

Council of Europe contribution for the 29th UPR session (Jan-Feb 2018) regarding Liechtenstein

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Prevention of torture (CPT)

The 'European Committee for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment' organises country visits in order to visit places of detention to assess how persons deprived of their liberty are treated. After each visit, the CPT sends a detailed report to the State concerned. This report includes the CPT's findings, and its recommendations, comments and requests for information.

No public data more recent than 2007

Council of Europe Commissioner for Human Rights

The Commissioner for Human Rights is an independent and impartial non-judicial institution established by Council of Europe to promote awareness of and respect for human rights in the 47 Council of Europe member States.

No work was carried out on Liechtenstein during the reference period

Fight against racism and intolerance (ECRI)

The European Commission against Racism and Intolerance ([ECRI](#)) is a human rights body of the Council of Europe, composed of independent experts, which monitors problems of racism, xenophobia, antisemitism, intolerance and discrimination on grounds such as "race", national/ethnic origin, colour, citizenship, religion and language. It prepares reports and issues recommendations to member States, in which its findings, along with recommendations are published. These reports are drawn up after a contact visit to the country in question and a confidential dialogue with the national authorities. The country monitoring takes place in five-year cycles. As part of the fourth round of ECRI's monitoring work, a new process of interim follow-up has been introduced with respect to a small number of specific recommendations made in each of ECRI's country reports.

ECRI adopted its [Conclusions](#) on the Implementation of the Recommendations in Respect of Liechtenstein Subject to Interim Follow-Up on 11 December 2015.

Protection of minorities

Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities

The monitoring procedure for this convention requires each state party to submit a report within one year following the entry into force of the Framework Convention and additional reports every five subsequent years. State reports are examined by the [Advisory Committee](#), a body composed of 18 independent experts responsible for adopting country-specific opinions. These opinions, on which States Parties have an opportunity to comment, are meant to advise the Committee of Ministers in the preparation of its resolutions, containing conclusions and recommendations to the State concerned.

[Fourth Opinion on Liechtenstein](#) adopted on 21 May 2014

Resolution on the implementation of the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities by Liechtenstein [CM/ResCMN\(2015\)4](#), 1 avril 2015

European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages

The [Charter's monitoring procedure](#) is based on state reports, as each State Party is required to present its first report within the year following the entry into force of the Charter with respect to the Party concerned. The subsequent reports are presented at three-yearly intervals. A committee of independent experts examines the state's periodical report and addresses an evaluation report to the Committee of Ministers, including proposals

Liechtenstein submitted its 7th periodical [report](#) in February 2017. The Committee of Experts is scheduled to adopt its evaluation report on Liechtenstein on 20 June 2017.

In light of the particular situation whereby no regional or minority languages are spoken in Liechtenstein, the Committee of Experts will not propose to the Committee of Ministers to forward any recommendations to the Liechtenstein authorities. The Committee of Experts commends the Liechtenstein authorities for the commitment and European solidarity they have demonstrated by ratifying the Charter and expresses its appreciation of the valuable contribution it has made to the protection and promotion of regional or minority languages in Europe.

Action against trafficking in human beings (GRETA)

The Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings was adopted by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe on 3 May 2005, following a series of other initiatives by the Council of Europe in the field of combating trafficking in human beings. The Convention entered into force on 1 February 2008, following its 10th ratification. While building on existing international instruments, the Convention goes beyond the minimum standards agreed upon in them and strengthens the protection afforded to victims.

The Convention has a comprehensive scope of application, encompassing all forms of trafficking (whether national or transnational, linked or not linked to organised crime) and taking in all persons who are victims of trafficking (women, men or children). The forms of exploitation covered by the Convention are, at a minimum, sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude and the removal of organs.

The main added value of the Convention is its human rights perspective and focus on victim protection. Its Preamble defines trafficking in human beings as a violation of human rights and an offence to the dignity and integrity of the human being. The Convention provides for a series of rights for victims of trafficking, in particular the right to be identified as a victim, to be protected and assisted, to be given a recovery and reflection period of at least 30 days, to be granted a renewable residence permit, and to receive compensation for the damages suffered.

