

## LIECHTENSTEIN

Most questions require a reply based on the following codification:

a. Yes, already done <input type="checkbox"/>	b. Yes, work is in progress <input type="checkbox"/>	c. We intend to work on this <input type="checkbox"/>	d. Position non determined <input type="checkbox"/>	e. No <input type="checkbox"/>
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### Section I – Implementation and dissemination of the Recommendation

1. How would you assess the status of implementation of the Recommendation in your country?

Fully satisfactory ☐ Adequate ☒ Insufficient ☐ Absent ☐

Please explain your reply.

The Constitution of Liechtenstein (article 31) provides that all citizens are equal before the law and does not differentiate for either sexual orientation or gender identity. Therefore, LGBT persons enjoy in principal the rights as any other citizen in Liechtenstein with only a few exceptions concerning marital law as well as the right to adoption for registered same-sex couples.

There is only a small number of measures targeted on the rights of LGBT persons. One example for specific legislation in force is the registered same-sex partnership from 2011, which was a big step forward in this context.

Since Liechtenstein is a very small country, it is not always possible to adopt specific measures or legislation. The authorities do not observe direct or indirect discriminations of LGBT persons. This does not mean that there is no need for further measures at all but in general, the implementation of the recommendation can be considered to be adequate.

2. Has a review been carried out of existing legislative and other measures which could result directly or indirectly in sexual orientation or gender identity discrimination?

a. ☐ b. ☐ c. ☒ d. ☐ e. ☐

Please explain and, if appropriate, provide examples of any such measures found:

Since such a review is very time-consuming and would produce a high amount of workload which is disproportionate for a small administration like Liechtenstein's, this has not systematically happened until today. However, this review can happen when specific legislation is reviewed in other contexts in the future.

Are there measures in place to redress any such discrimination?

a. ☐ b. ☐ c. ☐ d. ☐ e. ☒

Please indicate the measures and, if appropriate, provide examples of good practices:

As mentioned above, no systematic review of the legislation has been undertaken until today. In addition, since the entry into force of the law on registered same-sex partnership, no cases of discrimination have been brought to the attention of the competent authorities. Consequently, there are no specific plans to redress possible sources of discrimination. Nevertheless, this may happen in the future.

3. Have legislative and other measures against discrimination on grounds of sexual orientation or gender identity been adopted and implemented since the adoption of CM Recommendation 2010(5)

(including the possible establishment of national action plans, the inclusion of the Recommendation in existing plans, or the creation of cross-sectoral working groups for its implementation)?

- a. ☒ b. ☐ c. ☐ d. ☐ e. ☐

If appropriate, please provide examples of measures adopted or in preparation.

In June 2011, the law on registered same-sex partnership was adopted by the People in a popular vote. The new law entered into force in September 2011.

In the context of the popular vote, several campaigns to sensitise the public were carried out also by the Office for Equal Opportunities.

4. Are there measures in place to collect and analyse relevant data on discrimination on grounds of sexual orientation?

- a. ☐ b. ☐ c. ☒ d. ☐ e. ☐

Are there measures in place to collect and analyse relevant data on discrimination on grounds of gender identity?

- a. ☐ b. ☐ c. ☐ d. ☒ e. ☐

Are there measures in place to collect and analyse relevant data on hate crimes and hate-oriented incidents, where the sexual orientation or gender identity of the victim is reasonably suspected to have constituted a motive for the perpetrator?

- a. ☐ b. ☒ c. ☐ d. ☐ e. ☐

Please indicate the measures and, if appropriate, provide examples of good practices:

Facts and figures on the human rights situation in Liechtenstein are published on a yearly basis. Sexual orientation is one category, where data is published on. The data are based on a survey and provide information about how homosexuals think about discrimination in Liechtenstein.

The National Police use a template to collect data of hate or bias motivated crimes. Sexual orientation is one of the criteria that have to be filled in by the competent police officer to assess and report a hate crime. No crimes where sexual orientation of a victim constituted a motive for the perpetrator have been either identified or reported to the National Police until today.

