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Draft report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review*

Liechtenstein

* The annex is being issued without formal editing in English.

Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, held its twenty-ninth session from 15 January to 26th January 2018. The review of Liechtenstein was held at the 15th meeting on 24 January 2018. The delegation of Liechtenstein was headed by Minister of Foreign Affairs, Justice and Culture, Ms. Aurelia Frick. At its 18th meeting held on 26 January 2018, the Working Group adopted the report on Liechtenstein.
2. On 10 January 2018, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Liechtenstein: Australia, Ecuador. And Ethiopia.
3. In accordance with paragraph 15 of the annex to Human Rights Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21, the following documents were issued for the review of Liechtenstein:
 - (a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/29/LIE/1);
 - (b) A compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/29/LIE /2);
 - (c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/29/LIE /3).
4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Brazil, Germany, Portugal, and Spain were transmitted to Liechtenstein through the troika. These questions are available on the extranet of the universal periodic review.

I. Summary of the proceedings of the review process

A. Presentation by the State under review

5. The head of delegation considered the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) among the most obvious successes of the Human Rights Council (HRC)– which in itself is a success story and a powerful tool which stimulated an internal debate and triggered change in a large number of countries, including Liechtenstein. She informed that the UPR recommendations accepted by Liechtenstein have either been integrated into ongoing reform processes and existing measures; or separate processes have been launched for that purpose.
6. The head of delegation strongly believed that the universality of the UPR is of paramount importance, but we must not forget that the UPR loses its credibility without the unhindered and active engagement of civil society.
7. She informed that in 2003, Liechtenstein issued a standing invitation to the mechanisms of the UN HRC. This invitation reflected its clear commitment to cooperate with all special procedures.
8. On the international level, Liechtenstein’s commitment to Multilateralism and its membership in key international organizations primarily serve to promote and support peace and stability, the rule of law and the respect for human rights. Women’s and children’s rights are longstanding priorities of Liechtenstein’s foreign policy. The same is true for its support for the ICC and generally for strengthening criminal justice and accountability. Liechtenstein’s work in this regard shows that even a small State is able to make a valuable contribution to the progressive development of international law. The establishment of the International, Impartial and Independent Mechanism for Syria serves as an excellent demonstration for this.
9. On the national level, as a result of an accepted recommendation in 2008, Liechtenstein has been conducting yearly human rights dialogues with its civil society since

2009. During last year's dialogue, more than 30 representatives of non-governmental organisations, independent institutions and bodies, the private sector as well as its newly established National Human Rights Institution (NHRI) took part in the discussions focusing on Liechtenstein's draft UPR report.

10. The head of delegation shared latest developments such as the recent establishment of a NHRI according to the Paris Principles. After a broad consultation process with civil society and other stakeholders, the Liechtenstein Parliament decided in November 2016, by consensus, on the new law establishing a NHRI. To ensure that the new institution can work independently, the legal form of a common-benefit association was chosen. It serves as an ombuds office and has a broad mandate to protect and promote human rights in Liechtenstein. The Ombuds Office for Children and Young People, which was established in 2009, has been integrated into the NHRI. Civil society adopted the statutes of the association in December 2016 and elected the board of the association for the 2017-2020 term. The secretariat has been operational since June 2017. The new institution will generate added value and will further strengthen human rights and fundamental freedoms in Liechtenstein.

11. On integration, the head of delegation stated that Liechtenstein's population was highly diverse, with citizens from more than 100 nations as the share of foreigners with permanent resident as of the end of 2016 amounted to 33.8%. Society in Liechtenstein is a proof, that diversity and peaceful societies are not contradictory. Liechtenstein conceives integration as a reciprocal process that is based on the principle of "demanding and promoting" respect and understanding from both the immigrants and the Liechtenstein population. The economic success of Liechtenstein, leading to a very low rate of unemployment, is another key factor for successful integration. The education system also played an important role in the integration of the foreign population and the promotion of tolerance and understanding. Liechtenstein's dual education system has been making an important contribution to the integration of young people into the labour market for decades. In Liechtenstein, young people have the option of either starting vocational training or continuing their academic higher education. The very low youth unemployment rate is proof enough of the success of this system. The dual education system was also regarded as an important success factor for the Liechtenstein economy, since it trains the highly qualified specialists the economy needs. The entire schooling system is being continuously developed and improved. Liechtenstein is a proponent of a liberal economic system where everyone should have equal opportunity to be successful. Access to the labour market is key in this respect. Asylum seekers enjoy broad access to the labour market from day one on. Early integration through language training is of high priority for Liechtenstein.

12. The revised Asylum Act entered into force on 1 January 2017. The aim of the revision was to accelerate procedures and shorten waiting periods for decisions on asylum. The Asylum Act is based on the principles of the 1951 Refugee Convention, including the principle of non-refoulement. It is also a demonstration of Liechtenstein's humanitarian tradition. In this regard, on the international level, Liechtenstein is actively engaged in the discussions and negotiations for a Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM). Liechtenstein supports an ambitious GCM that is firmly based on international law, in particular human rights law. Liechtenstein believed that the GCM should set out a positive vision of safe, orderly and regular migration and its benefits to social and economic development.

13. On the national level, the head of delegation pointed out a relevant improvement with regard to child rights, namely the revision of the civil code and in particular its provisions on custody after divorce. The revised law entered into force on 1 January 2015. As a result of the revision joint custody is the norm after separation or divorce. This new rule corresponds to the international legal development and social transformations.

14. The head of delegation underlined that Liechtenstein has made significant progress in the past two decades in advancing gender equality. De jure, women in Liechtenstein were granted full equality to men. Yet, despite girls performing better than boys in school, women are still underrepresented in many areas. This means that it is still a long way to go in order to achieve de facto equality, especially with regards to the representation of women in decision-making and leadership positions in politics and the economy. Liechtenstein also needs to work on ensuring the compatibility of family and career. Over the past five years,

Liechtenstein has continuously implemented various measures in this domain. In Liechtenstein, a balanced representation of both genders in political bodies has not yet been achieved. Liechtenstein has achieved a good balance in its representation of women in the Government, with two female ministers out of five in total since 2009. Unfortunately, however, the trend in the Parliament was negative: there are currently only three female parliamentarians out of 25 in total. This means women's representation is down from 24% in the previous legislative period to 12%. On the positive side, this result has led to very active and on-going discussions about the reasons for this decline and possible countermeasures. The head of delegation believed that Liechtenstein has to double its efforts to increase the share of women in leadership positions in politics as well as in the economy and to achieve a balanced representation as soon as possible.

