



Commission: Cour de justice de l'Union européenne

Subject : UE 2030 objectif zéro violence: Comment éradiquer à échelle européenne les conflits de genre, homophobes, xénophobes, racistes et antisémites ?

Country: France

Delegate: Jamila Heddaoui

As the delegate representing France in this esteemed committee, I am honored to participate in this crucial discussion. France is deeply committed to promoting values of equality, diversity, and inclusion.

We look forward to exploring strategies to address the issue at hand further in our deliberations.

I- The french political system

France's semi-presidential system, established in the Fifth Republic since 1958, is characterized by a dual executive structure where both the President and the Prime Minister wield significant powers. The President, currently Emmanuel Macron, serves as the head of state and is responsible for setting foreign policy, representing France internationally, and serving as the commander-in-chief of the armed forces. The President is also involved in the appointment of key officials and ambassadors. On the other hand, the Prime Minister, currently Gabriel Attal, serves as the head of government and is responsible for domestic policy, leading the Council of Ministers, which functions similar to a cabinet. The Prime Minister is

appointed by the President but must be approved by the National Assembly. While the President holds the authority to dissolve the National Assembly and call for legislative elections, the Prime Minister and their government must maintain the confidence of the National Assembly to remain in office. The French Parliament consists of two chambers: the National Assembly and the Senate. The National Assembly, led by its President Yaël Braun-Pivet, is the more powerful lower house and is directly elected by the people through a system of single-member constituencies. The Senate, on the other hand, represents territorial constituencies and serves as the upper house. Senators are elected indirectly by an electoral college composed of various elected officials.

II- France's point of view regarding UE's 2030 goal

Honorable chairs, honorable delegates,

55, 33, and 32. You might be wondering what these numbers refer to. These figures represent stark realities faced by women across the European Union: 55% have experienced sexual harassment since the age of 15, while 33% have endured physical or sexual violence – a statistic that translates to one in three women. Furthermore, for 32% of victims, the perpetrator was a figure of authority, such as a boss, colleague, or customer.

France stands resolutely committed to achieving the EU's ambitious goal of "zero violence" by 2030. In pursuit of this objective, France implemented a National Strategy in 2017, focusing on prevention, protection, victim support, research, and improved governance.

However, challenges persist. Despite our efforts, there has been a concerning 15% rise in reported homophobic acts in France, alongside a 12% increase in racist incidents in 2021. To address these challenges effectively, we recognize the imperative of resource allocation, collaboration, and fostering a cultural shift towards tolerance and inclusivity.

Furthermore, we must leverage our collective influence to advocate for human rights and social justice on the international stage. Through diplomatic channels and multilateral partnerships, we can amplify our impact and champion initiatives that uphold fundamental freedoms and protect vulnerable populations.

Turning our attention to specific national initiatives, France remains at the forefront of proactive measures to address gender-based violence and promote LGBTQ+ rights. The recent inclusion of the right to abortion in the French Constitution is a significant milestone, reaffirming our commitment to reproductive rights and bodily autonomy. Additionally, the legalization of same-sex marriage through the "mariage pour tous" legislation underscores France's dedication to advancing LGBTQ+ rights and fostering inclusivity.

As we convene to address these pressing issues, let us collectively strive towards a future where all individuals – regardless of gender, sexual orientation, ethnicity, or religion – are treated with dignity and respect. By fostering dialogue, education, and awareness, we, not only as a continent, union, or world, need to build a more tolerant and cohesive society where every individual is respected and valued.

Warm regards,

The Republic of France.