



General Assembly

Distr.: General
30 June 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

* The annex is being circulated without formal editing, in the language of submission only.



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, 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, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the 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 the delegation of Liechtenstein for its fourth universal periodic review. That was particularly so as the promotion and protection of human rights was a key priority for Liechtenstein at both the national and the international levels. The review had proved to be a powerful tool for change all around the world, including in Liechtenstein. The recommendations accepted by Liechtenstein during the third review cycle had either already been implemented or been integrated into ongoing reform processes.
6. Liechtenstein considered that the involvement of civil society had been very helpful. Indeed, the inclusion of civil society was a common practice in Liechtenstein. The outcome of the dialogue with non-governmental organizations was highlighted. The organizations attending had had the opportunity to exchange views on the implementation of the recommendations from the third review cycle, in 2018. More than 40 civil society representatives had taken part. They had made several important recommendations on the implementation of the recommendations from the third review cycle. The outcome of that discussion had been annexed to the national report for the present review cycle.
7. Even though the international community had developed a solid human rights framework, with the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights at its core, intolerance and discrimination were on the rise around the world: it was high time to change that trend. The implementation of the universal commitments of Liechtenstein, as well as the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, played a significant

¹ [A/HRC/WG.6/43/LIE/1](#).

² [A/HRC/WG.6/43/LIE/2](#).

³ [A/HRC/WG.6/43/LIE/3](#).

role in that regard. Liechtenstein had been constantly advocating for the implementation of such commitments: each proposal to parliament and each public consultation process on new legislation included a Sustainable Development Goal impact section. Liechtenstein would present its second voluntary national report at the high-level political forum on sustainable development to be held in New York in July 2023.

8. Development assistance was one of the key tools of Liechtenstein to help strengthen human rights and sustainable development around the world. Its total expenditure on official development assistance had risen by 24 per cent between 2021 and 2022, which reflected the Government's dedication to strengthening international solidarity. Liechtenstein had increased its international humanitarian cooperation and development budget in the light of the staggering increase in demand for humanitarian assistance and development cooperation.

9. The unwavering solidarity of Liechtenstein with Ukraine was reaffirmed; that solidarity held true for all conflicts around the world, as it was deeply rooted in the traditional and principled advocacy for justice, human rights and the rule of law of Liechtenstein. Liechtenstein was a strong supporter not only of the Council of Europe but also of the International Criminal Court. Liechtenstein called upon all States to speak up much more often in favour of the Court and advocate for ensuring accountability for the most serious crimes under international law.

10. Liechtenstein was prepared to participate actively as a member in the Commission on the Status of Women from 2023 to 2027. The Independent Expert on the effects of foreign debt and other related international financial obligations of States on the full enjoyment of all human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights, was to visit Liechtenstein in June 2023.

11. In September 2018, the first national conference on the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities had been held. At the second national conference, in February 2020, all necessary legislative amendments for the ratification had been discussed. Liechtenstein had signed the Convention in September 2020 and ratification was expected by the end of 2023. In June 2021, Liechtenstein had ratified the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence.

12. In cooperation with its partners, Liechtenstein had launched and financed several high-profile foreign policy initiatives. On the basis of its Veto Initiative, an automatic referral to the General Assembly had to take place whenever a resolution was not passed in the Security Council as the result of a veto by a permanent member thereof.

13. Liechtenstein was committed to the implementation of the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights and the achievement of target 8.7 of the Sustainable Development Goals, on eradicating modern slavery and trafficking in persons. In May 2018, the Finance Against Slavery and Trafficking Initiative had been launched as a public-private partnership in collaboration with the United Nations University.

14. Liechtenstein would continue to promote sustainable development and human rights, as well as digital literacy, in schools. It placed great importance on the integration of non-German-speaking children through early language education. Liechtenstein pursued the implementation of educational strategies such as vocational training alongside education in mathematics, information sciences, natural sciences and technology. In this regard, the pepperMINT laboratory was public-private partnership that offered girls and boys a space to come into contact with those subjects in a playful way.

15. The delegation raised the issue of the compatibility of family and career. In the previous few years, Liechtenstein had seen significant achievements on the balanced representation of women and men in political bodies. For example, three of its five government ministers were women.