5. Do effective legal remedies for victims of sexual orientation or gender identity discrimination exist (including sanctions for infringements and adequate reparation for victims)?

- a. ☐ b. ☒ c. ☐ d. ☐ e. ☐

If so, are there measures in place to raise awareness and facilitate access of victims to such remedies?

- a. ☐ b. ☐ c. ☐ d. ☐ e. ☒

Please indicate the measures and, if appropriate, provide examples of good practices in this area:

There are no specific provisions in the relevant legislation for sexual orientation or gender identity. Still, since the Constitution stipulates that all citizens are equal before the law, this also includes LGBT persons. This rule applies to the relation between the State and individuals which means that the State may in general not discriminate individuals on the grounds of sexual orientation or gender identity except for cases where this is proportionate. Consequently, individuals may appeal to courts in cases of unjustified discrimination.

On the other hand, the rule does not apply to the relation between individuals.

6. Which obstacles, if any, have been encountered in the implementation of the Recommendation?

7. Has the Recommendation, including its Appendix, been translated in all your national languages?  
a. ☐ b. ☐ c. ☐ d. ☐ e. ☒

8. Which steps have been taken to ensure dissemination of the Recommendation and its Appendix as widely as possible?

The recommendation has been disseminated by the Office for Equal Opportunities to particular associations representing the rights of Lesbian and Gay persons in Liechtenstein.

## Section II – Implementation of the specific provisions in the Appendix

### I. Right to life, security and protection from violence

9. Are there measures in place to ensure an effective, prompt and impartial investigation into alleged cases of crimes and other incidents, where the sexual orientation or gender identity of the victim is reasonably suspected to have constituted a motive for the perpetrator?  
a. ☐ b. ☒ c. ☐ d. ☐ e. ☐

Please indicate the measures and, if appropriate, provide examples of good practices in this area:

In principle, every case of crime is investigated as effectively, promptly and impartially as possible and independently from the motive of the crime. Offences motivated by the sexual orientation or gender identity of the victim are not treated differently from offences motivated by other factors. There is no provision in the Criminal Code, which would explicitly include such crime motives. There have been several ideas to include such elements of an offence in the Criminal Code.

10. Are there measures in place to ensure that a bias motive related to sexual orientation may be taken into account as an aggravating circumstance?  
a. ☐ b. ☒ c. ☐ d. ☐ e. ☐

Are there measures in place to ensure that a bias motive related to gender identity may be taken into account as an aggravating circumstance?  
a. ☐ b. ☒ c. ☐ d. ☐ e. ☐

Please indicate the measures and, if appropriate, provide examples of good practices in this area:

The Criminal Code of Liechtenstein provides for a series of motives that may be taken into account as aggravating circumstances. Namely, § 33 of the Criminal Code includes racist, xenophobic and other reprehensible motives. In this context, bias motives related to sexual orientation or gender identity may be considered as “other reprehensible motives”.

11. Are appropriate measures taken to ensure that victims and witnesses of sexual orientation- or gender identity-related hate crimes and incidents are encouraged to report them?  
a. ☐ b. ☐ c. ☐ d. ☒ e. ☐

Please indicate the measures and, if appropriate, provide examples of good practices in this area:

There are no specific measures in force. Though, it is worth to mention that in 2008 the Victims Assistance Act entered into force in Liechtenstein. People immediately affected by a criminal offence in a physical, psychological or sexual respect have the right to victims' assistance in Liechtenstein. Pursuant to the Victims Assistance Act, there is a Victims Assistance Office in Liechtenstein offering various services.

12. Do training programmes and procedures exist to ensure that the police, judiciary and prison officials possess the knowledge and skills to identify such crimes and incidents and provide victims and witnesses with adequate assistance and support?

