

Advance unedited version

Distr.: General
19 May 2023

Original: English

Human Rights Council
Fifty-fourth session
11 September–6 October 2023
Agenda item 6
Universal periodic review

**Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic
Review**

Liechtenstein

Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, held its forty-third session from 1 to 12 May 2023. The review of Liechtenstein was held at the 14th meeting, on 9 May 2023. The delegation of Liechtenstein was headed by Minister of Foreign Affairs, Education and Sport, Ms. Dominique Hasler. At its 17th meeting, held on 12 May 2023, the Working Group adopted the report on Liechtenstein.
2. On 11 January 2023, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Liechtenstein: Chile, France and the United Arab Emirates.
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);¹
 - (b) A compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in accordance with paragraph 15 (b);²
 - (c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c).³
4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Germany, Portugal, on behalf of the Group of Friends on national mechanisms for implementation, reporting and follow-up, Slovenia, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, and Uruguay was transmitted to Liechtenstein through the troika. These questions are available on the website 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 stated that it was a matter of highest priority to her to lead Liechtenstein's delegation for the fourth Universal Periodic Review (UPR). This is particularly so, since the promotion and protection of human rights is a key priority for Liechtenstein at the national and international level. The UPR proved to be a powerful tool for change all around the world and in Liechtenstein too. She indicated that the recommendations accepted by Liechtenstein in the third UPR have either already been implemented or have been integrated into ongoing reform processes.
6. In this context, Liechtenstein considered that the involvement of their civil society has been very helpful. The inclusion of civil society was indeed common practice in Liechtenstein. In this regard, Liechtenstein highlighted the outcome of this year's NGO dialogue. The attending organisations had the opportunity to exchange views on the implementation of the UPR recommendations from 2018. More than 40 civil society representatives took part. They made several important recommendations on the implementation of the 2018 UPR recommendations. Liechtenstein summarized the outcome of this discussion and also annexed it to its current UPR report.
7. Liechtenstein noted that, even though the international community has elaborated a solid human rights framework with the UN Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights at its core, intolerance and discrimination were on the rise around the world. It is high time to change this trend. To do so, the implementation of Liechtenstein universal

¹ A/HRC/WG.6/43/LIE/1.

² A/HRC/WG.6/43/LIE/2.

³ A/HRC/WG.6/43/LIE/3.

commitments as well as the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development played a significant role. Liechtenstein noted that it has been constantly advocating for the implementation of these commitments. Each proposal to parliament as well as each public consultation process concerning new legislation included an SDG impact section. Liechtenstein informed that it would present its second voluntary national report (VNR) at the High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development in New York in July.

8. Liechtenstein affirmed that development assistance was one of Liechtenstein's key tools to help strengthen human rights and sustainable development around the world. In this regard, it mentioned that its total expenditure on official development assistance has risen by 24% from 2021 to 2022. This reflected the Government's dedication to strengthening Liechtenstein's international solidarity. Liechtenstein increased the "International Humanitarian Cooperation and Development" budget in light of the staggering increase in demand for humanitarian assistance and development cooperation.

9. Liechtenstein re-affirmed its unwavering solidarity with Ukraine and that this solidarity holds true for all conflicts around the world, as this is deeply rooted in Liechtenstein traditional, principled advocacy for justice, human rights and the rule of law. Liechtenstein is not only a strong supporter of the Council of Europe but also of the International Criminal Court (ICC). In support of the ICC, Liechtenstein called on everyone to speak up much more often in favour of it and advocate for ensuring accountability for the most serious crimes under international law.

10. Liechtenstein assured the Working Group, that it will participate actively as a member in the UN Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) from 2023 to 2027. Liechtenstein informed that the "Independent Expert on the effects of foreign debt" will pay a visit to Liechtenstein in June 2023.

11. Liechtenstein shared some developments: In September 2018, the first national conference on the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) took place. At the second national conference in February 2020, all necessary legislative amendments for the ratification were discussed. Liechtenstein signed the Convention in September 2020 and looked forward to its speedy ratification which can be expected by the end of this year. In June 2021, Liechtenstein ratified the Council of Europe's Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence: the so-called Istanbul Convention.

12. In cooperation with its partners, Liechtenstein has launched and financed several high-profile foreign policy initiatives. With the "Veto Initiative" at the UN, Liechtenstein has made a significant contribution to the strengthening of international law and the role of the UN General Assembly. Based on this initiative, an automatic referral to the General Assembly must take place whenever a decision in the Security Council fails due to a veto by a permanent member.

13. Liechtenstein is highly committed to the implementation of the United Nations Principles on Business and Human Rights as well as of SDG 8.7 on eradicating modern slavery and human trafficking. In May 2018, the Finance Against Slavery and Trafficking Initiative (FAST) was launched as a Liechtenstein public-private partnership in collaboration with the United Nations University.

14. The head of delegation noted that Liechtenstein will continue to promote sustainable development, human rights as well as digital literacy in schools and places great importance to the integration of foreign-language children through early German-language training. Liechtenstein pursued the implementation of educational strategies: such as dual vocational training as well as education in mathematics, information sciences, natural sciences, and technology. In this regard, Liechtenstein highlighted that a public-private partnership was launched. The so-called pepperMINT laboratory offered girls and boys a space to come into contact with these subject matters in a playful way.

15. Liechtenstein raised the issue of the compatibility of family and career. In the last years, Liechtenstein made significant achievements on the balanced representation of women and men in political bodies. For example, three of the five ministers in the Government are female.

16. With an increase by 6.6%, the labour force participation rate of women experienced an upward trend between 2000 and 2019. In 2019, 68% of women of working age and 81.6% of men participated in the labour market. The labour force participation rates of women and men have converged since 2000. The gender ratio of members of foundation boards of public foundations has increased over the last ten years. Currently, the percentage of women in these boards is at 54%. At the same time, the wage gap between women and men has declined. In 2005, the wage gap amounted to 20.2%. Over the past 15 years, this gap has fallen by 6.2% to 14%.

17. The integration of migrants played an important part in Liechtenstein. Liechtenstein recently implemented an integration strategy for migrants. In this regard, the strategy recognized integration as a complex horizontal responsibility.

B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

18. During the interactive dialogue, 71 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

19. Switzerland welcomed the commitment against human trafficking, in particular with the FAST initiative (Finance Against Slavery and Trafficking).

20. The Syrian Arab Republic made recommendations.

21. Thailand commended ongoing efforts to combat human trafficking, including a launch of the Finance Against Slavery and Trafficking Initiative (FAST), and welcomed the support given to the Association for Human Rights in Liechtenstein.

22. Ukraine commended Liechtenstein for its commitment to human rights, support for the rule-based order and efforts to implement previous recommendations, including signing the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, closing the gender wage gap and adoption of legislative amendments to strengthen existing legal framework.

23. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland highlighted Liechtenstein's progress in furthering LGBT+ rights, including its recent decision to expand the right to adoption to same-sex couples. Nevertheless, it encouraged Liechtenstein to go further and enact legislation to grant the LGBT+ community the right to marry.

24. The United States of America commended Liechtenstein's longstanding commitment to the promotion of democracy and human rights and its support for UN agencies.

25. Uruguay welcomed the progress made to comply with the commitments in the field of human rights, including the entry into force of the Law on the Liechtenstein Human Rights Association (VMR).

26. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela welcomed the distinguished Delegation of Liechtenstein and appreciated the presentation of its national report.

27. Viet Nam commended Liechtenstein for its progress in implementing previous recommendations, demonstrating a strong commitment to promoting and protecting human rights at national and international levels and appreciated its contributions to global sustainable development and poverty reduction.

28. Argentina welcomed the ratification of the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence in June 2021.

29. Armenia noted the establishment of the National Human Rights Institution, the adoption of the Law on Data Protection and ratifying CRPD. Armenia encouraged to efforts towards achieving greater record in the implementation of its international human rights obligations.

30. Australia commended Liechtenstein for its commitment in improving human rights standards, including independent resourcing of National Institutions through the Human Rights Association Act and urged Liechtenstein to enhance the rights of women, LGBTI individuals, and persons with disabilities.

31. Belarus made recommendations.
32. Brazil appreciated the commitment to the implementation of the UN Sustainable Development Goals in the 2021–2025 Programme, including the engagement in international cooperation. It commended the ratification of the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence.
33. The United Republic of Tanzania acknowledged the positive development since the last review and the cooperation with international mechanisms and institutions. It commended efforts to promote economic empowerment of women, including implementing measures that led to the reduction of the wage gap between women and men.
34. Bulgaria commended Liechtenstein for the progress to harmonize its legislation with the United Nations core human rights instruments and ratification of CRPD and noted the elaboration of Liechtenstein's Education Strategy 2025 and acknowledged the central role in advancing the Finance Against Slavery and Trafficking Initiative.
35. Burkina Faso commended the creation of an internal human rights working group to improve follow-up to the recommendations made by human rights bodies at the international and regional levels. It welcomed Liechtenstein's contribution to achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development through its international humanitarian and development cooperation policy.
36. Canada welcomed the recent positive developments related to the push for equal adoption rights for same-sex couples. Canada acknowledged the progress made in the prevention of gender-based violence and the protection of women victimized by it.
37. Chile highlighted its public-private initiatives to combat modern slavery and human trafficking, and the evolution towards balance in gender equality indicators. It welcomed the creation of a Working Group within the Administration responsible for improving the follow-up to recommendations by international human rights organizations.
38. China expressed concerns regarding gender inequality, discrimination against women in education, employment, and healthcare, as well as sexual violence and limited access to remedies. China expressed concerns about the protection of vulnerable groups such as children, persons with disabilities, refugees, and migrants.
39. Colombia welcomed Liechtenstein to the 4th cycle of the Universal Periodic Review and wished it success in its presentation.
40. Costa Rica expressed appreciation for the ratification of the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence, the Marrakesh treaty and amendments to art. 8 of the Rome Statute.
41. Côte d'Ivoire commended the actions undertaken to promote and protect human rights, in particular training on political action for the rights of women, the full access of women to justice and the absence of gender-based restrictions in national legislation.
42. Cuba recognized the country's progress in gender equality in politics, economy, public administration, health and education. It appreciated the follow-up and implementation of recommendations accepted in previous cycles.
43. Cyprus commended Liechtenstein for its commitment to international law and progress in promoting, protecting, and fulfilling human rights since the previous UPR cycle and welcomed steps in ratifying human rights instruments, such as the Istanbul Convention.
44. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea took note of the 4th UPR report of Liechtenstein and expressed deep concern about ongoing human rights violations in the country.
45. Egypt welcomed Liechtenstein and took note of the report presented during the session.
46. El Salvador welcomed progress in the fight against racism; social security; labour market; gender equality; children's rights; older people, and the adoption of the Education Strategy 2025. It appreciated the increase in official development assistance for sustainable development and human rights.

47. Estonia acknowledge Liechtenstein's active role in promoting and protecting women's rights and strengthening and advancing gender equality. Estonia commended the ratification of the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and congratulated their membership in the UN Commission on the Status of Women.

48. Finland commended Liechtenstein for signing the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and for ratifying the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence.

49. France welcomed the efforts of the Liechtenstein authorities to strengthen the legislative framework for the protection of human rights.

50. The Gambia thanked the delegation of Liechtenstein for their continued and constructive engagement with the Universal Periodic Review mechanism.

51. The delegation stated that Liechtenstein's ongoing practice includes that the legislative and practical measures necessary for the implementation of an international treaty are assessed and put in place before the signature and ratification. Liechtenstein shared that in the last four years it ratified a number of international treaties in the field of human rights. Concerning the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, as raised in the interventions, Liechtenstein has taken steps to initiate the necessary legislative amendments. It amended the Social Assistance Act and initiated a consultation procedure for further amendments to relevant legislation. Liechtenstein hoped to ratify it by the end of this year.

52. In response to different delegations, Liechtenstein signed the Convention on Enforced Disappearances in 2007. There are no substantial problems regarding the ratification of this Convention. However, in the last years, Liechtenstein has been focusing on the ratification of the Istanbul Convention and the CRPD. A very positive sign, however, is that in 2019 the offense of enforced disappearance was introduced in the Liechtenstein criminal code. Regarding the Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families, Liechtenstein has re-examined the recommendation to ratify this convention and concluded that its position did not change, and it does not plan to ratify the Convention for the time being.

53. On the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons, Liechtenstein remains fully committed to the treaty on the prohibition of nuclear weapons and the values it stands for. Liechtenstein will continue to strive for ratification in due time.

54. On the institutional level, Liechtenstein responded to questions raised on the national implementation, reporting and follow-up mechanisms. In 2019, Liechtenstein established an internal Human Rights Working Group of the National Administration. The aim of this working group was to improve the follow-up of recommendations made by international and regional organizations and human rights bodies to coordinate the collection and reporting to these bodies. The Working Group is currently focusing on a database project, this new tool will allow the authorities to better follow-up on recommendations issued for Liechtenstein.

55. The head of delegation noted that ratifying the CRPD will have a very positive impact on the education system. It will make it even more inclusive.

56. Liechtenstein stated that it has a high-quality education system that contributes significantly to positive social and economic development. The importance of education is also reflected in the four percent share of education spending in GNI (gross national income). The government considered ensuring quality education as one of its priorities in implementing the SDGs. The new Education Strategy 2025 plus had been launched in 2021 and was oriented towards overarching global trends and their impact on education and contains a strategic objective on education for all. Various projects were launched to fulfil the ambitious goals.