16. With an increase of 6.6 per cent, the labour force participation rate of women had experienced an upward trend between 2000 and 2019. In 2019, 68 per cent of women of working age and 81.6 per cent of men of working age had participated in the labour market. The labour force participation rates of women and men had converged since 2000. The gender ratio of members of foundation boards of public foundations had improved over the previous 10 years. Currently, 54 per cent of the members of those boards were women. At

the same time, the wage gap between women and men had declined. In 2005, the wage gap had amounted to 20.2 per cent. Over the previous 15 years, that gap had fallen by 6.2 per cent.

17. The integration of migrants played an important part in Liechtenstein. The country had recently implemented the Integration Strategy. In the Strategy, integration was recognized 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 to combating trafficking in persons, in particular with the Finance Against Slavery and Trafficking Initiative.

20. The Syrian Arab Republic made recommendations.

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

22. Ukraine commended Liechtenstein for its commitment to human rights, support for 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 adopting legislative amendments to strengthen the existing legal framework.

23. The United Kingdom highlighted the progress of Liechtenstein in furthering the rights of LGBT+ persons, 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 LGBT+ persons the right to marry.

24. The United States commended Liechtenstein for its long-standing commitment to the promotion of democracy and human rights and its support for United Nations 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.

26. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela welcomed the delegation of Liechtenstein and expressed appreciation for the presentation of its national report.

27. Viet Nam commended Liechtenstein for its progress in implementing previous recommendations and for demonstrating a strong commitment to promoting and protecting human rights at the national and international levels, and expressed appreciation for 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 the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. It encouraged Liechtenstein in its efforts towards achieving greater implementation of its international human rights obligations.

30. Australia commended Liechtenstein for its commitment to improving human rights standards, including the independent resourcing of national institutions through the Human Rights Association Act, and urged Liechtenstein to enhance the rights of women, lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex individuals, and persons with disabilities.

31. Belarus made recommendations.

32. Brazil expressed appreciation for the commitment of Liechtenstein to the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals in the 2021–2025 Government Programme and for its engagement in international cooperation. It commended Liechtenstein for its 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 developments since the previous review and cooperation with international mechanisms and institutions. It commended Liechtenstein for its efforts to promote the economic empowerment of women, including by implementing measures that had led to the reduction of the wage gap between women and men.
34. Bulgaria commended Liechtenstein for the progress made in harmonizing its legislation with the United Nations core human rights instruments and for the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. It noted the elaboration of the Education Strategy 2025plus and acknowledged the central role of Liechtenstein in advancing the Finance Against Slavery and Trafficking Initiative.
35. Burkina Faso commended Liechtenstein for 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 the contribution of Liechtenstein to achieving the 2030 Agenda 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. It acknowledged the progress made in the prevention of gender-based violence and the protection of women who were victims of it.
37. Chile highlighted the public-private initiatives to combat modern slavery and trafficking in persons, and the evolution towards balance in gender equality indicators. It welcomed the creation of the Human Rights Working Group, within the National Administration, responsible for improving the follow-up to recommendations by international human rights organizations.
38. China expressed concerns regarding gender inequality and discrimination against women in education, employment and health care, as well as sexual violence and limited access to remedies. It also expressed concerns about the protection of vulnerable groups such as children, persons with disabilities, refugees and migrants.
39. Colombia welcomed Liechtenstein to the fourth 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 to Facilitate Access to Published Works for Persons Who Are Blind, Visually Impaired or Otherwise Print Disabled, and amendments to article 8 of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court.
41. Côte d'Ivoire commended Liechtenstein for 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, the economy, public administration, health and education. It expressed appreciation for the follow-up to 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 review cycle and welcomed steps taken in ratifying human rights instruments, such as the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence.
44. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea took note of the fourth periodic 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; the labour market; gender equality; children's rights; and the rights of older people. It also welcomed

the adoption of the Education Strategy 2025plus and expressed appreciation for the increase in official development assistance for sustainable development and human rights.

47. Estonia acknowledged the active role of Liechtenstein in promoting and protecting women's rights and strengthening and advancing gender equality. It commended Liechtenstein for its ratification of the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and congratulated Liechtenstein on its membership in the 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 Liechtenstein to strengthen the legislative framework for the protection of human rights.