15. To make this happen, the Government has decided in its program to give high priority to improving the compatibility of family and career. Planned measures in this regard include promoting the further expansion of after-school programmes, day care centres and of all-day public schools. Liechtenstein continuously optimises them with the help of the municipalities and the private sector.

16. In addition, a standardisation of school schedules throughout the country is currently being considered. In spring 2015, after the consideration of a report on the situation of child care outside the home, the Government decided to provide a new basis for the financing of additionally needed child care places. A working group is currently developing solutions. Furthermore, a comprehensive online survey to assess the needs of young families in Liechtenstein regarding reconciliation of family and work life has been completed very recently.

17. Various measures have been taken in the last years to support and empower persons with disabilities. In November last year the 10th anniversary of the Law on the Equality of Persons with Disabilities - a milestone for the empowerment of people with disabilities in Liechtenstein - has been celebrated with an exhibition and workshops attended by school classes and many other interested inhabitants. Liechtenstein is, however, well aware, that one commitment is not yet implemented, namely the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD). Liechtenstein fully supports the substance and purpose of the CRPD. On the national level discussions have now started again regarding the signature and ratification of the CRPD.

18. Changing demographics – particularly the increasing percentage of older persons in the total population – as well as changing demands and needs of the older population, will require continuous attention in the future. Liechtenstein's social security and old-age provision system is well prepared for these developments.

19. Old-age policy is dedicated to the principle that older persons and persons in need of care should be able to live as autonomously and independently as possible. Thanks to the excellent healthcare system in Liechtenstein, life expectancy at birth has risen steadily over the past decades. The old-age provisions in Liechtenstein allow inhabitants of the country to continue a high standard of living after they retire. To secure the long-term financial security of the old-age provisions in Liechtenstein, the Parliament decided on major reforms in 2016.

B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

20. . During the interactive dialogue, 60 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

21. Republic of Moldova welcomed Liechtenstein's signing of CEC on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Istanbul Convention), the establishment of NHRI, , and the ratification of the OP-CRC-SC. Moldova also commended Liechtenstein for its focus on gender equality and the steps taken to create equal opportunities to ensure work-life balance and welcomed the new law on parents and children prioritizing the welfare of the child.

22. Senegal welcomed Liechtenstein's initiatives to strengthen and promote human rights, including the creation of an independent national human rights institution in line

with the Paris Principles, the measures taken to combat racism and xenophobia, and the efforts made towards achieving gender equality and integrating foreigners into society. It welcomed efforts to integrate the foreign population to improve equal opportunities and reduce discrimination.

23. Sierra Leone noted Liechtenstein's ratification of OP-CRC on a Communications Procedure in 2017, and the signing of CEC on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Istanbul Convention). Sierra Leone commended Liechtenstein for its establishment of NHRI, and its issue of standing invitation to the thematic special procedures mechanisms of HRC.

24. Singapore commended Liechtenstein for its establishment of NHRI, and its support of gender equality by promoting female representation in leadership positions, expanding day care services, addressing wage disparity and combatting gender-based violence. Singapore also commended its developments in caring elderly, such as updating the Law on Old Age and Survivors' insurance and providing supplementary benefits.

25. Slovenia commended Liechtenstein's ratification of OP-CRC on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution, Child Pornography and a Communications Procedure. Slovenia also welcomed its measures for closing the gender pay gap, but noted that many challenges persist, as women continue to be underrepresented in decision-making and leadership positions in politics and the economy.

26. Spain welcomed the ratification of two optional protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution, Child Pornography and a Communications Procedure, the establishment of the Prison Commission, and the review process of the Criminal Code in order to incorporate a definition of torture in line with international law. Spain was, however, concerned at the lack of a comprehensive prohibition of multiple discrimination in the domestic law.

27. State of Palestine commended Liechtenstein's creation of an independent NHRI in accordance with the Paris Principles, and its ratification of OP-CRC in 2017 on a Communications Procedure. Palestine acknowledged efforts to improve education quality while noting that there remains work to be done regarding education, particularly the provision of inclusive education to children with disabilities.

28. Switzerland commended Liechtenstein's longstanding efforts in support of the rule of law and its important commitment against impunity. In this regard, it highlighted the key role played by Liechtenstein in the creation of the International Impartial and Independent Mechanism for Syria. It also took note of the positive measures taken for the promotion of gender equality.

29. Syrian Arab Republic reviewed the national report of Liechtenstein in addition to the two other UPR reports and noted Liechtenstein's frameworks and institutional legislative measures for human rights and the impact and compatibility on national, regional and international levels.

30. Ukraine commended Liechtenstein's creation of the independent NHRI, "the Association for Human Rights in Liechtenstein". Ukraine also commended its signing and ratification of international and European agreements relevant to human rights, as well as the adoption of legislative amendments to the laws, the Criminal Code and the Asylum Act developing existing legal framework.

31. United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland recognized the creation of Liechtenstein's Human Rights Association since its last UPR in 2013 and appreciated its commitment to disrupt financial chains associated with human trafficking and modern slavery. The UK also encouraged Liechtenstein to enact comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation that protects all elements of society, including specific legislation prohibiting racial discrimination.

32. United States of America commended Liechtenstein's commitment to human rights, fundamental freedoms, democratic values, and the rule of law. The US noted, however, there remain work to be done regarding juvenile detainees, legal representation of asylum

seekers, public services for noncitizens, employment and pay discrimination towards women, discrimination towards minority groups, and infrastructure for disabilities.

33. Uruguay highlighted the creation of a national independent institution for human rights in line with the Paris Principles; the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communication procedure, and progress achieved in the area of women's rights.

34. Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela welcomed the creation of the National Human Rights Institution in line with the Paris Principles, and the ratification of two optional protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child. While Venezuela noted Liechtenstein's efforts to achieve gender equality in law, it remained concerned at persisting challenges related to the right to work and political participation.

35. Afghanistan noted with appreciation the establishment of an independent NHRI in accordance with the Paris Principles by Liechtenstein and urged it to enhance the mentioned institution. Afghanistan also commended policies and actions that have been made by Liechtenstein to improve human rights.

36. Albania commended Liechtenstein's progress in human rights protection with the creation of an independent NHRI in accordance with the Paris Principles. Albania applauded its ratification of agreements of Council of Europe and its signing of Istanbul Convention. However, Albania wondered to know more on its further measures regarding gender equality in order to promote ethnic and religious tolerance in education and combat gender-based violence.

