The EMA began operating in London in 1995. In the context of the United Kingdom's withdrawal from the EU (Brexit), the EMA will have to move to another location that will be decided upon by common agreement among the remaining 27 Member States (EU-27). The criteria and the decision-making process for selecting the new location were announced on 22 June 2017. Interested Member States have until 31 July 2017 to submit their offers. A decision is expected to be taken in November 2017. The EMA is governed by a management board and employs 897 staff (December 2016 figures). Its executive director is Guido Rasi. Around 89 % of the agency's budget comes from fees and charges levied for services rendered. Its scientific work is conducted in its scientific committees, working parties and other groups. Its main activities include: facilitating the development of and patient access to medicines; evaluating applications for marketing authorisations; monitoring the safety of medicines throughout their use in healthcare practice; and providing information to healthcare professionals, patients and the public.

Briefing [EN](#)



## Understanding European Reference Networks: Cooperation on rare diseases across Europe

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 09-06-2017

Autor SCHOLZ Nicole

Domeniul tematic Sănătate publică

Cuvânt-cheie boală orfană | cercetare medicală | cercetare și proprietate intelectuală | comunicații | cooperare transfrontalieră | dreptul Uniunii Europene | drepturile pacientului | EDUCAȚIE COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICĂȚII | informația și prelucrarea informației | legislația UE | politici de cooperare | PROBLEME SOCIALE | PRODUCȚIE, TEHNOLOGIE ȘI CERCETARE | program-cadru de cercetare și dezvoltare | RELAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | rețea de transmisie | schimb de informații | sistem pentru îngrijirea sănătății | sănătate | telemedicină | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

**Rezumat** European Reference Networks (ERNs) are newly established virtual platforms for voluntary cross-border collaboration between specialists in rare and complex diseases. ERNs were set up under Directive 2011/24/EU on the application of patients' rights in cross-border healthcare, and go back to a 2009 Council recommendation on an action in the field of rare diseases. Since specialist knowledge of rare diseases is both scarce and scattered across countries, the EU-level cooperation afforded by ERNs is regarded as bringing added value through maximising synergies. Currently, 24 thematic ERNs involve more than 900 specialised healthcare teams in over 300 hospitals in 25 EU Member States plus Norway. A public consultation fed into the establishment of the ERNs, and a number of stakeholder views were presented on the occasion of their launch. The ERN initiative has generally been well received. According to stakeholders, its strengths include opportunities for carrying out research and new treatments, breaking the isolation of specialists and patients, reducing inequalities in care, and fostering patient involvement. Among the challenges that need to be addressed, stakeholders mention questions concerning reimbursement, interoperability and data confidentiality, and legal issues. The ERNs are currently in their deployment phase, and expected to reach full capacity over the next five years.

Briefing [EN](#)

## Medical devices and in vitro diagnostic medical devices

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 10-05-2017

Autor SCHOLZ Nicole

Domeniul tematic Adoptarea legislației de către PE și Consiliu | Sănătate publică

Cuvânt-cheie COMERT | consum | DREPT | drept civil | dreptul Uniunii Europene | drepturile pacientului | elaborarea legislației UE | instrumente medicale și chirurgicale | omologare | PROBLEME SOCIALE | PRODUCȚIE, TEHNOLOGIE ȘI CERCETARE | responsabilitatea producătorului | siguranța produsului | sănătate | tehnologie și reglementări tehnice | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

**Rezumat** Medical devices and in vitro diagnostic medical devices cover a wide array of products. The EU legal framework for such devices was harmonised in the 1990s. The European Commission presented a pair of proposals for regulations in September 2012. Following Parliament's first readings in April 2014, the Council agreed its positions in October 2015. At the conclusion of the trilogues, agreement was reached on 25 May 2016. This was endorsed by the Council's Permanent Representatives Committee on 15 June and confirmed by Parliament's ENVI Committee on the same day. Both draft texts were adopted by the Council on 7 March 2017, and Parliament's second-reading vote on 5 April completed the adoption procedure. The regulation on medical devices will become fully applicable in May 2020, and that on in vitro diagnostic medical devices in May 2022.

Briefing [EN](#)

## Medical devices and in vitro diagnostic medical devices

Tipul publicației Pe scurt

Data 29-03-2017

Autor SCHOLZ Nicole

Domeniul tematic Sănătate publică

Cuvânt-cheie diagnostic medical | genetică | instrumente medicale și chirurgicale | norme de securitate | PROBLEME SOCIALE | PRODUCȚIE, TEHNOLOGIE ȘI CERCETARE | specificații tehnice | standard de calitate | sănătate | tehnologie și reglementări tehnice | științe naturale și aplicate | ȘTIINȚĂ

**Rezumat** The current EU approval system for medical devices (MDs) and in vitro diagnostic medical devices (IVDs) is based on conformity assessment by 'notified bodies'. A number of scandals stressed the need to tighten the regulatory framework for such devices. The European Commission's proposals for regulations on MDs and IVDs, being discussed in parallel, are extensive and will repeal all existing rules. Votes in Parliament at second reading are expected during the April plenary.

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

Multimedia [Medical devices and in vitro diagnostic medical devices](#)

## Tackling childhood obesity

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 10-03-2017

Autor SCHOLZ Nicole

Domeniul tematic Sănătate publică

Cuvânt-cheie alimentație | boli cardiovasculare | boli de nutriție | copil | demografie și populație | diabet | ONU | ORGANIZAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | Organizația Mondială a Sănătății | prevenirea bolilor | PROBLEME SOCIALE | sport | sănătate | viață socială | îngrijirea sănătății

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

Briefing [EN](#)

## European Union action on cancer

Tipul publicației Pe scurt

Data 02-02-2017

Autor SCHOLZ Nicole

Domeniul tematic Sănătate publică

Cuvânt-cheie campanie de conștientizare publică | cancer | cercetare medicală | ONU | ORGANIZAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | Organizația Mondială a Sănătății | POLITICĂ | politică și securitate publică | prevenirea bolilor | PROBLEME SOCIALE | sănătate | sănătate publică

**Rezumat** Cancer is a major public health concern in terms of disease burden and economic cost. Prevention and early detection are key. The European Union (EU) contributes to tackling cancer with awareness-raising, guidance, and investment in research, as well as information and coordination. This 'At a glance' note updates an earlier version of October 2015: PE 569.037.