50. The Gambia thanked the delegation of Liechtenstein for its continued and constructive engagement with the universal periodic review mechanism.

51. The delegation stated that the ongoing practice of Liechtenstein included the assessment and implementation of the legislative and practical measures necessary for the implementation of an international treaty before the signature and ratification of such a treaty. In the previous four years, Liechtenstein had ratified a number of international treaties in the field of human rights. For example, it had taken steps to initiate the necessary legislative amendments with regard to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. It had 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 2023.

52. In response to different delegations, the delegation stated that Liechtenstein had signed the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance in 2007. There were no substantial problems regarding the ratification of the Convention. However, in the previous few years, Liechtenstein had been focusing on the ratification of the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. A positive development, however, was that, in 2019, the offence of enforced disappearance had been introduced into the Liechtenstein Criminal Code. Liechtenstein had re-examined the recommendation to ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and had concluded that its position had not changed and that it did not plan to ratify the Convention for the time being.

53. Liechtenstein remained fully committed to the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons and the values it stood for. Liechtenstein would continue to strive for ratification in due course.

54. The delegation responded to questions raised on the national implementation, reporting and follow-up mechanism. In 2019, Liechtenstein had established the Human Rights Working Group of the National Administration. The aim of the working group was to improve the follow-up to recommendations made by international and regional organizations and human rights bodies by coordinating the collection of recommendations and the reporting to those bodies. The Working Group was currently focusing on a database project that would allow the authorities to better follow up on recommendations issued for Liechtenstein.

55. Ratifying the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities would have a positive impact on the education system and would make it even more inclusive.

56. Liechtenstein had a high-quality education system that contributed significantly to positive social and economic development. The importance of education was reflected in the percentage of gross national income spent on education (4 per cent). The Government considered ensuring quality education as one of its priorities in working towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. The Education Strategy 2025plus had been launched in 2021. It was oriented towards overarching global trends and their impact on education and contained a strategic objective on education for all. Various projects had been launched to meet the ambitious goals under the strategy.

57. With a focus on the rights of migrants and refugees, Liechtenstein had approved the Integration Strategy in 2021. Language support for children and young people with a migration background formed the basis of the academic progress and professional success of students with German as a second language.

58. Since April 2023, school social work had been established in all compulsory schooling, including kindergarten, supporting a school culture with zero tolerance towards bullying. A mechanism to report bullying and sexual harassment had been established.

59. The promotion of equal opportunities and the fight against discrimination for all members of society had been a priority. It was also a topic that was constantly raised at the international level.

60. Following the previous elections, women accounted for almost 30 per cent of elected positions at the national and 35 per cent at the municipal level; the proportion of women in management positions was also increasing. The recent introduction of indicators for gender equality had allowed Liechtenstein to make further progress in the field of gender equality. A nationwide awareness-raising campaign was under way to fight discrimination and to enhance tolerance. Liechtenstein had a strong legal basis to fight discrimination. Wage discrimination was forbidden under the Gender Equality Act.

61. Liechtenstein was strongly committed to combating violence against women and children. That was reflected in the recent ratification of the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence and in legal adjustments, as well as in the numerous activities 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 were carried out to prevent gender-based violence.

62. On the subject of the rights of same-sex couples and sexual orientation and gender identity work in general, the protection of the rights of LGBTIQ+ persons was 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 signing 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 its ratification of the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence and its signing of the 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 Initiative.

65. Greece congratulated Liechtenstein on the signing of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the ratification of the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence. It also commended Liechtenstein for the legal steps taken to protect the rights of women, children and persons with disabilities and efforts made to combat racism, discrimination and trafficking in persons.

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

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

68. Indonesia welcomed the signing by Liechtenstein of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the ratification of other important treaties relevant to human rights since the previous review cycle.

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

70. Ireland acknowledged efforts to advance human rights domestically. It welcomed the signing of the Convention of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and looked forward to

its ratification. Ireland noted the positive measures to close the gender pay gap, but expressed concern at the slow pace at which it was closing.

