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Seznam publikacij Think Tanka Evropskega parlamenta

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Iskalna merila, uporabljena za izdelavo seznama :

Razvrsti	Razvrsti po datumu
Ključna beseda "avtomatizacija"	

18 Rezultati

Datum nastanka : 19-04-2024

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

Vrsta publikacije Poglabljena analiza

Datum 04-08-2022

Zunanji avtor Giovanni SARTOR

Politično področje Demokracija | Ekonomske in monetarne zadeve | Energija | Globalno upravljanje | Okolje | Peticije Evropskemu parlamentu | Socialna politika | Varstvo potrošnikov | Človekove pravice

Ključna beseda analiza informacij | avtomatizacija | digitalna tehnologija | dokumentacija | EVROPSKA UNIJA | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | izvršilna oblast in javna uprava | javna ustanova | obdelava podatkov | POLITIKA | pravni viri in pravna področja | PRAVO | pravo Evropske unije | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA IN RAZISKOVANJE | sodna praksa (EU) | tehnologija in tehnični predpisi | ustavno pravo

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

Poglabljena analiza [EN](#)

Labour market integration of asylum-seekers and refugees

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 22-06-2022

Avtor ORAV Anita

Politično področje Območje svobode, varnosti in pravice

Ključna beseda avtomatizacija | begunec | dostop do zaposlitve | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | družbene in socialne zadeve | ekonomske analize | GOSPODARSTVO | informacije in obdelava informacij | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | mednarodna varnost | MEDNARODNI ODNOSI | migracije | migrant | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA IN RAZISKOVANJE | prosilec za azil | socialna vključenost | statistika EU | statistika zaposlenosti | tehnologija in tehnični predpisi | trg dela | ukinjanje delovnih mest | umetna inteligenca | vključevanje priseljencev | vključevanje v delovni proces | zaposlovanje | ZAPOSLOVANJE IN DELOVNE RAZMERE

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

Briefing [EN](#)

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

The future of work: Trends, challenges and potential initiatives

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 15-02-2021

Avtor KISS Monika

Politično področje koronavirus | Zaposlovanje

Ključna beseda avtomatizacija | brezposelnost | delavec na spletni platformi | delo na daljavo | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | epidemija | informacije in obdelava informacij | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | koronavirusna bolezen | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA IN RAZISKOVANJE | računalniška pismenost | tehnologija in tehnični predpisi | tehnološka sprememba | trg dela | trg dela | umetna inteligenca | zaposlovanje | ZAPOSLOVANJE IN DELOVNE RAZMERE | zdravstvo

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

Briefing [EN](#)

Disruption by technology: Impacts on politics, economics and society

Vrsta publikacije Poglabljena analiza

Datum 21-09-2020

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

Politično področje Demokracija | Dolgoročno načrtovanje | Ekonomske in monetarne zadeve | Industrija | koronavirus | Ocena zakonodaje in politik v praksi | Varnost in obramba | Zunanje zadeve

Ključna beseda avtomatizacija | demokracija | dezinformacija | digitalna tehnologija | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | družbena norma | družbeni mediji | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | komunikacije | mednarodne zadeve | mednarodni odnosi | MEDNARODNI ODNOSI | obramba | obrambna politika | organizacija poslovanja | POLITIKA | politični okvir | POSLOVANJE IN KONKURENCA | poslovni model | proizvodnja | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA IN RAZISKOVANJE | socialni okvir | tehnologija in tehnični predpisi | tehnološka sprememba | učinek informacijske tehnologije | vrednostna veriga

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

Poglabljena analiza [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

Multimedijske vsebine [Disruption by technology](#)

What if artificial intelligence made work obsolete?

