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#ESA25

4th edition

EUROPEAN STUDENT ASSEMBLY 2025

HANDBOOK

CONTENT

Think before you print.

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INITIATIVE

What is the European Student Assembly?

The **European Student Assembly (ESA)** is the main initiative of EUC Voices' Erasmus+ project. It is an annual event which each year gathers more than 230 students from the European Universities Alliances (EUAs) to debate, **first online and then onsite**, issues that are central to students in Europe, draft policy recommendations on the future of Europe and advocate for them among stakeholders and decision-makers.

The ESA is designed and implemented by **the University of Strasbourg** and **Technical University of Cluj Napoca** with the key contribution of a **Student Working group** composed of volunteers recruited among participants of previous editions and a local team of students. The EUC Voices project is coordinated by **Grenoble Alpes University**.

The main focus of the EUC Voices project is active European citizenship which is implemented through 3 main activities: European Student Assembly, The European Universsties Student Ambassadors Forum and EUC Voices Alumni Network.

ESA objectives

- **Voicing the opinion of EUA students** from different countries, backgrounds, fields and levels of study, all **recruited for their engagement and motivation**.
- **Fostering the student community-building across the EUAs**.
- **Advocating for deliberative processes** in an annual pan-European assembly as a way to **reduce the gap between citizens and decision-makers**.
- **Encouraging students to get involved in European politics** at local, national, and European level in order **to regenerate European democracy**.

Expected outcomes

The participants of the ESA 2025 will produce a **collection of policy recommendations on 8 debating topics**.

The Assembly itself will be followed by a series of **dissemination events gathering stakeholders and decision-makers** where students will advocate for and disseminate their policy recommendations among various actors at different government levels, companies, and NGOs, active in the European political life.

Debating topics   *(detailed from page 10 and onwards)*

- Panel 1 - **Mentally (un)stable.** How can the EU help young people manage mental health issues caused by overstimulation?

- Panel 2 - **Greener tomorrow.** What is the role of climate and environmental policies in higher education and energy?

- Panel 3 - **AI, European democracy and civic engagement.** How can the EU benefit from Artificial Intelligence in its mission of promoting democracy?

- Panel 4 - **Innovation for all.** In what ways can the EU balance innovation and competitiveness to support sustainable economic growth?

- Panel 5 - **Education beyond graduation.** How can the EU promote lifelong learning to prepare its citizens for rapid technological and socioeconomic changes?

- Panel 6 - **Living with dignity.** What measures should the EU consider to ensure affordable housing for its younger generations?

- Panel 7 - **Unveiling inequalities.** What are the issues related to the gender pay gap and minorities?

- Panel 8 - **Unity in diversity.** How can the EU foster cultural understanding and inclusivity in an increasingly diverse Europe?

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CONTEXT

Jointly organised by students and faculty members, the inaugural session of the European Student Assembly gathered **275 students from 38 EUAs** in Strasbourg in March 2022.

This first edition took place in the context of the **Conference on the Future of Europe** (CoFoE) launched jointly by the European Parliament, the European Council and the European Commission on Europe Day 2021, in Strasbourg. The CoFoE was meant for citizens and organisations all over Europe to express recommendations on the future of the Union. The ESA22 participants debated and produced 89 policy proposals that were submitted on the platform of the CoFoE and discussed with Members of the European Parliament, representatives from the European Commission and other stakeholders.

The second edition (#ESA23) took place in March 2023, with **230 students from 44 EUAs** drafting **75 policy recommendations** on 10 topics related to the strategic autonomy of the EU. Finally, the third edition (#ESA24) took place in April 2024, with **250 students from 49 EUAs** drafting **79 policy recommendations** on 11 topics related to the European election of 2024 and the future of Europe.

…to #ESA25

The fourth edition (#ESA25) is launching and will bring a new generation of EUAs' students together. Participants will debate and draft policy recommendations on **8 topics** related to the future of Europe and essential for students.

This **several-months project** will culminate in a deliberative Assembly gathering **at the European Parliament** in Strasbourg **from 26 to 28 May 2025**. During the event, many activities will be organised for students and the 64 EUAs.

