EMYP Issues

During the Session, the EMYP participants will be discussing the following issues:
(for the delegates: you will find the corresponding committees under each topic in brackets)

1. Migration
Migration takes many different forms, has many different causes and affects countries in many different ways. Reports on the plight of those fleeing their countries are daily featured in the western media. There is an urgent need to discuss durable solutions to the problem.
What causes migration flows? What impact do they have on the countries affected? What can be done to address the associated problems? How can countries of origin and receiving countries cooperate in this connection?
Articles on the topic Migration
(Committee on Development and Co-operation I (DEVE 1))

2. Employment
In both the north and the south of the Euromediterranean Area, it is increasingly difficult for young adults to find adequate employment. This leads to various social tensions. Euromediterranean governments are looking for suitable solutions.
The problem of unemployment in the Euromediterranean Area: How can the euromediterranean partnership improve employment prospects for young people in north and south and ease social tension?
Articles on the topic Employment
(Committee on Employment (EMPL))

3. Internationalization of the arts and culture
The globalization of the media makes also the arts and cultural scene ever more international. In the realm of music, architecture, film etc. cultural actors are increasingly open to influences from abroad and the exciting prospects opened up by cross-cultural fertilization.
What are the effects of the internationalization of the arts and culturet? Is this to be encouraged? Is there such a thing as "national" culture? If so, should it be protected?
Articles on the topic Internationalization of the arts and culture
(Committee on Culture and Education (CULTURE))

4. Can globalization be made to serve society?
Globalization entails massive political, economic and social changes that produce new winners and losers. While people still look to national governments to protect jobs and provide education and social security, companies now operate in an international environment and markets, too, are subject to international regulation.
What is the social impact of globalization and how can national governments respond to it more effectively?

Articles on the topic Globalization
(Committee on Economic and Social Affairs (ECONSA))

5. The importance of energy for a modern economy
Countries in the Near and Middle East play a major role in meeting the EU´s energy needs. The EU´s dependence on oil and gas imports poses a host of problems both for the EU itself and for its Mediterranean partners.
What impact does energy producers´ and consumers´ dependence on oil and gas have on their respective economies? Do producers´ huge oil and gas reserves bring them only benefits or are there also disadvantages? How can relations between energy producers and consumers be shaped to their mutual benefit?
Articles on the topic Energy
(Committee on Energy (ENERGY))

6. What kind of Euro-Mediterranean cooperation do we need?
The Barcelona process is an ambitious initiative which laid the foundations of a new regional relationship, and represents a turning point in Euro-Mediterranean relations. However, there is potential in this relationship for further development in order to make the Euro-Mediterranean Region a major cultural, economic and political player in the world.
The position of the EU and the Mediterranean region in world affairs - their role and responsibilities: Should closer ties between the EU and its Mediterranean partners be developed, and if so, how? How could co-operation between the Mediterranean partners be increased in order to aid this development?
Articles on the topic Europe and EuroMed Partnership
(Committee on Development and Co-operation II (DEVE 2))

7. Combating corruption and its causes
Corruption is not just a national but also an international problem. It is also one of the biggest obstacles to development.
How can corruption in all countries be effectively tackled and what role can international corporations, governments, civil society and international organizations play in this connection?
articles on the topic Corruption
(Committee on Justice, Equality and Reform (JUSTICE))

8. Young people and politics
While in Europe´s ageing societies young people are increasingly a minority, in the Arab world they are the majority. Both in the North and the South young people are often disillusioned with politics and vent their frustration through violence. They obviously feel the world of politics has little interest in them and their concerns.
What can be done to ensure that political decision-makers take young people and their concerns more seriously? How can young people be encouraged to participate more actively in political life? Can such participation help combat frustration and violence?
Articles on the topic Youth and politics

(Committee on the Future (FUTURE))

9. The role of the Media
The media both reflect and mould public opinion. Censorship of the media is contrary to the principles of democracy and pluralism. However, especially in an age of near-instant communication the media may also exacerbate tensions and foment conflict.
Should there be limits on the freedom of the media? If so, what should they be? Who should impose them?
Articles on the topic Role of the Media
(Committee on Civil Liberties (CIVIL))

10. The way we perceive each other
Even in the age of globalized media, the Internet and international tourism, people in the EU and its Mediterranean partners still know very little about one another. In many cases their images of one another are shaped by ignorance, misconceptions and clichés that lack any factual basis.
What do young people in the EU´s Mediterranean partner countries learn about Europeans and how do young people in the North perceive their southern neighbours? How do these images develop? Are they in need of correction? If so, how could this be done?
Articles on the topic How we perceive each other
(Committee on Youth Affairs (YOUTH))