57. With a focus on the rights of migrants and refugees, Liechtenstein approved an integration strategy in 2021. The entire patch of language support for children and young

people with a migration background formed a central basis to enable academic progress and professional success of students with German as a second language.

58. On intolerance and discrimination, Liechtenstein stated that since last month, school social work was established at all compulsory schools, including kindergarten, supporting a school culture that has zero tolerance towards bullying. A mechanism to report bullying and sexual harassment was established.

59. Liechtenstein reiterated that the promotion of equal opportunities and the fight against discrimination for all members of society have been a priority. It is also a topic which is constantly raised at the international level.

60. On women in the public and private sector, the last elections showed, women now account for almost 30% at national and 35% at municipal level, the proportion of women in management positions is also increasing. The recent introduction of Indicators for Gender Equality allowed Liechtenstein to follow up further progress in the fields of gender equality. Currently, a nation-wide awareness raising campaign is underway to fight discrimination and to enhance tolerance. Liechtenstein has a strong legal basis to fight discrimination. According to the Gender Equality Act, wage discrimination is forbidden. The wage gap between men and women in Liechtenstein continued to decrease steadily. In the last 15 years, it has declined from 20% to currently 14%.

61. On combating violence against women, Liechtenstein stated that it was strongly committed to combating violence against women and children. This was reflected by the recent ratification of the Istanbul Convention, as well as by legal adjustments, and also by the numerous offers and activities provided and carried out in the country. High priority was given to the protection of victims, but also to the prosecution and punishment of perpetrators. In addition, awareness-raising measures are carried out to prevent gender-based violence.

62. Concerning the rights of same-sex couples and concerning sexual orientation and gender identity work in general, Liechtenstein noted that the protection of the rights of LGBTIQ+ persons is of great importance in Liechtenstein. The latest legal adjustments and processes showed that Liechtenstein intended to strongly enhance equal opportunities for LGBTIQ+ persons.

63. Georgia commended Liechtenstein for ratifying the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence and for signing of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and positively assessed initiatives aimed at advancement of the rights of women.

64. Germany commended Liechtenstein for its commitment to human rights, including the ratification of the Istanbul Convention, signing Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and acknowledged its efforts against impunity, particularly through initiatives such as the Finance against Slavery and Trafficking.

65. Greece congratulated the signing of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the ratification of the Istanbul Convention. Greece also commended legal steps to protect the rights of women, children, and disabled individuals, and efforts to combat racism, discrimination, and human trafficking.

66. Iceland welcomed the delegation and the national report and made eight recommendations.

67. India welcomed the delegation, thanked for the comprehensive presentation and made five recommendations.

68. Indonesia welcomed Liechtenstein signing of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and ratification of other important treaties relevant to Human Rights since its last UPR cycle.

69. Iraq welcomed the efforts made by Liechtenstein to promote and protect human rights.

70. Ireland acknowledged efforts to advance human rights domestically, and welcomed signing the Convention of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. Ireland noted the lack of

ratification. Ireland noted the positive measures to close gender pay gap, but are concerned about the slow pace at which this has reduced.

71. Italy praised Liechtenstein for signing the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and for the steps taken to initiate the necessary legislative amendments with a view to its ratification. Italy commended the recent amendments to the Criminal Code aimed at strengthening protection against gender-based and domestic violence.

72. Lebanon commended Liechtenstein for its commitment to promoting and protecting human rights, welcomed the approach towards human rights mechanisms, the establishment of a national human rights institution in accordance with Paris Principles, and acknowledged the successful implementation of Liechtenstein's 2021–2025 government program.

73. Libya commended Liechtenstein for its progress in developing its main State sectors and its positive involvement and cooperation to strengthen sustainable development goals at the international level.

74. Lithuania commended Liechtenstein for the improvements in gender equality and combatting violence against women and welcomed the adoption of the Education Strategy 2025plus, which aimed to provide access to education for all, especially for persons with a migrant background and persons with disabilities

75. Luxembourg welcomed the progress made by Liechtenstein in implementing the recommendations of the 3rd cycle, particularly, in setting up an effective system for promoting and strengthening equal opportunities.

76. Malawi took note of the steps taken in the promotion and protection of human rights, including the ratification of various human rights instruments and cooperation with regional and United Nations bodies and mechanisms.

77. Malaysia commended Liechtenstein's commitment towards advancing the rights of its people and encouraged stepping up efforts to ratify the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and believed that more to be done to reinforce the government's responses against manifestations of discrimination including racial and religious hate crimes.

78. Maldives commended efforts to improve human rights situations after the third review, and welcomed the adoption of Liechtenstein's Education Strategy 2025 which would assist the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals at national level.

79. Mauritius acknowledged the progress made since the previous review, including the signing of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and looked forward to its ratification, and expressed appreciation for Liechtenstein's overseas development aid and funding for the Covax facility during the COVID-19 pandemic.

80. Mexico welcomed the ratification of the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence and offered its experience and technical expertise.

81. Mongolia commended the timely changes made to the criminal code to efficiently implement the Rome Statute and the Second Protocol to the 1954 Hague Convention and the strong engagement with all special mandate holders of the Human Rights Council.

82. Montenegro welcomed, in particular the ratification of the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence and the signing of the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

83. Nepal took note of signing of the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and encouraged for its timely ratification. Nepal appreciated the efforts made in combatting human trafficking and eliminating discrimination against migrants.

84. The Kingdom of the Netherlands commended the ratification of the Istanbul Convention and the ongoing legislative process to recognize same-sex marriage, which strengthen the protection and promotion of the rights of LGBTIQI+ persons. It was

concerned with the restrictive circumstances under which women can have legal access to abortion.

85. The Niger welcomed the ratification of the Marrakesh Treaty to facilitate access for the blind, visually impaired and persons with other print disabilities to published works. Niger also welcomed the adoption of the amendments the Rome Statute of the ICC regarding the inclusion of biological weapons and the use of “starvation” as a method of warfare.

86. Pakistan acknowledged the measures taken against hate speech, emphasis of educational curriculum on fighting discrimination and xenophobia and enactment of Integration Strategy 2021 to improve the opportunities and participation of migrants in the social, economic, and cultural domains.

87. Paraguay valued the progress made in the normative field, including the new Immigration Law and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. It highlighted the importance of cooperation with human rights mechanisms to strengthen the universal human rights protection system.

88. Peru acknowledged the progress made, including the ratification of the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence.

89. The Philippines acknowledged the ratification of several international covenants on human rights and the concrete steps taken to align domestic laws with international obligations. It noted Liechtenstein’s recognition of the importance of children’s education in its strategy to implement the Sustainable Development Goals.

90. Portugal commended the ratification the Council of Europe’s Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence, Istanbul Convention, in 2021.

91. Qatar appreciated Liechtenstein for its commitment to the Convention on Disability Rights and efforts to address the COVID-19 pandemic.

