

Mr. YOUNG, U.S. Ambassador, USA:

Thank you, Ambassador, for your
introduction of this important

document, Ambassador.

THE SCOPE OF THE NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL LEVELS

Mr. Chair

Thank you for your introduction of this important document.

As you have noted, the document is a very important one.

It has created new challenges for national and international rule of law structures. There

are many challenges that we must address in order to ensure that the

document is implemented in a way that is consistent with the

principles of the document and the interests of all parties.

It is my hope that we can work together to address these

challenges and ensure that the document is implemented in a

way that is consistent with the principles of the document.

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UN Charter. Liechtenstein worked hard to secure the activation of the International Criminal

Court's jurisdiction over the crime of aggression. By criminalizing the most serious forms of the illegal use of force, the ICC not only promises justice to the victims of aggressive war-making but provides deterrence against aggression in the first place. We welcome that 39 States have

ratified the ICC's crime of aggression amendments, making them the most widely ratified amendments to the Rome Statute. And we will continue to work together with all ICC States Parties toward the goal of universal ratification of the Rome Statute in its amended version.

Mr. Chair

The ICC is the central institution in the fight to ensure justice for the most serious crimes under

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Liechtenstein echoes the Secretary-General's call to improve the financial sustainability of international accountability mechanisms. Compared to military interventions of peacekeeping missions, activities to ensure justice are economical. More importantly, they are investments in sustainable peace. Holding perpetrators to account facilitates the reconciliation of societies, which fosters stability and prevents cycles of violence. While we are encouraged by the strong political and financial support States have given to the Syria IIM thus far, we strongly believe that such mechanisms should be funded from the regular budget of the United Nations – as

was decided in the case of the Myanmar mechanism. We are confident that the General Assembly will approve regular budget funding for the Syria IIM this year.