



**PERMANENT MISSION
OF THE PRINCIPALITY OF LIECHTENSTEIN
TO THE UNITED NATIONS
NEW YORK**

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CHECK AGAINST DELIVERY

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

AGENDA ITEM 27 - REPORT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

STATEMENT BY H.E. AMBASSADOR CHRISTIAN WENAWESER

PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE PRINCIPALITY OF LIECHTENSTEIN TO THE UNITED NATIONS

President,

Liechtenstein aligns itself with the statement made on behalf of the ACT Group and thanks Portugal and Ecuador for their leadership on this area of ACT's work.

We welcome the submission of the annual report of the Security Council in accordance with its obligation under Article 24(3) of the Charter and appreciate your convening of today's debate in a timely fashion in accordance with General Assembly Resolution 79/327. In addition, Liechtenstein appreciates the decision of the penholder to continue the practice of holding an informal consultation with the Membership in January. Also we note, for the third year, the inclusion of an important chapter on the use of the Veto, one of the most recent innovations of the Annual Report.

President,

While Liechtenstein would of course like to see a more analytical and substantive report, we do acknowledge the difficulties of finding agreement in the Council. In

this respect we note that, contrary to the Annual Report, Members' monthly assessments do not need to be agreed by consensus and should therefore serve as an opportunity to submit their perspectives on the work of the Council on a timely basis. We note that 6 Presidencies from 2025 have submitted their assessments to date.

President,

Unfortunately, this year's report is notable by the absence of breakthroughs on key topics. While the number of vetoes is down – 3 compared to the 7 in 2024 – this is not because the Council was able to act more frequently. Nor is this lack of Council action a signifier of greater peace and security across the world. Instead, we continue to see a breakdown in relationships amongst Council members on key issues, and many instances of the Council's failure to help civilians in the greatest need.

President,

We must, collectively, seek ways to address this situation. We continue to advocate for this Assembly to make use of its responsibilities under Chapter IV by adopting resolutions on issues of Peace and Security as we have seen over recent years, in Ukraine and Gaza. The Veto Initiative, which we were proud to bring to this Assembly, provides one platform for General Assembly action on peace and security in this respect. While in recent years the Council has taken on language adopted by this Assembly, for example in relation to the situation in Gaza, we now see Permanent Members of the Council looking to sideline the Membership. In February last year, the Security Council adopted a resolution on Ukraine that undermined the protections laid out in the General Assembly. And on Gaza, there

has even been an attempt to sideline the Council by setting up a 'Board of Peace'. If the last year has proven anything, it is that the institutions we create to make peace to be backed both by requisite funding and political will.

President,

We are pleased to see that the Membership continues to advocate for a more transparent and accountable Council – something made clear is part of today's debate in the latest GA revitalization resolution. Going forward, we have heard the increasing calls from the Membership for the full implementation of the latter part of Article 27(3) of the Charter regarding parties to a dispute, as laid out in the Pact for the Future. As ever, we continue to urge all States, particularly Members of the Council, to sign the ACT Code of Conduct on atrocity crimes.

President,

None of this is to say that resolutions, however well-crafted or well-intentioned, will themselves give effect to the Council's mandate. Council Members themselves have on too many occasions not fully implemented the Council's own resolutions, something required equally of us all in the Charter. The increasing disdain for international law we are witnessing is reflected in the Council through promises by States not to implement the Council's resolutions – a flagrant violation of Article 25. We also encourage the Council to take steps to ensure adherence to the provisional measures and rulings of the International Court of Justice.

President,

Finally, we would be remiss not to take account of the extremely concerning dynamic this year where Council Members have been unable to agree on the chairs and vice-chairs of its subsidiary bodies. At a time when the Council's influence is

increasingly brought into disrepute in the wider world, we must take all steps to ensure that its various bodies and committees are able to function as intended. We look forward to working, including in the context of the ACT Group, to ensure improvements in this regard alongside all of the Council's other working methods.

I thank you.