92. The Republic of Moldova welcomed actions to combat slavery and human trafficking. It recognized advancements in women’s rights and increased women representation in leading and decision-making positions, and political life. It commended the ratification of the Istanbul Convention and measures to combat domestic violence and improve protection of victims and witnesses.

93. The Russian Federation was concerned about the growth of discrimination on racial, ethnic and religious grounds and Russophobic. In the banking sector, it noted banning Russians from registering trusts, and Liechtenstein citizens from servicing them. It also noted violations of freedom of opinion and expression and restricting broadcasting Russian television networks.

94. Senegal welcomed the positive steps taken in implementing the recommendations from the last UPR cycle, including the strengthening of its national mechanisms for the promotion and protection of human rights.

95. With regard to corruption and money-laundering, Liechtenstein reiterated that it was fully committed to the implementation of international standards and to their consistent enforcement in Liechtenstein. In this regard, Liechtenstein placed great importance to the “follow-the-money” approach. This was not only in the field of human trafficking and modern slavery but also in the field of fighting green corruption. This is by tracking illicit funds, by clearing investments from human rights violations, and by supporting financial inclusion of those most at risk. This is the “FAST Initiative”. The basis for FAST’s work was a catalogue of measures: the so-called “Blueprint for Mobilizing Finance Against Slavery and Trafficking”. This catalogue is based on the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.

96. Liechtenstein explained its focus on keeping the goal of limiting global warming to 1.5°C alive. It aimed to be climate neutral by 2050, in financial terms Liechtenstein contributes around 10 per cent of its annual international humanitarian cooperation and

development aid to climate finance. This is by focusing on both mitigation actions as well as adaptation to climate change. Liechtenstein also organized a series of workshops with the international peace institute to explore different legal avenues to fight climate change, of which the request for an ICJ advisory opinion was one.

97. Liechtenstein attached highest priority to the protection and promotion of children's rights both nationally and internationally. In Liechtenstein, the majority of families have both parents working, so out-of-home childcare is an important social component. This trend was also reflected by the fact that the Liechtenstein government is to further improve the compatibility of family and work, as a goal for its current government program. Liechtenstein was committed to ensuring the well-being of children through the creation of government-mandated quality standards in out-of-home childcare services. These standards are continuously updated and adapted to the latest scientific findings.

98. Liechtenstein strongly condemns any form of violence to the disadvantage of children. Liechtenstein has focused on the fight against sexual violence and sexual exploitation of children for many years. Recently, the expert group on protection against sexual abuse of children has been reorganized and now includes representatives of all relevant government offices that are confronted with sexual violence and exploitation of children in their daily work. The expert group serves as a national body to initiate and ensure the implementation of the requirements of the Lanzarote Convention. In cooperation with the Ombudsman's Office for Children and Adolescents, an awareness campaign was most recently launched on the topic of "Raising children free of violence". Preparations are also currently underway for an awareness campaign by the Commission for the Protection against Violence on the topic of cyberbullying, for which the target group is children and young people.

99. On same sex adoptions, in recent years only married heterosexual couples or singles could apply for adoption in Liechtenstein. Adoption was not possible for same-sex couples. Following a decision by the State court, the legal clause in this regard was declared inadmissible as it violated the ECHR. On July 1, 2022, a new law came into force that allowed stepchild adoption by spouses or registered partners. In December 2022, the first reading of the new adoption law for same-sex couples took place in the national parliament, the law is expected to come into force on 1 June 2023. Liechtenstein emphasized that the best interests of the child are at the centre of adoptions and that these are examined in a multi-stage procedure in each individual case.

100. On the establishment of the Police's "Threat Assessment Unit", the unit must dedicate a task to supervise on one hand the police interventions in cases of domestic violence and on the other hand to be the single point of contact.

101. On the establishment of the Police's "Threat Assessment Unit", the unit was tasked to supervise on one hand the police interventions in cases of domestic violence and on the other hand to be the single point of contact. Since it was set up until 2019, the unit was responsible for monitoring the cases within the national police in order to develop a uniform understanding in domestic violence matters, as well to identify specific training needs and to organize the respective training for the offices of the national police.

102. Liechtenstein stated that for many years there were no violent or criminal incidents committed by extremists in Liechtenstein. The successful activities in Liechtenstein to tackle right extremism led to the fact that no extremist groups any longer are active in Liechtenstein.

103. In Liechtenstein, hate speech is punishable under paragraph 283 criminal code. An amendment to paragraph 283 of the criminal code entered into force, introducing a comprehensive prohibition against discrimination. This new paragraph covers all grounds falling under the mandate of the European Commission against racism and intolerance, concerning discrimination in general.

104. On prisons, Liechtenstein noted that its penitentiaries are relatively small and therefore not suitable for longer prison sentences. Most of the prisoners sentenced by Liechtenstein courts have to serve their sentences in Austrian prison facilities due to a treaty being enforced since 1983. Due to this process, those prisoners serving sentences of

less than two years are transferred to Austrian prisons too. For those serving the sentence in Austria, the last part of the sentence will be served in the prison in Switzerland located in the border region in order to facilitate social reintegration after their release.

105. Liechtenstein reported that for many years it has been a typical immigration country, in terms of regular migration. The annual immigration amounts to 600 people on average. Liechtenstein was also a country receiving many displaced people who need protection. Liechtenstein is deeply concerned about the staggering numbers of displaced people around the world. Worldwide, we are also facing high numbers of conflict related and war driven refugee flows. To this date 594 applications for temporary protection were lodged. Altogether, the Refugee Aid Liechtenstein is currently caring for over 500 persons. This comprises persons with temporary protection status, asylum applicants and temporarily admitted persons. As the asylum act equally covers all these groups, equal treatment for all persons seeking international protection in Liechtenstein is guaranteed. This includes but is not limited to access to health care and other social services.

106. Moreover, the number of staff at the Refugee Aid Liechtenstein has been increased substantially. This clearly was and still is an enormous undertaking, involving a whole of government approach, considering that Liechtenstein is a small country with limited personnel resources. Since 2018 Liechtenstein has improved its asylum and especially the corresponding appeals procedures, which were considered burdensome and double tracked. The appeals procedures were streamlined with a view to efficient and legally sound legal remedies to an independent Administrative Court and the Constitutional Court. The asylum act of Liechtenstein contained specific provisions for the recognition of gender-based persecution.

107. Sierra Leone commended Liechtenstein's decision to fully integrate and mainstreaming the SDGs into its government's programmatic agenda, for ratifying the Istanbul Convention. It welcomed parliament's passage of a supplementary budget aiming at increasing humanitarian assistance and development cooperation. It invited Liechtenstein to reconsider the noted recommendations.

108. Slovenia commended Liechtenstein for signing the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and ratification of the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence. It encouraged ensuring that the benefits of Old-Age and Survivors' Insurance (AHV) applies a human rights-based approach to ageing.