Pe scurt [EN](#)

## Limits on exposure to carcinogens and mutagens at work

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 02-02-2017

Autor SCHOLZ Nicole

Domeniul tematic Adoptarea legislației de către PE și Consiliu | Ocuparea forței de muncă | Sănătate publică

Cuvânt-cheie analiză economică | ANGAJARE ÎN MUNCĂ ȘI CONDIȚII DE MUNCĂ | chimie | degradarea mediului înconjurător | ECONOMIE | igiena muncii | INDUSTRIE | MEDIU ÎNCONJURĂTOR | norme de securitate | ONU | organizarea muncii și a condițiilor de muncă | ORGANIZAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | Organizația Mondială a Sănătății | PROBLEME SOCIALE | PRODUCȚIE, TEHNOLOGIE ȘI CERCETARE | produs chimic | riscuri de sănătate | sector economic | structură economică | studiu de impact | substanță carcinogenă | sănătate | tehnologie și reglementări tehnice

**Rezumat** The European Commission proposes to amend Directive 2004/37/EC by expanding its scope and by including and/or revising occupational exposure limit values for a number of cancer-causing chemical agents. According to the Commission, this would improve workers' health protection, increase the effectiveness of the EU framework and promote clarity for economic operators. Overall, the proposal has received a broad welcome from stakeholders. The Council reached a general approach on 13 October 2016. The European Parliament's EMPL Committee rapporteur has presented her draft report, which was considered in December. A total of 196 amendments have been tabled on the Commission proposal. The Committee vote is scheduled for 27-28 February 2017.

Briefing [EN](#)

## Medical devices and in vitro diagnostic medical devices

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 16-01-2017

Autor SCHOLZ Nicole

Domeniul tematic Adoptarea legislației de către PE și Consiliu | Sănătate publică

Cuvânt-cheie diagnostic medical | genetică | instrumente medicale și chirurgicale | norme de securitate | PROBLEME SOCIALE | PRODUCȚIE, TEHNOLOGIE ȘI CERCETARE | specificații tehnice | standard de calitate | sănătate | tehnologie și reglementări tehnice | științe naturale și aplicate | ȘTIINȚĂ

**Rezumat** Medical devices and in vitro diagnostic medical devices cover a wide array of products. The EU legal framework for such devices was harmonised in the 1990s. The European Commission presented a pair of proposals for regulations in September 2012, to update the framework. Following Parliament's first readings in April 2014, the Council agreed its positions in October 2015. At the conclusion of the trilogue meetings, agreement was reached on both proposals on 25 May 2016. This was endorsed by the Council's Permanent Representatives Committee on 15 June and confirmed by Parliament's ENVI Committee on the same day. Political agreement in the Council was reached in September. Both drafts are now undergoing legal-linguistic revision. The formal first reading of the Council is expected early this year, followed by final approval, at second reading, by Parliament. This updates a previous edition, from June 2016: PE 583.812.

Briefing [EN](#)

## Limits on exposure to carcinogens and mutagens at work

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 13-12-2016

Autor SCHOLZ Nicole

Domeniul tematic Adoptarea legislației de către PE și Consiliu | Ocuparea forței de muncă | Sănătate publică

**Rezumat** The European Commission proposes to amend Directive 2004/37/EC by expanding its scope and by including and/or revising occupational exposure limit values for a number of cancer-causing chemical agents. According to the Commission, this would improve workers' health protection, increase the effectiveness of the EU framework and promote clarity for economic operators. Overall, the proposal has received a broad welcome from stakeholders. The Council reached a general approach on 13 October 2016. The European Parliament's EMPL Committee rapporteur has presented her draft report, which was considered in December. The deadline for tabling amendments is 9 January 2017, with the Committee vote scheduled for February 2017. 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](#)

## More action needed on antibiotic resistance

Tipul publicației Pe scurt

Data 09-11-2016

Autor SCHOLZ Nicole

Domeniul tematic Sănătate publică

Cuvânt-cheie antibiotic | campanie de conștientizare publică | Centrul European pentru Prevenirea și Controlul Bolilor | cercetare și proprietate intelectuală | cercetare și dezvoltare | diagnostic medical | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | inovație | Instituțiile Uniunii Europene și funcția publică europeană | microorganisme | ONU | ORGANIZAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | organizații mondiale | Organizația Mondială a Comerțului | Organizația Mondială a Proprietății Intelectuale | Organizația Mondială a Sănătății | POLITICĂ | politică și securitate publică | PROBLEME SOCIALE | PRODUCȚIE, TEHNOLOGIE ȘI CERCETARE | rezistență la antimicrobiene | sănătate | sănătate publică | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ | științe naturale și aplicate | ȘTIINȚĂ | țări ale UE

**Rezumat** The rise of antimicrobial resistance – when bacteria and other microorganisms become resistant to the treatments used against the infections they cause – is a pressing public health issue. Cross-sector efforts, particularly awareness-raising, are being intensified, both in the EU and globally. This 'At a glance' note updates an earlier version of June 2015: PE 559.484.

Pe scurt [EN](#)

## Limits on exposure to carcinogens and mutagens at work

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 25-10-2016

Autor SCHOLZ Nicole

Domeniul tematic Adoptarea legislației de către PE și Consiliu | Ocuparea forței de muncă | Sănătate publică

**Rezumat** The European Commission proposes to amend Directive 2004/37/EC by expanding its scope and by including and/or revising occupational exposure limit values for a number of cancer-causing chemical agents. According to the Commission, this would improve workers' health protection, increase the effectiveness of the EU framework and promote clarity for economic operators. The proposal has received a broad welcome from stakeholders. Trade unions nonetheless regret that certain substances are not included, and some on the employers' side oppose the limit value for respirable crystalline silica. The Council reached an agreement on a general approach on the proposal on 13 October 2016. The EMPL Committee is expected to consider a draft report in late November, with the Committee vote scheduled for February 2017. 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](#)

## [Developing health technology assessment in the European Union](#)

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 20-10-2016

Autor SCHOLZ Nicole

Domeniul tematic Sănătate publică

Cuvânt-cheie AFACERI ȘI CONCURENȚĂ | analiză economică | ECONOMIE | luarea deciziilor | management | PROBLEME SOCIALE | PRODUCȚIE, TEHNOLOGIE ȘI CERCETARE | studii tehnologice prospective | studiu de impact | sănătate | tehnologie avansată | tehnologie și reglementări tehnice | îngrijirea sănătății

**Rezumat** Health Technology Assessment (HTA) is a research-based tool to support decision-making in healthcare. HTA assesses the added value of new health technologies – medicines, medical devices and diagnostic tools, surgical procedures as well as measures for disease prevention, diagnosis or treatment – over existing ones. HTA is used with a view to improving the quality and efficiency of public health interventions and the sustainability of healthcare systems. It has been growing in importance, given rising demand for healthcare and economic pressures. HTA in the EU involves multiple national and regional players. European HTA cooperation consists of a strategic level (HTA Network) and a scientific and technical level (EUnetHTA Joint Action). Efforts to advance certain aspects of voluntary cooperation on HTA are gaining momentum. Industry and non-industry stakeholders, as well as academia, generally agree on the benefit of stepping up EU cooperation on HTA. Members of the European Parliament have regularly asked for enhanced EU-level cooperation. The European Commission has recently published an inception impact assessment for an initiative on HTA, planned for the fourth quarter of 2017. It will be preceded by a public stakeholder consultation due to be launched in autumn 2016.

