

LIECHTENSTEIN

Comprehensive National-level Review Liechtenstein

Twenty-fifth anniversary of the

Fourth World Conference on Women and adoption of the

Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (1995)

Vaduz, 22. Mai 2019

Introductory Comment

Liechtenstein is committed to and attributes great importance to complying with its reporting obligations under international human rights treaties it acceded to. Liechtenstein submitted various reports pertaining to women's and children's rights just recently. In light of the need to create synergies between its various reporting obligations and to be able to participate in voluntary reporting processes too, Liechtenstein's reporting on the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action reverts to already completed reports such as its fifth CEDAW report from 2018 which comprehensively reviewed the situation of women and girls in Liechtenstein, its latest report on the implementation of its Women, Peace and Security commitments and various reports submitted under the Council of Europe Convention on Protection of Children against Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse. For the compilation of these reports, all relevant Ministries and Offices of the National Administration were consulted.

1. **What have been the most important achievements, challenges and set-backs in progress towards gender equality and the empowerment of women over the past 5 years?**

Liechtenstein offers a safe and enabling environment and high standard of living for its inhabitants, including women and girls. For many years, the Liechtenstein economy has been standing out for its highly progressive employment growth. In 2017, Liechtenstein counted 38 661 employees with a population of 38 111. This means, the number of jobs surpasses the number of inhabitants. In 2017, 21 299 people commuted to Liechtenstein every day for their job. Unemployment is very low at 1.7 % (in 2018). Liechtenstein has a high level of education, students easily switch between the three different tracks at secondary school and the dual vocational education system ensures very low youth unemployment (2.1 % in 2018) and easy entry into the labour market. Liechtenstein's social security network is robust and equally accessible to women and men. The crime rate is consistently low and the detection rate high at 73 % (2018). These extremely favourable conditions and a high level of social peace set the stage for the realisation of the rights and potential of women and girls in Liechtenstein.

Liechtenstein has made significant progress in the past two decades in advancing gender equality. De iure, women in Liechtenstein are granted equality to men. Girls perform better in school and more girls than boys graduate successfully from upper secondary school. The talent of girls in so-called STEM subjects, meaning mathematics, information technology, natural sciences and technology, is actively promoted by an innovative public-private partnership project.¹

Liechtenstein has a good balance in representation of women in the Government, where two out of five ministers have been female since 2009. Half of Liechtenstein's missions and embassies abroad are led by women ambassadors and for Liechtenstein's diplomatic corps, gender parity has almost been achieved. Recently vacant leadership positions within the National Administration were filled with women. The Office of Statistics, for example, is now led by a woman. The Office of Justice – a crucially important and large office in terms of

¹ <https://www.peppermint.li/> (accessed 15 April 2019).

number of staff – is headed by a woman. The Data Protection Agency whose mandate was substantially expanded by the incorporation of the EU General Data Protection Regulation into the EEA Agreement now also has a female director.

Unfortunately, in the last parliamentary elections in 2017, women's representation went down from 24% in the previous legislative period to 12 %. This result stands in contrast to the general trend of the past years. Both representation of women and the chances of their success in elections have been historically at their highest levels following the national elections of 2005, 2009, and 2013. On the positive side, the election result led to very active and on-going discussions about the reasons for this decline and adequate countermeasures. It is clear that more needs to be done to achieve a balanced representation of both genders in political bodies in Liechtenstein. In response to the decline in female representation in Liechtenstein's national parliament, the main political parties have publicly expressed their intention to aim for gender parity on their candidate lists for the municipal council elections 2019. The Equal Opportunities Unit of the Office of Social Services portrayed women politicians in the main Liechtenstein newspapers to draw attention to female political leaders as role models in order to motivate potential female candidates. Also Liechtenstein's civil society and women's organisations advocated prominently and successfully for a better political representation of women in Liechtenstein with a view to the 2019 elections. The efforts delivered results. In the municipal elections 2019, two women were elected as mayors (out of eleven available positions). Previously, only one woman had occupied the position of mayor. The percentage of women in municipal councils (including mayors) rose from 16.5 % in 2015 to 39.1 % in 2019.² In two municipal councils, women now outnumber men. These results demonstrate that the open and inclusive debate on women's political representation had an impact on public opinion. Women's election chances were better than those of men at 67 % (compared to 58 % for men) for seats in municipal councils.

Liechtenstein is aware of the need to maintain this momentum in view of the national parliamentary elections to be held in 2021 and of the need to increase the share of women in leadership positions in the economy. To further this goal, the Government has decided in its 2017-2021 Programme to give high priority to improving the compatibility of family and career. Planned measures in this regard include promoting the expansion of after-school programmes, day care centres and all-day public schools. The National Administration has been offering part-time employment for many years now and as the first employer set up a childcare facility in 2002. Overall, the number of day care places has more than tripled since 2000. After-school programmes and facilities providing lunch for school children have also been strongly expanded. The supply now meets the demand among preschool-age children. A Governmental Working Group on Day Care Funding has developed a new funding model for day care centres to eliminate financial disadvantages for low-income parents in need of childcare outside the home. The new system will start to operate in September 2019. In summer 2018, five out of eleven municipalities started to offer expanded standardised school times to allow parents to work part time without having to pay for extracurricular

² Mayors are formally part of the municipal council, but are elected separately from members of the municipal council. If only members of the municipal council, excluding mayors, are considered, the percentage of women in municipal councils amounts to 43.3 % in 2019.

care. The State subsidises these offers and facilities and continuously improves them with the help of municipalities and the private sector.

A comprehensive survey to identify the needs of families in Liechtenstein was conducted just recently. The survey was sent out to all 3,000 families living in Liechtenstein with children under the age of 12. Participation was high at 30 % and 10 % agreed to participate in further interviews. The results of the survey will serve as a basis for a catalogue of measures tailored to the needs of Liechtenstein families in combining family and career.

Women's and girls' rights have also been strengthened by comprehensive legal reforms. The protection from gender discrimination, for example, was enhanced in 2016 by expanding the criminal offence of racial discrimination to also cover - inter alia - the characteristic of "gender". Publicly inciting to hatred and discrimination or refusing a service intended to be provided to the general public on the basis of gender are now a criminal offence punishable by imprisonment of up to two years. Further, in 2011 the law governing sexual offences was revised to enhance the legal protection of victims and improve the practical measures against violence against women and children as well as domestic violence. Notably, the catalogue of offences that are prosecuted "ex officio" was expanded to dangerous threats against close family members, stalking, rape or sexual assault in marriages and partnerships. The revision also strengthened victims' rights in criminal proceedings. Parliament just approved another revision of the Criminal Code to strengthen the protection of women and girls from physical and sexual violence. The revision will make Liechtenstein's criminal law compatible with the requirements of the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence, tighten sentences for sexual offences and extend the period of limitation for offences committed against minors. The amendments will enter into force in October 2019.

Additionally, several laws were amended to improve the financial situation of part-time working persons and persons who invest more time in domestic and care work as well as parenting. Disadvantages in the provision of pension insurance were abolished for those who spend more time with child-rearing or looking after persons in need of care. The occupational pension provision for low-income and part-time employees was improved and the legal inheritance share of the surviving spouse or registered partner increased. These reforms are important steps to eliminate social and financial disadvantages affecting those who engage in domestic and care work.