109. Spain congratulated Liechtenstein on the ratification of the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence.

110. Sri Lanka noted the incorporation of the offence of torture as an explicit crime in the Criminal Code and the amendments to the Social Assistance Act. It commended the launch of the Finance Against Slavery and Trafficking Initiative and the revision of the Foreigners Act to prevent human smuggling and the measures to close the gender pay gap.

111. The State of Palestine commended Liechtenstein for its commitment to human rights.

112. The Sudan commended Liechtenstein's progress, their promotion and protection of human rights during the past periods and the signature of the CRPD and their cooperation with human rights mechanisms and their willingness to discuss development issues.

113. Algeria welcomed Liechtenstein for its statement and its national report.

114. The head of delegation thanked all the delegations that have participated in their UPR and particularly for their valuable contributions. Leaning on the numerous comments and recommendations will undoubtedly serve as a very helpful tool for the development of Liechtenstein's future human rights policies.

115. Liechtenstein reiterated that the competent authorities will examine the recommendations in detail, in order to make concrete proposals on how to follow-up to the UPR recommendations and it is committed to ensure an ambitious follow-up process to the recommendations, in which they plan to involve the civil society.

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

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

116.1 Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (ICPPED) (Argentina) (France) (Luxembourg) (Paraguay) (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));

116.2 Make progress in taking measures to allow the ratification of the Convention for the Protection of All Persons against Enforced Disappearances (Chile);

116.3 Consider ratifying the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Colombia) (Gambia);

116.4 Ratify the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) (Algeria) (Costa Rica) (Cyprus) (Finland) (India) (Mexico) (Montenegro) (Niger) (Paraguay) (Slovenia) (Spain) (Thailand) (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));

116.5 Consider the possibility of ratifying the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Colombia); Consider ratifying the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Gambia);

116.6 Make progress in taking measures to allow the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Chile); Step up efforts to ratify the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Brazil); Conclude the internal consultation process for the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (El Salvador); Further proceed towards the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Georgia); Continue progressing legislative amendments in order to ratify the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Australia); Continue taking steps with a view to ratify the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Greece); Finalize the process of ratifying the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Burkina Faso); Finalize the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Luxembourg); Ensure that finalisation of all necessary legislative adjustment to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities would not delay its ratification (Ukraine); Complete the ratification procedures for the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Iraq); Take the necessary measures to ratify the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Peru); Accelerate the ratification process of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Italy); Accelerate the process to ratify the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) (Mongolia); Ratify the Convention of the Rights of Persons with the Disabilities as a follow-up step after the signing of the convention (Estonia); Immediately ratify the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Indonesia);

116.7 Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Côte d'Ivoire) (Egypt) (Niger) (Paraguay) (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));

116.8 Consider the ratification of the Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Their Families (Chile) (Colombia) (El Salvador) (Gambia) (Senegal);

116.9 Sign and Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Pakistan) (Sri Lanka);

- 116.10 **Ratify the Optional protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Finland) (Portugal);**
- 116.11 **Ratify the treaty on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and join the International Labour Organisation as a member (Costa Rica);**
- 116.12 **Ratify Protocol 12 of the European Convention on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms (Spain);**
- 116.13 **Ratify the Additional Protocol to the Convention on Cybercrime, on criminalisation of acts which are racist and xenophobic committed through computer systems (Côte d'Ivoire);**
- 116.14 **Ratify the International Convention on Domestic Workers (Côte d'Ivoire);**
- 116.15 **Consider becoming a member of the International Labour Organization (Peru);**
- 116.16 **Consider becoming member of the International Labour Organization and ensure that its labour laws are in conformity with the ILO conventions (India);**
- 116.17 **Continue its support to the human rights awareness efforts (Sudan);**
- 116.18 **Continue its support for programs to promote dialogue and coexistence (Sudan);**
- 116.19 **Refrain from the practice of supporting and joining unilateral coercive measures that have a transnational negative impact on the enjoyment of human rights (Belarus);**
- 116.20 **Ensure strict measures against incidents of money laundering and illicit financing (Pakistan);**
- 116.21 **Approve and implement a National Plan against gender-based discrimination (Spain);**
- 116.22 **Implement a national action plan on socio-economic integration, in particular for persons provisionally admitted, providing them with a residency status and eliminating restrictions on freedom of movement (Costa Rica);**
- 116.23 **Establish and/or expedite the process of a National Human Rights Institution in full compliance with the Paris Principles (Sierra Leone);**
- 116.24 **Strengthen national human rights institution in order to ensure compliance with the Paris Principles (Republic of Moldova);**
- 116.25 **Take the necessary steps to ensure that the Liechtenstein Human Rights Association comply with the Paris Principles (Cyprus);**
- 116.26 **Urge Liechtenstein's national human rights institution to apply for accreditation with the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions (Indonesia);**
- 116.27 **Encourage the Association for Human Rights to apply for A status accreditation with the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions and allocate adequate and sustainable human, technical and financial resources to it (Estonia);**
- 116.28 **Further expedite the accreditation of the Association for Human Rights in Liechtenstein by the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institution (GANHRI) (Thailand);**
- 116.29 **Strengthen its National Human Rights Institution so that it is able to carry out its mandate independently and efficiently in line with Paris principles (India);**

- 116.30 Encourage the Liechtenstein Association for Human Rights to be accredited as an “A” category institution in the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions (Mexico);
- 116.31 Step up efforts for accreditation of Liechtenstein Human Rights Association with the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions (GANHRI), ensuring its full compliance with the Paris Principles (Nepal);
- 116.32 Encourage the Human Rights Association of Liechtenstein to submit a request to the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions for accreditation under Category A, and continue to provide it with the necessary support to enable it to carry out its mandate and in line with the Paris Principles (Qatar);
- 116.33 Encourage the Liechtenstein’s National Human Rights Institution to have an active engagement with similar mechanisms from other countries (Algeria);
- 116.34 Provide the Human Rights Association of Liechtenstein with the necessary human, technical and financial resources to enable it to carry out its mission effectively, in accordance with the Paris Principles (Burkina Faso);
- 116.35 Strengthen the work of the human rights Working Group which was established to improve the follow-up of recommendation given by human rights bodies (Mongolia);
- 116.36 Adopt legislative and political measures to establish a legal and institutional framework to combat all forms of discrimination and hatred based on colour, origin, nationality, religion and language (Egypt);
- 116.37 Continue efforts to implement specific legislation that totally prohibits all types of discrimination, including multiple discrimination (Chile);
- 116.38 Step up efforts to ensure effective response to matters related to anti-Muslim attacks, Islamophobia, racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and other related intolerance directed at ethnic and religious minorities (Malaysia);
- 116.39 Effectively enforce the criminal code criminalizing hate speech and discrimination including on the basis of religion (Indonesia);
- 116.40 Enact legal measures against discrimination and incitement to violence on the basis of religion and race (Pakistan);
- 116.41 Continue government efforts in the development and application of legal norms that directly protect the population from racial discrimination and hate speech (Cuba);
- 116.42 Take necessary measures to put an end to the spread of racist hate speech in a way that ensures criminalizing and punishing racially motivated acts through clear legislative provisions (Syrian Arab Republic);
- 116.43 Intensify its efforts to combat discrimination and eliminate hate speech (State of Palestine);
- 116.44 Continue efforts to promote equality and combat all forms of discrimination and hate speech (Qatar);
- 116.45 Take effective measures to systematically fight discrimination and xenophobia towards religious minorities (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 116.46 Implement adequately funded parental leave that is administered in a way that does not discriminate against lower income families (Canada);
- 116.47 Continue implementing national actions to avoid disadvantage, inequality and discrimination for any reason, mainly of racial, ethnic or gender origin (Cuba);