- a. ☐ b. ☒ c. ☐ d. ☐ e. ☐

Please indicate the measures and, if appropriate, provide examples of good practices in this area:

Hate crime issues in general are a permanent topic in the competent police unit. Due to the size of the police in Liechtenstein and the centralised structure of the police body the competent officers have knowledge of all offences committed in Liechtenstein and monitor these cases for hate crimes on a daily basis.

13. Are there specific measures in place to ensure the safety and dignity of lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender persons in prison or in other ways deprived of their liberty, in accordance with paragraph 4 of the Appendix to the Recommendation?

- a. ☐ b. ☐ c. ☐ d. ☒ e. ☐

Please indicate the measures and, if appropriate, provide examples of good practices in this area:

14. Have appropriate measures been taken to combat all forms of "hate speech" against lesbian, gay, bisexual or transgender persons, in accordance with Article 10 of the European Convention on Human Rights and with paragraph 6 of the Appendix to the Recommendation?

- a. ☐ b. ☐ c. ☐ d. ☒ e. ☐

If so, have specific measures been taken to raise awareness of public authorities/ institutions of their responsibility to refrain from statements which may reasonably be understood as legitimising hatred or discrimination against lesbian, gay, bisexual or transgender persons?

- a. ☐ b. ☐ c. ☐ d. ☒ e. ☐

Please indicate the measures and, if appropriate, provide examples of good practices in this area:

Specific measures do not exist in Liechtenstein. In reality, the authorities do not observe that hate speech concerning LGBT persons takes place. For instance, during the campaign for the law on registered same-sex partnership, there was of course a debate on the pros and cons of the new law without hate speech taking place in the public. The discussion in the public between officials, politicians and representatives of interest groups took place on an objective basis.

## **II. Freedom of association**

15. Are there measures in place to ensure that freedom of association (including access to public funding available for non-governmental organisations) can be enjoyed without discrimination on grounds of sexual orientation or gender identity?

- a. ☒ b. ☐ c. ☐ d. ☐ e. ☐

If any, please provide examples of limitations or exceptions to the guarantees set out in Paragraphs 9 and 10 of the appendix to the Recommendation and indicate whether any measure to review or lift such limitations or exceptions is in preparation:

According to article 41 of the Constitution, the freedom of association and assembly is guaranteed within the limitations provided by the law. There is no law in force limiting the freedom of association and assembly on the grounds of sexual orientation or gender identity. Consequently, this right is fully guaranteed and no further measures seem to be required.

16. Are there specific measures in place to effectively protect defenders of human rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender persons against hostility and aggression, including when allegedly committed by state agents, in accordance with the Declaration of the Committee of Ministers on Council of Europe action to improve the protection of human rights defenders and promote their activities?

- a. ☒ b. ☐ c. ☐ d. ☐ e. ☐

Please indicate the measures and, if appropriate, provide examples of good practices in this area:

There is no regulation in the Liechtenstein law that would differentiate between human rights defenders of LGBT persons and other individuals. As a result, such persons or associations can ask for protection by the National Police if they experience hostility and aggression. Since such aggression is not experienced in Liechtenstein, there is no urgent need for specific regulations in this context. If such aggressions happen, the authorities are of the view that the provisions in force are sufficient to protect human rights defenders of LGBT persons.

17. Have measures been taken to ensure that non-governmental organisations defending the of human rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender persons are appropriately consulted on the adoption and implementation of measures that may have an impact on the human rights of these persons?

- a. ☒ b. ☐ c. ☐ d. ☐ e. ☐

Please indicate the measures and, if appropriate, provide examples of good practices in this area:

Generally, in the legislative process, the Government publicly circulates every draft law for comments. Target groups who have or might have a special interest in the proposal are specially invited to comment. This includes associations representing the interests of LGBT persons. Not only those invited to comment may in fact comment, however. In principle, any person or organisation with an interest in the proposal may submit comments.