As another crucial improvement for the promotion of human and thus also women's rights in Liechtenstein, a National Human Rights Institution in line with the Paris Principles was established. After a broad consultation process with civil society and other stakeholders, the Liechtenstein Parliament decided in November 2016, by consensus, on the new law establishing a National Human Rights Institution. At the same time, Parliament adopted the financial contribution to the institution over the coming three years, amounting to 350.000 Swiss Francs (USD 293.887) per year.

These developments demonstrate that the national parliament as well as society at large are committed to improving social justice and advancing equal opportunities for women and girls. The situation of women and girls in Liechtenstein, however, would not be the

same without Liechtenstein's vibrant civil society. As a result of an accepted UPR recommendation in 2008, the State has conducted yearly human rights dialogues with civil society since 2009. This has provided women's organisations with an institutionalised opportunity to discuss with national authorities challenging issues such as unpaid care work, compatibility of family and career, parental leave, the pay gap or gender stereotypes. Additionally, the government has actively facilitated a constructive exchange between Liechtenstein's civil society and high-level representatives of the United Nations and the Council of Europe. At recent visits of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, the UN Deputy Secretary-General or the Council of Europe Commissioner for Human Rights, the government always arranged for NGOs to meet and discuss with them human rights issues relevant for the situation in Liechtenstein. The Liechtenstein authorities are also in regular exchange with the Liechtenstein Association for Human Rights. The Association, e.g., is a member of the governmental working group that is currently conceptualising an updated Integration Strategy for migrants living in Liechtenstein.

Liechtenstein is aware that sustained efforts of all actors, including the state, the private sector and civil society, are required to tackle the remaining challenges in achieving de facto gender equality. Areas of focus will have to be improving the representation of women in decision-making and leadership positions in politics and the economy as well as continued progress in enabling compatibility of family and career. The Liechtenstein Government is aware of its responsibility in this regard. In February 2018, it adopted and communicated its national implementation strategy for the SDGs. SDG 5 on Gender Equality is among the eight SDGs with highest priority for implementation, underscoring the Government's commitment to take action in this area. Specifically the Government commits to a more active gender equality policy, signalling at the same time its readiness to provide financial support for specific gender equality projects on the domestic level.

Gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls have been a priority of Liechtenstein's foreign policy for many years. Liechtenstein has been advocating for the protection of women's rights in resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly as well as of the Human Rights Council. For many years, Liechtenstein has also been an active supporter of the Women, Peace and Security Agenda of the Security Council, organizing lecture series with eminent speakers such as the former UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, Navi Pillay, or, together with PeaceWomen and Switzerland, developing a manual and a smartphone application providing information on the WPS agenda and its implementation for, e.g., Security Council members.

Liechtenstein has further participated actively in negotiations in the Commission on the Status of Women, from 2016 to 2019 as its member, to work towards strong provisions on issues such as

- the prevention of, protection against, accountability for and gender-inclusive responses to sexual and gender-based violence,
- the gender-responsive and effective implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, including SDG 5
- the gender-sensitive fight against modern slavery and human trafficking

- full and equal access to justice for women and girls,
- gender parity in international tribunals, organisations and rule of law institutions
- full, equal and meaningful participation of women at all levels of decision-making, including peace processes, electoral processes and UN positions,
- full and equal access to quality education
- the promotion and protection of women human rights defenders
- and the improvement of working methods of the CSW.

Liechtenstein organized various side events in parallel to the yearly CSW sessions focusing on topical issues such as modern slavery and human trafficking, sexual and gender-based violence against men and boys or violence against women and girls. All side events garnered considerable interest and were well attended, including by high-level participants such as several Ministers, the United Nations Special Representative of the Secretary-General on sexual violence in conflict or the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of slavery, including its causes and consequences as well as various civil society representatives. During its membership, Liechtenstein's Foreign Minister, Dr. Aurelia Frick, led the Liechtenstein delegation twice, underlining the importance the Liechtenstein government attributes to the Commission's work.

Liechtenstein's membership was a welcome opportunity for the country to strengthen its visibility as a normative actor in the international discourse on gender equality and to feed the CSW conclusions back into the national process.

2. Which of the following have been the top five priorities for accelerating progress for women and girls in your country over the past five years through laws, policies and/or programmes? (please check relevant categories)

a) Equality and non-discrimination under the law and access to justice: Please consult paras. 6-10 of the fifth CEDAW report on Liechtenstein.

b) Quality education, training and life-long learning for women and girls: Please consult paras. 72-84 of the fifth CEDAW report on Liechtenstein.

c) Eliminating violence against women and girls: Please consult paras. 30-47 of the fifth CEDAW report on Liechtenstein.

d) Access to health care, including sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights: In Liechtenstein health insurance is compulsory for everyone (refugees, asylum seekers and those who were granted asylum included). All women and men in Liechtenstein are offered a general medical check-up every five years. Children are invited to regular general medical check-ups more frequently than every five years up to age 14. Additionally, women are offered a gynaecological medical check-up every 2.5 years. All of these services are for free for those covered by compulsory health insurance. Please consult paras. 122-128 of the fifth CEDAW report on Liechtenstein for additional information.

e) Gender-responsive social protection (e.g. universal health coverage, cash transfers, pensions): Please consult paras. 113-116 of the fifth CEDAW report on Liechtenstein.

3. Over the past five years, have you taken specific measures to prevent discrimination and promote the rights of women and girls who experience multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination? (please check relevant categories)

Please consult paras. 6-10 and 132-135 of the fifth CEDAW report on Liechtenstein. The described measures benefit in particular:

- a) Racial, ethnic or religious minority women
- b) Women living with disabilities
- c) Women with diverse sexual orientations and gender identities
- d) Migrant women
- e) Refugee and internally displaced women

4. Has the increasing number of humanitarian crises—caused by conflict, extreme weather or other events—affected the implementation of the BPfA in your country?

N/A

5. Which of the following does your country consider to be the top five priorities for accelerating progress for women and girls in your country for the coming five years through laws, policies and programmes? (please check relevant categories)

In light of the fact that de jure gender equality has been accomplished, the main priority of the incumbent Government lies on improving the reconciliation of work and family life. On the measures taken in this regard, please consult paras. 92-95 of the fifth CEDAW report on Liechtenstein. As illustrated in the reply to question one of this questionnaire, a Governmental Working Group on Day Care Funding developed a new funding model for day care centres to eliminate financial disadvantages for low-income parents in need of childcare outside the home which will be operationalized in September 2019. The results of the survey on the needs of families in Liechtenstein conducted by the Governmental Working Group on Family Policy have been assessed and resulted in a catalogue of measures to cater to the needs of families in Liechtenstein. The catalogue of measures is currently in the process of prioritisation.

Another priority of the Government has been and will remain the representation of women in political bodies as well as in leadership and decision-making positions. For measures in this field, please consult paras. 18 and 67-71 of the fifth CEDAW report on Liechtenstein. The politics course for women (para. 18 fifth CEDAW report) will be continuously offered in the coming years.