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 ratification. Italy commended Liechtenstein for 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 and the establishment of a national human rights institution in accordance with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles) and acknowledged the successful implementation of the 2021–2025 Government Programme.

73. Libya commended Liechtenstein for its progress in developing its main State sectors and its involvement and cooperation in strengthening the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals at the international level.

74. Lithuania commended Liechtenstein for the improvements in gender equality and combating violence against women and welcomed the adoption of the Education Strategy 2025plus, which was aimed at providing 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 from the third cycle, in particular, 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 for its commitment to advancing the rights of its people and encouraged it to step up efforts to ratify the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. It believed that there was more to be done to reinforce the Government's responses to manifestations of discrimination, including racial and religious hate crimes.

78. Maldives commended Liechtenstein for its efforts to improve the human rights situation after the third review and welcomed the adoption of the Education Strategy 2025plus, which would assist in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals at the 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 the ratification thereof. It expressed appreciation for the overseas development aid provided and, during the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, the funding for COVAX, the vaccines pillar of the Access to COVID-19 Tools (ACT) Accelerator.

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 Liechtenstein for the timely changes made to the Criminal Code to efficiently implement the Rome Statute and the Second Protocol to the Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict and also commended it for its strong engagement with all the special procedure 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 Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

83. Nepal took note of the signing of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and encouraged the timely ratification thereof. It expressed appreciation for the

efforts made in combating trafficking in persons and eliminating discrimination against migrants.

84. The Kingdom of the Netherlands commended Liechtenstein for its ratification of the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence and the ongoing legislative process to recognize same-sex marriage, which would strengthen the protection and promotion of the rights of LGBTQI+ persons. It expressed concern about the restrictive circumstances under which women could legally access abortion.

85. The Niger welcomed the ratification of the Marrakesh Treaty to Facilitate Access to Published Works for Persons Who Are Blind, Visually Impaired or Otherwise Print Disabled. It also welcomed the adoption of the amendments to the Rome Statute regarding the incorporation of biological weapons and the use of starvation as a method of warfare.

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

87. Paraguay expressed appreciation for the progress made in the normative field, including with regard to 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 the recognition by Liechtenstein of the importance of children's education in its strategy to implement the Sustainable Development Goals.

90. Portugal commended Liechtenstein for its ratification of the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence, in 2021.

91. Qatar expressed appreciation to Liechtenstein for its commitment to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and its efforts to address the COVID-19 pandemic.

92. The Republic of Moldova welcomed actions to combat slavery and trafficking in persons. It recognized advancements in women's rights and increased women's representation in leadership and decision-making positions and in political life. It commended Liechtenstein for its ratification of the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence and measures to combat domestic violence and improve the protection of victims and witnesses.

93. The Russian Federation expressed concern about the growth of discrimination on racial, ethnic and religious grounds, and the increase in Russophobic sentiments. In the banking sector, it noted that Russians had been banned from registering trusts, and Liechtenstein citizens had been banned from servicing them. It also noted violations of freedom of opinion and expression and restrictions on the broadcasting of Russian television networks.

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

95. The delegation reiterated that Liechtenstein was fully committed to the implementation of international standards on corruption and money-laundering and to the consistent enforcement thereof. Liechtenstein placed great importance on the "follow-the-money" approach, not only in the field of trafficking in persons and modern slavery but also in the field of fighting green corruption. That was done through the Finance Against Slavery and Trafficking Initiative by tracking illicit funds, ensuring that investments were not

associated with human rights violations and supporting the financial inclusion of those most at risk. The basis for the work of the Initiative was a catalogue of measures, the “Blueprint for mobilizing finance against slavery and trafficking”, which was based on the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.

96. Liechtenstein was focused 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 contributed about 10 per cent of its annual international humanitarian cooperation and development aid budget to climate finance. It focused on both mitigation actions and adaptation to climate change. Liechtenstein had also organized a series of workshops with the International Peace Institute to explore different legal avenues for fighting climate change, one of which was the request for an advisory opinion by the International Court of Justice.

97. Liechtenstein attached the highest priority to the protection and promotion of children’s rights, both nationally and internationally. In Liechtenstein, the majority of families had both parents working, so out-of-home childcare was an important social component. Further improving the compatibility of family and work was a goal of the current Government Programme. Liechtenstein was committed to ensuring the well-being of children through the creation of government-mandated quality standards in out-of-home childcare services. Those standards were continuously updated and adapted to the latest scientific findings.