- 116.48 Intensify efforts to eliminate discriminatory stereotypical attitudes through proactive and sustained measures (Iceland);
- 116.49 Stop the policy of imposing and implementing unilateral coercive measures that threatens the right to life of peoples of other countries (Syrian Arab Republic);
- 116.50 Adopt the necessary measures to guarantee that police interrogations are conducted with the safeguards aimed at preventing torture and ill-treatment, through the incorporation of the “Méndez Principles” (Argentina);
- 116.51 Consider establishing an independent mechanism to investigate allegations of torture and ill-treatment (Peru);
- 116.52 Take urgent and effective measures to prohibit the facilitation by its financial system of making funds, financial assets, financial or other related services available, directly or indirectly, to terrorist organizations or individual terrorists for any purpose, including but not limited to, recruitment, training or travel, even in the absence of a link to a specific terrorist act (Syrian Arab Republic);
- 116.53 Conduct a periodic risk assessment, or updating the existing ones, to identify non-profit organizations that are vulnerable to financing terrorism in order to prevent the abuse of such organizations by or for terrorists (Syrian Arab Republic);
- 116.54 Take measures to ensure that all forms of discrimination are prohibited in law, and provide for effective remedies in cases of violation (Ireland);
- 116.55 Take further substantive action to guarantee that there will not be any statute of limitations on the crime of torture, so that the crime can be investigated, prosecuted and punished without the risk of impunity (Montenegro);
- 116.56 Ensure government funding and other benefits to religious groups are provided on a non-discriminatory basis (United States of America);
- 116.57 Fulfil rights of Freedom that manifests one's religion or believes in teaching, practice, worship and observance, including to have places of worship (Indonesia);
- 116.58 Ensure freedom of expression and the media, and guarantee journalists the ability to protect their sources of information (Russian Federation);
- 116.59 Decriminalize defamation and include it as part of the civil code in accordance with international standards (Estonia);
- 116.60 Provide protection for the family as the natural and fundamental unit of society (Egypt);
- 116.61 Adopt a national action plan to comprehensively combat the trafficking of women and girls for sexual exploitation and modern-day slavery, including capacity-building for law enforcement authorities to enable them to effectively detect, investigate and prosecute such cases (Philippines);
- 116.62 Continue efforts to combat trafficking in women and girls through increased regional cooperation (Cyprus);
- 116.63 Continue working to combat human trafficking (Egypt);
- 116.64 Put an end to the continued involvement of its financial system in facilitating illegal financial flows related to human trafficking crimes and contemporary forms of slavery (Syrian Arab Republic);
- 116.65 Continue both the whole-of-society and multidisciplinary approach to combat human trafficking by engaging all stakeholders and promoting relevant

standards, including the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (Thailand);

116.66 Continue its efforts to combat trafficking in women and girls through increased regional cooperation, in order to prevent trafficking and bring perpetrators to justice (State of Palestine);

116.67 Continue efforts to combat trafficking in women and girls and bring perpetrators to justice (Iraq);

116.68 Ensure that further measures are taken to strengthen the fight against human trafficking, guarantee the rights of victims and provide them with protection and assistance (Qatar);

116.69 Continue to take concrete measures to combat human trafficking (Malawi);

116.70 End trafficking in women and girls for sexual exploitation (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);

116.71 Continue existing efforts to ensure that all trafficking victims have access to assistance (Greece);

116.72 Take further steps to ensure protection of victims of human trafficking (India);

116.73 Pursue the efforts undertaken in fighting human trafficking, including through awareness-raising activity (Lebanon);

116.74 Advance equality in the workplace by creating and implementing a strategy to promote equal pay for equal work (United States of America);

116.75 Adequately amend the Foreigners Act to ensure that permanent residents can fully enjoy their right to social security without compromising their residency status for benefiting from social assistance (Portugal);

116.76 Adjust the government's proposal for paid parental leave to ensure that also low-income earners can enjoy the benefits (Germany);

116.77 Increase investment in education, healthcare and other public services to level up social protection (China);

116.78 Guarantee to women and girls access to sexual and reproductive health care and services of quality, including less restrictive access to safe and legal abortion, by amending the Penal Code (Switzerland);

116.79 Develop and enact practical policies to provide support and counteract mental health problems among young people, including by acting to reduce physical and psychological domestic violence (Australia);

116.80 Put in place digital and distance learning tools to avoid disruptions in education specially in times of closure or pandemic, in line with the recommendation of UNESCO (Mauritius);

116.81 Continue efforts related to educating and training law enforcement personnel on human rights standards relevant to their field of work (Qatar);

116.82 Apply a human rights-based and age-responsive approach to the execution of the 2021–2025 Government Programme (Slovenia);

116.83 Incorporate at a constitution and legal level the right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment (Costa Rica);

116.84 Work towards incorporating the right to a clean, healthy, and sustainable environment into the national legislation (Maldives);

116.85 Ensure that its policies, legislation, regulations and enforcement measures, effectively serve to prevent and address the heightened risk of

businesses involvement in abuses, with regards to conflict situations, this includes situations of foreign occupation (Algeria);

116.86 Pursue efforts to promote gender equality and adopt a national strategy for equality between women and men. In particular to encourage to develop measures to facilitate the reconciliation of professional and private life and to consolidate prevention measures to ensure a continuous drop in domestic violence (Switzerland);

116.87 Increase national policies for the prevention and combat of violence against women, and make efforts to revise the law regarding the practice of sex work and decriminalise this activity (Uruguay);

116.88 Strengthen legislation and policies for a greater protection of women's rights, eliminate gender discrimination and inequality (China);

116.89 Adopt a national gender equality action plan to address the structural causes of inequality and establish an effective and well-resourced mechanism for the promotion and protection of gender equality (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));

116.90 Pursue the consistent implementation of gender inclusive policy in the field of high education and in the labour market which would allow for further increased empowerment of women (Ukraine);

116.91 Enhance efforts to achieve balanced gender representation in leadership and decision-making positions in public and private sectors (Lithuania);