6. What actions has your country taken in the last five years to advance gender equality in relation to women's role in paid work and employment?

a) Strengthened / enforced laws and workplace policies and practices that prohibit discrimination in the recruitment, retention and promotion of women in the public and private

sectors, and equal pay legislation: Please consult paras. 7-9 of the fifth CEDAW report on Liechtenstein.

b) Taken measures to prevent sexual harassment, including in the workplace: Please consult paras. 105-109 of the fifth CEDAW report on Liechtenstein.

c) Improved access to modern technologies (incl. climate-smart technologies), infrastructure and services (incl. agricultural extension):

It is a high priority of Liechtenstein's educational system to enable children and students to responsibly use digital media and online services. In August 2019, a new curriculum will be introduced in Liechtenstein schools. The amendments to the old curriculum entail that the module "Media and Computer Science" will be taught already on kindergarten level. Children and students learn to use digital media in a responsible and meaningful way and acquire basic skills in computer science starting in kindergarten. This early empowerment will be beneficial for students economically in light of the fact that a majority of future jobs will require employees' proficiency in the field of media and computer science. To implement the new module, a viable WLAN is currently being installed at all public schools, and within 4 years all students from 1st grade onwards will receive a mobile device. The state is investing a total of 12.7 million USD in the digitisation of schools.

On the pepperMINT experimentation laboratory to get girls interested in STEM disciplines, please consult answer c) to question 12 below.

7. What actions has your country taken in the last five years to recognize, reduce and/or redistribute unpaid care and domestic work and promote work-family conciliation?

a) Expanded childcare services or made existing services more affordable: Please consult paras. 93, 95, 98, 117 of the fifth CEDAW report on Liechtenstein.

b) Introduced legal changes regarding the division of marital assets or pension entitlements after divorce that acknowledge women's unpaid contribution to the family during marriage: Please consult paras. 114-116, 156, 159 of the fifth CEDAW report on Liechtenstein.

8. Has your country introduced austerity/fiscal consolidation measures, such as cuts in public expenditure or public sector downsizing, over the past five years?

YES. No, the impact on women/men has not been assessed.

9. What actions has your country taken in the last five years to reduce/eradicate poverty among women and girls?

There is no absolute poverty in Liechtenstein. Persons unable to pay for their cost of living despite the various social insurances, may claim financial social assistance as a minimum income. In part thanks to these social benefits, Liechtenstein has a low ratio of low-income households compared with other countries. In 2018, 581 households received financial support in the form of social assistance. The 581 households included 913 persons. The share of persons receiving direct financial assistance is thus 2.4%.

Compared internationally, unemployment in Liechtenstein is at a very low level. In 2018, the annual average was 1.7%. Due to the excellent economic situation in Liechtenstein, the conditions for returning to work are therefore comparatively good. The average annual unemployment rate of women at 1.9% was higher than that of men at 1.5% but still very low in comparison. All employees working in Liechtenstein are required to be insured against the risk of unemployment. As part of a comprehensive revision of the Law on Unemployment Insurance and Insolvency Compensation in 2010, the qualifying periods for benefits and the contribution period were increased for people engaged in child-raising.

In addition to financial support for unemployed persons, there are several measures to support jobseekers. Special attention in combating unemployment is paid to early intervention strategies. In addition to services provided by the Labour Market Service Liechtenstein, unemployed persons are supported by various private initiatives. For example, the Brandis job project of the Association for Assisted Living (Verein für Betreutes Wohnen) offers job training at different levels. Chicobello, a sub-organisation of the Brandis job project, is a project tailored specifically to job integration for women.

For measures to combat unemployment and support reintegration into the labour market, please consult paras. 101-104, 154-155 of the fifth CEDAW report on Liechtenstein.

10. What actions has your country taken in the last five years to improve access to social protection for women and girls?

With regard to measures taken to protect women from the detrimental effects of unemployment, please consult the answer to question 9 above. For measures to ensure an equitable pension insurance, please consult paras. 113-117, 156 of the fifth CEDAW report on Liechtenstein.

11. What actions has your country taken in the last five years to improve health outcomes for women and girls in your country?

Please consult answer d) to question 2 in this questionnaire and paras. 122-128 of the fifth CEDAW report on Liechtenstein.

12. What actions has your country taken in the last five years to improve education outcomes and skills for women and girls?

a) Strengthened educational curricula to increase gender-responsiveness and eliminate bias, at all levels of education: Please consult paras. 72-84 of the fifth CEDAW report on Liechtenstein.

b) Promoted safe, harassment-free and inclusive educational environments for women and girls: The governmental Violence Protection Commission initiated the "Respectfully Together" campaign to raise awareness among young people for the problems associated with cyberbullying. For this purpose, two posters designed by young people for the Freelance Contest "Respectfully Together" were selected and distributed among Liechtenstein schools. The campaign works with two themes: "Words leave marks" and "Cybermobbing humiliates! Stand up against peer pressure". The campaign calls on children and young people to behave responsibly and respectfully towards each other and to stand up against this

type of bullying. To assist students in cyberbullying incidents, school social workers are available at secondary schools. For the extracurricular sphere of life, the Child and Youth Protection Division of the Office of Social Services (www.jugendschutz.li) and the professional group on media literacy (www.medienkompetenz.li) are offering their support services.

Please also consult answer b) to question 13 on the awareness raising project “angek(l)ickt”, the interactive travelling exhibition “I say what's up” and the lectures and workshops in the field of sex education offered by the love.li competence centre of the Sophie von Liechtenstein Foundation for Woman and Child and the Fa6 – Centre for Sexuality and HIV Prevention.

c) Increased access to skills and training in new and emerging fields, especially STEM (science, technology, engineering and math) and digital fluency and literacy: In August 2017, the pepperMINT experimentation laboratory was opened in Liechtenstein with the aim of getting both girls and boys interested in scientific and technical careers. Starting already at the kindergarten level, the pepperMINT laboratory aims to promote a stronger focus on STEM subjects (mathematics, information technology, natural sciences, technology). The participation of school classes is voluntary and free of charge. One of the main goals of pepperMINT is to support girls in deepening their interest in STEM disciplines. The manager of pepperMINT supports a gender-sensitive educational approach. He is trained to recognize and pay tribute to girls’ interests and needs to ensure they enjoy the experiments at the Lab. e.g. art and creativity play a very important role in teaching girls. The experimentation Lab has several offers especially for girls:

During a whole week in March, called „vocational week“, the pepperMINT Lab has a special offer to provide insights to STEM professions and STEM career choices for girls only.

A new pepperMINT project is offering STEM courses during the holidays. To promote female STEM-role-models, the laboratory chose young female teachers to give instructions. The offer, however, is open for girls and boys of different ages.

With the implementation of the new curricula 21 in the school year 2019/2020, Media and Computer-Science will be introduced from the first year of Kindergarten and programming from the 3rd class onwards. For more information on this teaching module, please consult answer c) to question 6.

d) Strengthened measures to prevent adolescent pregnancies and to enable adolescent girls to continue their education in the case of pregnancy and/or motherhood: Please consult paras. 122-123 of the fifth CEDAW report on Liechtenstein.

