

**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:** Denmark

Denmark is a country in northern Europe with a population of around 5.8 million. Denmark is a constitutional monarchy with a democratic political structure. King Frederick X is the Head of State, while the Prime Minister, currently Mette Frederiksen, is the Head of Government. The current government is a coalition of the Social Democrats and the Liberal Party and the Moderates party. Denmark has a multi-party parliamentary system, with a unicameral parliament called the Folketing. Politically, Denmark is often associated with a social democratic model, with a strong emphasis on social welfare, equality and sustainability. Denmark plays a central role within the European Union, participating actively in debates and initiatives to promote peace, equality and the fight against violence and discrimination. Our primary objective today is to create a framework that will foster a Europe free from violence. By targeting specific forms of conflicts, the proposal seeks to promote inclusivity, tolerance, and respect for diversity, ensuring that all individuals can live their lives without fear of discrimination or harm.

Denmark, as a member of the European Court of Justice, reaffirms its commitment to the fundamental principles of the Court and its support for the EU's target for violence by 2030. We underline our adherence to international treaties and agreements promoting human rights, equality and non-discrimination, thus forming the basis of our position on this issue. As a staunch defender of human rights, our country calls for a holistic approach to combating gender-based violence and inequalities, homophobia, xenophobia, racism and anti-Semitism. We stress the need for close cooperation between European nations, promoting the exchange of information and the coordination of efforts to tackle these issues effectively.

Denmark has already taken significant steps to combat these forms of violence. We have ratified several national and international legal acts aimed at strengthening the protection of human rights and promoting social inclusion. For example Denmark is a signatory to the European Convention on Human Rights, which guarantees a series of fundamental rights and individual freedoms. In addition, we ratified the directive on the presence of women on boards of directors, which aims to improve the gender balance in decision-making positions in the EU's largest listed companies, a major step forward. After ten years of negotiations, the directive was finally adopted on 22 November 2022. We are also signatories to the Lisbon Treaty signed by the European Council, including Denmark in 2009: The Lisbon Treaty, which came into force in December 2009, introduced qualified majority voting on legal migration, as well as a new legal basis to promote integration measures. The ordinary legislative procedure now applies to both illegal and legal immigration policies

However, Denmark recognises the need to go beyond existing commitments. We propose the introduction of stronger monitoring mechanisms at European level to assess the implementation of existing laws and encourage stricter enforcement. And so Denmark is proposing to increase economic sanctions for countries that do not introduce laws to achieve the goal of 0 violence, whether in terms of inequality for women or otherwise. To tackle the problem of violence in Europe, Denmark is also proposing the creation of a European

technology dedicated to collecting and analyzing information on the internet, and more specifically on social networks, whether it be about comments, photos, violent, discriminatory or hate speech. This technology will facilitate cross-border judicial cooperation and contribute to a better understanding of trends in violence with a view to eradicating them. However, collaboration with non-governmental organizations and experts in the field will be essential to devise innovative and adaptable solutions. In addition, we also call for a strengthening of education and awareness-raising programmes to combat the deep-rooted prejudices that fuel these forms of violence. Our approach also includes educational programmes aimed at raising awareness and promoting mutual understanding and respect. Our approach also includes educational programmes aimed at raising awareness and promoting mutual understanding and respect. We therefore sincerely believe that the education of new generations is the most important thing for the future of our countries and to limit violence as much as possible. However, we also volunteer to organize numerous campaigns to limit the stereotypes that lead to violence. For example, in all types of advertising, whether on television, radio or on paper in the city. We also want to establish these campaigns by organizing more and more events so that victims can speak out and be heard. Finally, we admire the Spanish patrols who go out at night to help as many women in distress as possible, because as we all know, it's usually at these times of the day that women are raped. This is why we think that each of our countries should set up night patrols to help women.

In conclusion, Denmark reiterates its commitment to the EU's 2030 goal of zero violence. Our country, while recognizing the progress made, calls for bolder action and enhanced cooperation. As a deeply Europhile nation, Denmark remains resolutely committed to working with its European partners to build a society that is inclusive, respectful of human rights and firmly opposed to all forms of violence.