98. Liechtenstein strongly condemned any form of violence against children. Liechtenstein had focused on the fight against sexual violence and sexual exploitation of children for many years. The Expert Group on Protection from Sexual Abuse had recently been reorganized and now included representatives of all relevant government offices that dealt with sexual violence against and exploitation of children in their daily work. The Expert Group served as a national body to initiate and ensure the implementation of the requirements of the Council of Europe Convention on the Protection of Children against Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse. In cooperation with the Ombuds Office for Children and Young People, an awareness-raising campaign had recently been launched on the topic of raising children free of violence. Preparations were under way for an awareness-raising campaign by the Commission for the Protection against Violence on the topic of cyberbullying, for which the target group was children and young people.

99. In recent years, only married heterosexual couples or single people could apply for adoption in Liechtenstein. Adoption had not been possible for same-sex couples. Following a decision by the State court, the legal clause in that regard had been declared inadmissible as it violated the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms (European Convention on Human Rights). On 1 July 2022, a new law had come 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 had taken place in the national parliament; the law was expected to come into force on 1 June 2023. Liechtenstein emphasized that the best interests of the child were at the centre of adoptions and that they were examined in a multi-stage procedure in each individual case.

100. The police threat assessment unit was responsible for overseeing police interventions in cases of domestic violence and acted as the single point of contact in such cases.

101. Since being set up until 2019, the police threat assessment unit had been responsible for monitoring cases within the national police in order to develop a uniform understanding in domestic violence matters, identify specific training needs and organize relevant training for officers of the national police.

102. No violent or criminal incidents had been committed in Liechtenstein by extremists for many years. The success of activities to tackle right-wing extremism meant that no extremist groups were active in Liechtenstein.

103. Hate speech was punishable under paragraph 283 of the Criminal Code. An amendment to that paragraph 283 had entered into force that introduced a comprehensive prohibition against discrimination. The paragraph covered all grounds falling under the mandate of the European Commission with regard to racism, intolerance and discrimination.

104. Penitentiaries in Liechtenstein were relatively small and therefore not suitable for longer prison sentences. Under a treaty in force since 1983, most of the prisoners sentenced by courts in Liechtenstein had to serve their sentences in Austrian prison facilities. Prisoners serving sentences of less than two years were also transferred to Austrian prisons. The last part of a sentence was served in a prison in Switzerland, located in the border region, in order to facilitate social reintegration after release.

105. For many years, Liechtenstein had been a country of destination, in terms of regular migration. Annual immigration amounted to 600 people on average. Liechtenstein also received many displaced people who needed protection. Liechtenstein was deeply concerned about the staggering numbers of people displaced around the world as a result of conflict and war. To date, 594 applications for temporary protection had been lodged. Over 500 persons were currently being cared for by refugee aid agencies in Liechtenstein. The number comprised persons with temporary protection status, asylum applicants and temporarily admitted persons. As the Asylum Act covered all those groups, equal treatment for all persons seeking international protection in Liechtenstein was guaranteed. That included but was not limited to access to health care and other social services.

106. The number of staff at the refugee aid agency had increased substantially. That had been and still was an enormous undertaking, involving a whole-of-government approach, considering that Liechtenstein was a small country with limited personnel resources. Since 2018, Liechtenstein had improved its asylum and corresponding appeal procedures, which had been considered burdensome and double-tracked. The appeal procedures had been streamlined with a view to providing efficient and legally sound legal remedies in an independent administrative court and the Constitutional Court. The Asylum Act of Liechtenstein contained specific provisions on the recognition of gender-based persecution.

107. Sierra Leone commended Liechtenstein for its decision to fully integrate and mainstream the Sustainable Development Goals into the Government's programmatic agenda and for ratifying the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence. It welcomed the passage by the parliament of a supplementary budget aimed 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 ratifying the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence. It encouraged Liechtenstein to ensure that the Old-Age and Survivors' Insurance applied 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 into the Criminal Code and the amendments to the Social Assistance Act. It commended Liechtenstein for its launch of the Finance Against Slavery and Trafficking Initiative, the revision of the Foreigners Act to prevent trafficking in persons and the measures taken to close the gender pay gap.