13. In the last five years, which forms of violence against women and girls, and in which specific contexts or settings, have you prioritized for action?

a) Intimate partner violence/domestic violence, including sexual violence and marital rape: Please consult paras. 30-33 of the fifth CEDAW report on Liechtenstein. As outlined in the answer to question one, the Liechtenstein Parliament just approved another revision of the Criminal Code to strengthen the protection of women and girls from physical and sexual

violence. The revision will make Liechtenstein's criminal law compatible with the requirements of the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence, tighten sentences for sexual offences and extend the period of limitation for offences committed against minors. The amendments will enter into force in October 2019.

b) Violence against women and girls facilitated by technology (e.g. cyberviolence, online stalking): Please consult the remarks on the awareness raising campaign of the governmental Violence Protection Commission "Respectfully together" on cyberbullying above in answer b) to question 12.

The governmental Violence Protection Commission initiated an open dialogue with the main Liechtenstein newspapers to raise awareness of the problem of hate speech, including hate speech based on gender. In recent years, the Liechtenstein newspapers received an increasing amount of letters to the editor involving speech that may be considered defamatory or discriminatory. Based on reports of Liechtenstein's civil society, the European Commission against Racism and Intolerance issued the recommendation that Liechtenstein's authorities support national media in their effort to regulate hate speech. In response to the recommendation, the Violence Protection Commission invited the main Liechtenstein newspapers to discuss the issue of hate speech and sensitize the media with regard to letters to the editor that amount to hate speech. The open dialogue between the Violence Protection Commission and the Liechtenstein newspapers will be continued to assist media in their decision-making on the publication of letters to the editor that contain speech that may qualify as hate speech.

Various measures are implemented in Liechtenstein for children and young people to raise their awareness of the risks involved in using information and communication technology:

The awareness raising projects "angek(l)ickt", "angek(l)ickt Junior", angek(l)ickt KIDS (www.angeklickt.li) offer a multimedia live stage performance and specific discussion workshops on the topic of media use for children of different ages, starting in first grade. The projects aims to prepare children for media consumption and to draw their attention to dangers and risks. In terms of content, it deals with topics such as truth and deception, self-portrayal and selfies, online respect, reporting of suspicious content and messages, fake news, online gaming, sexting, media addiction, cybermobbing, cybergrooming, data protection, ethics and tips on media use. The media prevention performance is also aimed at parents and teachers to raise their awareness of the issues addressed. The stage performance and workshops are booked frequently by primary and secondary schools in Liechtenstein.

The interactive travelling exhibition "I say what's up" (<http://www.kszsg.ch/erwachsene/schule-bildung/kampagnen/ich-saeg-was-lauft>) is aimed at secondary school students to raise awareness on the topic of sexual violence among young people. Sexual harassment and other forms of abuse perpetrated through electronic media are discussed, and options for obtaining help are presented. It can be attended by secondary school classes as part of their class instruction. The exhibition in Liechtenstein is organised by the Office of Education and in cooperation with the love.li competence centre of the Sophie von Liechtenstein Foundation for Woman and Child and the Fa6 – Centre for Sexuality and HIV Prevention.

In the field of sex education, the love.li competence centre of the Sophie von Liechtenstein Foundation for Woman and Child and the Fa6 – Centre for Sexuality and HIV Prevention offer counselling, lectures, and workshops and collaborate closely with schools. The NetzWerk association and the aha – Youth Information Liechtenstein association also support schools in the fields of prevention and sex education. In this context, the use of new media as well as potential risks and dangers are discussed. The Child Protection Association (kinderschutz.li) also works to prevent violence, bullying, and abuse. In cooperation with experts, the association offers workshops, lectures etc. for children, parents, and teachers on topics such as media competence. Here again, there is close cooperation with schools.

In order to raise the awareness of parents and other persons in regular contact with children regarding the risks to which children are exposed in the creation and distribution of sexually explicit images, videos, and content, the following measures and services are available in Liechtenstein:

- The **"freelance" prevention programme** (www.be-freelance.net): The programme offers various teaching materials for the secondary school level on tobacco/alcohol/cannabis and digital media. The package on digital media includes materials for teaching units on the topics of cybergrooming and sexting. The learning objectives of the materials are to provide information and raise awareness in regard to these topics.
- The **"safe!healthy!" online encyclopaedia** (<http://www.zepira.info/sichergesund.html>): The "safe!healthy!" online encyclopaedia is provided by the Office of Public Health of the Canton of St. Gallen (Switzerland) for health promotion, prevention, and safety in schools. The website offers various thematic booklets. The "safe?! online:-)" booklet is dedicated to the opportunities and risks of modern electronic information and communication technologies and provides a guide to online behaviour. The online encyclopaedia is used by Liechtenstein schools and school social workers for prevention, early detection, and crisis intervention.
- **Brochures:** The Office of Social Services has published the brochures "Talking with children about digital media!" (<http://www.llv.li/files/asd/medien-primar-web-2016.pdf>) and "Talking with young people about digital media!" (<http://www.llv.li/files/asd/medien-sekundar-web-2016.pdf>). These information brochures give advice to parents about responsible media use by children and young people. Topics such as sexting, cybergrooming, and the use of personal data are discussed in the brochures.

§ 209 of the Liechtenstein Criminal Code (CC) protects underage children from solicitation for sexual purposes associated with internet use by laying down dissuasive sanctions for persons who, with the help of information or communication technologies, propose personal contact with an underage person for the purpose of sexually abusing the underage person or producing child pornography. To give rise to criminal responsibility under § 209 CC, the intent of the perpetrator (§ 5(1) CC) to commit a criminal offence referred to in §§ 205, 206 or 219(1)(1) CC must have been manifested in a preparatory act that aims to achieve a meeting with the child. Conceivable in this context is especially that the perpetrator has already arranged a specific meeting point with the underage victim or has promised special incentives if they meet.

c) *Female genital mutilation*: Please consult para. 34 of the fifth CEDAW report on Liechtenstein.

d) *Trafficking in women and girls*: Please consult paras. 48-52 of the fifth CEDAW report on Liechtenstein.

In order to fight modern slavery and human trafficking, Liechtenstein has initiated the “Liechtenstein Initiative for a Financial Sector Commission on Modern Slavery and Human Trafficking”. The Commission will make a concrete contribution to implement SDG target 16.2 - in addition to SDG 5.2 and 8.7 - and to counter the crimes associated with modern slavery and human trafficking with over 40 million victims worldwide. The public private partnership was developed jointly with the United Nations University, which forms the Commission’s secretariat, Liechtenstein, Australia, the Netherlands and in partnership with Liechtenstein Banks, associations and the philanthropic sector. The “Liechtenstein Initiative” will serve as a time-bound forum for a wide range of financial sector stakeholders to discuss the sector’s role in tackling modern slavery and human trafficking and to develop a coordinated strategic response plan to help implement the 2030 Agenda. The Commission’s work has a close link to the WPS Agenda insofar as sexual abuse is one of the crimes most commonly associated with modern slavery and human trafficking. The efforts to curb the latter thus also contribute to the elimination of the former. In September 2019 the Commission will release a roadmap for accelerated action to put the financial sector at the heart of global efforts to tackle modern slavery and human trafficking.