37. Algeria welcomed the creation of an independent national human rights institution in line with the Paris Principles, and the ratification of several international legal instruments including the ratification of optional protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Council of Europe Convention. It further welcomed Liechtenstein's commitment to promote gender equality, combat violence against women and domestic violence, and improve women's representation in political life.

38. Andorra acknowledged Liechtenstein's efforts to ratify the main international human rights instruments and welcomed the signature in 2016 the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence, as well as the Law on equality of persons with disabilities.

39. Argentina congratulated Liechtenstein for the approval of the Law on Association of Human Rights in November 2016 and took note of its actions to ensure gender equality.

40. Armenia noted positively the dialogue conducted with non-governmental organizations and their active engagement in the advancement of the human rights framework; the steps undertaken to promote the rights of persons with disabilities; the measures undertaken to further enhance gender equality, and the preventive policies to combat human trafficking; and the ratification of several international and regional human rights instruments.

41. Australia commended Liechtenstein's strong domestic human rights record and its role as an advocate in promoting human rights internationally. It acknowledged the steps taken to strengthen human rights protections since the previous review, including through the establishment of a national human rights institution.

42. Azerbaijan noted the institutional reforms undertaken to ensure that human rights are protected at the national level, in particular through the establishment of the national human rights institution and the consolidation of different ombuds institutions under its umbrella. It acknowledged the progress made in addressing the challenges related to discrimination, notably by amending the Criminal Code to include criminal liability to public incitement of hatred and discrimination on various grounds.

43. Benin congratulated Liechtenstein on the level of its democracy and steps taken to implement previous UPR recommendations. It further stressed the importance of establishing and operationalizing a National Human Rights Institution and ratifying international instruments for the promotion and protection of human rights. Finally,

legislative measures were needed to strengthen compliance with the gender-equality approach.

44. Bosnia and Herzegovina commended Liechtenstein on its long-standing commitment to fundamental freedoms and human rights and steps taken to strengthen its foundation. It welcomed the country's signature and ratification of a number of international and European instruments on the protection of human rights, and hailed the creation of an independent National Human Rights Institution (NHRI) in accordance with the Paris Principles.

45. Brazil invited Liechtenstein to consider becoming a party to The Hague Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction. In addition, it commended the country on its comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation and related initiatives, especially with regard to the promotion of vulnerable groups, such as LGBTI persons.

46. Bulgaria welcomed the ratification of a number of international and European human rights instruments, and hailed the establishment of the Association of Human Rights and the Office of Social Services. It commended efforts to enhance gender equality and empower women, as reflected by the narrowing gender pay gap over the past decade. It praised progress in protecting the rights of persons with disabilities and promoting their integration in professional and social life. Finally, it welcomed the priority given to combating human trafficking.

47. Canada welcomed Liechtenstein's establishment of a National Human Rights Institution (NHRI) in accordance with the Paris Principles.

48. Chile welcomed the creation of the National Human Rights Commission and urged Liechtenstein to provide with sufficient resources. It commended the ratification of a number of international human rights instruments since 2013. Chile welcomed the legal amendments and the inclusion of a broad definition of discrimination in domestic law. Chile was concerned at decreasing representation of women in politics and urged Liechtenstein to promote gender equality in all spheres of society.

49. China commended Liechtenstein's efforts to promote and protect human rights. It strove to eradicate inequality and discrimination and to strengthen protection of the rights of vulnerable groups such as women, children, the elderly and persons with disabilities. Notwithstanding, gender inequalities persisted: for example, women were characterized by low representation in political and public life and pay gaps continue to exist and enlarge and prison conditions in the country remains to be improved.

50. The delegation responded to questions, comments and recommendations regarding a national mechanism or process for implementation, reporting and follow up covering UPR recommendations, but also recommendations by UN Treaty bodies or regional mechanisms. In Liechtenstein, the Office for Foreign Affairs has the main responsibility for coordinating the elaboration of the UPR report, in close cooperation with the relevant ministries and offices responsible for the various issues covered by the report. The Office is also responsible for coordinating the implementation of UPR recommendations and monitoring their progress. The drafting of the report as well as the follow-up process involves a dialogue with civil society organisations. In the follow-up to the recommendations received in the process of the UN Covenants on Civil and Political and on Economic, Social and Cultural rights, Liechtenstein established a working group that oversees this process for the first time in 2017. It is possible that this procedure shall serve as a model for future processes, including the UPR follow-up. Generally the workload for reporting has intensified in the last years and this is quite challenging, particularly for a small administration like in Liechtenstein. Liechtenstein therefore supports processes on an international level to strengthen the reporting mechanisms and make them efficient and effective. Whenever possible Liechtenstein used the new simplified reporting procedure offered by most of the UN treaty bodies.

51. On interventions and advance questions regarding the ratification of human rights international instruments, the delegation explained its basic approach as it is an on-going practice that the legislative and practical measures that are necessary for the implementation of an international treaty are assessed and put into place before the

signature and ratification of such international instruments. This practice was also the reason why it often took some time until Liechtenstein signed and ratified a new treaty. In the last four years, Liechtenstein has ratified a number of international treaties in the field of human rights. Regarding the CRPD, discussions regarding the signature and ratification of the convention have started again.. Additionally the head of delegation in her capacity as a former minister of education informed about the excellent integration of children with disabilities in the schooling system.

52. Liechtenstein considered the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence (Istanbul Convention), as an important landmark in the fight against gender based violence and on the way towards equality between women and men. Liechtenstein signed the Convention in 2016. The national law is to a large extent in line with the provisions of the Convention. With some minor amendments of the Criminal Code planned in 2018, the necessary preconditions for the ratification will soon be fulfilled; therefore, Liechtenstein plans to ratify the Istanbul Convention in 2018.

53. The head of delegation responded to interventions on gender equality and women's rights and the respective subthemes like political participation of women, violence against women, the gender pay gap, stereotypes etc. Equal opportunities for men and women have been a priority of the Government for many years. In the Coalition Agreement and the Government Program for the current term , gender equality and particularly the reconciliation of work and family life ranks high on the agenda of the government. The head of delegation stressed her personal commitment to raise these issues internationally and on the national level. Liechtenstein is a member of the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) during the period of 2016 until 2019. The head of delegation will participate this year in the High Level Meeting and thus support the CSW and the UN in their important work to bring about equal rights and opportunities as well as justice to women and girls globally.