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

112. The Sudan commended Liechtenstein for its progress in the promotion and protection of human rights during the previous cycles, the signature of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, its cooperation with human rights mechanisms and its willingness to discuss development issues.

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

114. The head of delegation thanked all the delegations that had participated in the universal periodic review process, particularly for their valuable contributions. The numerous comments and recommendations would undoubtedly serve as a helpful tool for the development of the future human rights policies of Liechtenstein.

115. The competent authorities would examine the recommendations in detail in order to make concrete proposals on how to follow them up. Liechtenstein was committed to ensuring

an ambitious follow-up process to the recommendations; civil society was also to be involved in that process.

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 (Argentina) (France) (Luxembourg) (Paraguay) (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);

116.2 Make progress in taking measures to allow the ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (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 (Algeria) (Costa Rica) (Cyprus) (Finland) (India) (Mexico) (Montenegro) (Niger) (Paraguay) (Slovenia) (Spain) (Thailand) (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);

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 Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Australia); Continue taking steps with a view to ratifying the 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 the finalization of all the necessary legislative adjustments in relation to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities does 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 (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) (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);

116.8 Consider the ratification of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of 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 Organization as a member (Costa Rica);**
- 116.12 **Ratify Protocol No. 12 to the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms (European Convention on Human Rights) (Spain);**
- 116.13 **Ratify the Additional Protocol to the Council of Europe Convention on Cybercrime, concerning the Criminalisation of Acts of a Racist and Xenophobic Nature Committed through Computer Systems (Côte d'Ivoire);**
- 116.14 **Ratify the International Labour Organization Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189) (Côte d'Ivoire);**
- 116.15 **Consider becoming a member of the International Labour Organization (Peru);**
- 116.16 **Consider becoming a member of the International Labour Organization and ensure that labour laws are in conformity with the International Labour Organization conventions (India);**
- 116.17 **Continue support for human rights awareness efforts (Sudan);**
- 116.18 **Continue support for programmes 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 socioeconomic integration, in particular for persons provisionally admitted, by providing them with residency status and eliminating restrictions on freedom of movement (Costa Rica);**
- 116.23 **Establish and/or expedite the process of establishing a national human rights institution in full compliance with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles) (Sierra Leone);**
- 116.24 **Strengthen the national human rights institution in order to ensure compliance with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles) (Republic of Moldova);**
- 116.25 **Take the necessary steps to ensure that the Liechtenstein Human Rights Association complies with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles) (Cyprus);**
- 116.26 **Urge the national human rights institution to apply for accreditation with the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions (Indonesia);**
- 116.27 **Encourage the Liechtenstein 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 Liechtenstein Association for Human Rights by the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institution (Thailand);
- 116.29 Strengthen the national human rights institution so that it is able to carry out its mandate independently and efficiently, in line with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles) (India);
- 116.30 Encourage the Liechtenstein Association for Human Rights to be accredited with A status by the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions (Mexico);
- 116.31 Step up efforts for the accreditation of the Liechtenstein Association for Human Rights with the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions, ensuring its full compliance with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles) (Nepal);
- 116.32 Encourage the Liechtenstein Association for Human Rights to submit a request to the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions for A status accreditation, and continue to provide it with the necessary support to enable it to carry out its mandate, in line with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles) (Qatar);
- 116.33 Encourage Liechtenstein's national human rights institution to have an active engagement with similar mechanisms from other countries (Algeria);
- 116.34 Provide the Liechtenstein Association for Human Rights with the necessary human, technical and financial resources to enable it to carry out its mission effectively, in accordance with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles) (Burkina Faso);
- 116.35 Strengthen the work of the Human Rights Working Group, which was established to improve the follow-up to recommendations of 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 an 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 the criminalization and punishment of racially motivated acts through clear legislative provisions (Syrian Arab Republic);
- 116.43 Intensify 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 on any grounds, in particular 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 threaten 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 safeguards aimed at preventing torture and ill-treatment, through the incorporation of the Principles on Effective Interviewing for Investigations and Information Gathering (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 the financial system of making funds, financial assets and 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 update existing ones, to identify non-profit organizations that are vulnerable to the financing of 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 that government funding and other benefits to religious groups are provided on a non-discriminatory basis (United States of America);
- 116.57 Fulfil the right of freedom to manifest religion or belief 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 trafficking in 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 the 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 the multidisciplinary approach to combating human trafficking by engaging all stakeholders and promoting relevant standards, including the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (Thailand);**
- 116.66 **Continue 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 victims of trafficking have access to assistance (Greece);**
- 116.72 **Take further steps to ensure the protection of victims of human trafficking (India);**
- 116.73 **Pursue the efforts undertaken in fighting human trafficking, including through awareness-raising activities (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 low-income earners can also enjoy the benefits (Germany);**
- 116.77 **Increase investment in education, health care 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 to 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, especially in times of closure or pandemic, in line with the**