HOW DOES IT WORK?

The preparation phase

From February to May 2025, the **selected students will work remotely with other members of the same panel** to deepen their understanding of their chosen topic and start drafting policy recommendations. They will meet **experts and follow online trainings** on policy drafting and moderation.

They will analyse the political and legal context, identify the main challenges raised by the topic and decide the priorities they wish to deal with. They will be **responsible for proposing concrete solutions** to these challenges, to be implemented by stakeholders at various decision levels.

The pan-European Assembly in Strasbourg

Students from many countries will come together for a democratic exercise when the **European Student Assembly will meet in person in Strasbourg in the very premises of the European Parliament**.

During 3 days' they will discuss and finalise their policy recommendations with members of their panel. They will also hear from other panels' discussions and debate. Finally, they will **vote** on all policy recommendations prepared in a plenary session and participate to dissemination activities afterwards.

ESA does not charge any participation fees. Meals will be provided for free as well as accommodation for three nights in a youth hostel. The reimbursement of travel costs is at the discretion of the European Universities Alliances.

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The dissemination phase

After the previous editions, participants took a series of initiatives to disseminate the results of their panel discussions and make the voices of students heard at the local, national and European or international level. Willing students had the opportunity to **meet with NGOs, Members of the European Parliament and representatives from the European Commission**. They participated in major stakeholders events such as the Vivatech Conference in Paris. ESA25 will follow this path, in coordination with the partners of the EUC Voices project.

The role of participants and coordinators

Panel participants taking part to the Assembly play **an active role** in their panel **from the preparation phase to the Assembly itself**. After being selected, they are expected to take part to **training sessions** and **weekly online meetings** with experts and other members of their panel.

Each panel is supported by **2 panel coordinators**, also students, who monitor the progress of their panel, help to plan meetings with experts, and support the drafting of proposals. During the on-site gathering, **they will moderate the debate between panel members and present the result of the panel's work**.

Every panel participant and coordinator will be called to **vote on all panels' recommendations** during **the final session of the Assembly**. All the policy recommendations will be gathered in a handbook, which will summarise the results of the Assembly.

Panel members and coordinators will be called **to contribute to the European Student Assembly dissemination to share their experience and spread the recommendations to stakeholders and decision-makers**.

Each active participant and panel coordinator will receive a certificate of participation after completion of the project.

HOW TO APPLY?

Applications are open from the **5th November 2024** to the **1st December 2024** at 23:59 (CET) on the EUC website : www.eucvoices.eu

Eligibility

- Applications are open to **students** from all nationalities, fields and levels of study from **the second year of Bachelor to PhD**.
- In order to participate, you must be registered in a **higher education institution belonging to one of the 64 European Universities Alliances, please check the list here**:

List of Alliances

- Students who **never participated** in ESA are welcome to apply as participants and/or panel coordinators.
- Students who **participated** in the first, second or third edition of ESA as **participants** may only apply as **panel coordinators**.
- Students who **participated** in the first, second or third edition of ESA as **coordinators** cannot apply anymore.
- Faculty members are not eligible except for **PhD candidates**.

Selection process and criteria

The selection will be **conducted jointly by the ESA team and the EUAs**. The selection process has been designed to ensure fairness, inclusivity and transparency. Interested students must **apply directly online before the 1st December 2024, 23h59 (CET)**.

The selection of participants will focus on their **interest in European politics, culture and society'** their **soft skills** to participate in an intercultural event: their motivation to **explore**, **develop** and **defend their opinion** on the topics; and their commitment to **have an impact on their community**.

The selection of panel coordinators will focus on the **candidates' motivation** and **former experiences** as group leaders in similar initiatives.

