



STÄNDIGE MISSION
DES FÜRSTENTUMS LIECHTENSTEIN

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DE LA PRINCIPAUTÉ DE LIECHTENSTEIN

PERMANENT MISSION
OF THE PRINCIPALITY OF LIECHTENSTEIN

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37th session of the Human Rights Council

Clustered interactive dialogue

with the Special Rapporteur on the promotion of truth, justice, reparation and guarantees of non-recurrence and the Special Advisor on the prevention of genocide

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Intervention by H.E. Peter Matt

Ambassador, Permanent Representative of the Principality of Liechtenstein

We would like to thank the Special Rapporteur on the promotion of truth, justice, reparation and guarantees of non-recurrence and the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on the Prevention of Genocide for their presentation and for submitting their joint study to the Human Rights Council on the contribution of transitional justice to the prevention of gross violations and abuses of human rights and serious violations of international humanitarian law, particularly to the prevention of genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity, and their recurrence. We commend both the Special Rapporteur and Special Adviser for their work on atrocity prevention.

We believe human rights compliance must be strengthened by ensuring that atrocity crimes are prosecuted accordingly in a court of law. Individual criminal accountability is key in this regard. We are a steadfast supporter of the International Criminal Court (ICC) and we continue to strive for the universality of the Rome Statute, including the Kampala amendments

on the crime of aggression. We also need to ensure that perpetrators of the worst crimes are being held accountable, where the ICC has no jurisdiction.

Transitional justice is an important prerequisite for consolidating peace and preventing conflicts. It decreases the likelihood that post-conflict societies relapse into conflict. Research on transitional justice has turned attention to the possibility of using transitional justice while a conflict is ongoing in an attempt to resolve disputes and grievances sooner, thus bringing the conflict to an end more quickly. This is one of many reasons why Liechtenstein initiated General Assembly resolution 71/248 on the establishment of the international, impartial and independent mechanism (IIIM). In addition to contributing to justice, the mechanism will also have a deterrent effect.

Fighting impunity for atrocity crimes is an important factor for their deterrence and prevention. What role should the Human Rights Council play in this regard and thus contribute to the development of a comprehensive atrocity prevention framework?