recommendation of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (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 the constitutional 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 national legislation (Maldives);

116.85 Ensure that policies, legislation, regulations and enforcement measures effectively serve to prevent and address the heightened risk of businesses' involvement in abuses with regard 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, encourage the development of measures to facilitate the reconciliation of professional and private life and consolidate prevention measures to ensure a continuous drop in domestic violence (Switzerland);

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

116.88 Strengthen legislation and policies for the greater protection of women's rights and 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 (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);

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

116.91 Enhance efforts to achieve a balanced gender representation in leadership and decision-making positions in the 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 interest of girls in science, technology, engineering and mathematics subjects (United Republic of Tanzania);

- 116.98 Take further steps to increase the representation of women in domestic politics, both as candidates and in elected 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 the representation of women in decision-making positions (Cyprus);
- 116.101 Continue to take steps to increase the 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 the equal representation of women in political life (Greece);
- 116.104 Take further steps to improve the underrepresentation 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 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, accelerating progress towards equal pay and equal access to university and training magistrates and members of police forces in dealing with cases of violence against women (France);
- 116.108 Continue 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 of 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 decriminalize prostitution (Iceland);
- 116.112 Continue efforts to close the wage gap between women and men (Iraq);
- 116.113 Continue promoting effective gender equality, intercultural awareness and respect for diversity in 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 decriminalizing 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 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 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 (Kingdom of the Netherlands);

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 the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women with a view to advancing women's rights 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, and 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 (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);

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 to promote and facilitate reporting of all forms of violence against women and girls, including sexual abuse, as well as mechanisms for collecting data on gender-based violence, age and victim–aggressor relationships (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 and police and other law enforcement officials on gender-based violence against women (Argentina);

116.130 Provide specialized capacity-building to the judiciary and 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 legislation 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 school (Viet Nam);
- 116.135 Ensure an effective investigation in crimes of child sexual exploitation and abuse, especially those facilitated by information and communications 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 persons and develop a health-care protocol for intersex children (Chile);
- 116.138 Adopt effective judicial and law enforcement measures to combat human rights violations against women and children, foster accountability and provide reparation to victims (China);
- 116.139 Provide all children in a situation 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, expand low-threshold access to support and counselling centres, especially for children and the elderly, and create 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 the 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 cyberspace, and provide assistance to child victims (Pakistan);
- 116.149 Further strengthen measures to ensure access to education by children with an immigrant background and those belonging to disadvantaged groups (Philippines);
- 116.150 Continue 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 the marginalization of women, children and persons with disabilities and ensure the 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 network of public transport services to ensure better accessibility and use by people with disabilities (Switzerland);
- 116.154 Ensure that all citizens with disabilities can exercise the right to vote on an equal basis with others and that 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 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 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 regard 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 the effects of the law recognizing 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 (Kingdom of the Netherlands);
- 116.168 Ban conversion therapies (Iceland);
- 116.169 Introduce a transparent administrative self-identification process for legal gender recognition (Iceland);
- 116.170 Eliminate the excessive use of force by law enforcement officials against migrants, including both adults and juveniles, and take effective measures to prevent the practice of persistent and widespread discrimination,

hate speech and 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 levels 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 by 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 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 those who are unaccompanied and separated, with unimpeded access to documentation, education, health care, 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, children 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 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and the 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 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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