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TIMELINE

Date	Event
05 November 2024	Opening of the application platform
01 December 2024 (11:59 pm CET)	Closing of the application platform
15 January 2025	Coordinators selection results
05 February 2025	Participants selection results
07 February 2025 (tbc)	Coordinators onboarding session
12 February 2025 (tbc)	Participants onboarding session
February - May 2025	Online preparation phase
26 - 28 May 2025	European Student Assembly at the European Parliament in Strasbourg

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DEBATING TOPICS

The **Student Working group** has been in charge of defining the topics of the panels. It was formed by ESA alumni who have shown interest in contributing to another edition of ESA, this time by actively volunteering in its organisation as part of an interdisciplinary collaborative work.

Message from the Student Working group!

We come from eight different nationalities across Europe and beyond and, like the participants of ESA, we are **students from different fields** with a **common interest in shaping the future of Europe and in amplifying students' voices**.

Our initial and main task was to **develop and select topics** to be addressed in the panels of ESA25. To accomplish that, we gathered and combined topics mentioned by participants of the last edition, elements including in the document on **Political Guidelines from the European Commission**, and based on **own experiences**. So, driven by growing attention towards difficulties faced by young people, as well as being mindful about current events in the context of the European Union, such as the adoption of the AI Digital Act, we have come up with **a range of topics that address, pressing issues of today's society**. We wanted to ensure that the panels **reflect the complexity of Europe's social, economic, academic and cultural landscapes**. Given that the order of the panels was decided during a meeting on World Mental Health Day, we thought of the titles as a linear story, choosing mental well-being as the basis for all. We have been **inspired by our daily student life to address topics that ultimately shape who we are**.

To achieve the work presented in this Handbook, we worked exclusively online organising weekly **meetings**, **discussions** and **common working spaces** to **exchange our ideas**, **promote understanding**, and **build the best possible experience for ESA25's panellists**!

Keeping in the back of our minds the thought that **the European Union can benefit from your perspectives and ideas**, we now leave to you the floor to design your policy proposals!

The pandemic caused an increase of 25% in mental health issues in the EU, with many children and young people suffering from prolonged isolation and a lack of healthy interactions. A significant factor contributing to this rise includes overstimulation - stemming from constant exposure to digital media, social pressures, and academic demands - and the stigma associated with mental health conditions, which is contributing to a rise in anxiety, depression, suicide and burnout.

Drawing on insights from recent research, participants could explore **how to build resilient mental health care systems that can quickly respond to such crises, with specific provisions for supporting youth through uncertain and destabilizing times**. This panel is also challenged to focus on the development of mental health policy recommendations specifically tailored to the needs and struggles of young generations in Europe, with an emphasis on the impact of overstimulation in today's fast-paced, digital world.

Some questions that can become starting points for future policies of this panel are:

- How can the EU **regulate digital media consumption among young people** to reduce the negative impacts of overstimulation?
- Is it possible **to increase investment in mental health services** to ensure accessibility and affordability for young people across member states?
- What **strategies can be implemented to promote healthy digital habits** and **digital literacy among youth**?
- How can **the EU address the stigma surrounding mental health** and **encourage open conversations** about mental well-being among young people?
- How can **educational institutions** and **families work together** to create a balanced approach to technology use?

Panellists should work together to find **a multifaceted approach connecting different stakeholders and environments**. By focusing on mental health policies for the young generations, it is possible **to create a more supportive environment for them to thrive and reach their full potential**. This is a pressing issue that needs to be addressed in the EU, **to ensure that this generation is mentally and physically prepared to navigate the challenges of the future**.

See references and recommendations for futher reading

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As the world faces **an accelerating climate crisis**, the European Union has placed sustainability at the forefront of its policy agenda. Higher education (HE) has a critical role to play in shaping future leaders and experts in environmental and energy fields. However, **the integration of climate and environmental policies within HE systems remains uneven across member states, requiring deeper examination and collaborative efforts to bridge the gaps**.

At the same time, **energy-related challenges pose both opportunities and obstacles** for the EU as it seeks to transition toward greener practices. From reducing carbon emissions to promoting energy-efficient solutions, the EU's energy policies must consider the unique economic, social, and environmental factors of each region. The balance between **ecological transition and economic growth**, particularly ensuring social justice and reducing inequalities, is **a complex issue that needs urgent attention**.

