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

NEW YORK, 22 OCTOBER 2026 CHECK AGAINST DELIVERY

GENERAL ASSEMBLY PLENARY

QUESTION OF EQUITABLE REPRESENTATION AND INCREASE IN THE MEMBERSHIP OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL AND OTHER MATTERS RELATED TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL (ITEM 122)

STATEMENT BY H.E. AMBASSADOR CHRISTIAN WENAWESER

PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE PRINCIPALITY OF LIECHTENSTEIN TO THE UNITED NATIONS

Thank you, President, for convening today's debate. Our thanks also go to the co-chairs of the IGN for their leadership and for the efforts undertaken this session to move closer to the long-awaited reform of the Council. We as others have heard the growing calls for Council enlargement both from the Members of this Organization and from global civil society. We agree that a strong multilateral system requires a strong United Nations – and that a strong UN requires a Security Council that is both effective and representative of today's world.

President,

As the IGN process currently stands, Liechtenstein is measuring progress by whether we are creating the conditions for a fruitful negotiation, including by putting clearer choices before the Membership and by facilitating a process that allows States and groups of States to refine their models in response to one another. The Pact for the Future gives us a clear mandate to advance this work by endorsing the process through which States and groups of States have put forward their own models and revisions thereof. Liechtenstein has been pleased to contribute to this process, including by presenting the revision of our "intermediate model" in 2024. Such an

iterative exchange can help the Membership move towards the strongest political support for a consolidated approach.

We welcome, in this regard, the presentation of the African Group's model and the Co-Chairs' bridging proposal this session. Bridging proposals are useful not because they prejudge the outcome, but because they help the Membership identify possible landing zones and understand the trade-offs that any reform package will require.

President,

So long as States and groups are unable to move away from long-entrenched positions genuine reform will remain deadlocked. But the millions of people around the world who are afflicted by conflict cannot wait another 17 years for reform. Liechtenstein therefore continues to be committed to creating pathways outside of the IGN to improve our organization's ability to deliver on its mandate to maintain international peace and security.

The veto initiative remains an important measure to recalibrate the balance between the Security Council and the General Assembly, and an avenue for this Assembly to make full use of the authority it has under Chapter IV of the Charter. We note that the Council has primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, but that this responsibility is not exclusive.

Council failures to act have particularly acute consequences in the face of atrocity crimes. The commitments reflected in this respect in the Pact for the Future, and long advanced through the ACT Code of Conduct, which has reached 130 signatories, should be fully implemented by all Member States. They should guide Council members and act as a practical restraint on the use of the veto in cases of mass atrocities.

Finally, we must ensure that the Security Council implements the Charter as it stands, in particular Article 27.3, which has been neglected for far too long. The entire Membership should

have clarity on the meaning of this important provision. We look forward to continue working with the entire membership to ensure the full and consistent application of all Charter provisions.

I thank you.