[Briefing EN](#)

## [Spotlight on mental health in Europe](#)

Tipul publicației Pe scurt

Data 10-10-2016

Autor SCHOLZ Nicole

Domeniul tematic Sănătate publică

Cuvânt-cheie ANGAJARE ÎN MUNCĂ ȘI CONDIȚII DE MUNCĂ | bunăstare socială | campanie de conștientizare publică | context social | ONU | organizarea muncii și a condițiilor de muncă | ORGANIZAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | Organizația Mondială a Sănătății | POLITICĂ | politică și securitate publică | PROBLEME SOCIALE | solicitare psihică | sănătate | sănătate psihică

**Rezumat** Mental health problems not only exact a toll on the people affected, they also put pressure on health, economic and welfare systems. The EU is promoting mental health through various instruments. Globally, World Mental Health Day is held on 10 October each year to raise awareness.

[Pe scurt EN](#)

## [Commission proposals on identifying endocrine disruptors](#)

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 15-07-2016

Autor SCHOLZ Nicole

Domeniul tematic Sănătate publică

**Rezumat** Endocrine disruptors are substances that interfere with the functioning of hormones, with potentially harmful effects on health. Defining scientific criteria for their identification is highly complex and has important repercussions. There are gaps in scientific understanding as well as diverging regulatory views. The European Commission's delay in adopting scientific criteria has provoked strong reactions. In a judgment delivered on 16 December 2015, the General Court of the Court of Justice of the European Union found that the Commission had breached EU law by failing to act on endocrine disruptors. The Commission has now proposed the long-awaited criteria, and has presented the draft legal acts required for their implementation. However, stakeholders on all sides of the debate are critical of the proposal. Members of the European Parliament are divided on the issue. The proposed delegated act and implementing act will now have to be approved, according to procedures subject to scrutiny in Parliament and Council. This briefing is an update of an earlier edition, of 27 April 2016.

[Briefing EN](#)

## Public expectations and EU policies - Health and social security

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 30-06-2016

Autor DOBREVA Alina | EATOCK David | MILOTAY Nora | PARRY Matthew | SCHOLZ Nicole

Domeniul tematic Politică socială | Sănătate publică

Cuvânt-cheie ANGAJARE ÎN MUNCĂ ȘI CONDIȚII DE MUNCĂ | buget al UE | cercetare și proprietate intelectuală | competență a UE | construcție europeană | context social | DREPT | dreptul Uniunii Europene | drepturile individului | drepturile pacientului | echilibru dintre viața profesională și cea privată | experiențe pe oameni | farmacovigilență | finanțarea UE | finanțele Uniunii Europene | integrare socială | legislație sanitară | organizarea muncii și a condițiilor de muncă | politică socială europeană | PROBLEME SOCIALE | PRODUCȚIE, TEHNOLOGIE ȘI CERCETARE | program al UE | protecție socială | securitate socială | situația Uniunii Europene | sondaj de opinie | sănătate | tratament egal pentru toți cetățenii | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ | viață socială

Rezumat Almost two thirds of EU citizens would like to see more EU engagement in the areas of health and social security. The EU's main role in these policies is to support and complement the activities of Member States, and it can encourage cooperation and best practice. EU health policy aims to foster good health, protect citizens from health threats and support dynamic health systems. Social policy promotes social cohesion equality as well as solidarity through adequate, accessible and financially sustainable social protection systems and social inclusion policies. The EU encourages national pension reforms to ensure they are both adequate and sustainable. In the EU budget, the Health Programme 2014-2020 is the only programme specifically created for this policy area, but other programmes contribute in part to health objectives. EU spending on social security is tied to labour market measures.

Briefing [EN](#)

## Limits on exposure to carcinogens and mutagens at work

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 23-06-2016

Autor SCHOLZ Nicole

Domeniul tematic Adoptarea legislației de către PE și Consiliu | Ocuparea forței de muncă | Sănătate publică

Cuvânt-cheie analiză economică | ANGAJARE ÎN MUNCĂ ȘI CONDIȚII DE MUNCĂ | boli profesionale | chimie | degradarea mediului înconjurător | dreptul muncii | dreptul muncii și relații de muncă | dreptul Uniunii Europene | ECONOMIE | elaborarea legislației UE | igiena muncii | INDUSTRIE | MEDIU ÎNCONJURĂTOR | norme de securitate | organizarea muncii și a condițiilor de muncă | PRODUCȚIE, TEHNOLOGIE ȘI CERCETARE | produs chimic | studiu de impact | substanță carcinogenă | tehnologie și reglementări tehnice | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat The European Commission proposes to amend Directive 2004/37/EC by expanding its scope and by including and/or revising occupational limit exposure values for a number of cancer-causing chemical agents in the light of new scientific data. According to the Commission, this would improve workers' health protection, increase the effectiveness of the EU framework and promote clarity for economic operators. The initiative would proceed in two steps, with the current proposal and another to follow later in the year. Broad discussions with scientists and the social partners fed into the proposal, and it has received a broad welcome from stakeholders. Trade unions nonetheless regret that certain substances are not included, and some on the employers' side oppose the limit value for respirable crystalline silica. The legislative process is in its initial stages, with the EMPL Committee to consider the proposal in the coming months.