This panel invites participants to reflect on key questions about the role of HE in addressing climate change and advancing energy sustainability:

- How can the European Union **implement policies that integrate climate and environmental education in HE systems** across member states?
- What energy policies can the EU adopt **to accelerate the transition** to renewable energy, while ensuring that all regions and industries can participate fairly in this shift?
- How can **the EU encourage interdisciplinary collaboration in HE** to address the intersection of environmental, economic, and social challenges in the transition to a greener future?
- What **role should the EU play in fostering partnerships between universities and industries** to promote sustainable practices in agriculture, energy, and other key sectors?

Through this dialogue, we aim to gather insights and recommendations for building an EU that **prioritises sustainability both in education and policy-making**. The discussion will focus on **identifying strategies** for aligning HE systems with EU environmental goals, promoting energy transitions that are equitable across all member states, and fostering new perspectives on how academia and industry can work together to tackle the climate crisis. Addressing these challenges requires innovative, region-specific solutions that support **ecological progress without sacrificing economic or social stability**.

See references and recommendations for futher reading

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Panel 3 - AI, European democracy, and civic engagement. How can the EU benefit from AI in its mission of promoting democracy ?

This panel invites students **to explore the complex relationship between artificial intelligence (AI) and democracy**, with a particular focus on the European Union. AI has the potential to enhance societal well-being but also raises significant challenges, particularly in relation to disinformation, citizen surveillance, and public trust in democratic institutions.

Key Themes:

- **European Union** Policy and Civic Engagement: Building on policy recommendations from previous discussions on the EU AI Act (ESA24), the panel could examine **how the EU can regulate AI without stifling innovation**, **all while promoting civic engagement** and **addressing euroscepticism**.
- **AI** in Everyday Life: From entertainment algorithms (like Netflix recommendations) to healthcare (such as IBM Watson Health's use of AI in diagnostics), AI is becoming an **integral part of daily life**.
- **Disinformation** and Deep Fakes: AI can be used **to manipulate public opinion**, especially through the creation of deep fakes and the spread of false information.
- **AI** and Freedoms: While some AI applications can be used to monitor citizens, raising concerns about privacy and freedom (especially in authoritarian regimes), this panel could examine **how democracies can balance AI's benefits and risks**. First, students will analyze **how AI-driven techniques could influence European democracies**, and **how the EU can protect citizens from these dangers**. Second, panellists can investigate AI's broader societal impacts, including its role in regional development, institutional interactions, and **how it could reshape European citizens' democratic participation**.

Questions to Explore:

- How can the EU ensure **an equal implementation** of AI among firms and individual, so that each citizen can benefit from European advances in AI?
- How can the EU further **the research and development** of AI to stay **competitive**, while protecting its citizens from its downsizes and dangers?
- How can the EU protect its citizens from AI-driven **disinformation and manipulation**?
- What **policy measures** can be adopted to regulate AI effectively while promoting innovation? And how can AI help the EU in its missions?

Panellists are encouraged **to think critically about the transformative power of AI and propose solutions that not only address the challenges** but also harness its potential for democratic innovation and civic empowerment in the European context.

See references and recommendations for futher reading

Panel 4 - Innovation for all. In what ways can the European Union balance innovation and competitiveness to support sustainable economic growth?

The European Union has a strategic importance in global competitiveness that is emphasized through its commitment to innovation, especially within the social and economic spheres. The EU, through initiatives like Horizon Europe, **is pivotal in promoting cross-border collaborations**, **funding new projects that drive sustainable** and **inclusive growth**.

This panel will explore **the impact of investment in economic research and innovation** to tackle major societal challenges, including the green and digital transitions. One way could be to show **how a better understanding of market dynamics can allow to adapt public policies to better support these transitions**, **ensuring that competitiveness does not compromise social equity or environmental sustainability**.

The discussion can also cover the role of legislation in shaping research priorities and addressing the imbalance in funding across different EU countries, which could potentially hinder the equitable development of innovation capacities.

The aim is to provide insights into how Europe's research and innovation policies, facilitated by frameworks like the European Universities Alliances, can contribute to a more competitive Europe in the global context. **These insights can help the EU overcome funding inequalities and promote digital social innovations aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)**.