116.92 Design and implement a comprehensive policy or action plan that addresses structural obstacles to substantive equality between men and women (Paraguay);

116.93 Develop a national gender equality strategy or action plan that addresses the structural causes of persistent inequalities (Luxembourg);

116.94 Continue to pursue efforts to achieve de facto gender equality, especially in politics and in senior managerial positions, as women in Liechtenstein continue to be underrepresented (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

116.95 Take further steps to increase the participation of women in politics (Armenia);

116.96 Take better action to combat hate speech and prevent any form of violence and discrimination against women (Belarus);

116.97 Continue to take measures to promote the interests of girls in STEM subjects (United Republic of Tanzania);

116.98 Take further steps to increase the representation of women in domestic politics, either as candidates or in elective public office (Bulgaria);

116.99 Redouble efforts in the fight against discrimination against women and adopt policies and measures against discriminatory stereotypes regarding the roles and responsibilities of women and men in the family and in society (Colombia);

116.100 Continue efforts to promote women's rights and gender equality, including in the labour market, and to increase women's representation in decision-making positions (Cyprus);

116.101 Continue to take steps to increase representation of women in decision making positions (Malawi);

116.102 Take appropriate measures to increase the representation of women in decision making positions (Viet Nam);

- 116.103 Continue ongoing efforts to ensure equal representation of women in the political life (Greece);
- 116.104 Take further steps to improve under-representation of women in political and economic decision-making positions (India);
- 116.105 Take further measures to promote the representation of women in leadership and decision-making positions (Malaysia);
- 116.106 Develop a strategy to ensure equal pay for men and women and continue its efforts to increase women's representation in decision-making positions (Egypt);
- 116.107 Better protect and promote women's rights, by opening the right to safe abortion to all women, by accelerating progress towards equal pay, towards equal access to university, and by training magistrates and police forces in dealing with cases of violence against women (France);
- 116.108 Continue its work to enable the effective implementation of the provisions of the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence (Georgia);
- 116.109 Raise awareness of legislation prohibiting discrimination against women and girls and their rights and available remedies and services (Iceland);
- 116.110 Take more efficient measures against hate speech, with a special focus on women and girls facing intersecting forms of discrimination (Iceland);
- 116.111 Increase efforts to detect, investigate and prosecute cases of exploitation of women in prostitution and decriminalise prostitution (Iceland);
- 116.112 Continue efforts to close the wage gap between women and men (Iraq);
- 116.113 Continue promoting effective gender equality, inter-cultural awareness, and respect for diversity in the society (Lithuania);
- 116.114 Harmonize articles 96 to 98(a) of the Criminal Code with a view to legalizing abortions in cases of rape, incest, danger to the life or health of pregnant women or serious foetal malformations, and decriminalize them in all other cases (Luxembourg);
- 116.115 Guarantee wage parity and working conditions between women and men (Mexico);
- 116.116 Continue taking measures to ensure women's representation in decision-making positions in all areas, close the gender pay gap and eliminate gender role stereotypes (Nepal);
- 116.117 Take further measures against hate speech, with a special focus on women facing intersecting forms of discrimination (Montenegro);
- 116.118 Amend its legislation on abortion to allow for additional exceptions to the legal ban, including in cases of foetal impairment, and take measures to ensure that women have access to safe and legal abortion services and high-quality post-abortion care (Netherlands (Kingdom of the));
- 116.119 Strengthen efforts to eliminate discrimination against women in the labour market (Sri Lanka);
- 116.120 Continue with ongoing efforts in favour of gender equality, especially to combat discriminatory stereotypes that persist in the educational and labour spheres regarding the roles of women (Peru);
- 116.121 Take concrete steps to strengthen efforts to combat human trafficking especially in women and girls (Sierra Leone);
- 116.122 Fully apply the provisions of CEDAW with a view to advancing women's right and gender equality (Sierra Leone);

- 116.123 Reform articles 96 to 98(a) of the Penal Code, to guarantee women's access to legal and safe abortion in all cases (Spain);
- 116.124 Take the necessary steps to implement a new national action plan on violence against women; develop legislation that prohibits and punishes all forms of gender-based violence, including domestic violence; as well as a comprehensive strategy to prevent and protect children against all forms of violence, including within the family, in digital media and at school; and establish an effective mechanism that facilitates the reporting of all forms of violence, including sexual abuse (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));
- 116.125 Take concrete legislative and practical measures to prohibit all forms of gender-based violence, including domestic violence (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);
- 116.126 Establish mechanisms that promote and facilitate reporting of all forms of violence against women and girls, including sexual abuse, as well as data collection mechanisms on gender violence, age, and the victim-aggressor relationship (Paraguay);
- 116.127 Systematize data on gender-based violence against women, disaggregating by sex, age and the relationship between the victim and the aggressor (Costa Rica);
- 116.128 Introduce a comprehensive national gender equality policy that includes measures to eliminate gender stereotypes; ensures gender balance in political bodies; implements equal pay; promotes work-life balance; and combats gender-based violence (Ireland);
- 116.129 Provide specialized training to the judiciary, police and other law enforcement officials on gender-based violence against women (Argentina);
- 116.130 Provide specialized capacity-building to the judiciary, the police and other law enforcement officers on gender-based violence against women (Portugal);
- 116.131 Further strengthen children's and women's rights by developing a comprehensive national prevention strategy to address domestic violence (Canada);
- 116.132 Put in place measures and legislations guaranteeing the protection of women and children from all forms of discrimination (Gambia);
- 116.133 Develop and adopt a comprehensive policy, strategy and action plan to prevent and protect children from all forms of violence, including within the family and at school (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);
- 116.134 Take steps to develop and adopt a comprehensive legal framework to prevent and protect children from all forms of violence, including within the family, online and at schools (Viet Nam);
- 116.135 Ensure an effective investigation in crimes of child sexual exploitation and abuse, especially those facilitated by information and communication technology and punish the perpetrators (Syrian Arab Republic);
- 116.136 Take all necessary measures to implement effective mechanisms for the prevention and protection of children affected by the refugee crisis, especially those who are victims or presumed victims of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse (Brazil);
- 116.137 Prohibit non-consensual sex reassignment surgeries on Intersex people and develop a health care protocol for intersex children (Chile);
- 116.138 Adopt effective judicial and law enforcement measures to combat human rights violation against women and children, foster accountability and provide reparation to victims (China);

