- Country : Austria
- Commission : → council of the European Union, EUROPE FOR PEACE.
- Problem : what diplomatic convergence and what European action plans in the main conflicts that threaten global stability ?

Austria is a federal republic with a democratic and parliamentary political system. The President of the Republic, Alexander Van der Bellen, is the head of state, while the Federal Chancellor, Karl Hammer, is the head of government.
Austria has been a member of the European Union since 1995 and participates fully in European institutions, contributing to decision-making processes and collaborating with other members to formulate and implement common policies.
 To begin with, the Austrian economy is characterized by its diversity and stability. It is based on a strong manufacturing sector, particularly in the areas of technology and heavy industry. Austrian companies, such as Voest alpine, which works in the steel sector, are major players on a global scale.
Additionally, Austria benefits from a strong tourism sector, attracting visitors with its picturesque Alpine landscapes and rich cultural heritage.
Austria occupies a central position in Europe and shares borders with several EU countries, including Germany, the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Hungary and Italy. As a member of the EU, Austria works closely with other European nations to promote regional stability, security and economic cooperation. It participates in discussions and negotiations within EU institutions, helping to shape common policies on issues such as the economy, migration and the environment. Austria has also been a key player in promoting regional cooperation in Central and Eastern Europe. It plays a constructive role in initiatives aimed at strengthening ties between countries in this region, despite their right-wing/far-right

orientation, and fostering political and economic stability. It is therefore actively engaged in the European project to strengthen economic cooperation and contribute to the development of a united and prosperous European Union.

The European Union has had 27 states since 2007; 12 are not part of the Eurozone. These States are linked by common interests, especially economic ones, by a common attitude towards major global problems and the crises shaking the planet. They recognize that they have a community of destiny and common values: democracy, respect for human rights and a desire for well-being and progress. Constantly being recomposed, the borders of the EU changed again in 2007 since 2 new states entered: Romania and Bulgaria. The arrival of these two states from middle Europe, formerly included in the communist bloc, whose per capita income is 10 to 15 times lower than that of the most favored EU countries, has moved the borders of the European Union. Turkey is in a particular position, straddling Europe, in a geographical sense, and Asia. Its accession sparks a debate and raises numerous problems, including that of respect for human rights vis-à-vis the Kurdish minority, for example. These 27 states, which today form one of the largest alliances the world has known, actively participate in global geopolitical issues, which threaten global stability. As a result, Austria adopts a neutral position and seeks to promote diplomacy and dialogue to resolve global conflicts. It is also not part of NATO. Today, some of the major global conflicts that threaten the stability of Europe include geopolitical tensions between Russia and the West, particularly regarding Ukraine and Crimea, as well as migration crises and conflicts regional networks in the Middle East and North Africa, which have repercussions on Europe in terms of security and management of migratory flows. To address these issues, Austria could continue to promote diplomacy and multilateral dialogue within the EU and international organizations, while fostering regional cooperation with its neighbors (Germany and the Czech Republic to the north, Slovakia and Hungary to the east, Slovenia and Italy to the south and Switzerland and Liechtenstein to the west.). It could also strengthen its participation in EU and UN peacekeeping missions, while encouraging economic and social development initiatives in conflict-affected areas to address the root causes of migration crises. . In addition, it could work to strengthen

security at European borders and improve mechanisms for managing migratory flows to ensure regional stability. Finally, it could continue to play a mediating role in regional conflicts by encouraging dialogue and the peaceful resolution of disputes.