*Delegation from Represented by*

Switzerland John Abbott College

General Assembly on UNESCO

As a proud member of UNESCO, Switzerland aspires to lend its full cooperation in tackling many of the issues plaguing the scientific, educational, and cultural spectrums today. Switzerland vows to lend its cooperation in combatting poor governance in states all over the world that subsequently lead to poor educational standards as well as hinder the states movement towards inclusive and equitable learning for all before the year 2030. Switzerland also recognizes the importance of world heritage sites and seeks to work towards resolutions in order to address growing concerns such as global warming and war zones that seek to endanger these focal points of human history.

While each state may have its own agenda in terms of funding to public works projects, it is undeniable that education should be one of, if not the most, funded areas in any given state. However, over the past few years it has been brought to the world’s attention that certain states are underfunding education programs due to severe corruption. This transgression not only violates human rights, but it also cripples a states future. As a nation devoted to furthering the agenda of the UNCAC, Switzerland is dedicated to finding possible solutions to this epidemic.

Switzerland currently sits at number 7 on the Corruption Perception Index with a score of 86.[[1]](#footnote-1) However, this does not deter Switzerland from seeking possible resolutions. Ever since Switzerland joined the United Nations Convention against Corruption, it has devoted extensive resources to combatting crime both domestically and internationally. Switzerland has shown its intolerance for corruption, both economic and political, and has proven time and time again what responsible governance looks like, as we boast one of the foremost educational programs in the world.[[2]](#footnote-2)

To correctly address the issue of governance and its ensuing effects on education, Switzerland proposes more states rally behind the possible International Anti-Corruption Coordination Centre (IACCC) proposed by the UK. Through such an infrastructure, states would be able to pinpoint corruption in their governments and efficiently address said problems in order to facilitate resource allocations to sectors such as the educational sector.[[3]](#footnote-3) Alongside this Switzerland also proposes a more intensive approach to the implementation of groups such as the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) into areas prone to government corruption.[[4]](#footnote-4)

It is imperative that this Assembly recognize the growing threat that poor governance poses across the world. Poor governance is a red flag for corruption in governments parties involved in these acts would rather line their own pockets at the expense of the future of their country. Therefore, Switzerland implores its fellow member states to recognize this problem implement programs such as the IACCC and the FATF on a larger scale in order to achieve higher transparency of the inner workings of governmental procedures. Not only will these programs protect a state from corruption but they will also work to solidify the future of said states by ensuring that resources are allocated fairly to sectors that are imperative to the development of a country, such as education and health.

The preservation of World Heritage Sites is extremely important, as these sites are responsible for the representation of human innovation and cultural landmarks that have shaped human culture as we know it. Today several World Heritage Sites face danger due to climate change and war. As a nation that depends greatly on tourism to its World Heritage Sites, Switzerland would like to turn the assembly’s attention to methods by which we can attempt to protect these sites from possible harm.[[5]](#footnote-5)

Switzerland recognizes the direness’ of global warming as much as any other country. Several World Heritage Sites in Switzerland such as the Alps are subject to negative effects due to climate change. With temperatures rising every year, glacier and peak melting combined with heavier rainfalls make for increased chances of flooding which not only pose danger to Heritage sites, but also nearby towns and cities.[[6]](#footnote-6) While Switzerland has employed additional taxes on plastics and other harmful items as well as the promotion of recycling programs and restructuring of transportation systems, it is undeniable that global warming is an effort that must be undertaken by every country so that we may enjoy the beauty of our World Heritage Sites for years to come.[[7]](#footnote-7)

The issue of war is also a prevalent one and Switzerland pledges its support behind any foreign missions to aid high risk regions of the world such as Syria and Egypt. However, Switzerland believes that such intervention missions must be conducted in an increasingly regulated manner, so as not to provoke power struggle between foreign forces and local governments.[[8]](#footnote-8)

World Heritage Sites not only provide us with historical accounts of the cultural significances behind each respective state and humanity as whole, they also exist as an important factor in worldwide tourism and business revenue. Therefore it is important to address issues such as climate change and conflict zones when they begin to endanger sites that are crucial to the cultural preservation of our past, present, and future.

Education is a crucial component of state and world development. As one of the leading educational forces in the world, Switzerland recognizes the importance of education across the world and fully supports any efforts made towards the spread of literacy throughout the world.

As an original member of the OECD and of the World Education Forum which just recently adopted the Incheon Declaration in order to seek to move “towards inclusive and equitable quality education and lifelong learning for all”[[9]](#footnote-9) Switzerland recognizes the need for strong educational structures and the need for additional funding to programs that implement learning programs across the world. As a supporter of the Incheon Declaration, Switzerland advocates for the establishment of legal and political frameworks that will promote accountability and transparency amongst nations plagued with poor educational systems as well as those with prosperous systems, Switzerland included.

Switzerland realizes the importance education plays in the development of states and urges other member states to consider allocating more funds to programs such as the Inter-Agency Group (IAG) on Educational Inequality Indicators and the UNESCO Institute for Statistics so that they may better advise the UN on the actions that all states must take in the future in order to achieve their respective SDG-4 goals by 203

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