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 02-03-2020

Avtor BOUCHER Philip Nicholas

Politično področje Ekonomske in monetarne zadeve | Izobraževanje | Kultura | Socialna politika | Vprašanje spola, enakost in različnost | Zaposlovanje

Ključna beseda avtomatizacija | dostop do zaposlitve | informacije in obdelava informacij | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | politika zaposlovanja | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA IN RAZISKOVANJE | tehnologija in tehnični predpisi | trg dela | uklinjanje delovnih mest | umetna inteligenca | zaposlovanje | ZAPOSLOVANJE IN DELOVNE RAZMERE

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

Na kratko [EN](#)

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

A fresh look at the future of work in the EU

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 24-10-2019

Avtor KISS Monika

Politično področje Zaposlovanje

Ključna beseda avtomatizacija | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | informacije in obdelava informacij | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | kadrovske zadeve in nagrajevanje | pogodba o delu | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA IN RAZISKOVANJE | računalniška pismenost | robotika | socialna varnost | socialno varstvo | tehnologija in tehnični predpisi | tehnološka sprememba | trg dela | trg dela | umetna inteligenca | učinek informacijske tehnologije | varnost delovnega mesta | zaposlovanje | ZAPOSLOVANJE IN DELOVNE RAZMERE

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

Briefing [EN](#)

Health and safety in the workplace of the future

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 16-09-2019

Zunanji avtor David Cabrelli, Richard Graveling

Politično področje Dolgoročno načrtovanje | Ocena zakonodaje in politik v praksi | Zaposlovanje

Ključna beseda avtomatizacija | delo na daljavo | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | organizacija dela | organizacija dela in delovne razmere | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA IN RAZISKOVANJE | robotizacija | samozaposlitev | tehnologija in tehnični predpisi | tveganje za zdravje | varstvo pri delu | zaposlovanje | ZAPOSLOVANJE IN DELOVNE RAZMERE | zdravstvena zakonodaja | zdravstvo

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

Briefing [EN](#)

Economic impacts of artificial intelligence (AI)

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 01-07-2019

Avtor SZCZEPANSKI Marcin

Politično področje Ekonomske in monetarne zadeve | Zaposlovanje

Ključna beseda avtomatizacija | ekonomske analize | gospodarska rast | gospodarske posledice | gospodarske razmere | GOSPODARSTVO | informacije in obdelava informacij | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA IN RAZISKOVANJE | tehnologija in tehnični predpisi | trg dela | trg dela | umetna inteligenca | ZAPOSLOVANJE IN DELOVNE RAZMERE

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

Briefing [EN](#)

Multimedijske vsebine [Economic impacts of artificial intelligence](#)

Global and regional trends [What Think Tanks are thinking]

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 30-11-2018

Avtor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politično področje Dolgoročno načrtovanje | Ekonomske in monetarne zadeve | Industrija | Raziskovalna politika

Ključna beseda Afrika | Afrika | avtomatizacija | Azija in Oceanija | digitalizacija | dokumentacija | ekonomska geografija | električno vozilo | ENERGETIKA | energetska politika | GEOGRAFIJA | globalizacija | gospodarska politika | GOSPODARSTVO | informacije in obdelava informacij | internet | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | Kitajska | komunikacije | mednarodne zadeve | mednarodni odnosi | MEDNARODNI ODNOSI | možganski trust | organizacija prevoza | poraba energije | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA IN RAZISKOVANJE | PROMET | raziskave in intelektualna lastnina | tehnologija in tehnični predpisi | umetna inteligenca | vesoljska tehnologija | zračni in vesoljski promet

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

Briefing [EN](#)

What if all technologies were inherently social?