54. On LGBT rights responding to states, the head of delegation underlined, that under her guidance as minister of justice, in 2011 Liechtenstein introduced the Law on Registered Partnerships of Same-Sex Couples and is working on more equality in this area. Last year Liechtenstein introduced a reform of the law governing the names of registered partners.

55. In responding to concerns and recommendations relating to the situation of the foreign population in Liechtenstein, the head of delegation pointed out, that for decades, Liechtenstein has not experienced any major conflicts between natives and foreigners. The foreign population participates in economic success and is integrated into the country's social structures. Many individuals with non-Liechtenstein nationality have taken on high- and mid-level positions in the private sector but also within the national administration.

56. On integration of refugee and foreign children in the schooling system, they are integrated very early in the normal system with special teachers, helping them to improve German language and they are assisted to integrate in society.

57. The head of delegation responded to questions and recommendations regarding non-discrimination and the respect of the human rights of migrants, refugees and asylum seekers by pointing out that the principle of equal treatment was effectively implemented through the Liechtenstein Constitution, the international human rights conventions ratified by Liechtenstein, and settled case law. Generally, all inhabitants with a valid residence title have the same access to state services. In April 2016, an amendment to § 283 of the Criminal Code (StGB) entered into force, introducing a comprehensive prohibition of discrimination. Apart from the aforementioned amendment to the Criminal Code, several special laws contain concrete provisions protecting from discrimination.

58. Regarding the implementation of the SDG Agenda 2030, the head of delegation explained that in 2016, the Government established an interdisciplinary working group, which performed a gap analysis of the implementation of SDGs. The Government plans to take a decision about a concrete workplan on the SDGs shortly.

59. Liechtenstein was committed to the fight against human trafficking and modern slavery. A new project of Liechtenstein in this regard will focus on the detection and

interruption of illicit financial flows in connection with human trafficking and modern slavery.

60. On questions or recommendations regarding Liechtenstein's Official Development Assistance (ODA), Liechtenstein's contributes its share to international solidarity. In 2015, Liechtenstein achieved an ODA share of 0.46%. Liechtenstein's ambition is to do better in the near future.

61. Several delegations, referred to comments and recommendations made by the Committee against Torture, to incorporate into Liechtenstein domestic criminal law a distinct crime of torture in strict conformity with article 1 of the Convention against Torture. The head of delegation informed that a working group, appointed by the Government, in the last months prepared a revision of the Criminal Code. By incorporating the planned new elements into the Liechtenstein Criminal Code, Liechtenstein will implement recommendations of the UN Committee against Torture (CAT) and UPR.

62. On ratification of international treaties, question on the ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, Liechtenstein signed the convention in 2007, and there are no substantial problems regarding its ratification. The government is amending the legislation of the criminal code, to introduce the definition of enforced disappearances; afterwards Liechtenstein will evaluate and discuss again its position on the ratification. Regarding the ILO conventions, the delegation pointed out that Liechtenstein is not a member of ILO nor it intends to join it in the near future, therefore it cannot ratify the ILO treaties. Liechtenstein attached great importance to social and economic rights. As a full member of the European Economic Area (EEA), Liechtenstein has been transposing all relevant EU legislation, including the high EU labour standards, into its domestic law. Many of these high labour standards go far beyond what the ILO conventions are stipulating. On the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families, Liechtenstein does not plan to sign or ratify this convention.

63. On the advance question, remarks and recommendations regarding measures taken to ensure equitable working conditions, including wage indicators, for immigrants and nationals: As a member of the European Economic Area Liechtenstein shares the same high labour and social security standards with all EU States. These standards are applied equally to all employees in Liechtenstein. Unemployment is very low by international standards. The annual average in 2016 was 2.3%. Among foreigners, the average unemployment rate in 2016 at 3.4% was slightly higher than that of Liechtenstein citizens (1.6%). Meanwhile there are more than 15 generally binding collective bargaining agreements governing minimum wages, working hours, and other employment conditions for the purpose of counteracting any social or wage dumping.

64. On equality between men and women, the delegation noted that the de facto equality remains a challenge. Many measures were implemented based on the Gender Equality Act.

65. On wage gap between women and men, it has fallen continuously since 8 years from 20 percent in 2006 to 16.5% in 2014.

66. On integration of migrant children, the delegation noted the initiatives for language learning support: intensive course for German as a second language (newly arrived children and adolescents), obligatory school enrolment; early education including participation by parents.

67. On Liechtenstein immigration policy, the delegation stated that Liechtenstein promotes the integration of immigrants and offers protection for refugees according to 1951 Convention related to the status of refugees. There are no legislative plans regarding family reunification issues as the existing legislation is compatible with international obligations and the right to family life is guaranteed. There exists a faster track for family reunification of refugees.

68. All asylum seekers have access to free legal counselling during the whole asylum process and, if they want, to legal aid for a legal representation when appealing government decisions.

69. The delegation responded to the issue of discrimination. After amendment in 2016 which introduced a comprehensive prohibition to discrimination, this includes not only racial discrimination but all kinds of hate speech. While previously only racial discrimination constituted a criminal offence, public incitement to hatred or discrimination on the basis of language, nationality, ethnicity, religion, ideology, gender, disability, age, or sexual orientation is now also a criminal offence, subject to a custodial penalty of up to two years.

70. For more than five years there were no cases of violence or cases of crimes committed by extremists. Extremist groups such as the European Action Liechtenstein have stopped their activities since 2014, and those groups no longer spread significant amount of hate speech in the country.

71. Côte d'Ivoire congratulated Liechtenstein for the progress made since the previous review, including the establishment of a national human rights situation and the ratification of several international and European human rights instruments, such as the ratification of the optional protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on Communications Procedure. It also appreciated the efforts made in the area of equality, non-discrimination and the fight against racism.

72. Ecuador welcomed amendment to Article 283 of the Criminal Code of 2016, incorporating a broad definition of discrimination to include language, nationality, ethnic origin, ideology, disability, age and sexual orientation. Ecuador also welcomed the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography.

73. Estonia hailed the ratification of the two Optional Protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child. While welcoming Liechtenstein's ratification of most international human rights instruments, it encouraged the government to pursue efforts to lessen the backlog of treaty body reporting. Finally, it welcomed steps to achieve gender equality in law and practice.