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](#)

## Medical devices and in vitro diagnostic medical devices

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 07-06-2016

Autor SCHOLZ Nicole

Domeniul tematic Adoptarea legislației de către PE și Consiliu | Sănătate publică

Cuvânt-cheie COMERT | consum | DREPT | drept civil | dreptul Uniunii Europene | drepturile pacientului | elaborarea legislației UE | instrumente medicale și chirurgicale | omologare | PROBLEME SOCIALE | PRODUCȚIE, TEHNOLOGIE ȘI CERCETARE | responsabilitatea producătorului | siguranța produsului | sănătate | tehnologie și reglementări tehnice | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat Medical devices and in vitro diagnostic medical devices cover a wide array of products, from sticking plasters, to heart valves, to state-of-the-art analytical laboratory equipment, with over 500 000 devices on the EU market. The EU legal framework for such devices was harmonised in the 1990s. The European Commission presented a pair of proposals for regulations in September 2012, to update the framework. Following Parliament's first readings in April 2014, the Council agreed its positions in October 2015. At the conclusion of the tenth trilogue meeting, agreement was reached on both proposals on 25 May 2016. The compromise centres on stricter requirements for notified bodies, stronger pre-market scrutiny and post-marketing surveillance; strengthened rules for high-risk devices and certain other categories of devices; and increased transparency and traceability. This updates a previous edition from December 2015: PE 572.819.

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](#)

## [Focus on digital health events](#)

Tipul publicației Pe scurt

Data 01-06-2016

Autor SCHOLZ Nicole

Domeniul tematic Politică de cercetare | Sănătate publică

Cuvânt-cheie aplicații informatice | cercetare medicală | cercetare și proprietate intelectuală | comunicații | e-sănătate | EDUCAȚIE COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICAȚII | impactul tehnologiei informației | informatică și procesarea datelor | instrumente medicale și chirurgicale | internet | prevenirea bolilor | PROBLEME SOCIALE | PRODUCȚIE, TEHNOLOGIE ȘI CERCETARE | proiect de cercetare | sănătate | terapeutică | îngrijirea sănătății

Rezumat Digital health is high on the European and international agenda in June 2016, notably during eHealth Week from 8 to 10 June in Amsterdam, at the eHealth360° Summit from 14 to 16 June in Budapest and at the Digital Health World Congress on 22 and 23 June in London.

Pe scurt [EN](#)

## [EYE 2016 - Hunger games](#)

Tipul publicației Pe scurt

Data 28-04-2016

Autor SCHOLZ Nicole

Domeniul tematic Sănătate publică

Cuvânt-cheie agricultură durabilă | AGRICULTURĂ, SILVICULTURĂ ȘI PESCUIT | alimentație umană | conservarea resurselor | construcție europeană | FAO | FINANȚE | foamete | fonduri pentru dezvoltare | MEDIU ÎNCONJURĂTOR | mediul înconjurător natural | ONU | ORGANIZAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | politica mediului înconjurător | politici de cooperare | politică agricolă | politică alimentară | prețuri | prețul produselor agricole interne | PROBLEME SOCIALE | RELAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | resurse ale solului | resurse de apă | resurse de hrană | rolul internațional al UE | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat Fighting hunger, poverty and disease in the world is far from a utopian game. How can we empower people to create their own sustainable future? Can we bring hunger down in a generation? What does it take to adequately feed the 9 billion people expected to live on our planet in 2050 without destroying the earth? This note has been prepared for the European Youth Event, taking place in Strasbourg in May 2016. Please click here for the full publication in PDF format

Pe scurt [EN](#)

## [Setting criteria on endocrine disruptors: Follow-up to the General Court judgment](#)

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 27-04-2016

Autor SCHOLZ Nicole

Domeniul tematic Dreptul UE: sistemul juridic și actele juridice | Sănătate publică

Cuvânt-cheie boli endocrine | cercetare medicală | cercetare și proprietate intelectuală | chimie | COMERT | consum | decizie a Curții (UE) | degradarea mediului înconjurător | dreptul Uniunii Europene | elaborarea legislației UE | epidemiologie | grup de interese | industria chimică | INDUSTRIE | Instituțiile Uniunii Europene și funcția publică europeană | MEDIU ÎNCONJURĂTOR | metodă de evaluare | POLITICĂ | politică și securitate publică | prevenirea bolilor | PROBLEME SOCIALE | PRODUCȚIE, TEHNOLOGIE ȘI CERCETARE | produs chimic | riscuri de sănătate | siguranța produsului | substanțe toxice | sănătate | toxicologie | transparență în luarea deciziilor | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat Endocrine disruptors are substances that interfere with the functioning of hormones, with potentially harmful effects on health. A wide range of chemicals are suspected of being responsible for endocrine-disrupting activity. Defining scientific criteria for their identification is highly complex and has important repercussions for a wide range of stakeholders. There is a lack of consensus among both scientists and regulators. Work on the issue has been conducted at EU and international level. The European Commission's delay in adopting scientific criteria has provoked strong reactions from various stakeholders. The Commission is expected to come up with scientific criteria and to present the legal acts required before summer 2016. In a judgment delivered on 16 December 2015, the General Court of the Court of Justice of the EU found that the Commission had breached European Union law by failing to act on endocrine disruptors. It concluded that the Commission did not comply with its clear obligation to specify scientific criteria for the identification of chemicals that have endocrine-disrupting properties by 13 December 2013. In addition, it stated that there was no requirement to carry out an impact assessment, which the Commission had suggested was necessary to evaluate the various possible options prior to taking its decision.

Briefing [EN](#)



## [Chernobyl 30 years on: Environmental and health effects](#)

Tipul publicației [Briefing](#)

Data 22-04-2016

Autor BOURGUIGNON Didier | SCHOLZ Nicole

Domeniul tematic [Mediu](#) | [Sănătate publică](#)

Cuvânt-cheie [accident nuclear](#) | [COMERT](#) | [consum](#) | [degradarea mediului înconjurător](#) | [ENERGIE](#) | [Europa](#) | [expunere la radiații](#) | [GEOGRAFIE](#) | [geografie politică](#) | [hrană contaminată](#) | [impact asupra mediului](#) | [industrie nucleară și electrică](#) | [MEDIU ÎNCONJURĂTOR](#) | [ONU](#) | [ORGANIZAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE](#) | [Organizația Mondială a Sănătății](#) | [politică mediului înconjurător](#) | [poluare accidentală](#) | [poluare radioactivă](#) | [prevenirea riscurilor de mediu](#) | [PROBLEME SOCIALE](#) | [protecția consumatorului](#) | [scurgeri radioactive](#) | [sănătate](#) | [Ucraina](#) | [îngrijirea sănătății](#)

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

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

## [Zika virus outbreak: Update on developments](#)

Tipul publicației [Pe scurt](#)

Data 07-04-2016

Autor SCHOLZ Nicole

Domeniul tematic [Sănătate publică](#)

Cuvânt-cheie [boli contagioase](#) | [boli neurologice](#) | [cercetare medicală](#) | [epidemie](#) | [epidemiologie](#) | [familie](#) | [maternitate](#) | [prevenirea bolilor](#) | [PROBLEME SOCIALE](#) | [riscuri de sănătate](#) | [sănătate](#)

**Rezumat** The Zika virus continues to spread, and there is now strong evidence that it is linked to birth defects and neurological complications. Warnings to pregnant women against travel to affected areas have been stepped up. In view of the summer season, the risk of local transmission in Europe now needs careful consideration, as do the strategies to control the mosquito species that are potential vectors of the Zika virus. This 'At a glance' notes updates an earlier edition, of 25 February 2015: PE 577.988.