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 02-03-2018

Avtor BOUCHER Philip Nicholas

Politično področje Demokracija | Dolgoročno načrtovanje | Notranji trg in carinska unija | Raziskovalna politika | Socialna politika | Varstvo potrošnikov

Ključna beseda avtomatizacija | biogorivo | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ENERGETIKA | energetska politika | gospodarska politika | GOSPODARSTVO | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | komunikacije | OKOLJE | okoljska politika | pluralizem medijev | pravice in svoboščine | PRAVO | prilagoditev na podnebne spremembe | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA IN RAZISKOVANJE | raziskave in intelektualna lastnina | raziskave in razvoj | socialni okvir | socialni učinki | svoboda izražanja | tehnologija in tehnični predpisi | tehnološka sprememba | trajnostni razvoj

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

Na kratko [EN](#)

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

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

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 28-02-2018

Avtor EVAS Tatjana

Politično področje Evropska dodana vrednost | Industrija | Promet

Ključna beseda avtomatizacija | cestni prevoz | civilno pravo | EVROPSKA UNIJA | evropski standard | kopenski promet | motorno vozilo | odgovornost | organizacija prevoza | PRAVO | pravo EU | pravo Evropske unije | preizkušanje | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA IN RAZISKOVANJE | PROMET | prometna politika | prometni predpisi | tehnični standard | tehnologija in tehnični predpisi | varnostni standard

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

Študija [EN](#)

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

Precision agriculture in Europe: Legal, social and ethical considerations

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 13-11-2017

Avtor KRITIKOS Michail

Politično področje Energija | Kmetijstvo in razvoj podeželja | Ocena zakonodaje in politik v praksi | Okolje | Pravo EU: pravni sistem in akti | Raziskovalna politika | Regionalni razvoj | Socialna politika | Sprejemanje zakonodaje s strani Evropskega parlamenta in Sveta | Varnost hrane | Varstvo potrošnikov | Zaposlovanje

Ključna beseda avtomatizacija | bioetika | biotehnologija | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | družbene in socialne zadeve | kmetijska politika | kmetijska proizvodnja | kmetijski sistemi | KMETIJSTVO, GOZDARSTVO IN RIBIŠTVO | obremenitve okolja | OKOLJE | okoljska politika | organiziranost kmetovanja in kmetijska proizvodnja | posodobitev kmetije | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA IN RAZISKOVANJE | sprememba podnebja | tehnologija in tehnični predpisi | trajnostno kmetijstvo | ureditev kmetijske proizvodnje | varnost hrane | vpliv na okolje | zdravstvo

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

Študija [EN](#)

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

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 20-09-2017

Avtor SCHMERTZING Leopold

Politično področje Regionalni razvoj | Socialna politika | Varnost in obramba | Zunanje zadeve

Ključna beseda avtomatizacija | begunec | družbeni mediji | družboslovne vede | države v razvoju | geopolitika | gospodarske razmere | GOSPODARSTVO | informacije in obdelava informacij | informacijska avtocesta | internet | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | komunikacije | mednarodna varnost | mednarodne zadeve | mednarodni odnosi | MEDNARODNI ODNOSI | naravna nesreča | obramba | obremenitve okolja | OKOLJE | okoljska politika | okoljska politika | politika sodelovanja | preprečevanje konfliktov | prilagoditev na podnebne spremembe | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA IN RAZISKOVANJE | strateška obramba | tehnologija in tehnični predpisi | tretja država | večstranski odnosi | ZNANOST

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

Študija [EN](#)

Perspectives on transatlantic cooperation: Digital Economy

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 11-07-2016

Avtor NIEMINEN Risto

Politično področje Ekonomske in monetarne zadeve | Zunanje zadeve

Ključna beseda avdiovizualna politika | avtomatizacija | avtorska pravica | digitalna tehnologija | diskriminacija na podlagi državljanstva | elektronsko poslovanje | enotni digitalni trg | EVROPSKA UNIJA | FINANCE | financiranje in naložbe | graditev Evrope | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | klasifikacija podjetij | komunikacije | licenca patenta | mlado podjetje | motorno vozilo | multinacionalna družba | organizacija prevoza | osebni podatki | POSLOVANJE IN KONKURENCA | pospeševanje naložb | potrošnja | pravice in svoboščine | PRAVO | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA IN RAZISKOVANJE | PROMET | raziskave in intelektualna lastnina | tehnologija in tehnični predpisi | TRGOVINA | trženje | varstvo potrošnikov | čezmejni pretok podatkov