Another important added value of the Convention is the monitoring system set up to supervise the implementation of the obligations contained in it, which consists of two pillars: the Group of Experts on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings (GRETA) and the Committee of the Parties.

The Convention is not restricted to Council of Europe member states; non-members states and the European Union also have the possibility of becoming Party to the Convention.

Liechtenstein <http://www.coe.int/en/web/anti-human-trafficking/liechtenstein>

The Convention entered into force in respect of LIE on 1 May 2016; the process of evaluation for the 1st round will begin no later than 1 May 2018.

Preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence

The Council of Europe Convention on preventing and Combating violence against women and domestic violence ([Istanbul Convention](#), CETS No. 210) provides for two types of monitoring procedures: a country-by-country evaluation procedure and a special inquiry procedure in exceptional cases where action is required to prevent a serious, massive or persistent pattern of any acts of violence covered by the Convention. [GREVIO](#), the Group of Experts on Action against violence against women and domestic violence, is the independent body responsible for monitoring the implementation of CETS No. 210. GREVIO launched its first evaluation procedure in spring 2016, after adopting a questionnaire on legislative and other measures giving effect to the Istanbul Convention.

Liechtenstein signed the Istanbul Convention on 10 November 2016.

Fight against corruption (GRECO)

The 'Group of States against Corruption' ([GRECO](#)) monitors all its members through a "horizontal" evaluation procedure within thematic evaluation rounds. The evaluation reports contain recommendations aimed at furthering the necessary legislative, institutional and practical reforms. Subsequently, the implementation of those recommendations is examined in the framework of a "compliance procedure", assessing whether they have been implemented satisfactorily, partly or have not been implemented 18 months after the adoption of the evaluation report.

Third Evaluation Round: "Incrimination of corruption" and "Transparency of Party Funding"

[GRECO's Third Round Compliance Report](#) on Liechtenstein was published in June 2016.

Execution of judgments and decisions of the European Court of Human Rights

Statistical data

At 31 December 2016, there were 2 cases against Liechtenstein pending before the Committee of Ministers for supervision of their execution (1 at 31.12.2015). 1 of these cases was a "leading case" (1 at 31.12.2015), i.e. raising a new structural / general problem and requiring the adoption of general measures, the other cases being "repetitive cases" (including a number of friendly settlements) concerning issues already raised before the European Court of Human Rights.

In 2016, the CM was seized by 2 new cases (1 in 2015) against Liechtenstein of which 1 leading case (1 in 2015) and the sums awarded in 2016 as just satisfaction amounted to 14 770 euro.

In 2016, 1 case (0 in 2015) was closed by the adoption of a Final Resolution, of which 1 leading (0 in 2015).

Main cases /groups of cases pending before the Committee of Ministers for supervision of execution under the enhanced and standard procedures

The main case pending execution before the Committee of Ministers under the standard procedure covers the issue of length of judicial proceedings ([Bekerman](#)).

Length of judicial proceedings – civil rights

Bekerman, application No. 34459/10, judgment final on 01/02/2016, standard supervision

Excessively long proceedings in cases concerning property issues.

Social and Economic Rights (ECSR)

The European Committee of Social Rights (ECSR) monitors compliance with the [European Social Charter](#) under two procedures: the national periodic reporting system and the collective complaints procedure. Following a decision taken by the Committee of Ministers in 2006, the provisions of the Charter have been divided into four thematic groups. States present a report on the provisions relating to one of the four thematic groups on an annual basis. Consequently each provision of the Charter is reported on once every four years.

[Liechtenstein and the European Social Charter](#)

Venice Commission

The [European Commission for Democracy through Law](#) (Venice Commission) is the Council of Europe's advisory body on constitutional matters. It provides States and international organisations working with it (EU, OSCE/ODIHR) with legal advice in the form of opinions.

No work was carried out on Liechtenstein during the reference period