



Committee Issues

1. Committee on Development (DEVE)

The question of ensuring sustainable and ethical supply chains in the EU's green transition:

Demand for bio-based materials like biomass pellets and renewable energy sources has increased dramatically as the EU moves closer to becoming climate neutral. Concerns about deforestation, labor exploitation, land degradation, and unequal burdens placed on third countries involved in production continue to exist despite the promotion of these alternatives as sustainable solutions. The EU must balance its environmental goals with its obligation to advance global equity, ethical trade, and sustainable development.

- *Without externalizing social and environmental costs to developing nations, how can the EU ensure that green supply chains actually promote sustainability?*
- *What systems can be put in place to guarantee accountability, openness, and equitable development collaborations along the entire green supply chain?*

2. Committee on Culture and Education (CULT)

The question of safeguarding Europe's cultural heritage in an era of conflict, climate change, and digitalisation:

Europe's cultural heritage, recognised through frameworks such as UNESCO World Heritage status, is increasingly threatened by armed conflict, climate-induced disasters, mass tourism, and illicit trafficking. Simultaneously, digitalisation presents new opportunities for preservation, but also raises concerns regarding authenticity, access, and cultural ownership. Protecting cultural heritage is not only about preservation, but also about identity, education, and intergenerational responsibility.

- *How can the EU ensure inclusivity and accessibility while bolstering the protection of both tangible and intangible cultural heritage?*
- *What part should international collaboration and digital technologies play in preserving Europe's common cultural heritage?*



3. Committee on Legal Affairs (JURI)

The question of ensuring more equal digital public administration standards across the EU:

As the European Union advances its digital transformation, significant disparities remain in the level of digitalisation of public administration among Member States. While some have developed fully digital systems, others continue to rely on paper-based or fragmented procedures. These differences create administrative inefficiencies, unequal access to public services, and obstacles to the consistent implementation of EU law, ultimately affecting citizens' ability to exercise their rights across the Union. Ensuring common standards for digital public administration is essential for legal certainty, transparency, and the effective functioning of the internal market, while also raising concerns regarding data protection, accessibility, and respect for national competences.

- *How can the European Union support the alignment of digital public administration across Member States while respecting national legal traditions and competences?*
- *What steps can be taken to ensure that digitalisation improves legal certainty, access to public services, and democratic accountability, rather than increasing administrative inequality?*

4. Committee on Employment and Social Affairs (EMPL)

The question of extending social protection to non-standard and atypical forms of employment:

As labour markets across the European Union become increasingly fragmented, a growing number of workers are engaged in non-standard forms of employment, including temporary contracts, freelance work, and other atypical arrangements. Many of these workers face limited access to social security, unemployment benefits, and adequate labour protections due to contribution-based systems designed around traditional, full-time employment. This gap in social protection risks increasing precariousness, in-work poverty, and social exclusion, while undermining the principles of fairness and solidarity underpinning the European Social Model.

- *How can the EU support Member States in modernising social protection systems to ensure adequate coverage for non-standard and atypical workers?*
- *What measures are necessary to improve the portability, accessibility, and sustainability of social rights across diverse forms of employment?*



5. Committee on Foreign Affairs (AFET)

The question of the European Union's approach to the Western Balkans and enlargement fatigue:

The Western Balkans remain a region of strategic importance for the European Union, yet prolonged accession processes and internal divisions within the EU have contributed to growing enlargement fatigue. This has weakened the credibility of the EU's enlargement policy and reduced incentives for reforms in candidate and potential candidate countries. At the same time, geopolitical competition in the region has intensified, raising concerns about long-term stability and alignment with the EU. Recognising enlargement as both a political and strategic tool, key questions arise regarding how the EU can reinvigorate its engagement with the Western Balkans while addressing internal constraints.

- *How can the European Union overcome enlargement fatigue and restore a credible accession perspective for the Western Balkans?*
- *Which policy approaches can strengthen stability and the EU's long-term influence in the region?*

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

The question of balancing regulatory safeguards on artificial intelligence with the effective use of AI by law enforcement in the EU:

As criminal networks increasingly rely on digital technologies, law enforcement authorities across the European Union are calling for expanded use of artificial intelligence to enhance crime prevention, investigation, and cross-border cooperation. However, existing and proposed EU regulatory frameworks, including safeguards under the AI Act, have raised concerns among police authorities that excessive administrative and legal constraints may limit the effective use of such technologies. At the same time, civil liberties organisations and lawmakers warn that reducing safeguards risks enabling mass surveillance, discrimination, and violations of fundamental rights.

- *How can the European Union strike a balance between empowering law enforcement to use AI effectively and ensuring robust protection of fundamental rights and democratic oversight?*
- *Should existing regulatory constraints on AI in policing be adapted, maintained, or strengthened in light of evolving security challenges?*