14. What actions has your country prioritized in the last five years to address violence against women and girls?

a) *Introduced or strengthened violence against women laws, and their enforcement and implementation*: Please consult paras. 30-34 of the fifth CEDAW report on Liechtenstein.

b) *Introduced or strengthened services for survivors of violence (e.g. shelters, help lines, dedicated health services, legal, justice service, counselling, housing)*: Please consult paras. 33 and 35 of the fifth CEDAW report on Liechtenstein.

c) *Introduced or strengthened strategies to prevent violence against women and girls (e.g. in the education sector, in the media, community mobilization, work with men and boys)*: Please consult paras. 36-37, 43-47 of the fifth CEDAW report on Liechtenstein.

15. What strategies has your country used in the last five years to prevent violence against women and girls?

a) *Public awareness raising and changing of attitudes and behaviours*: Please consult paras. 45-46 of the fifth CEDAW report on Liechtenstein.

b) *Work in primary and secondary education, including comprehensive sexuality education*: Please consult para. 122 of the fifth CEDAW report on Liechtenstein.

c) *Perpetrator programmes*: Please consult paras. 36-37 of the fifth CEDAW report on Liechtenstein.

16. What actions has your country taken in the last five years to prevent and respond to violence against women and girls facilitated by technology (online sexual harassment, online stalking, non-consensual sharing of intimate images)?

a) Introduced or strengthened legislation and regulatory provisions: Please consult answer b) to question 13 above on the introduction of the criminal law provision on the solicitation of children for sexual purposes.

§ 219(4) of the Liechtenstein Criminal Code (CC) criminalises access to pornographic depictions of minors with the help of information and communication technology, if such access occurs knowingly. This already criminalises the viewing of certain internet content by accessing relevant websites, if such access occurs knowingly, without having to additionally save the content on data carriers. A non-consensual sharing of such images would be punishable under § 219(2) or (3) CC as procuring, offering, passing on, presenting or making accessible in any other manner to another person pornographic depictions of minors.

b) Implemented awareness raising initiatives targeting the general public and young women and men in educational settings: Please consult the remarks on the awareness raising campaign of the governmental Violence Protection Commission “Respectfully together” on cyberbullying above in answer b) to question 12. Please also consult answer b) to question 13.

17. What actions has your country taken in the last five years to address the portrayal of women and girls, discrimination and/or gender bias in the media?

Please consult para. 71 of the fifth CEDAW report on Liechtenstein.

Please consult the remarks on the awareness raising campaign of the governmental Violence Protection Commission on hate speech in the media above in answer b) to question 13.

18. Has your country taken any action in the last five years specifically tailored to address violence against specific groups of women facing multiple forms of discrimination?

Women facing multiple forms of discrimination have full and equal access to the measures to prevent and combat violence enumerated in paras. 30-37, 42-47 of the fifth CEDAW report on Liechtenstein.

19. What actions and measures has your country taken in the last five years to promote women’s participation in public life and decision-making?

Please consult paras. 67-71 of the fifth CEDAW report on Liechtenstein. With regard to the improvement of the representation of women in the municipal elections 2019, please consult the answer to question 1.

20. What actions has your country taken in the last five years to increase women’s access to expression and participation in decision-making in the media, including through information and communication technologies (ICT)?

To empower girls for future jobs in the field of digital media or online services, the Liechtenstein educational system is digitizing schools and offering the module "Media and Computer Science" from kindergarten onwards. For more on the curriculum, please consult answer c) to question 6.

21. Do you track the proportion of the national budget that is invested in the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women (gender-responsive budgeting)?

The proportion of the national budget that is invested in the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women is currently not tracked in Liechtenstein.

Since 2017 more than two million Swiss Francs were provided to the Equal Opportunities Unit in order to finance internal and external projects and performance agreements with NGOs. The funds provided for gender equality projects amounted to 116.000 Swiss Francs in 2018 (USD 113.481), which equals 3 USD per capita with a population of 37.810 in 2018.

The funds invested in other fields pertaining to gender equality such as compatibility of work and family life, gender sensitive education, promotion of girls in STEM disciplines or the reintegration of women into the labour market are not included in this calculation and would substantially increase the invested amount.

NGOs play an important role in Liechtenstein's gender equality policy. For this reason, organizations such as infra - the Information and Advice Centre for Women, the Women's Home, the Liechtenstein Employees Association, the Day Care Association of Liechtenstein, and the Parent-Child Forum are supported by public funds via a performance agreement. The diversity of the organizations covers a wide spectrum of areas relevant to the equality of women and men: education, politics, employment, compatibility of family and career, support for families, counseling for many different areas of life, legal advice for women, violence against women, and support and promotion of women through financial means.

22. As a donor country, does your country track the proportion of official development assistance (ODA) that is invested in the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women (gender-responsive budgeting)?

The proportion of ODA invested in the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women is currently not tracked.

23. Does your country have a valid national strategy or action plan for gender equality?

The coalition agreement between the two governing parties of Liechtenstein and the 2017-2021 Government Programme based on that agreement contain various objectives to remedy gender stereotypes and to promote de facto equality between women and men. The preamble of the coalition agreement states that the coalition partners will work to promote equal opportunities for women and men as well as solidarity with disadvantaged people and cooperation between the generations. In particular, the promotion of women in politics and public office is to be given special attention as part of an active gender equality policy. The coalition programme further aims to optimise the conditions for reconciling work and family life and to improve the choices between different models for families. Currently there

is no national action plan for gender equality, rather a set of measures and working groups amounting to Liechtenstein's gender equality policy.

As described in more detail in the question to answer 1, the SDG implementation strategy of the Liechtenstein Government prioritizes SDG 5.

In addition to the Equal Opportunities Unit, the government has put into place two working groups with relevance for gender equality issues (the Day Care Funding Working Group and Family Policy Working Group). Each year the Equal Opportunities Unit revises its catalogue of measures and defines new goals, measures and priorities. The goals and measures in the area of gender equality are divided into the following subcategories: Politics, economy, traditional role models, equal opportunities at work and prevention of violence against women, maximising synergies and networks, structures to promote gender equality. When developing its Catalogue of Measures for the Promotion of Gender Equality, the Office of Social Services defines a strategic goal for each area (such as politics, education, family or work etc.) and identifies at least one measure for each strategic goal. In the area of education, for example, raising awareness among young women and men for gender stereotypes was defined as a strategic goal and two measures were identified to further it: The national future day in November 2018, at which girls and boys from fifth to seventh grade get to know jobs that are traditionally associated with one gender. Another measure to advance this goal is the travelling exhibition "role- models", which critically questions gender stereotypes in an interactive and humorous way. Accordingly, the Office of Social Services does have a strategy that informs and guides its work to advance gender equality and combat gender stereotypes.

24. Does your country have an action plan and timeline for implementation of the recommendations of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (if a State party), or of the recommendations of the Universal Periodic Review or other United Nations human rights mechanisms that address gender inequality/discrimination against women?

Recommendations of human rights bodies issued to Liechtenstein are disseminated to the responsible authorities to allow them to quickly launch the implementation process. The Liechtenstein Government is currently assessing the possibility of creating an interdepartmental working group with the mandate to review all recommendations of human rights bodies and to develop strategies for their implementation.

25. Is there a national human rights institution in your country?

YES. Please consult paras. 16-17 and 14 (in that order) of the fifth CEDAW report on Liechtenstein.

