

Committee: Human Rights Council

Topic: Indigenous People

Country: Swiss Confederation

Delegates: Sara Vega Ceballos

Switzerland is a small country. The population is 7,581,520. There are no Indigenous people. Switzerland strongly welcomes the establishment of the new Human Rights Council and is committed to do its utmost for the council to become a strong and effective body capable of promoting and protecting all human rights, everywhere. Switzerland has never had the opportunity to serve on the Commission on Human Rights, but continuously contributed to its work as an observer.

Switzerland has not got indigenous people in the country, but they do have an ethnic minority that live in eastern Switzerland called the Romansh. They speak their own distinct language, Romansh, and this language is taught in local schools.

The Constitution bans all forms of discrimination based on origin, race, sex, age, language, social position, lifestyle, religious, philosophical and political persuasion, or a person's physical, mental or psychological deficiencies.

Switzerland has supported the efforts of human and indigenous rights by volunteering UN advisors and experts to monitor situations around the world. Switzerland is fully in favor of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and signs the declaration.

In conclusion, the Swiss Confederation is committed to comply with its international human rights obligations, including those set out in the above-mentioned instruments. In order to do this, we need the support of the rest of countries in the UN. The Swiss Confederation's recommends that:

1. The Human Rights Council FULLY SUPPORT indigenous Rights.
2. Destining between \$8 million dollars and \$12 million dollars to teach children how to speak their native languages.
3. Start a new program that encourages integration of the Indigenous People on our society, but supporting their culture and customs.