Suggested discussion topics include but are not limited to:

- The strategic importance of the European Union **in boosting global competitiveness through research and innovation**.
- **Investment** in economic research to tackle major challenges such **as the green and digital transitions**.
- Europe - with its programmes like **Horizon Europe** - playing a key role in **fostering cross-border collaborations and funding innovative projects** cf. EUAs (European Universities Alliances).

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Panel 5 - Education beyond graduation. How can the EU promote lifelong learning to prepare its citizens for rapid technological and socioeconomic changes?

Recent advancements in **robotics** and **artificial intelligence** are expected to significantly disrupt the labour market. By 2025, it is projected that these innovations will result in the creation of 97 million new jobs globally, while simultaneously eliminating 85 million existing ones. A major concern **surrounding this technological wave** is its potential to replace high-skill, high-wage positions, putting previously secure jobs at risk.

The EU's emphasis on creating a skilled, resilient, and adaptable workforce aligns with this urgency. Lifelong learning is becoming the cornerstone of Europe's response to challenges such as automation, digitalisation, and demographic change. **The distinction between lifelong education and lifelong learning is crucial** : while lifelong education focuses on formal schooling, lifelong learning encourages individuals to engage in self-directed learning throughout their lives. This panel will explore **how the EU can build on its current initiatives to foster a culture of continuous learning**.

EU programmes like Erasmus+ and Digital Europe have laid the groundwork **for mobility and upskilling across Europe**, but...
- How can these programmes be expanded to offer more inclusive opportunities for people at all stages of their careers?
- How can the EU stakeholders collaborate to address the educational needs of all present and future workers in a rapidly transforming job market, to tackle the skills and labour gaps?

Furthermore, **how can lifelong learning be integrated more seamlessly into current education systems, making it accessible to citizens of all ages?**

Technological advancements are reshaping industries faster than ever before, making adaptability and skills development paramount. Yet, low participation rates among vulnerable and disadvantaged groups remain a challenge. How can the EU ensure that lifelong learning opportunities are inclusive, addressing the needs of disadvantaged and low-skilled workers, migrants, and aging populations?

This panel will also examine **how the EU can create policies to empower citizens** through adult education, upskilling, and reskilling, drawing on successful past initiatives like European Skills Agenda and Pact for Skills, together with future plans for a Union of Skills. The discussion will address **the need for digital skills**, **the role of businesses in supporting lifelong learning**, **and the importance of non-formal learning environments that underline the necessity for continuous adaptability**. What role should EU institutions, Member States, and private stakeholders play in promoting lifelong learning as a cultural norm and an economic imperative?

See references and recommendations for futher reading

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Panel 6 - Living with dignity. What measures should the EU consider to ensure affordable housing for its younger generations?

In the last decade, **housing prices increased by nearly 50% in the European Union, and about 17% of the EU population lives in overcrowded conditions**. This has become a multifaceted crisis with significant implications for individuals and societies. If before, the older generations were able to build, buy houses and even rent some of them, at the moment the younger generations are suffering from the lack of opportunities and higher housing costs.

The situation **affects multiple EU member states**, such as Portugal, Ireland, Spain, France, Germany... in various ways. One of the most pressing problems is the rising costs of housing, which has far outpaced income growth in many countries. This affordability gap has made it increasingly difficult for young people to find suitable and affordable housing. As a result, **many are forced to live in overcrowded or substandard conditions, leading to a range of social and economic problems**.

So, we invite participants to reflect and address some of the following key questions about this basic need:

- What are **the main factors driving the increase in housing demand** in the EU?
- How can the EU **encourage the development of new housing supply**, particularly in urban areas experiencing rapid population growth?
- How have **economic downturns** in recent years affected housing affordability for students in the EU?
- How has **the growth of tourism in recent years impacted housing affordability** for students in the EU?
- What kind of **economic and legal measures** can the EU develop to support the reconstruction and repurposing of older properties?

