

TRAN

In a context of growing global economic competition and increasing geopolitical pressures on supply chains, strengthening Europe's internal connectivity has become a key factor in maintaining the EU's competitiveness and resilience. How can the EU further develop cross-border railway connections to improve the efficiency and sustainability of transport within the single market? At the same time, how can maritime transport and ports be better integrated into the EU's transport strategy to enhance trade, security and connectivity across Europe and with global partners?

AFET/DROI

In an environment where major powers are increasingly assertive and more willing to use force to pursue their interests, it is crucial to reassess the resilience of the international legal order. How can the EU strengthen the validity and enforcement of international law through its foreign policy and diplomatic instruments in a situation where major powers resort to the use of force or withdraw from multilateral frameworks? What role do small states (including the Baltic States) play in this process?

ECON

The Baltic Sea region countries possess the largest forest reserves in the EU. They are a strategic economic asset tied to timber exports, bioenergy, carbon markets, and industrial competitiveness within the EU. How can the EU meet rising global demand for wood-based products while keeping in mind to meet EU climate targets?

SEDE

Given the rapid transformation of modern warfare and the emergence of new security challenges in Europe, the European Union must reassess its defence readiness and capability development. How can the EU systematically integrate lessons learned from Ukraine into its defence planning, particularly regarding the use of unmanned aerial systems (drones)? At the same time, how can the EU strengthen its defence capabilities and readiness by investing in drone technologies while ensuring interoperability, resilience and strategic autonomy?

FEMM/LIBE

As social media platforms increasingly shape identities and public opinion, the rise of gender-based radicalisation online poses a growing threat to equality, human rights and social cohesion. How can the European Union more effectively address gender-based radicalisation and misogynistic narratives online while safeguarding freedom of expression and fundamental rights? What role should education, prevention policies and platform accountability play in protecting women's rights and countering the long-term societal consequences of online radicalisation?