[Pe scurt](#) [EN](#)

## [Journée mondiale de la santé 2016 sur le diabète](#)

Tipul publicației [Pe scurt](#)

Data 04-04-2016

Autor SCHOLZ Nicole

Domeniul tematic [Sănătate publică](#)

**Rezumat** Le 7 avril est la "Journée mondiale de la santé", célébrée chaque année pour fêter la création de l'Organisation mondiale de la santé, en 1948. Le thème phare cette année est le diabète.

[Pe scurt](#) [FR](#)

## [Zika virus: Stepping up preparedness](#)

Tipul publicației [Pe scurt](#)

Data 25-02-2016

Autor SCHOLZ Nicole

Domeniul tematic [Sănătate publică](#)

Cuvânt-cheie [asistență sanitară](#) | [boli contagioase](#) | [boli neurologice](#) | [cercetare medicală](#) | [epidemie](#) | [familie](#) | [finanțarea UE](#) | [finanțele Uniunii Europene](#) | [maternitate](#) | [politici de cooperare](#) | [prevenirea bolilor](#) | [PROBLEME SOCIALE](#) | [RELAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE](#) | [sănătate](#) | [UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ](#) | [vector patologic](#) | [îngrijire mamă și copil](#)

**Rezumat** The rapid spread of the Zika virus, and especially its suspected link with an observed increase in congenital malformations and other neurological complications, has created worries. The response strategy globally, including in the EU, is taking shape. Where do we stand?

[Pe scurt](#) [EN](#)

## Need for action on dementia recalled

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 12-02-2016

Autor SCHOLZ Nicole

Domeniul tematic Sănătate publică

Cuvânt-cheie boli neurologice | boli psihice | cercetare medicală | cercetare și proprietate intelectuală | construcție europeană | drepturile pacientului | prevenirea bolilor | PROBLEME SOCIALE | PRODUCȚIE, TEHNOLOGIE ȘI CERCETARE | program al UE | proiect de cercetare | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ | îngrijirea sănătății

**Rezumat** Dementia is one of Europe's biggest challenges in the context of demographic change. It has wide-ranging social and economic consequences for those living with the condition, their families and carers, and society as a whole. The Council's conclusions of December 2015 acknowledge the importance of this challenge. Dementia is not one specific disease, but an overall term for a syndrome that affects memory, thinking, orientation, comprehension, calculation, learning capacity, language and judgement. There are many different causes and forms of dementia. The condition remains little understood, and there is currently no cure. Action to tackle dementia is centred on its prevention, early detection and timely diagnosis, and on improving the quality of life of those living with it through care and support. Research focuses on the causes and possible treatments, on better care and prevention, as well as on developing assistive technologies. The European Commission has published a communication on dementia, undertaken various activities and funded research. A European Parliament resolution from 2011 called for dementia to be made a health priority. Major global dementia initiatives include a G8 declaration, the creation of the World Dementia Council, and the first Ministerial Conference on 'Global Action Against Dementia', hosted by the World Health Organization. Civil society is also actively involved.

Briefing [EN](#)

## The public health dimension of the European migrant crisis

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 08-01-2016

Autor SCHOLZ Nicole

Domeniul tematic Sănătate publică

Cuvânt-cheie asistență pentru refugiați | boli contagioase | Centrul European pentru Prevenirea și Controlul Bolilor | Comisia Europeană | condiția femeii | Consiliul Uniunii Europene | imigrație | Instituțiile Uniunii Europene și funcția publică europeană | migrație | ONU | ORGANIZAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | Organizația Mondială a Sănătății | Parlamentul European | politica UE în domeniul migrației | politici de cooperare | prim ajutor | PROBLEME SOCIALE | RELAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | riscuri de sănătate | sănătate | sănătate psihică | sănătate publică | tratament medical de urgență | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ | viață socială

**Rezumat** Europe is currently experiencing an unprecedented influx of refugees, asylum seekers and other migrants. European Union Member States are faced with a pressing need to address, among other issues, the resulting public health consequences. The challenges for public health authorities relate to migrants' individual health problems, whether these affect the resident population, and how to respond adequately to their needs, including providing access to healthcare. The risk of an outbreak of infectious diseases resulting from the arrival of migrant populations is extremely low. These diseases are primarily associated with poverty, and refugees and migrants are exposed mainly to infectious diseases that are common in Europe, independently of migration. In terms of an immediate public health response, the World Health Organization recommends a triage of migrants, followed by proper diagnosis and treatment targeting specific groups. It advocates full access to high-quality care for all migrants, irrespective of their legal status. In the longer term, it stresses the need to ensure that national health systems are adequately prepared. The European Parliament has repeatedly emphasised the importance of providing healthcare to vulnerable groups such as migrants, independently of their legal status. The European Commission has mobilised emergency funding and supports projects under the European Union Health Programme. Moreover, it recently introduced the 'personal health record' for establishing migrants' medical needs, to be made available in locations where groups of migrants enter the European Union. In addition, the European Centre for Disease Control has issued expert scientific advice.

Briefing [EN](#)

## How the EU budget is spent: Health Programme

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 09-12-2015

Autor PARRY Matthew | SCHOLZ Nicole

Domeniul tematic Buget | Sănătate publică

Cuvânt-cheie AFACERI ȘI CONCURRENTĂ | cercetare medicală | cercetare și proprietate intelectuală | COMERT | construcție europeană | contract public | evaluarea proiectului | management | politică comercială | PROBLEME SOCIALE | PRODUCȚIE, TEHNOLOGIE ȘI CERCETARE | program al UE | program-cadru de cercetare și dezvoltare | proiect de cercetare | sănătate | sănătate publică | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

**Rezumat** The European Union's third Health Programme for 2014-2020 is designed to complement, support and add value to the policies of the Member States to improve the health of EU citizens and reduce health inequalities, whilst respecting national autonomy in delivering health services and medical care. Its €449 million seven-year budget represents a substantial increase on the €321.5 million financial envelope for the 2008-2013 Health Programme.