### **III. Freedom of expression and peaceful assembly**

18. Are there measures in place to ensure that freedom of expression, including freedom to receive and impart information on subjects dealing with sexual orientation or gender identity, can be enjoyed without discrimination on grounds of sexual orientation or gender identity?

- a. ☒ b. ☐ c. ☐ d. ☐ e. ☐

Are there measures in place to ensure that freedom of peaceful assembly can be enjoyed without discrimination on grounds of sexual orientation or gender identity?

- a. ☒ b. ☐ c. ☐ d. ☐ e. ☐

If specific limitations or exceptions regarding such freedoms are in place, please provide examples and indicate whether any measure to review or lift such measures is in preparation:

This right is guaranteed by article 40 of the Constitution which stipulates that everyone can freely express his opinion within the limitations of the law. The law does not provide any restrictions related to sexual orientation or gender identity.

19. Do law enforcement authorities take appropriate measures to protect participants in peaceful demonstrations in favour of the human rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender persons?

- a. ☒ b. ☐ c. ☐ d. ☐ e. ☐

Please indicate the measures and, if appropriate, provide examples of good practices in this area:

According to article 2 of the Police Act, the National Police have to take all necessary measures to make permitted assemblies possible. The Police are obliged to protect such assemblies against assaults independent of the content or the group of participants of the assembly.

#### **IV. Right to respect for private and family life**

20. Have measures been taken to ensure that criminal law provisions which, because of their wording or scope, may lead to a discriminatory application with respect to sexual orientation or gender identity are either repealed, amended or applied in a manner which is compatible with the principle of non-discrimination?

- a. ☐ b. ☐ c. ☐ d. ☒ e. ☐

Please indicate the measures and, if appropriate, provide examples of good practices in this area:

As already explained in question 2, no targeted review of the legislation in this context has taken place until today.

21. Are there measures in place to ensure that personal data referring to a person's sexual orientation or gender identity are not collected, stored or otherwise used, except where this is necessary for the performance of specific, lawful and legitimate purposes, and that existing records that do not comply with this principle are destroyed?

- a. ☒ b. ☐ c. ☐ d. ☐ e. ☐

Please provide examples of exceptions to this principle, if any:

The Liechtenstein Law on Data Protection implements the EU-standard on the protection of data (Directive 95/46/EC), which takes the requirements mentioned in question 21 into consideration. In addition, a Data Protection Office responsible for the supervision of compliance with law provisions exists.

22. Are appropriate measures available to guarantee full legal recognition of a person's gender reassignment in all areas of life in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 21 of the appendix to the Recommendation?

- a. ☐ b. ☐ c. ☐ d. ☒ e. ☐

Have prior requirements for legal recognition of a gender reassignment been reviewed in order to remove any abusive requirements?

- a. ☐ b. ☐ c. ☐ d. ☒ e. ☐

Please indicate the measures and, if appropriate, provide examples of good practices in this area:

23. Once gender reassignment has been completed and legally recognised, is the right of a transgender person to marry a person of the sex opposite to their reassigned sex effectively guaranteed?

- a. ☐ b. ☐ c. ☐ d. ☒ e. ☐

Please indicate the measures and, if appropriate, provide examples of good practices in this area:

24. Where national legislation recognises registered same-sex partnerships, are their legal status, rights and obligations equivalent to those of heterosexual couples in a comparable situation?

- a. ☒ b. ☐ c. ☐ d. ☐ e. ☐

If national legislation does not recognise nor confer rights to registered same-sex partnerships and unmarried couples, has the possibility been considered to provide same-sex couples with legal or other means to address the practical problems related to this fact in their lives?

- a. ☐ b. ☐ c. ☐ d. ☐ e. ☐

Please provide examples:

Registered same-sex partnership enables same-sex couples to enjoy similar rights as married couples with several important restrictions. For instance, same-sex couples do not have the right to adopt children.

25. Are there measures in place to ensure that decisions regarding parental responsibility and adoption of a child are taken primarily in the child's best interest, as well as without discrimination based on sexual orientation or gender identity?