74. France stated that Liechtenstein had implemented a number of important recommendations made in 2013, including the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, and the implementation of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.

75. Georgia welcomed the creation of an independent National Human Rights Institution. It noted with appreciation that Liechtenstein was a signatory to most international conventions and welcomed the ratification of several international human rights instruments since the last UPR, the ratification of two optional protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution, Child Pornography and a Communications Procedure. Finally, it commended effective policies to decrease consumption of addictive substances, urging the pursuit of such efforts.

76. Germany welcomed the ratification of two Optional Protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child. It commended Liechtenstein for establishing and sufficiently funding an independent National Human Rights Institution, encouraging that body to seek accreditation from the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions. Finally, it encouraged Liechtenstein to further promote gender equality.

77. Ghana welcomed the establishment of an independent National Human Rights Institution in accordance with the Paris Principles and hailed the ratification of various international and European human rights instruments. It further lauded Liechtenstein's ongoing efforts to achieve balanced gender representation in the political process and the labour market.

78. Honduras welcomed the establishment of an independent national human rights commission in conformity with the Paris Principles, the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, and the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence.

79. Iceland commended Liechtenstein on progress regarding the rights of LGBTI persons. It welcomed projects aimed at raising awareness of the gender pay gap and empowering and encouraging women to participate in political processes and public debate. Finally, it hailed Liechtenstein's leadership role in promoting accountability in Syria via the drafting of General Assembly Resolution 71/248.

80. Indonesia commended Liechtenstein on the creation of an independent National Human Rights Institution in accordance with the Paris Principles. It further took note of concrete efforts to integrate foreigners, including migrants, into society as well as measure taken to promote gender equality.

81. Iraq welcomed the consultative process leading to the legislative reform, the direct democratic rights and the establishment of a national human rights institution in line with the Paris principle.

82. Ireland hailed Liechtenstein's strong commitment to protecting and promoting human rights at home and abroad. It welcomed the creation of an independent National Human Rights Institution in accordance with the Paris Principles, the ratification of human rights treaties, and the standing invitation issued to Special Procedures. It commended Liechtenstein commitment to tackling gender equality issues, highlighting the signature of the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence.

83. Italy welcomed the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, and the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence, as well as measures to promote gender equality and combat violence against women.

84. Kyrgyzstan welcomed efforts to promote the rights of women and children, and supported the steps in improving the compatibility of family and career. Kyrgyzstan also uphold measures to combat violence against women and domestic violence, and to protect children from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse.

85. Libya welcomed the engagement with the UPR, which reflected the interest in the positive interactive dialogue with the review and commended the progress in human rights. It commended the ratification of OP-CRC on Communications Procedures.

86. Madagascar commended Liechtenstein for acceding to several international and European human rights instruments by ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography. It noted with satisfaction the amendment brought to paragraph 238 of the Penal Code which expanded the list of prohibited grounds of discrimination, and the decrease of the wage gap between men and women. It encouraged Liechtenstein to continue these efforts.

87. Malaysia welcomed the establishment of a national human rights institution in line with the Paris principle and the amendment to the Criminal Code to include a broad definition of racial discrimination to include discrimination based on race, religion and nationality. It applauded Liechtenstein for integrating mutual understanding and addressing xenophobia through the school curriculum.

88. The Maldives welcomed the creation of an Independent National Human Rights Institution and the enactment of the Law on the Association for Human Rights. It commended the progress made to protect the rights of persons with disabilities, including the Law on the equality of persons with disabilities and the related networking support group "Sichtwechsel" which supports, organise activities and raise awareness.

89. Mexico welcomed the signature of several human rights instruments, Liechtenstein's openness towards Special Procedures, the establishment of the independent national human rights institution in line with the Paris Principles and the amendment to Article 283 of the Criminal Code punishing incitement to hatred and all grounds of discrimination.

90. Mongolia commended the adoption of the Law on the Association for Human Rights and the establishment of an independent National Human Rights Institution in compliance with the Paris Principles. Mongolia welcomed measures taken to ensure gender equality in

the labour market and encouraged Liechtenstein to continue its efforts to fully implement the related legislation.

91. Montenegro welcomed the establishment of an independent NHRI in accordance with the Paris Principles. It appreciated efforts ensuring equality between women and men, however it noted concerns of some treaty bodies, encouraging Liechtenstein to intensify its efforts towards the elimination stereotypes in the family and the society, and increase the representation of women in political and decision-making positions. It urged enhancing implementation of the Law on the Equality of Persons with Disabilities to ensure their rights are fully protected. Montenegro commended Liechtenstein for its continuous support to OHCHR.

92. Mozambique commended Liechtenstein for the progress made in implementing the recommendations from the previous review, in particular the creation of an independent national human rights institution in line with the Paris Principles, and the signature and ratification of several international and European human rights instruments such as the ratification of the two Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child. It noted with appreciation the improvement of women's representation in the Government and the launch of the campaign "Women Decide".

93. Myanmar applauded Liechtenstein's positive engagement with the UN human rights treaties, and encouraged it to continue implementing the conventions it had become party to. However, Myanmar expressed concern about reports of unequal career opportunities for women, low representative of women in political life, and domestic violence against women.

94. Namibia commended Liechtenstein on the positive human rights-impacting legislative initiatives taken since the last review, including the establishment of a national human rights institution. It encouraged Liechtenstein to redouble its efforts towards combatting racism, discrimination, gender inequality and the protection of the rights of vulnerable groups, including persons with disabilities, migrants, refugees, asylum seekers and stateless persons.

95. Netherlands commended Liechtenstein for its active and leading role in establishing an International Impartial and Independent Mechanism for Syria. It also welcomed the creation of an independent national human rights institution in line with the Paris Principles.

96. New Zealand commended Liechtenstein for its recent creation of an independent national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles.

97. The Philippines commended for adopting the Human Rights Association Act and the Victims Assistance Act. It trusted that Liechtenstein would do more in developing a national gender equality strategy that would address issues such as the lack of women's participation in public and political life. It supported Liechtenstein's efforts to prevent racism and promote tolerance and mutual understanding, and further integrate foreigners into society.

98. Portugal welcomed the delegation of Liechtenstein and thanked them for the presentation of the comprehensive national UPR report and made recommendations.

99. Qatar commended the creation of an independent National Human Rights Institution in accordance with the Paris Principles and applauded the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography and efforts made to protect children.

