

Commission: Court of Justice

Issue: How to eradicate gender, homophobic, xenophobic, racist and anti-Semitic conflicts on a European scale?

Author: Lithuania

Lithuania is a country in north-eastern Europe that joined the European Union in 2004. Our current president is Gitanas Nausėda, who has been in office since 12 July 2019. She is president of a democratic republic, with widespread relations for democracy. The size of our country's budget is €45.7 billion. Moreover, since Lithuania joined the European Union, the country has participated in various funding projects, such as road infrastructure. The country has a population of around 2.8 million.

To eradicate the conflicts that this issue poses on a European scale, it is crucial that Lithuania increases awareness and education on issues of gender, sexual orientation, ethnic origin and religion, while strengthening anti-discrimination laws and promoting a culture of respect and tolerance. However, the country faces challenges such as a lack of resources for initiatives to promote equality and diversity and resistance to change within certain sectors of society. Overcoming these challenges will require continued commitment and collaboration between governments, civil society and citizens to create a more just and tolerant Lithuanian society.

Lithuania is firmly committed to promoting gender equality, diversity and respect for human rights at European level. To eradicate gender conflicts, homophobia, xenophobia, racism and anti-Semitism, Lithuania supports the implementation of policies and programmes that promote education and awareness. This includes strengthening anti-discrimination laws, promoting diversity and inclusion in all aspects of society, and working with European institutions and other EU Member States to coordinate efforts and share best practice. Lithuania recognises that combating these forms of discrimination and hatred requires ongoing commitment and concerted action by all actors.

In conclusion, Lithuania recognises the enormous importance of combating gender conflict, homophobia, xenophobia, racism and anti-Semitism at European level. We need to promote education and anti-discrimination legislation to move forward and solve these problems. However, this can only be done through commitment and close cooperation between EU Member States, European institutions, civil society and citizens. As a nation, we are committed to participating in this collective effort to eradicate these forms of discrimination and hatred to make possible a future where everyone is respected and valued.