- 116.139 Provide all children in the situations of migration including unaccompanied and separated children, with unhindered and speedy access to birth registration, documentation, education, health care and social protection services (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);
- 116.140 Take measures to statistically identify those affected by and threatened with poverty and expanding low-threshold access to support and counselling centres, especially for children and the elderly, and creating support services that go beyond material provision (Germany);
- 116.141 Respect intersex children's right to self-determination and ban unnecessary surgeries (Iceland);
- 116.142 Continue efforts to ensure that refugees, especially children, have equal access to services, including education (Iraq);
- 116.143 Pursue efforts undertaken to prevent and protect children from all forms of violence including within family, online and at school (Lebanon);
- 116.144 Continue efforts to combat domestic violence, especially against women and children (Libya);
- 116.145 Develop and implement a comprehensive policy and a plan of action to prevent and protect children from all forms of violence within the family and at school (Maldives);
- 116.146 Ban non-consensual sex reassignment surgeries on intersex people, and develop a health care protocol for intersex children, with a human rights approach (Mexico);
- 116.147 Prohibit corporal punishment in all areas and without exception (Mexico);
- 116.148 Strengthen institutional measures to combat child sexual exploitation and abuse, especially in the cyber space, and provide assistance to child victims (Pakistan);
- 116.149 Further strengthen measures to ensure access to education of children with immigrant background and those belonging to disadvantaged groups (Philippines);
- 116.150 Continue its efforts to ensure insurance benefits and provide the necessary care for the elderly (Libya);
- 116.151 Continue pursuing appropriate policies, including awareness-raising campaigns, in order to prevent marginalization of women, children and persons with disabilities and ensure protection of their rights (Algeria);
- 116.152 Increase efforts to ensure that persons with disabilities have sufficient access to employment, information, health services, the judicial system, transport, and communications (Malaysia);
- 116.153 Expand the public transport network of services to ensure better accessibility and use by people with disabilities (Switzerland);
- 116.154 Ensure all citizens with disabilities can exercise the right to vote on an equal basis with others and persons with disabilities can access education, health services, public spaces, and transportation on an equal basis with others (United States of America);
- 116.155 Continue the implementation of policies and measures to ensure inclusive education for all, with a special focus on children with disabilities (Bulgaria);
- 116.156 Continue pursuing policies that include awareness-raising campaigns aimed at preventing the marginalization of persons with disabilities and ensuring the protection of their rights (Lithuania);

- 116.157 Enhance the ability of visually impaired persons to access government websites and official documents (United States of America);
- 116.158 Bring to justice all those responsible for the use of violence and hate speech against national, ethnic and religious minorities (Russian Federation);
- 116.159 Adopt a comprehensive anti-discrimination law to prevent and combat prejudice and discrimination against LGBTI persons (Australia);
- 116.160 Continue its work to strengthen the rights and protections afforded to the LGBT+ community, including through enacting legislation to allow the marriage of same-sex couples (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 116.161 Implement measures to evaluate the policies that recognize civil unions between persons of the same sex and/or gender in order to guarantee that equal access to rights is fulfilled between these couples and heterosexual marriage unions (Argentina);
- 116.162 Further improve the rights of same-sex couples by allowing for full equality with regards to adoption and marriage rights (Canada);
- 116.163 Revise the legislation on the rights of LGTBI people, with the aim of legalizing marriage between same-sex couples (Spain);
- 116.164 Strengthen equality between heterosexual and LGBT+ people, by promoting access to the right of adoption, which is not recognized for LGBT people (France);
- 116.165 Take legal measures to extend marriage to same-sex couples (Germany);
- 116.166 Analyse effects of the law recognising same-sex partnerships to determine whether equality of treatment between registered partnerships and marriage has been achieved in practice (Iceland);
- 116.167 Commission a study on discrimination and other issues faced by LGBTQI+ persons and develop meaningful measures to improve their situation (Netherlands (Kingdom of the));
- 116.168 Ban conversion therapies (Iceland);
- 116.169 Introduce a transparent administrative self-identification process for legal gender recognition (Iceland);
- 116.170 Eliminate excessive use of force by law enforcement officials against migrants, including both adults and juveniles, and take effective measures to prevent practice of persistent and widespread discrimination, hate speech, racially motivated crimes (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);
- 116.171 Increase efforts to develop and implement specific measures allowing migrant boys and girls access to all cycles of the education system (Uruguay);
- 116.172 Pay more attention to supporting vulnerable categories of the population, including persons with disabilities and migrants (Belarus);
- 116.173 Increase inclusiveness in the realization of the right to education, including making it more accessible to women, persons with disabilities, migrants and persons with a migrant background (Belarus);
- 116.174 Strengthen the integration of asylum-seeking children and children in a migration situation, in particular by stepping up efforts to combat discrimination and hate speech, as requested by the Committee on the Rights of the Child (France);
- 116.175 Protect the rights of migrants, refugees and asylum seekers including from unlawful treatment by the law enforcement officials (Indonesia);

116.176 Ensure the promotion and protection of the rights of migrants, refugees and asylum seekers (Malawi);

116.177 End the detention of migrant children and migrant families with children, and provide them, including the unaccompanied and separated, with unimpeded access to documentation, education, healthcare, psychosocial support and social protection services (Paraguay);

116.178 Refrain from detaining asylum-seeking children and migrant families with children (Philippines);

116.179 Pursue efforts to guarantee the full enjoyment of the rights of children, in particular children seeking asylum, those in a situation of migration and refugee children (Senegal);

116.180 Take further measures to prohibit discrimination against women in education and enhance access to higher education for migrant children (Sri Lanka);

116.181 Strengthen the integration of asylum-seeking and refugee children and children in situations of migration (State of Palestine);

116.182 Improve the treatment of asylum seekers and refugees by ensuring that their rights to access basic services and legal assistance are fully respected (Armenia);

116.183 Establish a facilitated naturalization process for refugees and stateless persons in accordance with the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons (Uruguay);

116.184 Automatically grant nationality to children born in Liechtenstein who otherwise would be stateless, in accordance with the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness and the principle of the best interest of the child (Costa Rica).

117. 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

Composition of the delegation

The delegation of Liechtenstein was headed by H.E. Ms. Dominique Hasler, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Education and Sport and composed of the following members:

- H.E. Mr. Kurt Jäger, Ambassador, Permanent Representative of the Principality of Liechtenstein to UNOG in Geneva;
 - Ms. Karin Lingg, Head of Division, Division for Security and Human Rights, Office for Foreign Affairs;
 - Ms. Irene Kranz, Head of Pedagogical and Psychological Services Division, Office of Education;
 - Ms. Julia Walch, Head of Asylum Division, Migration and Passport Office;
 - Ms. Nadine Kranz, Threat Management Services, National Police;
 - Ms. Ute Mayer, Equal Opportunities Unit, Office of Social Services;
 - Ms. Sarah-Ladina Frick, Children and Youth Service Division, Office of Social Services;
 - Mr. Claudio Nardi, Counsellor, Division for Security and Human Rights, Office for Foreign Affairs;
 - Mr. Daniel Batliner, First Secretary, Permanent Mission of the Principality of Liechtenstein in Geneva;
 - Ms. Malina Gepp, Legal Adviser, Permanent Mission of the Principality of Liechtenstein in Geneva. •
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