



Committee Issues

1. Subcommittee on Human Rights (DROI)

The question of protecting the human rights of migrants and refugees within EU borders:

The EU continues to face complex migration and asylum challenges, intensified by conflict, climate change, and global inequality. While Member States seek to manage borders and migration flows, reports of human rights violations, inadequate reception conditions, and externalisation of asylum responsibilities raise serious ethical and legal concerns. The EU must balance security, solidarity, and its commitment to fundamental rights.

- *How can the EU ensure the effective protection of migrants' and refugees' human rights while maintaining a functional asylum system?*
- *What responsibilities does the EU bear when cooperating with third countries on migration management?*

2. Committee on the Environment, Climate and Food Safety (ENVI)

The question of deteriorating water management infrastructure and risk of droughts:

Increasingly, drought and other extreme weather conditions caused by climate change have put more pressure on water, agricultural production, energy supply, and local communities across the EU. Simultaneously, inadequate and old water infrastructure, insufficient distribution, and disparities among regions continue to restrict effective water management. As European rivers and waterways cut through national borders, there is a greater need for cooperation between Member States.

- *How can the EU and Member States modernise water management infrastructure and improve drought resilience while ensuring sustainable and equal access to water resources?*
- *How can the EU strengthen cooperation between Member States to manage shared water resources and cross-border river systems more effectively?*



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3. Committee on Industry, Research and Energy (ITRE)

The question of strengthening the EU's energy security and reducing external supply dependencies:

Increasing geopolitical instability and global supply chain disruptions have exposed the European Union's dependence on imported aviation fuel, foreign energy sources, and external suppliers of critical technologies and raw materials essential for the green transition. These dependencies raise concerns regarding energy security, economic resilience, and the EU's ability to respond independently to future crises.

- *How can the EU strengthen its energy security while reducing reliance on external suppliers for critical resources?*
- *What measures should the EU prioritise to ensure resilient and sustainable supply chains for critical energy and transport sectors?*

4. Committee on Women's Rights and Gender Equality (FEMM)

The question of combating gender-based violence and harmful gender bias/discrimination in the age of Artificial Intelligence and digital platforms:

As digital platforms and artificial intelligence technologies become increasingly integrated into everyday life, new forms of gender-based violence and discrimination have emerged online, including non-consensual deepfake content, online harassment, and harmful gender stereotypes created or reinforced by AI systems. These developments raise concerns about privacy, safety, equality, and the protection of fundamental rights online. At the same time, regulating harmful online content and AI technologies creates challenges regarding freedom of expression, platform responsibility, and effective enforcement across the European Union.

- *How can the EU combat AI-generated gender-based violence discrimination while protecting fundamental rights online?*
- *What responsibilities should digital platforms, AI developers, and Member States have in preventing online abuse and ensuring accountability?*



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5. Committee on Employment and Social Affairs (EMPL)

The question of rising cost of living, wage stagnation, and social inequality across the EU:

In recent years, households across the European Union have faced a sustained rise in the cost of living, particularly in housing, energy, and essential goods. While inflationary pressures have eased in some Member States, many citizens continue to experience reduced purchasing power, with wages in several sectors failing to keep pace with living costs. This has contributed to growing social inequality, increased financial insecurity among low- and middle-income workers, and rising pressure on welfare systems and labour markets. At the same time, employers across the EU are confronted with higher operational costs, recruitment challenges, and productivity pressures, raising concerns about how to maintain competitiveness while ensuring fair working conditions and decent living standards.

- *How can the EU and Member States address the cost-of-living crisis while ensuring fair wages and social protection for workers?*
- *What measures should be taken to support vulnerable households, strengthen collective bargaining systems, and reduce inequality without undermining employment and economic stability?*