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

Briefing [EN](#)

Ethical Aspects of Cyber-Physical Systems

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 28-06-2016

Politično področje Dolgoročno načrtovanje | Raziskovalna politika

Ključna beseda avtomatizacija | civilno pravo | civilnopravna odgovornost | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | družbene in socialne zadeve | družboslovne vede | e-zdravje | ENERGETIKA | energetska politika | etika | informacije in obdelava informacij | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | internet | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | kmetijska politika | KMETIJSTVO, GOZDARSTVO IN RIBIŠTVO | komunikacije | mehanizacija kmetijstva | pravice in svoboščine | PRAVO | pripomočki za invalide | proizvodnja energije | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA IN RAZISKOVANJE | raziskave posledic uvajanja novih tehnologij | robotika | robotizacija | socialni okvir | socialni učinki | tehnologija in tehnični predpisi | umetna inteligenca | učinek informacijske tehnologije | varstvo zasebnosti | zdravstvo | ZNANOST

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

Študija [EN](#)

Priloga [EN](#)

Priloga 1 [EN](#)

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

Industry 4.0

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 14-03-2016

Avtor GOUARDERES Frederic

Politično področje Dolgoročno načrtovanje | Industrija | Raziskovalna politika

Ključna beseda avtomatizacija | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | INDUSTRIJA | industrijska politika EU | industrijska revolucija | informacije in obdelava informacij | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | klasifikacija podjetij | mala in srednje velika podjetja | obdelava podatkov v industriji | organiziranost industrije in industrijska politika | poklicna kvalifikacija | POSLOVANJE IN KONKURENCA | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA IN RAZISKOVANJE | socialni okvir | socialni učinki | tehnologija in tehnični predpisi | tehnološka sprememba | trg dela | učinek informacijske tehnologije | varstvo podatkov | ZAPOSLOVANJE IN DELOVNE RAZMERE

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

Link to the original publication:

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

Na kratko [EN](#)

Automated vehicles in the EU

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 07-01-2016

Avtor PILLATH Susanne

Politično področje Javno mednarodno pravo | Notranji trg in carinska unija | Promet | Zasebno mednarodno pravo in pravosodno sodelovanje v civilnih zadevah

Ključna beseda avtomatizacija | avtomobilska industrija | cestni promet | civilno pravo | INDUSTRIJA | informacije in obdelava informacij | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | inovacija | inteligentni prometni sistem | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | kopenski promet | motorno vozilo | odgovornost | organizacija prevoza | pravice in svoboščine | PRAVO | predpisi o obdelavi podatkov | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA IN RAZISKOVANJE | PROMET | prometna politika | prometni predpisi | raziskave in intelektualna lastnina | satelitska navigacija | strojegrinja | tehnologija in tehnični predpisi | telematika | trajnostna mobilnost | varnost v cestnem prometu | varstvo podatkov | varstvo zasebnosti

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

Briefing [EN](#)

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

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 14-08-2014

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

Politično področje Industrija

Ključna beseda avtomatizacija | dokumentacija | dostop na trg | ekonomija znanja | FINANCE | financiranje in naložbe | financiranje podjetja | gospodarska rast | gospodarska struktura | gospodarske razmere | GOSPODARSTVO | INDUSTRIJA | industrijska politika EU | inovacija | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | konkurenčnost | organizacija poslovanja | organiziranost industrije in industrijska politika | podjetništvo | POSLOVANJE IN KONKURENCA | poslovanje | prestrukturiranje industrije | produktivnost | proizvodna politika | proizvodnja | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA IN RAZISKOVANJE | raziskave in intelektualna lastnina | računovodstvo | struktura industrije | tehnologija in tehnični predpisi | TRGOVINA | trgovinska politika | upravljanje znanja | študija primera

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

Študija [EN](#)