

Country: Ireland

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

The Republic of Ireland is a Parliamentary republic, which is governed by Micheal D. Higgins. However the prime minister is Leo Varadkar. Its political ideology is center left. The two official languages are English and Gaelic. Its area rises to 69 947 km², with a population of 5,06 million people in 2020. The capital city is Dublin and its other important cities are Cork, Galway and Limerick. Ireland has a powerful economy. Its independence from the United Kingdom and its addition to the European Union in 1973 allowed its capital to grow. Ireland has a PIB of 533,1 billion euros in 2022. Also its strategic location in the middle of the Atlantic Ocean helps with its connection to the rest of the world and gives it an important role in international business. Nevertheless Ireland is not in the Schengen Area, since that would mean the complete break up with its neighbors Northern Ireland. Ireland is a traditionally Catholic and conservative country, as reflected in its 1937 Constitution

How is Ireland participating in the EU's 2030 zero violence goal? Ireland has fully emerged in the eradication of gender, homophobic, xenophobic, racist, and antisemitic conflicts. The republic is a country fully engaged in solving the disrespect and the discrimination of some groups either for their ethnic, their gender or sexual orientation.

First of all Ireland is a peaceful country, who does not take part in the OTAN and does not possess a proper army. Hence it has numerous agreements with countries like the U.S. or Norway in case of need of defense. Furthermore any crime that is motivated by hostility or prejudice, based on actual or perceived age, disability, race, color, nationality, ethnicity, religion, sexual orientation or gender, is considered a hate crime.

It has, as well, a great gender equality program. Some of the recent gains for women's equality include increased employment, which exceeded the Lisbon target of 60% in 2007 and 2008. However this has not translated into equality for women in all spheres of society. Traditionalists still view women in a denigrating way. That is why The Education Act 1998 requires schools to promote equality of opportunity for male and female students, as well as staff of the school. Ireland supports the Women in Politics Programme. This is done alongside the Inter Parliamentary Union (IPU), a global forum aims to build more representative parliaments and strengthen the work of parliaments on gender equality.

In addition, Ireland has put in place a national action plan against racism and the INAR (the Irish Network Against Racism) which is a national network of anti-racism civil society organisation. They both aim to work collectively to highlight and address the issue of racism in Ireland. Ireland is a multi-ethnic and multi-cultural nation and the government is doing everything possible to assure the wellbeing and the respect of all its citizens. The plan recognises the State's obligation to respect and protect human rights, and the roles of private actors.

Since 1973 the population of Ireland has been transformed. It has become more inclusive and diverse. Ireland's addition to the European Union, and the EU's commitment to tackling the discrimination and promoting equality, has been important for this change.

The EU has recently launched the Anti-Racism Plan 2020-2025 to step up action against racism and hate. It has also put in place many initiatives to combat discrimination

against women, LGBTIQ people, and the Roma. The EU and Ireland are working to improve the social and economic situation of people with disabilities, building on the Charter of Fundamental Rights and through strong commitments to guarantee respect and equal treatment. Tackling hate speech online and off, is also a priority for the EU and Ireland.

Finally Ireland signed the European Convention on Human Rights in 1953 and subsequently, taking into account the State's international legal obligations, can enforce its provisions before the European Court of Human Rights. As well as The Irish Human Rights and Equality whose purposes are to promote and protect human rights and equality in Ireland and to build a culture of respect for human rights.

To sum up, the Republic of Ireland is committed to the eradication of any discriminatory practice and is a firm believer in the respect and conservation of every individual's rights. No matter your origins, your religion or your sexual preferences.