100. Republic of Korea stated that Liechtenstein had shown significant progress in many areas since the last review, in particular by creating an independent national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles, and ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography.

101. Morocco appreciated Liechtenstein's efforts made in the area of gender, including through an increased representation of women in leadership positions. It welcomed the revision of the law on parents and children governing joint custody, the efforts made to take

care of elderly people and for their empowerment, and the revision of the law on old-age and survivors' insurance.

102. The head of delegation concluded by thanking all delegations that have participated in their UPR for their valuable contributions with comments and recommendations which undoubtedly serve as a valuable tool for the development of Liechtenstein's future human rights policies.

103. She emphasised that there is no racial discrimination addressed against Muslims and Islamophobia is non-existent, while the Government will continue to watch that.

104. The government adopted a draft to amendments to financing political parties in line with GRECO recommendations, which is under public consultations.

105. The head of delegation underlined the commitment of Liechtenstein to the International, Impartial and Independent Mechanism for Syria (IIIM) as well as to the ICC and the Kampala Amendment, which Liechtenstein ratified as the first country back in 2012.

106. Liechtenstein assured that in the coming weeks, the competent authorities will examine the UPR recommendations in detail in order to make proposals to the Government on how to follow-up concretely to this UPR. Holding up the highest standards of human rights is of utmost importance to the head of delegation personally and to her government. Recommendations during the interactive dialogue have shown to Liechtenstein that there is still some work to do.

107. The head of delegation stated that she is personally committed to ensure an ambitious follow up process to the recommendations in which Liechtenstein also plan to involve civil society.

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

108. The following recommendations will be examined by Liechtenstein, which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the thirty-eighth session of the Human Rights Council:

108.1. Accede to International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Sierra Leone) / Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Spain) (Iraq) (Honduras.2) (Ukraine) Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance signed in 2007 (Germany);

108.2. Consider ratifying the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Senegal);

108.3. Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Senegal) (Honduras.1);

108.4. Consider ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Afghanistan) (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)) (Philippines);

108.5. Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Spain) (Montenegro);

108.6. Consider ratifying the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Namibia);

108.7. Sign and ratify the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Italy); Sign and ratify the Convention on the Rights of Persons with disabilities by Liechtenstein's next UPR review (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

- 108.8. Consider ratifying the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Philippines) (Namibia) (Qatar) (Republic of Moldova);
- 108.9. Consider ratifying the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Albania);
- 108.10. Become a party to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Canada) / Ratify the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Netherlands) (Montenegro) (Iceland) (France) (Chile) (Côte d'Ivoire) (Spain) (Sierra Leone) (Honduras);
- 108.11. Ratify and fully implement its obligations under the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (New Zealand);
- 108.12. Consider ratifying the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and its Optional Protocol (Ghana);
- 108.13. Step up efforts to ratify the International Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and its Optional Protocol (Brazil);
- 108.14. Consider signing the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and its optional protocol (Andorra);
- 108.15. Ratify the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and its Optional Protocol (Estonia) (Mongolia) (Ukraine);
- 108.16. Continue the efforts made in the area of ratification of international instruments, such as ratifying the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Morocco);
- 108.17. Speed up ratification process of the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Istanbul Convention) (Georgia);
- 108.18. Ratify the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence (Istanbul Convention) (Andorra) (Bosnia and Herzegovina) (Slovenia) (Estonia);
- 108.19. Ratify the amendments to the Roma Statute to the International Criminal Court (Kampala Amendments) (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));
- 108.20. Ratify the Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity (Armenia);
- 108.21. Contribute to the efforts deployed by other States to combat systems to evade taxes and taxation abuses taking into account its impact on human rights, in particular, by ensuring that private foundations are bound by such measures (Ecuador);
- 108.22. Adopt an open, merit-based process when selecting national candidates for UN Treaty Body elections (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 108.23. Envisage the possibility to be a Member State of the International Labor Organisation, and ratify its fundamental conventions, as previously recommended (Uruguay);
- 108.24. Strengthen its existing constructive cooperation with the United Nations human rights mechanisms, including treaty bodies (Myanmar);
- 108.25. Proceed with obtaining accreditation before the Sub-Committee on Accreditation (SCA) of the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions (GANHRI) (Qatar);
- 108.26. Enact policies to ensure adequate and independent resourcing of its National Human Rights Institution in accordance with its obligations under the Paris Principles (Australia);

- 108.27. Continue efforts to provide adequate resources for the work of the National Human Rights Institution of Liechtenstein (Qatar);
- 108.28. Encourage the Liechtenstein's National Human Rights Institution to have an active engagement with similar mechanisms from other regions (Indonesia);
- 108.29. Consider the establishment or strengthening of the existing national mechanism for coordination, implementation, reporting and follow-up, in line with the elements arising from good practices identified in the OHCHR Study/Guide of 2016 concerning national mechanisms for reporting and follow-up (NMRF's) (Portugal);
- 108.30. Adopt a new National Action Plan on Violence against Women in follow-up to the Plan that had been adopted in 2006 (Kyrgyzstan);
- 108.31. Continue taking measures towards creating a comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation that would include all prohibited grounds for discrimination (Ukraine);
- 108.32. Consider putting in place an overarching antidiscrimination legislation covering all aspects of discrimination (Senegal);
- 108.33. Put in place the necessary means to enable the effective implementation of the provisions related to the fight against discrimination based on colour, ethnic origin, citizenship, religion or language (Algeria);
- 108.34. Take appropriate steps to fully implement the National Action Plan against Racism (Namibia);
- 108.35. Consider further measures to monitor and report on the human rights of older persons (Australia);
- 108.36. Ensure that the Equal Opportunities Office is adequately resourced for the implementation of the National Action Plan against Racism (Sierra Leone);
- 108.37. Ensure a good public information of the new provisions of the Penal Code on the fight against discrimination, train lawyers on its implementation, and continue efforts aimed at combatting discrimination (France);
- 108.38. Adopt legislatives and political measures in order to establish a legal and institutional framework against all forms of discrimination (Honduras);
- 108.39. Continue to address the problem of racial discrimination and xenophobia, particularly those directed at Muslims (Malaysia);
- 108.40. Do more in the prevention and combatting racial discrimination (Mozambique);
- 108.41. Adopt educational measures to foster equality and non-discrimination as well as to implement diversity programmes that promote ethnic and religious tolerance (Portugal);
- 108.42. Include in its domestic legislation a comprehensive prohibition of all forms of discrimination as well as effective mechanisms to sanction any violation to this prohibition (Spain);
- 108.43. Continue its efforts to combat instances of discrimination against LGBTI persons and improve social inclusion (Australia);
- 108.44. Repeal the law on foreigners, in particular Article 49 and amend the legislative framework so as to provide comprehensive protection from all forms of discrimination and hatred based on colour, origin, nationality, religion, language, and in particular in the area of education (Syrian Arab Republic);