Based on an evaluation of the human rights situation in 2018, the Liechtenstein Association for Human Rights currently focuses its activities on general awareness raising activities for human rights, the conceptualisation and implementation of an Integration Strategy for migrants living in Liechtenstein and on the protection of children's rights. Women and girls may contact the association for advice on their human rights or seek assistance in cases of human rights violations affecting them. The association also covers the issue of gender

equality and discrimination based on gender or sex in its reporting and monitoring activities. The annual report 2018, e.g., contains an analytical assessment of the gender equality policy of the state. Together with other Liechtenstein civil society organizations, the association also submitted a shadow report to the CEDAW Committee for the fifth evaluation procedure of Liechtenstein to portray its assessment of the situation of women and girls in Liechtenstein.

26. What actions has your country taken in the last five years to build and sustain peace, promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development and implement the women, peace and security agenda?

In April 2019, the government decided to participate in two projects of the Swiss foundation myclimate (<https://www.myclimate.org/de/>). The projects include the Energy and Climate Pioneers project in kindergartens and primary and secondary schools, and the Energy and Climate Laboratories project in the field of vocational education. According to the Minister of Interior, Education and Environment, the aim of the two projects is to support as many young people in Liechtenstein as possible, to contribute to greater sustainability and climate protection. Liechtenstein plays a pioneering role with these two projects.

Energy and Climate Pioneers Project: In this project, children from kindergarten to secondary school are encouraged to discover their means to develop and implement projects for the protection of the climate and the environment in class. The following topics can be addressed in the projects: nature, environmental protection, climate protection, energy efficiency, sustainability, biodiversity, consumption, measurable emission reduction and environmentally and ecologically friendly technologies. The school classes implement their own climate protection project and present it on an internet platform. The projects are presented at a closing event to inspire others to get involved.

In parallel to the project period of five years, teaching materials will be developed to allow teachers to prepare classes on the subject of sustainable development. The project, thus, supports the implementation of the new Liechtenstein curriculum in the field of education for sustainable development (ESD). ESD is not a new subject, but a content orientation, which serves as a guide for all classes and disciplines aimed at shaping schools as a whole. The project supports teachers in teaching sustainable development and climate protection in an action-oriented way.

Energy and Climate Laboratories: The project "Energy and Climate Laboratories" in the field of dual vocational training gives trainees in Liechtenstein the opportunity to use their professional knowledge for the development of energy-saving projects. Trainees implement their own projects in small groups and submit them as part of a competition that takes place every two years. In addition, trainees analyse existing processes in their teaching operations, develop innovative solutions on their own and make a valuable contribution to the company that trains them. The Energy and Climate Laboratory supports trainees in their professional and personal development and integration into the working world. They acquire competences to actively shape the future with their own responsibility. After submitting the projects to the competition, they will be judged by a jury and the best projects will be honoured at an award ceremony. The project duration is six years.

The two projects "Energy and Climate Pioneers" and "Energy and Climate Laboratories" provide an opportunity for young people to proactively contribute to the realisation of the Agenda 2030 in Liechtenstein and to develop the design of a sustainable society and its future. They make a valuable contribution to the national implementation of the SDGs.

For an oversight of Liechtenstein's WPS commitments, please consult Liechtenstein's submission for the UN Secretary-General's 2019 report to the Security Council on women and peace and security.

27. What actions has your country taken in the last five years to increase the leadership, representation and participation of women in conflict prevention, resolution, peace-building, humanitarian action and crisis response, at decision-making levels in situations of armed and other conflicts, and in fragile or crisis settings?

For an oversight of Liechtenstein's WPS commitments, please consult Liechtenstein's submission for the UN Secretary-General's 2019 report to the Security Council on women and peace and security.

28. What actions has your country taken in the last five years to enhance judicial and non-judicial accountability for violations of international humanitarian law and violations of the human rights of women and girls in situations of armed and other conflicts or humanitarian action and crisis response?

a) Implemented legal and policy reform to redress and prevent violations of the rights of women and girls:

Code of Conduct regarding Security Council action against genocide, crimes against humanity or war crimes: In light of the UN Security Council's frequent inability to take effective action to prevent or end genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes, UN Member States from all regional groups have endorsed the Code of Conduct, as elaborated by the Accountability, Coherence, and Transparency Group (ACT) and spearheaded by Liechtenstein. The Code is not only for permanent members of the Security Council, but for any member of the Council, as well as for all UN member states, as any one of them may, at some point, become a member of the Council. Security Council action in response to these crimes requires the support of all Council members, not just permanent members. The Code of Conduct is thus not just about the veto, but represents a broader pledge to support timely and decisive Security Council action in such situations. 119 States (including ten current members of the Security Council) have endorsed the ACT Code of Conduct, thereby not only pledging not to vote against a credible draft resolution aimed at preventing or ending genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes, but also to support timely Security Council action to this end. When deciding on the support of candidacies to a Security Council seat, Liechtenstein takes into consideration whether the applying States have endorsed the Code of Conduct.

b) Strengthened institutional capacities, including of the justice system and transitional justice mechanisms as applicable, during conflict and crisis response:

The International, Impartial and Independent Mechanism to Assist in the Investigation and Prosecution of Persons Responsible for the Most Serious Crimes under International Law Committed in the Syrian Arab Republic since March 2011 (the Syria Mechanism or IIIM): On 21 December 2016, the General Assembly adopted resolution A/RES/71/248 “International, Impartial and Independent Mechanism (IIIM) to Assist in the Investigation and Prosecution of Persons Responsible for the Most Serious Crimes under International Law Committed in the Syrian Arab Republic since March 2011” which was introduced by Liechtenstein. The IIIM has the mandate to collect, consolidate, preserve and analyse evidence of violations of international humanitarian law and human rights violations and abuses and prepare files in order to facilitate and expedite fair and independent criminal proceedings in accordance with relevant standards of international law. To this day, Liechtenstein contributed to the IIIM a total amount of CHF 600.000 (USD 587.889). The IIIM is currently assisting in investigations and prosecutions in national courts and is in close contact with States and civil society organizations for the purpose of information sharing etc. The IIIM’s governing documents i.a. express a firm commitment to effectively address sexual and gender-based violence. In this regard, the IIIM ensures that its staff’s expertise on sexual and gender-based violence is at the core of its work. With accountability for sexual and gender-based violence being a priority of the Mechanism, it also contributes to the protection and recovery pillars of the WPS agenda.

c) Taken measures to combat trafficking in women and children: Please consult answer d) to question 13 on the “Liechtenstein Initiative for a Financial Sector Commission on Modern Slavery and Human Trafficking”.

29. What actions has your country taken in the last five years to eliminate discrimination against and violations of the rights of the girl child?

a) Taken measures to combat negative social norms and practices and increased awareness of the needs and potential of girl children: Please consult paras. 79-81, 122 of the fifth CEDAW report on Liechtenstein.

b) Strengthened girls’ access to quality education, skills development and training: Please consult answer c) on question 12 above on the pepperMINT experimentation laboratory.

30. What actions has your country taken in the last five years to integrate gender perspectives and concerns into environmental policies?