Through this, **we aim to gather recommendations that can help rebuild an EU more accessible to the younger generations**. Therefore, this panel can **provide ideas for younger people to be close to their chosen environment** (work, school, family), **tackle issues of relocated and international students**, and **develop new viewpoints about how this generation can achieve the dream of owning their space**.

Addressing the housing crisis in the EU requires **broad** and **collaborative approaches** that should consider the regional variations of the member states and the complex interplay of economic, social, and environmental factors.

See references and recommendations for futher reading

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Panel 7 - Unveiling inequalities. What are the issues related to the gender pay gap and minorities?

In recent years, **the public debate has spurred over gender inequalities and the pay gap between men and women, resulting in the *Gender Equality Strategy* proposed by the European Union**. However, **inequalities are still present** and less observable when tackling different groups of people, such as **urban and rural** residents.

This panel will examine **the broad spectrum of inequalities present within the European Union**, **focusing on key areas** such as economic disparity, gender inequality, labor rights, and the protection of minority groups. As the EU seeks to foster greater social cohesion and inclusivity, overcoming these persistent inequalities remains a critical challenge. Moreover, **exploring new types of inequalities that arise from current situations**, such as climate change inequality, is crucial to reducing the gaps between citizens.

Panellists will explore **the structural and societal barriers that contribute to unequal access** to **opportunities**, **resources**, and **rights across the Union**. The discussion will cover a range **of topics, from wage gaps and employment disparities** to the intersection of race, gender, and sexual orientation in shaping individuals' experiences of inequality. Additionally, the panel will consider **the impact of EU policies and initiatives aimed at reducing these disparities and promoting social justice**.

Key questions:

- How can we **tackle these inequalities sustainably** and how can we **establish long-term solutions**?
- What would be the contribution made **to the overall economic situation** and how can we work towards **a more inclusive society**, without erasing the identity of particular groups?

Through broad and holistic lens, the panel will highlight the importance of addressing inequality from a legal, social and economic perspective and will **explore solutions for creating a more equitable and inclusive future for all EU citizens**.

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Panel 8 - Unity in diversity. How can the European Union foster cultural understanding and inclusivity in an increasingly diverse Europe?

The European Union's motto, "Unity in Diversity," highlights the rich cultural, linguistic, and regional differences that make up the fabric of Europe. While the EU is built on shared values, significant divides remain both between and within Member States. Tensions between North and South, as well as West and East, illustrate the political, cultural, and socioeconomic differences that challenge European cohesion. **In this context, how can the EU embrace its diversity while fostering greater unity?**

A key question facing the EU is **how to create a more inclusive and interconnected space for all its citizens**. The importance of national, regional, and local identities, along with their unique cultures, traditions, and heritage, remains central to European identity. However, achieving greater mobility across Europe, which would break down stereotypes and encourage working and training opportunities abroad, requires concerted effort.

One significant **hurdle is the linguistic and cultural barriers that hinder collaboration and mobility for both students and workers across Europe**. While **multilingualism** is a core pillar of the EU, it often complicates communication and integration. To turn linguistic diversity into a strength rather than a barrier, strategies must be devised to promote multilingualism, foreign language learning, and perhaps the use of a common *lingua franca*.

The issue of diversity extends beyond languages and regions, as migration continues to shape the demographic landscape of Europe. **While migration brings opportunities, it also poses challenges for fostering inclusivity. Creating welcoming and socially integrated environments for migrants and refugees is essential for their successful inclusion in European societies**.

Key questions:

- How can the EU promote **cross-border cultural connections** while respecting the individual identities of its diverse regions?
- How can the EU leverage its linguistic diversity to **foster deeper cultural understanding** and **create more cross-border opportunities**?
- From a sociocultural perspective, how can the EU support Member States **in enhancing the integration of newcomers**?
- What initiatives could complement the European Pact on Migration and Asylum **to promote interaction between migrants and local communities**, **ensuring that integration is sustainable and enriching for all**?
- How can the EU foster a deeper **sense of unity without compromising its rich diversity**?
- What strategies and initiatives should be prioritised to ensure that every citizen, regardless of their background, **feels included in the European project**?

