

Committee on Constitutional Affairs (AFCO)

Is centrism dying? As the 2024 European Elections approach, the rise of extremist and populist parties poses a significant threat to European democracy. As European nationalist agendas attack minority groups such as immigrants and the LGBTQ+ community, what can the EU do to combat their influence and protect the future of European democracy?

Chaired by Lucie Cherpin

Committee on Foreign Affairs (AFET)

It takes Two to Tango: The US and EU are the world's second- and third-biggest emitters of CO₂, respectively, after China. Following the USA's reentrance into the Paris Climate Agreement in 2021, what can the EU do to build on this and further collaborate with the US on the development of green technologies, agricultural sustainability, and overall transatlantic cohesion in climate policy?

Chaired by Margarida Azul Lemos

Committee on Culture and Education I (CULT I)

Free Shipping, No Returns: For centuries, European countries have taken art and artefacts from their original location and presented them in museums. Despite continuous calls for returns, museums have relied on condition arguments and policies to retain their valuable artefacts. With the Parthenon Marbles as the face of the repatriation conversation, what actions can the EU undertake to facilitate the return of stolen artefacts to their country of origin while keeping in mind cultural responsibility, historical justice, and delicate diplomacy?

Chaired by Natalia Stanković

Committee on Culture and Education II (CULT II)

A Europe for Every Learner: As of 2020, the European Agency for Special Needs and Inclusive Education has reported major discrepancies in enrolment rates of SEN (special educational needs) students in mainstream education, with many SEN students being unable to receive education in Europe's public system. What can the EU do to ensure that education is inclusive, accessible and accommodating for everyone?

Chaired by Ioanna Andreopoulou

Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs (ECON)

EUnique Stagnation: The EU has made significant strides in setting workers' standards, however, combined with a lack of resources this has made it an expensive and non-competitive manufacturing location. Considering that as a result, the EU's share of global GDP has decreased by over 40% in the last thirty years, what steps can be taken to improve competitiveness, stimulate domestic growth, and maintain significance on the global market while ensuring workers' rights?

Chaired by Victor Musti

Committee on Employment and Social Affairs (EMPL)

Brain drain or brain circulation? Many Eastern and Southern Member States are currently facing dramatic decreases in skilled, highly educated young people, especially in rural areas as skilled labourers are moving to the West. How can the EU combat the disparity between Member States while maintaining freedom of movement and ensuring proper working and living conditions for young people?

Chaired by Aoife O'Sullivan

Committee on Internal Market and Consumer Protection (IMCO)

Stop Eating my Cookies! Following the EU's introduction of the General Data Protection Regulations (GDPR) in 2016, great strides have been made to secure the digital privacy of European citizens in the rapidly innovative digital age. However, ineffective enforceability and impractical bureaucratic requirements permit the legal sale of individuals' private data without proper informed consent. What can the EU do to protect the privacy of European citizens further and create more accessible regulations for online privacy?

Chaired by Evita Pagona

Committee on Legal Affairs (JURI)

Not so safe and sound: In 2022, there were 289 domestic attacks on media freedom, with journalists and other media actors being imprisoned, assaulted, and murdered. Considering that Media freedom and pluralism are part of the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights, what effective measures can the EU take to combat the ongoing deterioration of the protection of journalists and activists and fight harassment tactics such as SLAPP lawsuits?

Chaired by Ioanna Alexandra Pappa

Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs I (LIBE I)

Sorry, that seat is taken: The increase of hostile urban architecture in the Member States has angered many, who see it as a tool of social exclusion, while its proponents defend its necessity as a means to enhance safety and deter undesirable activities. Assessing the impact of hostile architecture on inclusivity, public life and the well-being of urban communities, what stance should the EU take on the issue?

Chaired by Timotei Fane

Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs II (LIBE II)

Put the Pro in Prostitution: The European Parliament has recently passed a non-binding report on sex workers in the EU, which human rights organisations and sex workers highly criticised. As the EU wants to increase its legal protection of sex workers, how can we develop progressive and

inclusive policies that respect individual agency and safeguard the rights and well-being of sex workers?

Chaired by Rita Araújo