



## European Court of Justice

Juridical Project

“EU 2030 zero violence objective: how to eradicate gender-based, homophobic, xenophobic, racist and antisemitic violence on a European scale?”

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## **PROPOSITIONS FOR THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION**

The European Union Court of Justice holds a fundamental role in upholding the principles of equality, non-discrimination, and justice within the EU. However, concerns have been raised regarding instances of homophobia, xenophobia, racism, antisemitism, and gender-based violence within the court's operations and legal proceedings. These issues undermine the integrity of the judicial system and threaten the rights and dignity of individuals affected by discrimination and violence.

In response to these challenges, EU leaders are advocating for comprehensive reforms to address and combat all forms of discrimination and violence within the EU Court of Justice. Therefore, the EUCJ has been asked to present a series of legislative and judiciary improvements. These reforms include implementing stringent measures to prevent and address incidents of discrimination and violence, ensuring the diversity and inclusivity of the judiciary, enhancing training and awareness programs for judges and court staff, and providing effective support and protection mechanisms for victims.

Additionally, efforts are being made to promote a culture of respect, tolerance, and equality within the court and to strengthen cooperation with relevant stakeholders, including civil society organizations and human rights bodies.

That is why the European Court of Justice, represented by a judge from each member state, suggests to the EU Commission a series of legislative articles with the aim of eradicating homophobia, xenophobia, racism, antisemitism, and gender-based violence. In order to do so, these articles must be validated by each country, therefore judges are called on to debate, complete, or withdraw information from those with the objective to come up with a coherent legislative Article that favors cooperation.

## **SECTION I: Transparency**

**Article 1:** A common Database for the European Union Community will be created in which each country shares its relative information. ( Terrorism intelligence, hate crimes, sex offenders...)

**Article 2:** Each EU member must allow the entrance of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) upon request to allow them to assess each country's state annually.

**Article 3:** EU member states shall recognize the importance of protecting sensitive and confidential information contained in NGO annual reports. NGOs shall be required to take appropriate measures to safeguard the confidentiality of such information and comply with data protection regulations and privacy laws when disclosing information in their annual reports.

**Article 4:** Government authorities shall be required to conduct their activities openly and transparently, providing timely and comprehensive information to the public about their deliberations, meetings, and decisions, as well as the reasons and justifications behind them.

## **SECTION II: Economy**

**Article 5:** Each country will have to deposit 7% of its Gross Domestic Product (GDP) towards bettering their National Justice for a quicker administrative process and better training of staff.

**Article 6:** The European Union will be able to reduce funding depending on each country's respect for minorities.

**Article 7:** Economic sanctions will be imposed on any Country refusing to obey the European welfare guidelines.

**Article 8:** Funding will go towards preventing hate crimes and reinforcing security for minorities. ( Cf. **Section III, Article 16**)

## **SECTION III: National Penal Court Law**

**Article 9:** Common laws for the whole European Union concerning hate crimes and their consequences will be established to ensure fair trials.

**Article 10:** Each EU member state shall enact comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation prohibiting discrimination on the grounds of sexual orientation, gender identity, race, ethnicity, religion, and gender. This legislation shall cover all areas of public and private life, including employment, education, healthcare, housing, and access to goods and services.

**Article 11:** Legislation criminalizing hate speech motivated by homophobia, xenophobia, racism, antisemitism, and gender-based violence will be adopted. Hate speech shall be punishable by law, with penalties commensurate to the severity of the offense, and measures shall be implemented to ensure the effective investigation and prosecution of such crimes.

**Article 12:** EU members shall implement measures to protect victims of discrimination and hate crimes, and to support vulnerable groups affected by homophobia, xenophobia, racism, antisemitism, and gender-based violence. The provision of legal aid and assistance, access to support services and counseling, and mechanisms for reporting and addressing incidents of discrimination and violence shall be put in place.

**Article 13:** Heinous crimes of mass scale will be judged by the European Union Court of Justice instead of National Supreme Courts.

#### **SECTION IV: Socio-Political Propositions**

**Article 14:** Security measures will include part of the law and order civil servants being trained specifically to only deal with minorities. (25% of each country's law enforcement will be affected by said decision)

**Article 15:** To ensure equality in every aspect of society, 50% of business employment will be taken by Female Gender employees, this way ensuring equity. In the totality of the company's capacity, 15% of employees will be employed on social criteria: belonging to the LGTBQ+ community, being a foreigner, and belonging to ethnic minorities.

**Article 16:** An archive with citizen information concerning their status, such as their belonging to a minority, will be created in order to track and prevent hate crimes from taking place and to ensure the right integration in the professional community.

#### **SECTION V: Education**

**Article 17:** Educational institutions shall be required to implement inclusive curricula, teaching materials, and pedagogical approaches that reflect the diversity of students and promote respect for human rights, equality, and mutual understanding.

**Article 18:** Each EU member state shall promote diversity and inclusion in education through targeted initiatives and programs aimed at combating stereotypes, prejudice, and discrimination. These initiatives shall include awareness-raising campaigns, cultural exchange programs, and intercultural education activities designed to foster understanding, empathy, and respect among students from diverse backgrounds.

**Article 19:** Each EU member state shall provide targeted support and resources to marginalized and vulnerable groups in education, including LGBTQ+ students, ethnic minorities, religious minorities, and students with disabilities. This support shall include access to affirmative action programs, scholarships, mentoring programs, and counseling services designed to address the specific needs and challenges faced by these groups and to promote their full inclusion in the educational system.

**Article 20:** The EU Commission shall establish mechanisms for monitoring and evaluating the implementation of inclusive education policies and the effectiveness of measures to combat discrimination in education across EU member states.