



Liechtenstein Interim Report
on the Priority Recommendations of the Sixth Country Report (2023)
of the European Commission against Racism and Intolerance (ECRI)

Vaduz, 18 March 2026

On 6 February 2026, the Secretariat of the European Commission against Racism and Intolerance (ECRI) requested Liechtenstein to prepare an interim report on the implementation of the priority recommendations contained in the sixth country report. The Office for Foreign Affairs kindly asks for acknowledgment of the steps taken to implement these recommendations, as outlined below.

In its sixth country report on Liechtenstein, ECRI issued the following priority recommendations:

1. (§ 65) ECRI recommends, as a matter of priority, that the authorities establish an information and support centre or designate an office tasked with co-ordinating other public authorities' efforts to facilitate integration and to serve as a one-stop information and service point for migrants.
2. (§ 96) ECRI recommends, as a matter of priority, that the authorities initiate preparations for the drafting of a bill for a specific anti-discrimination act, including by means of establishing a working group for this purpose. The working group should, alongside members of the Association for Human Rights, include representatives of civil society or, alternatively, consultations with the Association for Human Rights and relevant civil society actors should be organised during the process.

Implementation of the First Priority Recommendation (§ 65)

With the integration strategy adopted by the Government in 2021, the provision of information and support services for migrants in a targeted, needs-based, transparent and easily accessible manner was defined as an objective.

On this basis, the central digital information platform [integration.li](#) was launched in 2022. It provides a structured overview of support and assistance services available to people who are moving to Liechtenstein or already live in the country. The content is organised by areas of life (living, education, work, legal matters) and consolidates references to the responsible authorities and private actors, such as the Office of Social Services, the Migration and Passport Office, Caritas, the *infra* Information and Counselling Centre for Women in Liechtenstein, and the Mintegra foundation (a specialised centre for migration and integration in Buchs, Switzerland), as well as other counselling services, associations, and religious communities. The information is continuously expanded, and an events calendar provides information on integration-related events. Since October 2023, [integration.li](#) has been available in English, and since September 2024 also in Spanish, Turkish, Portuguese, and Italian.

In parallel to the digital infrastructure, the Government of Liechtenstein established a physical contact point in Schaan, Liechtenstein. On 1 June 2024, the [integration.li](#) counselling centre began its work. This centre is designed as the first point of contact for migrants in Liechtenstein and offers both welcome consultations and social counselling, which can be conducted in several languages if needed. The counselling centre is operated in cooperation between the Mintegra Foundation and the *infra* Information and Counselling Centre for Women. Both institutions possess extensive expertise in areas such as social insurance, migration law, and labour law. The counselling centre [integration.li](#) is in a pilot phase until the end of 2027.

With the establishment of the national [integration.li](#) counselling centre, a central contact point has been created which also assumes a coordinating function within the integration network. In 2024, the centre organised the first “[Integration.li Round Table](#)” in cooperation with the Office of Social Services. Participants from public administration, institutions, and civil society came together to discuss topics including migration, integration, permits, employment, social insurance, and the further development of advisory services for immigrants. The aim of this exchange is to better align existing services and networks. The exchange is planned to take place every two years.

Additional measures are planned to clearly present the responsibilities of the various authorities (e.g., Office of Social Services, Migration and Passport Office, Association for Human Rights) on [integration.li](#), so that affected individuals can easily identify who is responsible for what. Implementation of this transparency measure began in 2025 and continued in 2026.

The combination of the [integration.li](#) information platform and the national [integration.li](#) counselling centre serves as a central information and service point for migrants and provides low-threshold, multilingual support services. At the same time, through networking activities, the round table, and the planned transparent presentation of responsibilities, it helps to better coordinate the efforts of the various authorities and specialised offices involved in integration. In this sense, [integration.li](#) – both online and offline – is now a central component of Liechtenstein’s integration policy and reflects the consistent further development of the

integration strategy towards a clearly visible central point for advice and coordination. Liechtenstein therefore considers the priority recommendation contained in § 65 of the sixth country report to be implemented.

Implementation of the Second Priority Recommendation (§ 96)

Liechtenstein has a comprehensive legal framework for protection against discrimination. With the revision of § 283 of the Criminal Code in 2016, a broad and far-reaching anti-discrimination provision was introduced. In addition to racial discrimination, public incitement to hatred or discrimination based on language, nationality, ethnicity, religion, belief, gender, disability, age, or sexual orientation has been criminalised. Likewise, the refusal to provide publicly offered services for these reasons is prohibited, with violations punishable by up to two years' imprisonment. In addition, special laws exist, such as the Gender Equality Act, which guarantees legal protection for women and girls against discrimination in the workplace and in access to goods and services, as well as the Disability Equality Act, which prohibits discrimination on the grounds of disability in key areas of life.

These laws make an important contribution to combating multiple discrimination, which can particularly affect minorities. Together with the criminal law norm of § 283 of the Criminal Code, this results in a broad protective legal framework that effectively addresses discrimination across various areas of life. Furthermore, labour law comprehensively protects the personality rights of employees, including characteristics such as gender, race, nationality, and sexual orientation. Along with the expanded list of aggravating factors in § 33 para. 1 no. 5 of the Criminal Code, Liechtenstein already has an effective legal system for the protection against discrimination and multiple discrimination.

It should be emphasised that explicitly incorporating individual offences that are already regulated under criminal law or other laws would affect the established structure of the Criminal Code and Liechtenstein's legal system as a whole, and could lead to difficulties in delineating legal provisions.