

Commission: european court of justice

Problematic: "EU 2030 goal zero violence: How to eradicate gender, homophobic, xenophobic, racist and anti-Semitic conflicts on a European scale?"

Author: Austria

Today, Austria lies in the heart of Europe right between Western Europe and the Central-Eastern Europe region is a Federal democratic republic divided into 9 states that abides by a civil law system that accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction. The official spoken language is Austrian german. There are five ruling parties with the dominant party being Austrian people's party ÖVP (right) with 73 out of 183. The chief of state since 2017, who has been reelected is President Van Der Bellen and the head of government is Chancellor Karl NEHAMMER. The current minister of justice is Alma Zadic since january 7th 202. Austria has one of the strongest EU and euro economies with multiple export partners of which Germany, United States, Italy, Switzerland. Despite Russian energy dependence, Austria invests in alternative energy; with an ageing labour force compensated for by the large refugee population. its service sector generates most of the country's GDP.

Austria's immigration history is intricate and shaped by diverse historical events. Initially part of the Habsburg Empire, Austria witnessed population movements after the disintegration of the Austro-Hungarian Empire post-World War I. During World War II, Nazi occupation and post-war displacement significantly influenced migration patterns. The guest worker era in the mid-20th century brought labour migrants from Southern and Eastern Europe to address post-war labour shortages. The dissolution of Yugoslavia in the 1990s and Austria's EU accession in 1995 contributed to further demographic changes. Today about 180 different nationalities live in the country's capital; close to half of the city's residents – 44.4 percent – are of foreign origin. Contemporary challenges involve managing asylum seekers, refugees, and economic migrants. Austria has implemented integration policies while navigating the complexities of its evolving population, reflecting the broader European context of migration dynamics and global geopolitical shifts by going through building a fence between Austrian-italian border as well as closing Balkan roads. Under the coalition led by Chancellor Sebastian Kurz, the Austrian People's Party (ÖVP) had adopted a relatively strict position on immigration. The Austrian government had implemented measures to strengthen border controls and restrict immigration, particularly in response to the migration crisis of 2015. The Austrian Parliament adopted in 2016 a law that could decree a migratory "state of emergency", which poses several obstacles to the right of asylum.

After the Nazi annexation of Austria, LGBTQ+ community had to wait years before seeing any progress in its rights for political and religious reasons. Nonetheless, homosexuality was legalised in 1971 in the capital Vienna, discrimination based on sexual orientation was said to be illegal in 2006, adoption by a homosexual couple was made legal in 2016 and same gender marriage was legalised in 2017. It is certain that Austria has come a long way since 1938 on that subject. Still, despite legalisation of homosexuality, multiple people have been convicted for their homosexual orientations in the 2000s.

Since a surge in antisemitic aggressions in 2003, Austrian legislation has empowered authorities to address the most prevalent forms of antisemitism in the country. This increase

has been contextualised in relation to global events, notably those in the Middle East and Iraq. On December 6, 2018, the European Council endorsed a "declaration on the fight against antisemitism and the development of a common security approach to better protect Jewish communities and institutions in Europe." Subsequent measures have been implemented by the Federal Ministry of Education, Science, and Research, including initiatives like the Holocaust Education Institute ([_erinnern.at_](http://www.erinnern.at)), aimed at fostering a nuanced understanding of antisemitism within the population and devising effective strategies for its mitigation.

Austria has implemented a range of policies to combat racism, encompassing anti-discrimination laws, provisions against hate crimes in the Criminal Code, and initiatives promoting integration and social inclusion. The Equal Treatment Act serves as a legal framework to prevent discrimination based on various factors, including race and ethnicity. The government has expressed commitments to fostering a society that rejects racism, and non-governmental organisations actively contribute to awareness-raising, victim support, and educational initiatives. While progress has been made, challenges persist, and societal attitudes may continue to evolve. Ongoing efforts by the government aim to address these challenges.