There is high-level female leadership with regard to environmental policies in Liechtenstein due to the fact that the Ministry for Environmental Affairs is headed by a woman minister. Also the incumbent Vice President of Parliament is a woman. Women are also prominently represented in the International Commission for the Protection of the Alps (CIPRA International) and the Liechtenstein Society for Environmental Protection. Both institutions are financially supported by the State. For further information, please consult paras. 130-131 of the fifth CEDAW report on Liechtenstein.

31. What actions has your country taken in the last five years to integrate gender perspectives into policies and programmes for disaster risk reduction, climate resilience and mitigation?

Gender-equality, gender-responsiveness and the empowerment of women and girls are cross-cutting themes of all projects funded by Liechtenstein in the framework of its International Humanitarian Cooperation and Development. All projects implemented by Liechtenstein's partners take into account the specific needs of women and girls. Liechtenstein requires all of its partners to include specific project components aiming at strengthening the role of women and girls. In addition, Liechtenstein supports development projects that put the empowerment of women at the centre. About 1 million USD are dedicated to such projects every year.

Project example – Climate adaptation project in Tajikistan

From 2017 to 2019 Liechtenstein has been implementing a climate adaptation project in East-Khatlon (South-West Tajikistan), aiming at increasing resilience of agriculture against climate change and ensuring long-term food security. About one third of the people in Tajikistan suffer from malnutrition, women and girls are particularly affected. The project targets include the following measures:

- Increasing the agricultural production by 30 %
- Introducing climate adapted agricultural technologies and practices to increase livelihoods of farmers, especially women and girls
- Improving the management of livestock to stop land degradation and enhance the quality of agricultural land
- Institutionalising knowledge-management to secure experiences in relation to climate resilient crops, and to make the knowledge available to all farmers
- Implementing new research and innovation from the applied science

The project has a strong gender component since women are more frequently affected by poverty and malnutrition. Therefore, one particular aim of the project is to improve access of female farmers to education and know-how related to agriculture.

Project example – Sustainable use of firewood in Dadaab (Kenya)

Liechtenstein supported the implementation of a project in the world's largest refugee camp in Dadaab/Kenya, piloting the use of mesquite as an innovative form of cooking fuel for refugees and refugee-hosting communities.

Refugees in Dadaab are highly dependent on the use of firewood for heating and cooking. Firewood is usually collected by women and girls in surrounding forests exposing them to the risk of becoming victims of sexual and gender-based violence. Additionally, the practice contributes to deforestation.

The project aimed at making use of a local tree called „mesquite“ from which pellets can be produced and used as a replacement for firewood. Mesquite is available in high quantities locally and grows again very quickly. The key targets of the project are:

- Improving protection of women and girls from sexual and gender-based violence by reducing the need to collect firewood from surrounding areas
- Reducing deforestation and therewith the risk for disasters

32. What is your country's current national machinery for gender equality and the empowerment of women? Please name it and describe its location within Government.

The Equal Opportunities Unit of the Office of Social Services is the national institution primarily responsible for measures to advance gender equality. The Unit is supported by the Legal- and the Project Unit of the Office of Social Services in the implementation of its gender equality mandate as appropriate. As a cross-cutting theme, gender equality issues are also addressed as a central element of Liechtenstein's family policy as well as in many other policy areas headed by the Ministry for Social Affairs. The Ministry for Social Affairs has employed two Senior Advisors on Family Affairs and Equal Opportunities whose work focuses, i.a., on the government's priority to improve the compatibility of work and family life.

33. Is the head of the national machinery a member of the institutional process for SDG implementation (e.g. inter-ministerial coordinating office, commission or committees)?

YES.

The Government established an inter-ministerial working group for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for sustainable development. The task of the working group was to conduct a gap analysis with regards to the implementation of the SDGs in Liechtenstein and to prepare the first Voluntary National Report (VNR) on the SDGs. The national machinery for gender equality, the Office of Social Services is a member of the working group.

The actual implementation of the SDGs remains under the responsibility of the respective Ministries and their Offices, including the Office of Social Services.

34. Are there formal mechanisms in place for different stakeholders to participate in the implementation and monitoring of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development?

YES.

If YES,

a) Which of the following stakeholders participate formally in national coordination mechanisms established to contribute to the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development?

Beijing Declaration and PfA

As mentioned in the introductory comment, Liechtenstein's reporting on the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and PfA reverts to already completed reports such as its fifth CEDAW report from 2018 which comprehensively reviewed the situation of women and girls in Liechtenstein. For the compilation of Liechtenstein's fifth CEDAW report, all relevant

Ministries and Offices of the National Administration were consulted as well as the private sector. Liechtenstein's women's organisations submitted their own assessments in the form of shadow reports to the CEDAW Committee.

2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

For the contribution of children and adolescents in Liechtenstein to the implementation of the SDGs, please consult the answer to question 26 on the Energy and Climate Pioneers Project and the Energy and Climate Laboratories.

- Civil society organizations
- Women's rights organizations
- Academia and think tanks
- Faith-based organizations
- Parliaments/parliamentary committees
- Private sector
- United Nations system
- Other actors, please specify.....

b) Do you have mechanisms in place to ensure that women and girls from marginalized groups can participate and that their concerns are reflected in these processes?

YES.

2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development: The consultation process to compile the Voluntary National Report on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda was based on a questionnaire which was distributed broadly to all relevant stakeholders in Liechtenstein, including associations, NGOs and women's organisations. Participation in the survey was open to all stakeholders (including individuals). Liechtenstein's women's organisations work closely with potentially marginalised groups (such as, e.g., migrant women). This way, the concerns of women and girls from marginalised groups were considered in the consultation process.

CEDAW reporting: Liechtenstein's women's organisations who work with and address the concerns of women and girls from marginalised groups submitted their own shadow reports to the CEDAW Committee. This way, the concerns of women and girls from marginalised groups were reflected in the reporting process.

c) Please describe how stakeholders have contributed to the preparation of the present national report.

As described above, the present national report is not based on a separate consultation process but reverts to already published reports on the situation of women and girls in Liechtenstein. The compilation of human rights reports such as Liechtenstein's fifth CEDAW report or its report on the implementation of its Women, Peace and Security commitments until 2019 involves all relevant Ministries and Offices of the National Administration. Civil society actors were consulted as appropriate. To give an example, for the preparation of the fifth CEDAW report on Liechtenstein, the Office for Foreign Affairs consulted the Women's Home on the issue of violence against women.

Since 2009, the Office for Foreign Affairs has conducted an annual human rights dialogue with interested NGOs in Liechtenstein. A focus topic of the NGO dialogue 2017 were women's rights and gender equality. The discussions revolved around unpaid care work and the fact that mainly women are engaged in such work, the compatibility of family and work life, the current design of parental leave, the gender pay gap and the need to eliminate persistent gender stereotypes. The results of the dialogue were reflected in Liechtenstein's third report submitted to the Human Rights Council as part of the Universal Periodic Review process. The feedback received every year by civil society in the context of the NGO dialogue informs the human rights reports submitted by Liechtenstein.

35. Is gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls included as a key priority in the national plan/strategy for SDG implementation?

YES. Please consult the answer to question 22 on the Government's implementation strategy for the SDGs.

