

**1. The SEM is designed to allow free movement of people, goods, services, and capital. In your daily life, have you ever directly benefited from the SEM? (e.g., travel, shopping, work opportunities)**

**2. What do you think are the biggest advantages and disadvantages of the SEM for young people today?**

**3. The Letta and Draghi Reports (2024) highlight gaps in the SEM, particularly in services and digital markets. Why do you think these areas are harder to integrate than goods?**

**4. Some argue that the SEM benefits larger economies like Germany and France more than smaller EU countries. Do you agree? Why or why not?**

**5. Global competition is increasing, with the US and China leading in many key industries. How can the SEM help European companies stay competitive?**

**6. The EU has strict competition rules to prevent monopolies and ensure fair play. But some argue that this stops European businesses from growing into global giants. Should the EU allow more 'European champions' to emerge, even if it means relaxing competition laws?**

**7. Brain drain is a challenge in the SEM, with young talent moving from poorer regions to richer ones. How could the EU balance free movement with policies that support all regions?**

**8. Some critics argue that the SEM helps big businesses more than workers or consumers. What policies could make the SEM more youth-friendly and fairer for ordinary citizens?**



**9. Europe lags behind the US and China in tech innovation (e.g., AI, digital platforms). What barriers within the SEM might be holding back Europe's startups and tech companies?**

**11. The green transition is a priority for the EU, but it requires investment in new industries. Should the SEM prioritize green innovation over other economic sectors?**

**13. Many businesses say that EU regulations are too complex and bureaucratic. Should the EU prioritize cutting red tape or focus on stronger consumer and worker protections?**

**15. If you could change one thing about the SEM to better support young people, what would it be? (e.g., education, jobs, digital rights, housing)**

**10. The EU is pushing for greater digital integration and a single market for digital services. How could this benefit young entrepreneurs and tech workers in Europe?**

**12. The Digital Markets Act (DMA) and Digital Services Act (DSA) aim to regulate tech giants like Google and Meta. Do you think these regulations help or hurt innovation in Europe?**

**14. EU laws limit how much governments can financially support their national industries (state aid rules). Should countries be allowed more flexibility to boost their own economies, even if it disrupts the single market?**

**16. Imagine the EU created a "Youth Competitiveness Strategy" within the SEM. What key policies should be included to make Europe a better place for young professionals and entrepreneurs?**

