

Examples of Important EAGLES' Achievements

Meetings with European Parliamentarians

EAGLES Hearing on the Global Perspective of Biofuels

Biofuels has been seen a renewable energy resource which represent a new opportunity for agriculture and industry. In both the industrialized and in the developing countries there is an increasing demand for alternative fuels due to the high prices of oil. Stavros Dimas, the European Commissioner responsible for the environment, has requested focus on making "credible and serious choices about biofuels". He notes that the EU target of 10% of energy from biofuels would require us to divert 72% of our arable land with the current technology. Large scale biofuels production has also been cited as a threat to world food security. Does it make sense scientifically and economically to produce biofuels from agricultural products? What are the longer term perspectives for Europe and the rest of the world concerning this new source of energy?



The European Parliament, May 15, 2008

The panel of the EAGLES hearing from left: Richard James Murphy, Kirsten Birkegaard Stær, Willy De Greef, David McConnell, Britta Thomsen and Keith Smith.

Download Presentations (PDF) by:

[Britta Thomsen - Welcome Speech.pdf](#)

[Keith Smith](#)

[Willy de Greef](#)

[Kirsten Birkegaard](#)

EAGLES meeting with Parliamentarians in 2006

An EAGLES meeting for Members of the European Parliament (MEP) and other stakeholders in Brussels gave very good response from the MEPs and the Commission. A mechanism for measuring how much the developing world is participating in the 7th Framework Programme was suggested. The MEPs are now well aware of the EAGLES target line of 5% research money to developing world about 2.850 M€ in the 7th Framework Programme budget.

During the debate, prominent MEP's and officers from the European Commission commented on the presentations and discussed the main issue: the draft of the European Commission's 7th Framework Programme (FP7) does not take sufficient account of the problems of the developing world. Also there are no dedicated funds for collaboration with the developing world. The discussion had a positive note with interventions from some parliamentarians who are playing a key role in the development of the research budget of FP7.

It was suggested by EAGLES that there should be a 5% budget target for research relevant to the developing world. MEP Theresa Riera (Spain) had already suggested a target in the Parliament but did not get sufficient support. If the Commission developed a mechanism in FP7 for measuring research and research training and collaboration with the developing world this mechanism could give an important indication on how the coming policy of "open collaboration but no dedicated budget would go". Such an indicator could be important for the decision makers and could be used for putting more focus on the development issue.



Dinner Meeting in Brussels, Belgium in 2006

Jerzy Buzek, Former President of Poland, Rapporteur on EU-Parliament FP7 Programme talking at EAGLES meeting in Brussels 2006.

This dinner meeting counted with the participation of 16 MEPs and around 35 other important stakeholders interested in developing world research. The meeting was hosted by MEP Britta Thomsen.

Download report from: http://efb-central.org/eagles/EAGLES_in_Brussels.pdf

EAGLES Food Symposium 2008



Alexandria, Egypt in 2008

On April 12-16, 2008, EAGLES organised the **EAGLES Food Symposium 2008** at BioVision Alexandria 2008 in Egypt. Its objective was to present the state of research and current European programmes on major food, agriculture and biotechnology themes that could address the challenges of food security, quality and safety in developing and emerging countries. Download the proceedings here: [Eagles Food Symposium](#)

Journalists workshop on Avian Flu in 2007



Kampala, Uganda in 2007

The workshop, supported by the EAGLES Health Project and the Commonwealth Media Development Fund, aimed to sensitize the media to the threat of avian flu, and also to broaden understanding and access to useful information.

Download Reports (PDF):

[The media and avian influenza preparedness in Africa](#)

[Recommendations from the UM4H Workshop on Avian Flu and the Media](#)

EAGLES Health Report on Tuberculosis Diagnostics

5-7 November 2008, EAGLES organised a **Workshop on Tuberculosis in Shenzhen, China**. This report on tuberculosis diagnostics is the first of two statements from the workshop. It concludes that better diagnostics technologies **could have a dramatic impact on existing tuberculosis control programmes**. The paper was presented at the Global Health Ministerial Meeting 17-19 November in Bamako, Mali (see: <http://bamako2008.org/>). Download report (PDF): [Tuberculosis Diagnostics](#)

EAGLES & South African National Research Foundation Report on Information and Communication Technologies and Food Security in Sub-Saharan Africa

India is already using information technology to improve productivity and food security in poor rural areas. EAGLES organised a workshop in collaboration with the South African National Research Foundation in order to discuss how IT could be implemented in African agriculture. The EAGLES report on Information and Communication Technologies and Food Security in Sub-Saharan Africa was published October 2008.

The full updated report at: [South African NRF & EAGLES Report](#)

Intellectual Property rights in the developing world



Los Banos, Philippines in 2008

In many ways the role of IPR is often misunderstood by politicians and lay people in the public debate. It is straight forward to conclude that IPR is about forfeiting the rights for the rich investors and exempting the poor from access to the use of knowledge. This picture is far from correct. IPR is to a large extent about the management of new knowledge making sure that it is being used to the limit of its potential. In the developing world there is a lack of institutions which can help develop and implement IPR. Countries with poor IPR regulations and underdeveloped or weak legal institutions, poor legal governance and enforcement, are severely disadvantaged. A full report from this EAGLES workshop is in preparation.

EAGLES Health Report on Diabetes in the developing world



From EAGLES report on Diabetes

The diabetes symposium at BioVision in Alexandria 2006 was one of EAGLES most successful events. An impressive symposium programme with very high quality speakers was put together at a very short notice. The Symposium exceeded the expectations by having more than 300 participants. Press releases were taken up and referred to widely by the international press. As a follow up, The EAGLES Health Report on Diabetes was published in April 2008. For the full updated report: [Eagles Health Report - Diabetes](#)

EAGLES contribution to Symbiosis - 6 sessions at the European Congress of Biotechnology



Barcelona, Spain in 2007

EAGLES contribution to Symbiosis was the 6 sessions at the European Congress of Biotechnology. More than 1.400 people participated in this meeting. Please see the ECB 13 Congress page [here](#) for more details.

See more at: <http://www.ecb13.eu/index.php/site/stream/C25/>

EAGLES Food Forum in Barcelona



Barcelona, Spain in 2007
EAGLES TV interviews at Barcelona meeting: Ismail Serageldin interviewing Patrick Cunningham

A report on the EAGLES Food Forum in Barcelona has been published in April 2008. It gives a priority of action list with "Ten Commandments" for global agriculture. The full updated **EAGLES Food Forum in Barcelona Report** can be found [here](#).

EAGLES Health Report on HIV/AIDS



Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso in 2006

HIV has spread worldwide in a short time, but is concentrated in low-income countries. Europe has the duty to create such a comprehensive research programme. To see the full, updated **EAGLES Health Report on HIV/AIDS** please click [here](#).

EAGLES Workshop on diet change in China



Hangzhou, China in 2006

An EAGLES Workshop was held in Hangzhou, China from the 4th to the 5th of December 2006. As societies industrialise, urbanise and grow in wealth, dietary habits change. In particular, consumption of meat increases linearly and rapidly with increasing disposable income. The consequences of this revolution in food production and consumption in China will be enormous. They have implications for human and animal health, global feed resources, energy, environment and economy. The report from this meeting can be downloaded [here](#).

See more at: [Conference Website](#)