36. What are the top three areas in which your country has made most progress over the past five years when it comes to gender statistics at the national level?

Gender-responsive data is compiled in the annual Human Rights Status Report which is commissioned by the Government. The report contains statistical data on about 100 topics relevant to human rights and highlights key developments and trends. The human rights situation of girls and women is presented especially in the areas of education, employment, wage differences, maternity allowances, maternity and parental leave, unemployment, old-age provision, childcare, divorce and inheritance law, sexual orientation, mortality and life expectancy, political rights and participation, domestic violence, civil rights as well as migration and integration.

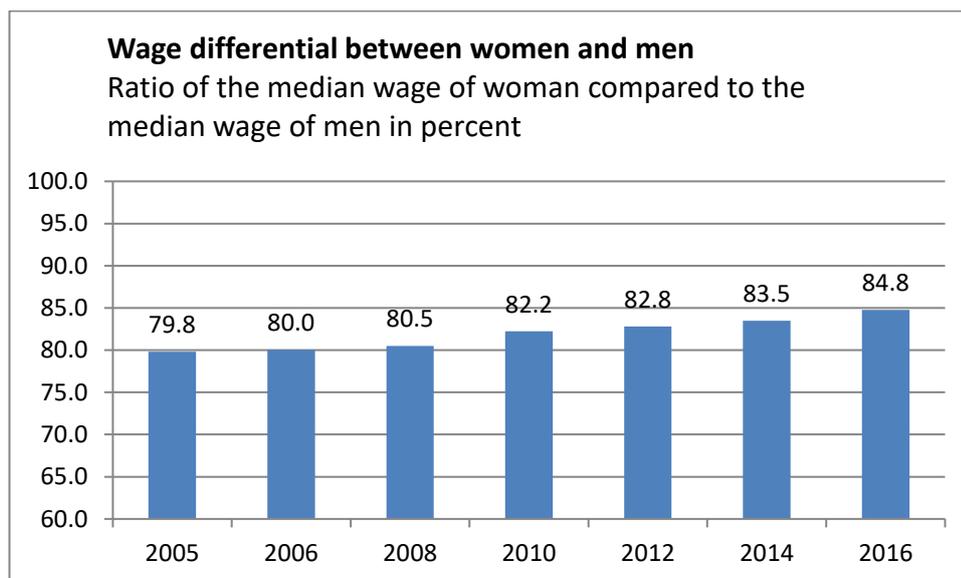
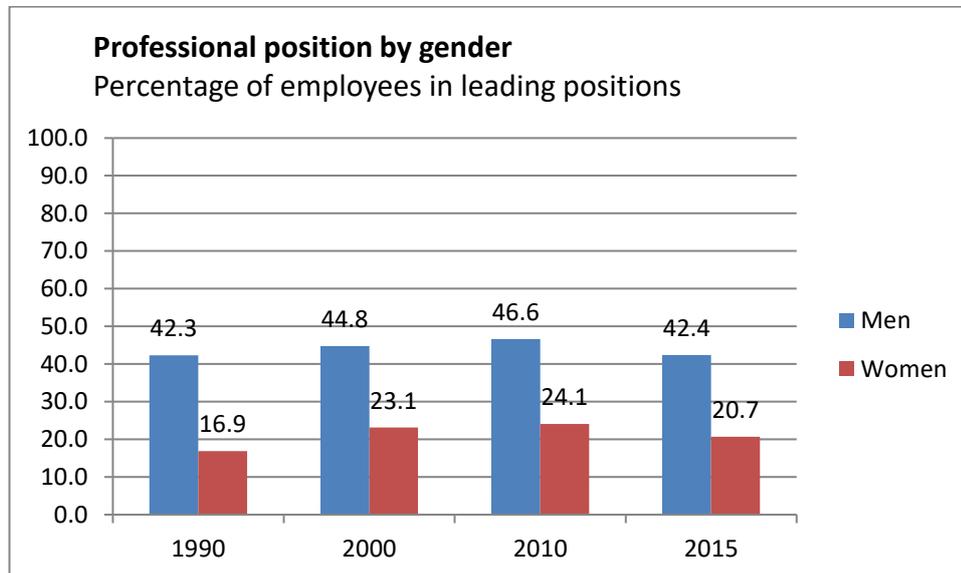
37. Out of the following which are your country's top three priorities for strengthening national gender statistics over the next five years?

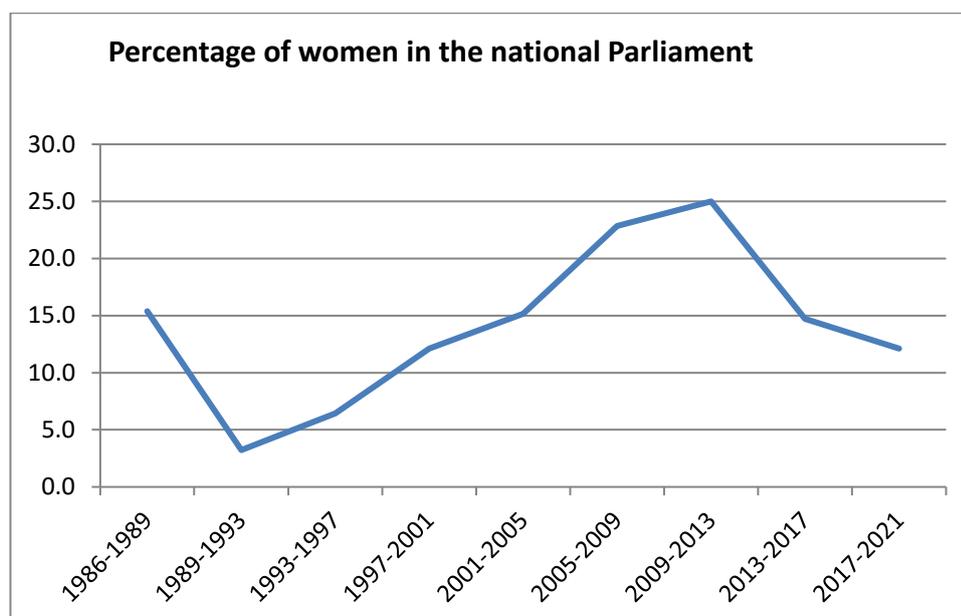
The Office of Statistics is currently compiling data for an in-depth wage structure analysis of women and men, which will, i.a., determine the percentage of the gender pay gap which can be explained with reference to objective factors as well as the percentage that cannot be related to such factors.

38. Have you defined a national set of indicators for monitoring progress on the SDGs?

The Office of Statistics issues a comprehensive survey of indicators for sustainable development. The survey covers a wide range of subject matters (living conditions, health, social

cohesion, international cooperation, education and culture, employment, economy, mobility, energy and climate) and contains three gender-specific indicators (<https://www.llv.li/inhalt/11744/amtstellen/indikatoren-nachhaltige-entwicklung>):





39. Has data collection and compilation on SDG 5 indicators and on gender-specific indicators under other SDGs begun?

Yes

No

If YES, please describe which indicators have been prioritized

There is no explicit prioritisation of specific indicators.

40. Which of the following disaggregations is routinely provided by major surveys in your country?

Income

Sex

Age

Marital status

Race/ethnicity