The EU's diversity has the potential to become one of its greatest strengths, but only if **cultural**, **linguistic**, and **regional barriers** are **addressed**. Practical solutions are needed to overcome these challenges and promote cohesion.

REFERENCES

PANEL 1 - Mentally (un)stable. How can the European Union help young people manage mental health issues caused by overstimulation?

- EU comprehensive approach to mental health
- The incidence of mental disorders in European countries
- Partnering with the European Union (EU) to tackle mental health challenges
- WHO European framework for action on mental health 2021–2025
- European Health Union - Protecting our health together
- New EU rules needed to make digital platforms less addictive
- EU Youth Strategy
- Political Guidelines For The Next European Commission 2024-2029

PANEL 2 - Greener tomorrow. What is the role of climate and environmental policies in higher education and energy?

- European Green Deal - European Commission
- EESC - Higher Education and Sustainability

PANEL 3 - AI, European democracy, and civic engagement. How can the EU benefit from AI in its mission of promoting democracy ?

- AI & Democracy - Make.org hosts high level discussion in Brussels
- Civil Society Portal - Artificial intelligence
- Council of Europe - AI: an issue for citizensent

PANEL 4 - Innovation for all. In what ways can the European Union balance innovation and competitiveness to support sustainable economic growth?

- Mission-Oriented Research & Innovation in the European Union
- A Pact for Research and Innovation in Europe
- The Impact of Horizon 2020 on Innovation in Europe
- Summaries of EU legislation: Research and innovation
- Publications Office of the European Union
- Leading innovation through EU research
- Industrial research and innovation
- Pushing boundaries and improving the quality of life: Research and Innovation contribute directly to prosperity in Europe and the well-being of its citizens and society
- Social Innovation and Social Entrepreneurship: A Systematic Review
- Social Entrepreneurship Research: Past Achievements and Future Promises
- Social innovation: Moving the field forward. A conceptual framework
- The role of digital social innovations to address SDGs: A systematic review

PANEL 5 - Education beyond graduation. How can the EU promote lifelong learning to prepare its citizens for rapid technological and socioeconomic changes?

- Assessing the impact of technological change on similar occupations: Implications for employment alternatives
- 21 lessons for the 21st century
- Distinguishing lifelong learning from lifelong education
- Key competences for lifelong learning
- European Education Area: quality education for all. Adult learning
- Lifelong learning, young adults and the challenges of disadvantage in Europe
- Lifelong learning in the EU: changing conceptualisations, actors, and policies

PANEL 6 - Living with dignity. What measures should the EU consider to ensure affordable housing for its younger generations?

- Housing in Europe (2022 interactive edition)
- Housing in Europe (2023 edition)
- The State of Housing in Europe (2023)
- Housing in Europe: Where do people rent more than they buy?
- Affordable housing initiative
- Finding together a solution to the growing housing crisis especially for vulnerable groups and young people
- Becoming adults: quarter of young Europeans face housing problems
- This Youth is in the middle of a Housing Crisis
- Political Guidelines For The Next European Commission 2024-2029
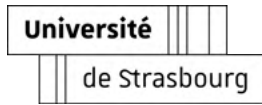
PANEL 7 - Unveiling inequalities. What are the issues related to the gender pay gap and minorities?

- Inequalities unmasked: disparities across the EU
- Climate Change and Social Inequality | United Nations
- EU legislation and policies to address racial and ethnic discrimination
- Wage inequality in Europe: The institutional and economic factors supporting workers

PANEL 8 - Unity in diversity. How can the European Union foster cultural understanding and inclusivity in an increasingly diverse Europe?

- *Action plan on Integration and Inclusion 2021-2027*.
- *Who are EU? Forging a cultural identity that reflects modern Europe*.
- *European citizens' panel on learning mobility. Final report*.
- *Special Eurobarometer 540. Europeans and their languages*.
- *The EU response to migration and asylum*.
- *Migration and asylum: migrant integration*.

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ASSOCIATED PARTNERS

EUROPEAN UNIVERSITIES ALLIANCES

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Application form

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