Briefing [EN](#)

## Medical devices and in vitro diagnostic medical devices

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 07-12-2015

Autor SCHOLZ Nicole

Domeniul tematic Sănătate publică

Cuvânt-cheie cercetare și proprietate intelectuală | COMERT | construcție europeană | consum | DREPT | drept civil | dreptul Uniunii Europene | elaborarea legislației UE | etichetare | identificare | informarea consumatorilor | instrumente medicale și chirurgicale | marketing | omologare | piață unică | PROBLEME SOCIALE | PRODUCȚIE, TEHNOLOGIE ȘI CERCETARE | responsabilitatea producătorului | siguranța produsului | sănătate | tehnologie și reglementări tehnice | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat Medical devices and in vitro diagnostic medical devices cover a wide array of products, from sticking plasters, to heart valves, to state-of-the-art analytical laboratory equipment, with over 500 000 devices on the EU market.

The EU legal framework for such devices was harmonised in the 1990s. The European Commission presented a pair of proposals for regulations in September 2012, to update the framework. Following Parliament's first reading in April 2014, the Council agreed its position in October 2015. Interinstitutional negotiations are under way, with trilogue meetings having taken place on 13 and 28 October, on 11 and 28 November, and on 3 December.

Stakeholders generally welcome the progress made, with industry asking for the elimination of burdensome requirements, and patient and consumer associations stressing the need for information.

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](#)

## Can processed and red meat cause cancer? The World Health Organization's classification raises concerns

Tipul publicației Pe scurt

Data 30-10-2015

Autor SCHOLZ Nicole

Domeniul tematic Sănătate publică

Cuvânt-cheie aviz științific | cancer | cercetare medicală | cercetare și proprietate intelectuală | COMERT | consum | degradarea mediului înconjurător | documentare | EDUCAȚIE COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICĂȚII | igienă alimentară | MEDIU ÎNCONJURĂTOR | obiceiuri alimentare | ONU | ORGANIZAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | Organizația Mondială a Sănătății | prevenirea bolilor | PROBLEME SOCIALE | PRODUCȚIE, TEHNOLOGIE ȘI CERCETARE | produs alimentar | produs din carne | PRODUSE AGROALIMENTARE | rezultatele cercetării | substanță carcinogenă | sănătate

Rezumat On 26 October 2015, the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), which is part of the World Health Organization (WHO), announced that it has classified processed meat as 'carcinogenic to humans', and red meat as 'probably carcinogenic to humans'. Stakeholder responses have varied from putting things into perspective, to criticising the decision, to cautioning against alarmist reactions.

Pe scurt [EN](#)

## L'Organisation mondiale de la santé: Au cœur de sa réforme

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 30-10-2015

Autor SCHOLZ Nicole

Domeniul tematic Sănătate publică

Rezumat L'Organisation mondiale de la santé (OMS), fondée en 1948, est une agence spécialisée des Nations unies. Elle a pour but d'amener tous les peuples au niveau de santé le plus élevé possible, la santé étant définie comme un état de complet bien-être physique, mental et social, et ne consistant pas seulement en une absence de maladie ou d'infirmité. Sa structure comporte deux volets: d'une part le Siège à Genève, et d'autre part les six Régions et leurs Bureaux régionaux, avec un effectif total de plus de 7 000 personnes. La gouvernance de l'Organisation est assurée par l'Assemblée mondiale de la santé (les délégués des 194 États membres), le Conseil exécutif et le Secrétariat. La Région européenne regroupe 53 pays, et le Bureau régional pour l'Europe se trouve à Copenhague. Les grands domaines d'activité de l'OMS sont les maladies transmissibles, les maladies non transmissibles, la promotion de la santé à toutes les étapes de la vie, les systèmes de santé ainsi que la préparation, la surveillance et la riposte aux situations d'urgence. La collaboration de l'Organisation avec l'Union européenne (UE) s'étend sur plusieurs niveaux. L'OMS a entamé, dès 2011, une réforme structurelle, qui a été affectée par la flambée de la maladie à virus Ébola. La façon dont elle a géré l'épidémie a suscité maintes critiques, y compris en interne. L'Organisation s'est dès lors engagée à réformer également ses capacités d'intervention en cas d'urgence afin d'assurer qu'à l'avenir, elle soit mieux préparée à des épidémies de grande ampleur et à des situations d'urgence ayant d'importantes conséquences sanitaires.

Briefing [FR](#)

## European Union action on cancer

Tipul publicației Pe scurt

Data 21-10-2015

Autor SCHOLZ Nicole

Domeniul tematic Sănătate publică

Cuvânt-cheie acțiune a UE | AGRICULTURĂ, SILVICULTURĂ ȘI PESCUIT | campanie de conștientizare publică | cancer | cheltuieli pentru sănătate | construcție europeană | costuri pentru sănătate | fumat | pesticide | POLITICĂ | politică și securitate publică | prevenirea bolilor | PROBLEME SOCIALE | sănătate | tehnologie agricolă | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ | viață socială

Rezumat Cancer is a major public health concern in terms of disease burden and economic cost. Prevention and early detection are key. The European Union (EU) contributes to tackling cancer with awareness-raising, guidance, investment in research, as well as information and coordination.

Pe scurt [EN](#)

## Personalised medicine: The right treatment for the right person at the right time

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 08-10-2015

Autor SCHOLZ Nicole

Domeniul tematic Politică de cercetare | Sănătate publică

Cuvânt-cheie cercetare medicală | cercetare și proprietate intelectuală | date medicale | date personale | diagnostic medical | EDUCAȚIE COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICAȚII | genetică | informatică și procesarea datelor | informația și prelucrarea informației | inginerie genetică | pregătire medicală | prevenirea bolilor | PROBLEME SOCIALE | PRODUCȚIE, TEHNOLOGIE ȘI CERCETARE | program-cadru de cercetare și dezvoltare | proiect de cercetare | protecția datelor | sănătate | tehnologie și reglementări tehnice | terapeutică | învățământ | științe naturale și aplicate | ȘTIINȚĂ

Rezumat 'Personalised medicine' refers to a medical approach that uses molecular insights into health and disease to guide decisions with regard to the prediction, prevention, diagnosis and treatment of illnesses. Genetic factors play a role in most human diseases, with gene variations contributing to their incidence or course. New tools harnessed by personalised medicine include 'omics' technologies, which seek to define and explain the molecular mechanisms of the human body, and biomarkers, allowing us to subdivide patients into groups according to their likely response to a specific treatment, and so decide on the best-suited medication. Integrating advances in molecular technology into clinical practice comes with challenges, namely the translational gap, data protection, regulatory clarity and cost. Moreover, it is considered essential to educate patients (to acquire health literacy) as well as healthcare professionals (both in terms of providing them with undergraduate education and with continuous opportunities to advance their skills). EU initiatives in the field of personalised medicine include the Innovative Medicines Initiative (IMI), financial support to major research projects, and participation in international consortia. The Luxembourg Council Presidency has made personalised medicine one of its health priorities.