- a. ☐ b. ☐ c. ☐ d. ☒ e. ☐

Please indicate the measures and, if appropriate, provide examples of good practices in this area:

The law stipulates (§ 179 ff Civil Code) that every decision on adoption must be taken in the child's best interest. The adoption of a child by a couple is possible if the couple in question is married. Adoption by a couple having the status of a registered same-sex partnership is not possible. However, adoption by an individual is examined case by case, whereby sexual orientation of the individual in question may but not must be a criterion for the decision.

## **V. Employment**

26. Does legislation prohibit discrimination in employment in the public and private sector on grounds of sexual orientation?

- a. ☐ b. ☒ c. ☐ d. ☐ e. ☐

Does legislation prohibit discrimination in employment in the public and private sector on grounds of gender identity?

- a. ☐ b. ☒ c. ☐ d. ☐ e. ☐

If so, are there measures in place concerning in particular:

i) Access to employment

- a. ☐ b. ☐ c. ☐ d. ☒ e. ☐

- ii) Promotion, dismissals, pay and other working conditions  
a. ☐ b. ☒ c. ☐ d. ☐ e. ☐
- iii) Prevention and punishment of harassment  
a. ☐ b. ☒ c. ☐ d. ☐ e. ☐
- iv) Protection of privacy of transgender persons  
(in accordance with paragraph 30 of the Appendix to the Recommendation)  
a. ☐ b. ☐ c. ☐ d. ☒ e. ☐

Please indicate the measures and, if appropriate, provide examples of good practices in this area:

There is no specific legislation in Liechtenstein providing explicitly for protection against discrimination in employment on the basis of gender identity and sexual orientation. However, protection against discrimination can be construed from the provisions of the Constitution and there are also several general provisions in labour legislation.

**1. Constitution (Art. 31)**

In article 31 of the Constitution it is written down that all citizens are equal before the law. Regarding public employment, this specific provision may be applied in cases of discrimination on the grounds of sexual orientation or gender identity. Equality before the law is guaranteed for every citizen, independent of any other characteristics. This principle is binding for the State and therefore it includes all public employment. Though, this rule cannot be applied to the relationship between individuals, which means that private employment is not included.

**2. Labour Contract law (§ 1173a Civil Law Code, ABGB):**

Private employment is regulated within the Civil Law Code. According to §1173a article 27(1) of the Civil Law Code the personality of the employee must be respected and protected. The employer must (1) respect and protect the personality, (2) take sufficiently into consideration the physical condition and (3) protect morality. In particular, the employer has to make sure that employees are not harassed or sexually harassed and that victims of harassment or sexual harassment do not experience any further disadvantages.

The term “personality” must be interpreted broadly. For instance, it includes characteristics like gender, civil status, pregnancy, origin, race, nationality, age, physical characteristics, disease, disability, religion, conviction, sexual orientation, partner- or relationship to a third party. Although there is no specific case law in Liechtenstein on the exact interpretation of personality, it must be taken into consideration that the Liechtenstein Labour Law is very similar to the Swiss Labour Law, where the mentioned interpretation of personality has been adopted in case law. It can therefore be assumed that a Liechtenstein Court would use a comparable interpretation.

There are also regulations regarding the conditions of dismissals by the employer. Such dismissals are considered to be abusive if they are based on a characteristic of the employee that belongs to his or her personality. According to the interpretation of personality, this means that dismissals based on the sexual orientation of an employee may be abusive. In such cases, the employee may have to pay compensations.

**VI. Education**

27. Are there appropriate legislative and other measures, addressed to educational staff and pupils, to ensure that the right to education can be effectively enjoyed without discrimination on grounds of sexual orientation or gender identity, taking into due account the over-riding interests of the child and the rights of parents regarding education of their children?