- 108.45. Exercise due diligence before registering business entities that are involved in illegal economic activities and human rights violations in the uncontrolled conflict-affected territories (Azerbaijan);
- 108.46. Increase Official Development Assistance (ODA), with a view to reaching the international commitment of 0.7% of its gross national income (GNI) (Sierra Leone);
- 108.47. Move forward in establishing a public policy framework that binds companies to comply with international human rights standards and environmental regulations at international level (Mexico);
- 108.48. Ensure that private foundations based in Liechtenstein are subjected to the necessary regulations, in order to contribute to the efforts in combatting corruption, tax evasion and tax abuse schemes (Portugal);
- 108.49. Ensure its policies, legislation, regulations and enforcement measures, effectively serve to prevent and address the heightened risk of business involvement in abuses with regards to conflict situations, this includes situations of foreign occupation (State of Palestine);
- 108.50. Halt the policy of practicing coercive unilateral measures in respect of other countries to its, and lift these measures immediately, considered that they are punishment measures, taken by internal government decision exceeded the Liechtenstein borders and violated people's rights in those countries, which is a flagrant contravention to the provisions of Article 1, Paragraph 2 of both international covenants (Syrian Arab Republic);
- 108.51. Continue working to harmonize domestic legislation with the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Chile);
- 108.52. Adopt effective measures to improve conditions in prisons (China);
- 108.53. Incorporate into domestic criminal law a distinct crime of torture in conformity with Article 1 of the Convention against Torture and All Forms of Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Ghana);
- 108.54. Incorporate in the Criminal Code the prohibition of torture in line with article 7 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Spain);
- 108.55. Abolish the articles allowing for the detention of children in solitary confinement in the law of executing the judgments (Syrian Arab Republic);
- 108.56. Continue to build capacity and resilience among law enforcement personnel and the criminal justice system in support of Sustainable Development Goal 8.7 (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 108.57. Change investigative procedures to ensure prompt access to legal or other appropriate assistance to juvenile detainees, in order to preclude questioning without a lawyer or trusted person present (United States of America);
- 108.58. Guarantee the legal protection measures to all persons who are the subject of a judicial placement decision (Algeria);
- 108.59. Initiate the application of innovative approaches and technological innovations for the efficient, accountable and transparent delivery of public services (Azerbaijan);
- 108.60. Amend the legislation to improve the respect of the rights of defendants, by creating a custody registry at the Vaduz police station, by making systematic the access to a lawyer, and by guaranteeing the confidentiality of discussions between the lawyer and his detained client (France);

- 108.61. **Harmonize the domestic legislation on communication surveillance with international human rights standards and, in particular, ensure that every case of communication surveillance is justified as necessary and proportionate (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**
- 108.62. **Take the necessary measures to guarantee that operations of intelligence bodies are subjected to an independent monitoring mechanism (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**
- 108.63. **Decriminalize defamation and include it as part of the Civil Code, in accordance with international standards (Estonia);**
- 108.64. **Introduce adequate accounting rules and forms applying to the financing of all political parties and election campaigns (Germany);**
- 108.65. **Adopt special measures, such as a gender parity system for nominations for government bodies, to increase the representation of women in decision-making positions in elected and appointed political bodies (Portugal);**
- 108.66. **Encourage political participation of women, by adopting, if needed, special temporary measures, such as setting quotas, in order to increase participation of women in political decisions-making positions (Chile);**
- 108.67. **Ensure a balanced representation of both genders in political bodies (Ukraine);**
- 108.68. **Continue the efforts to achieve balanced representation of gender in leadership and decision-making positions in elected and appointed political bodies (Republic of Korea);**
- 108.69. **Continue to take measures against human trafficking by adopting a gender sensitive asylum procedure that responds to the specific needs of women and girls victims of trafficking (Maldives);**
- 108.70. **Strengthen measures to develop an effective and comprehensive policy to overcome the gap regarding functions and responsibilities of women and men in the labor sphere (Argentina);**
- 108.71. **Further step up efforts to achieve gender equality by encouraging enterprises to take positive measures to narrow the gender pay gap, including regarding women's access to managerial positions (Ireland);**
- 108.72. **Continue with the efforts to effectively address gender pay gap, including by strengthening the availability of childcare services and by providing paternity leave and paid parental leave (Slovenia);**
- 108.73. **Continue efforts to improve the compatibility of work and family life by increasing the availability and access to services such as childcare and by exploring the establishment of paid parental leave (Canada);**
- 108.74. **Take measures to further promote the compatibility of work and family life, inter alia by increasing the number of day-care facilities for children and introducing paid parental leave (Germany);**
- 108.75. **Continue to improve the availability and quality of day care services to better support women in the labour market and to encourage greater women's participation in the workforce (Singapore);**
- 108.76. **Promote training for women in non-traditional fields and in areas that would provide them with equal career opportunities (Kyrgyzstan);**
- 108.77. **Take active measures to ensure that older persons are aware of the new services and benefits they are entitled to from the on-going reforms of old-age policies (Singapore);**
- 108.78. **Ease the very strict legislation on abortion (France);**