Briefing [EN](#)

## Assistive technologies to support people with disabilities

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 19-06-2015

Autor SCHOLZ Nicole

Domeniul tematic Sănătate publică

Cuvânt-cheie cercetare medicală | cercetare și proprietate intelectuală | persoane cu dizabilități facilități | persoană cu dizabilitate fizică | persoană cu dizabilitate mintală | PROBLEME SOCIALE | PRODUCȚIE, TEHNOLOGIE ȘI CERCETARE | program-cadru de cercetare și dezvoltare | proiect de cercetare | sănătate | viață socială | îngrijirea sănătății

Rezumat 'Disability' is complex and multi-dimensional. It denotes impairments, limitations on activity and restrictions on participation – a combination of medical and contextual factors. People with disabilities are a diverse group. Some are born with a disabling condition, others acquire a disability through injury or a chronic disease, yet others develop a disability in older age.

The health needs of disabled people vary depending on the type of limitation and the primary health condition. Some may result in high healthcare needs, while others do not. On the whole, however, people with disabilities have a poorer health status than the general population. Several factors contribute to these health disparities.

The way disability is addressed has shifted from a purely medical approach to one that focuses on maximum functioning and well-being. Assistive technologies to support people with disabilities have also evolved. They now cover sophisticated ICT, software, cyber-physical and stem-cell applications. A range of examples are provided from the five broad categories of motor, vision, hearing, cognitive and communication disabilities. They include non-invasive and invasive brain-computer interfaces, wearable devices, stem-cell applications, neuroprosthetics, humanoid robots and applications (apps).

The EU has funded several research projects on the development of assistive technologies under its research and innovation framework programmes.

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

## [New EU actions to tackle antibiotic resistance](#)

Tipul publicației Pe scurt

Data 03-06-2015

Autor SCHOLZ Nicole

Domeniul tematic Sănătate publică

Cuvânt-cheie acțiune a UE | antibiotic | cercetare medicală | construcție europeană | prevenirea bolilor | PROBLEME SOCIALE | riscuri de sănătate | siguranță alimentară | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

**Rezumat** The discovery of antibiotics revolutionised the treatment of infectious diseases. Their use and misuse, however, have contributed to what is known as 'antibiotic resistance'. Each year in the European Union (EU), over 25 000 people die from infections caused by antibiotic-resistant bacteria. This is not only a significant health concern, but also a food safety problem. Antibiotic resistance will remain an EU priority after 2016 and has been included on the G7 Summit agenda.

Pe scurt [EN](#)

## [Tobacco agreements: Fighting illicit tobacco trade](#)

Tipul publicației Pe scurt

Data 13-05-2015

Autor SCHOLZ Nicole

Domeniul tematic Sănătate publică

Cuvânt-cheie acord (UE) | acord internațional | calitatea produselor | cercetare și proprietate intelectuală | COMERT | comerț ilicit | construcție europeană | consum | fumat | industria tutunului | luptă împotriva criminalității | mărfuri industriale contrafăcute | politică comercială | politică internațională | PROBLEME SOCIALE | PRODUCȚIE, TEHNOLOGIE ȘI CERCETARE | produs agroalimentar | PRODUSE AGROALIMENTARE | RELAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | reînnoirea unui acord | riscuri de sănătate | siguranța produsului | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ | viață socială

**Rezumat** To fight illicit trade in tobacco products, the European Union and its Member States currently have agreements with the four largest tobacco manufacturers. The European Commission has now proposed that the EU join a new international agreement in this field. The topic is due to be discussed with the Commission during the May plenary session.

Pe scurt [EN](#)

## [Excess weight poses hefty public health concerns](#)

Tipul publicației Pe scurt

Data 13-05-2015

Autor SCHOLZ Nicole

Domeniul tematic Sănătate publică

Cuvânt-cheie boli de nutriție | PROBLEME SOCIALE | riscuri de sănătate | statistică medicală | sănătate

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

Pe scurt [EN](#)

## [Les médicaments dans l'UE: prix et accès](#)

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 22-04-2015

Autor SCHOLZ Nicole

Domeniul tematic Sănătate publică

**Rezumat** Les États membres de l'Union européenne (UE) ont la compétence pour fixer les prix des médicaments, brevetés ou non. Parmi les facteurs qui contribuent aux variations de prix entre les États membres figurent principalement les approches réglementaires nationales et les instruments employés par chacun d'eux pour réguler l'offre et la demande.

L'accès aux médicaments dépend, entre autres, de leur accessibilité financière, tant pour les patients que pour les systèmes de santé. Une illustration en est le contexte actuel de l'utilisation dite off-label de médicaments pour des raisons économiques. L'Agence européenne des médicaments (EMA) facilite deux modèles d'accès anticipé: l'usage compassionnel et la nouvelle approche des adaptive pathways.

Les actions volontaires envisageables au niveau de l'UE concernant la tarification et l'accès en matière de médicaments sont la coopération et l'échange d'informations et d'expertise. Pour les favoriser, la Commission européenne a mis au point plusieurs initiatives, dont la création d'un groupe d'experts STAMP. Le Parlement européen s'est préoccupé de la question de l'accès aux médicaments et de leur prix depuis plusieurs années. Il y a eu deux débats en plénière sur l'accès aux médicaments à la suite de nombreuses questions parlementaires portant, notamment, sur la difficulté d'accès à des médicaments innovants, l'escalade des coûts et le retrait de la "directive transparence". En 2014, la présidence italienne du Conseil de l'UE a donné un nouvel élan aux tentatives de remédier à la problématique. La présidence lettone y a fait suite.

Les parties intéressées se sont prononcées, entre autres, sur la tarification différenciée, l'utilisation off-label, l'accès précoce aux médicaments et spécifiquement l'accès aux traitements contre l'hépatite C.