- a. ☒ b. ☐ c. ☐ d. ☐ e. ☐



If so, are there measures in place concerning in particular:

- i) Anti-discrimination training or support and teaching aids  
a. ☒ b. ☐ c. ☐ d. ☐ e. ☐
- ii) Information, protection and support for pupils and students  
a. ☒ b. ☐ c. ☐ d. ☐ e. ☐
- iii) Objective information on sexual orientation and gender identity in school curricula?  
a. ☒ b. ☐ c. ☐ d. ☐ e. ☐
- iv) School equality and safety policies and action plans  
a. ☒ b. ☐ c. ☐ d. ☐ e. ☐

Please indicate the measures and, if appropriate, provide examples of good practices in this area:

The right to education is explicitly guaranteed in the Constitution without any discrimination. Schooling is compulsory for every child. It has to be mentioned that the Government is responsible for the supervision of the whole education sector in Liechtenstein, including private schools and confessional education. Through this way, the quality of education can be secured and potentially discriminatory contents can be removed, when detected.

Sex education is integrated in the course of instruction which applies to all the schools in Liechtenstein. Sexual identity and tolerance are topics of high importance within the course of instruction. The implementation in the classes as well as the teaching methods is chosen by the different schools and the responsible teacher. In this way, it is guaranteed that individual needs of the pupils are taken sufficiently into account.

Schools and teachers are provided with various offers, which can support them and their pupils in dealing with these sensitive issues. In particular, social work and psychological service at the schools are worth to mention.

Recently, mobbing has become a more and more important topic. The Office of Education has significantly intensified its measures to combat mobbing. The measures include information events, lectures and training teachers. Since LGBT persons can be target of mobbing activities, these measures can be of particular relevance in this context.

## **VII. Health**

28. Are there appropriate measures in place to ensure that the highest attainable standard of health can be effectively enjoyed without discrimination on grounds of sexual orientation or gender identity, in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 33 of the Appendix to the Recommendation?

- a. ☒ b. ☐ c. ☐ d. ☐ e. ☐

Please indicate the measures and, if appropriate, provide examples of good practices in this area:

In principle, Liechtenstein is too small to create specific health plans for particular population groups. The basic principle of the health system in Liechtenstein is that no population group is discriminated in any form in the access to health services.

The particular needs of LGBT persons are taken care of by the institute for questions related to sex and the prevention of HIV (Fachstelle für Sexualfragen und HIV-Prävention). In this context, a mandate from the Government exists.

29. Has homosexuality been removed from the national classification of diseases?

- a. ☒ b. ☐ c. ☐ d. ☐ e. ☐

30. Are there measures in place to ensure that transgender persons have effective access to appropriate gender reassignment services?

- a. ☒ b. ☐ c. ☐ d. ☐ e. ☐

If there are limitations to the costs covered by health insurance for gender reassignment, please explain:

### **VIII. Housing**

31. Are measures taken to ensure access to adequate housing can be effectively and equally enjoyed by all persons, without discrimination on grounds of sexual orientation or gender identity, that protection is provided against discriminatory evictions, and that equal rights are guaranteed in respect of ownership of land and other property,?

- a. ☐ b. ☒ c. ☐ d. ☐ e. ☐

Please indicate the measures and, if appropriate, provide examples of good practices in this area:

Although there are no specific measures in force, the competent authorities report that they are not aware of such discriminations on the housing market. According to their experiences, there is a liberal practice in renting apartments or houses. Concerning ownership of land and other property, the law does not make any distinction between LGBT and other persons. Equality in this respect is therefore guaranteed.

32. With respect to the risk of homelessness faced by lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender persons, in particular young persons and children, are measures taken to ensure that the relevant social services are provided without discrimination on grounds of sexual orientation or gender identity?

- a. ☒ b. ☐ c. ☐ d. ☐ e. ☐

Please indicate the measures and, if appropriate, provide examples of good practices in this area:

Social services by the Office for Social Affairs in all cases are granted without any discrimination on the grounds of sexual orientation or gender identity.