- 108.79. **Develop strategies to encourage greater school attendance of migrant children at the higher levels of learning (Sierra Leone);**
- 108.80. **Adopt measures aimed at promoting gender equality, diversity and non-discrimination in the area of education (Madagascar);**
- 108.81. **Enshrine the right to education in the national legal framework, namely the Constitution and the School Act (Republic of Korea);**
- 108.82. **Enshrine the right to education in its national legal framework, in the Constitution and School Act (Kyrgyzstan);**
- 108.83. **Implement measures to achieve in practice the equality defined in the country's legislation (Uruguay);**
- 108.84. **Increase efforts in combating discrimination against women in all areas of the national life (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**
- 108.85. **Continue implementing policies aimed at eliminating discrimination against women and promoting gender equality, including in political and economic life, and address the wage gap between men and women (Namibia);**
- 108.86. **Continue to take effective measures to guarantee equality between men and women in terms of political representation and in the workplace (Indonesia);**
- 108.87. **Continue concerted efforts to ensure equality among men and women (Libya);**
- 108.88. **Continue implementing policies in the area of gender equality with a focus on increasing women's participation in public and political life (Republic of Moldova);**
- 108.89. **Ensure the provision of adequate funding for important institutions working to prevent violence against women and providing services to victims of violence, such as the Women's Home (Canada);**
- 108.90. **Take the necessary measures to prevent violence against women and ensure efficient protection of victims of domestic violence (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**
- 108.91. **Take further measures to promote the representation of women in leadership and decision-making positions (Iceland);**
- 108.92. **Intensify its efforts to increase participation of women in the public and private sectors, especially in decision-making positions (Uruguay);**
- 108.93. **Take further steps to promote gender equality and increase women's representation in political and public life (China);**
- 108.94. **Continue its efforts to increase representation of women in leadership and decision making positions, as well as promote their political participation (Ecuador);**
- 108.95. **Continue its efforts to improve the representation of women in politics and to ensure equality in the labour market (Maldives);**
- 108.96. **Encourage the representation of women in the leadership positions in the economic and public sector (Mexico);**
- 108.97. **Continue its efforts to promote women's rights and gender equality, especially in the labour market, and to increase the representation of women in decision-making positions in elected and appointed political bodies (Germany);**
- 108.98. **Promote the training for women in non-traditional fields and in areas that would provide them with equal career opportunities (Ghana);**
- 108.99. **Continue its work to even out the inequality in wages between men and women (Iceland);**

- 108.100. **Combat gender-based violence through awareness raising and education-based programmes (Malaysia);**
- 108.101. **Take concrete steps to ensure equal job opportunities, to combat negative gender role and stereotypes of women and men and to increase representation of women in political and decision-making positions (Myanmar);**
- 108.102. **Take appropriate steps aimed at fully funding and strengthening the Equal Opportunities Office (Namibia);**
- 108.103. **Develop a strategy to even out inequalities in wages between men and women and continue its efforts to increase the representation of women in decision-making positions (New Zealand);**
- 108.104. **Continue the efforts made against violence and discrimination against women, and promote their inclusion in decision-making bodies and positions in political and economic areas (Morocco);**
- 108.105. **Continue its efforts and adopt a national strategy on gender equality and women's rights, whose implementation would allow, inter alia, an increased participation of women in political and public life, an adequate balance between work and private life, a less restrictive access to abortion and a continuous reduction of domestic violence (Switzerland);**
- 108.106. **Take further steps to ensure the equal treatment of minorities and integration of all into society, including through targeted legislative measures (New Zealand);**
- 108.107. **Adopt the necessary measures to combat discrimination towards persons with disabilities in the exercise of their rights (Madagascar);**
- 108.108. **Ensure that the rights of persons with disabilities to access justice, education and employment are guaranteed and respected (Madagascar);**
- 108.109. **Take the necessary steps to ensure that all children with disabilities are given equal opportunities in education (State of Palestine);**
- 108.110. **Take meaningful steps to ensure all public buildings and schools are made accessible to persons with disabilities (United States of America);**
- 108.111. **Continue pursuing appropriate policies, including awareness-raising campaigns, in order to prevent marginalization of persons with disabilities and ensure protection of their rights (Bulgaria);**
- 108.112. **Provide legislative protection for migrant women and girls and asylum-seekers and victims of trafficking (Syrian Arab Republic);**
- 108.113. **Enhance the knowledge and awareness of the State apparatus on the importance of the International Convention on protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Indonesia);**
- 108.114. **Remove legal obstacles to the permanence of migrants, refugees and asylum seekers in the territory of Liechtenstein, especially those related to the knowledge of the German language and to the non-reliance on social benefits as preconditions to the issuance of permanent residence permits (Brazil);**
- 108.115. **Ensure full implementation of the 1951 convention on the status of refugees (Afghanistan);**
- 108.116. **Ensure that the exclusion from refugee status is limited in law and in practice to the reasons exhaustively laid down in the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, and ensure that asylum seekers have full access to an effective remedy against the first instance decision on their asylum claim (Côte d'Ivoire);**
- 108.117. **Facilitate legal representation for asylum seekers (United States of America);**

108.118. Further reinforce measures for the inclusion of a gender-sensitive approach in asylum procedures (Georgia);

108.119. Guarantee that all persons in need of international protection effectively access to family reunification, by eliminating administrative obstacles (Argentina);

108.120. Revise its asylum procedure taking into account gender issues, in order to adopt specific measures that ensure an effective response to the specific protection needs of women and girls who could become victims of trafficking (Honduras);

108.121. Improve the special procedures concerning the asylum seekers (Iraq);

108.122. Establish comprehensive protection mechanisms in order to strengthen protection and promotion of the rights of migrants and asylum seekers in the country (Mexico);

108.123. Ensure a gender-sensitive approach during the refugee status determination procedure that enables victims of sexual or gender-based violence to be identified (Netherlands);

108.124. Introduce a subsidiary protection status to those in need of international protection who fall outside the scope of the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees (Portugal);

108.125. Provide training to authorities involved in asylum procedures on identifying and dealing with victims of trafficking and gender-specific violence to protect asylum-seeking female migrants who may be overlooked and risk becoming victims of trafficking (Republic of Korea);

108.126. Grant nationality to children born in Liechtenstein who would otherwise be stateless (Sierra Leone).

109. All conclusions and/or recommendations contained in the present report reflect the position of the submitting State(s) and/or the State under review. They should not be construed as endorsed by the Working Group as a whole.

Annex

[English Only]

Composition of the delegation

The delegation of Liechtenstein was headed by Ms. Aurelia Frick, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Justice and Culture and composed of the following members:

- Mr. Martin Frick, Ambassador, Director of the Office for Foreign Affairs;
 - Mr. Peter Matt, Ambassador, Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission of the Principality of Liechtenstein to the United Nations Office in Geneva;
 - Ms. Karin Lingg Giorgetta, Head of the Unit for Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law, Office for Foreign Affairs;
 - Ms. Kathrin Nescher-Stützel, Senior Advisor to the Minister of Foreign Affairs;
 - Mr. Hugo Risch, Director of the Office of Social Services;
 - Mr. Andreas Schädler, Head of the Crime Investigation Division, National Police;
 - Mr. Christian Blank, Head of the Asylum Division, Migration and Passport Office;
 - Ms. Eva-Maria Schädler, Office of Education.
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