Briefing [FR](#)

## EU Alcohol Strategy revisited

Tipul publicației Pe scurt

Data 20-04-2015

Autor SCHOLZ Nicole

Domeniul tematic Sănătate publică

Cuvânt-cheie acțiune a UE | alcoolism | băuturi alcoolice | băuturi și zahăr | colectarea datelor | construcție europeană | EDUCAȚIE COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICAȚII | informatică și procesarea datelor | prevenirea bolilor | PROBLEME SOCIALE | PRODUSE AGROALIMENTARE | statistică medicală | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ | viață socială

Rezumat The EU had an Alcohol Strategy in place from 2006 to 2012, but the European Commission did not immediately renew it, despite having earlier planned to do so. An assessment report found that overall the Strategy had provided positive added value, although its aims had not been fully achieved. The ENVI Committee is now urging the Commission to start work immediately on a new EU Alcohol Strategy for the coming years. The plenary is due to vote during the April session to endorse this call for action.

Pe scurt [EN](#)

## Medicinal products in the European Union: The legal framework for medicines for human use

Tipul publicației Analiză aprofundată

Data 01-04-2015

Autor SCHOLZ Nicole

Domeniul tematic Sănătate publică

Cuvânt-cheie Agenția Europeană pentru Medicamente | autorizație de vânzare | cercetare medicală | cercetare și proprietate intelectuală | COMERT | construcție europeană | consum | difuzarea inovațiilor | farmacologie | informarea consumatorilor | Instituțiile Uniunii Europene și funcția publică europeană | legislație farmaceutică | marketing | mărfuri industriale contrafăcute | norme de comercializare | politica UE-politica națională | PROBLEME SOCIALE | PRODUCȚIE, TEHNOLOGIE ȘI CERCETARE | produs farmaceutic | sistem pentru îngrijirea sănătății | sănătate | tehnologie și reglementări tehnice | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ | științe naturale și aplicate | ȘTIINȚĂ

Rezumat EU legislation on human medicines goes back 50 years. Its twofold aim is to safeguard public health without hindering development of the European pharmaceutical industry or trade in medicinal products. The regulatory framework is complex and covers the entire lifecycle of a medicine, from manufacture, to clinical trials, to marketing authorisation, to pharmacovigilance and patient information. Added to that, the principles of good manufacturing, distribution and pharmacovigilance practice contribute to increasing medicines' safety. An emerging approach to granting early access to medicines – adaptive pathways – could prove its future merits for patients with a medical condition not adequately addressed by an existing therapy.

Analiză aprofundată [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

## World Down Syndrome Day 2015

Tipul publicației Pe scurt

Data 19-03-2015

Autor SCHOLZ Nicole

Domeniul tematic Sănătate publică

Cuvânt-cheie boli congenitale | campanie de conștientizare publică | cercetare și proprietate intelectuală | construcție europeană | convenție ONU | DREPT | drepturile copilului | drepturile individului | finanțarea UE | finanțele Uniunii Europene | independența persoanelor cu dizabilități | integrarea persoanelor cu dizabilități | persoane cu dizabilități facilități | POLITICĂ | politică internațională | politică și securitate publică | PROBLEME SOCIALE | PRODUCȚIE, TEHNOLOGIE ȘI CERCETARE | program al UE | program-cadru de cercetare și dezvoltare | RELAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ | viață socială

Rezumat 21 March is World Down Syndrome Day, and this year marks its tenth anniversary. Down syndrome is a genetic condition that results in physical and learning disabilities. Early therapy and social support have proven beneficial for people with Down syndrome. The EU promotes their inclusion in society through the European Disability Strategy and various Commission projects. Grants for research and other projects are provided through several funding programmes.

Pe scurt [EN](#)



## eHealth – Technology for health

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 12-03-2015

Autor SCHOLZ Nicole

Domeniul tematic Politică de cercetare | Sănătate publică

Cuvânt-cheie AFACERI ȘI CONCURENȚĂ | comunicații | date medicale | date personale | DREPT | dreptul la sănătate | drepturile individului | EDUCAȚIE COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICAȚII | flux transfrontier de date | impactul tehnologiei informației | informatică și procesarea datelor | informația și prelucrarea informației | management | ONU | ORGANIZAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | Organizația Mondială a Sănătății | prevenirea bolilor | PROBLEME SOCIALE | program de acțiune | protecție socială | protecția datelor | sistem pentru îngrijirea sănătății | sănătate | telemedicină | îngrijire medicală la domiciliu | îngrijirea persoanelor vârstnice

Rezumat 'eHealth' is a recently-coined term for the use of information and communication technology (ICT) in health, and refers to an interdisciplinary field with multiple uses. It aims to improve the quality of healthcare and make health systems more efficient and effective. For patients, eHealth has the potential to bring them improved awareness of their condition and foster their involvement in the care process. It will also facilitate access to healthcare for certain groups of people, help the elderly live independently for longer and help adults with dementia to stay mentally fit. More generally, eHealth will support patient mobility and facilitate cross-border healthcare. eHealth will allow health professionals to interact remotely with patients and other professionals, access specialised knowledge and facilitate research. Moreover, it has the potential to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of healthcare, thus alleviating the burden on European health budgets, and should foster growth in the areas of research, health, medicine and ICT. Among the limitations and drawbacks of eHealth are the risks of impersonality and isolation, which may be detrimental to the importance of preserving a human dimension in healthcare and contrary to the desire to reinforce the patient-doctor relationship. eHealth tools will not bring the expected benefits if they are not user-centric, user-friendly and universally accessible. Furthermore, there is a need to enhance self-confidence in eHealth use and to raise awareness of, and training in, eHealth. There are also reservations regarding privacy and confidentiality. And lastly, it is essential to guarantee the security and protection of health-related data, to build confidence and to ensure patients consent to the use of their data. The outlook for eHealth covers several perspectives: political, technological, economic, research, international cooperation and stakeholders.

Briefing [EN](#)

## Ebola – un an après

Tipul publicației Pe scurt

Data 02-03-2015

Autor SCHOLZ Nicole

Domeniul tematic Sănătate publică

Rezumat L'épidémie de la maladie virale Ebola sévit depuis un an. Les pays les plus touchés sont la Guinée, le Liberia et la Sierra Leone, en Afrique de l'Ouest. L'épidémie actuelle a déjà provoqué la mort de plus de 9 500 personnes. Sa propagation est montée en flèche tout au long de l'année 2014, avec un pic en novembre. Après une nette diminution de nouveaux cas dans les semaines suivantes, la situation semblerait se stabiliser. Il n'y a actuellement pas de traitement homologué, mais des pistes prometteuses sont en cours d'exploration.

Pe scurt [FR](#)