### **IX. Sports**

33. Have measures (including awareness-raising measures) been taken to tackle discrimination on grounds of sexual orientation or gender identity (including the use of discriminatory insults) in sports and in connection with sports events?

- a. ☐ b. ☐ c. ☐ d. ☒ e. ☐

Please indicate the measures and, if appropriate, provide examples of good practices in this area:

### **X. Right to seek asylum**

34. In cases where your country has an international obligation in this respect, may a well-founded fear of persecution based on sexual orientation or gender identity be recognised as a valid ground for the granting of refugee status and asylum under your national law?

- a. ☒ b. ☐ c. ☐ d. ☐ e. ☐

Please indicate the measures and, if appropriate, provide examples of good practices in this area:

According to the Liechtenstein Law on Asylum, foreigners are recognised as refugees if they leave their country due to the reasonable fear to be persecuted on the grounds of their race, religion, nationality, belonging to a specific social group or their gender.

Reasonable fear is given if the person in question can claim that there is a threat to his or her life, physical condition or freedom.

The criterion of the belonging to a specific social group applies to persons sharing a common social attribute and is the connecting factor for objectively not justifiable persecution. This includes the persecution on the grounds of sexual orientation or gender identity.

35. Does your country ensure that asylum seekers are not sent to a country where their life or freedom would be threatened because of their sexual orientation or gender identity?

- a. ☒ b. ☐ c. ☐ d. ☐ e. ☐

Please indicate the measures and, if appropriate, provide examples of good practices in this area:

The Liechtenstein Law on Asylum provides that no person can be forced to leave for a country where his life, physical condition or freedom is threatened. Also, nobody can be forced to leave for a country where the person in question will suffer torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

This principle also applies to persons threatened based on their sexual orientation or gender identity.

#### **XI. National Human Rights Structures**

36. Are National Human Rights Structures (equality bodies, ombudsperson, and national human rights institutions) clearly mandated to address discrimination on grounds of sexual orientation?

- a. ☐ b. ☒ c. ☐ d. ☐ e. ☐

Are National Human Rights Structures (equality bodies, ombudsperson, and national human rights institutions) clearly mandated to address discrimination on grounds of gender identity?

- a. ☐ b. ☒ c. ☐ d. ☐ e. ☐

If so please explain and indicate in particular, if appropriate, what possibilities of intervention are included in their mandate, including in particular with respect to discrimination on multiple grounds:

There are several institutions in Liechtenstein for the promotion of human rights. As one of the first bodies, an inter-office Equal Opportunity Commission was created in 2005. At the same time, the Government decided to expand the Office of Gender Equality into an Office of Equal Opportunity (Stabsstelle Chancengleichheit, SCG). The SCG's focus is on combating discrimination and promoting de facto and de jure equal opportunity in areas key to the protection of human rights, such as the equality of women and men, disabilities, migration and integration of foreigners, social disadvantage, sexual orientation, and gender identity. The SCG maintains publically available documentation and provides free advice to individuals, organisations and companies. Additionally, the SCG is engaged on behalf of sensitisation measures, issues comments on draft laws, consultations and ordinances, serves as the secretariat of the Equal Opportunity Commission, and coordinates measures within the Administration to ensure equal opportunity.

## **XII. Discrimination on multiple grounds**

37. Are there measures in place to ensure that the provisions of national law prohibiting or preventing discrimination also protect against discrimination on multiple grounds, including on grounds of sexual orientation or gender identity?

- a. ☐ b. ☐ c. ☐ d. ☒ e. ☐

## **Section III - Follow-up**

38. Which measures by the Council of Europe would you recommend to ensure that member states are guided in their national legislation and practice by the principles set out in the Recommendation and in its Appendix ?

39. Should the Council of Europe continue examining periodically the implementation of this Recommendation? If so, should such examination in future concentrate on specific issues, and which specific issues would you recommend examining in that case?

40. Are there any issues on which the Recommendation and its Appendix should be revised or completed? If so, please indicate them.