



PERMANENT MISSION
OF THE PRINCIPALITY OF LIECHTENSTEIN

STÄNDIGE VERTRETUNG
DES FÜRSTENTUMS LIECHTENSTEIN

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NOTE VERBALE

The Permanent Mission of the Principality of Liechtenstein to the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe presents its compliments to the Delegations of all other participating States and to the Conflict Prevention Centre and has the honour to provide, in reference with FSC.DEC/2/09 of the Forum for Security Co-operation, the reply to the Information Exchange on the Code of Conduct on Politico-Military Aspects of Security, valid as of 15 April 2012.

The Permanent Mission of the Principality of Liechtenstein wishes to take this opportunity to renew to the Delegations of all other participating States and to the Conflict Prevention Centre the assurances of its highest consideration. *dw*



Vienna, 13 April 2012

To all Delegations/ Permanent Missions
of OSCE participating States and
to the Conflict Prevention Centre

OSCE

Vienna

QUESTIONNAIRE ON THE CODE OF CONDUCT ON POLITICO-MILITARY ASPECTS OF SECURITY¹

Section I: Inter-State elements

1. Account of measures to prevent and combat terrorism

1.1 To which agreements and arrangements (universal, regional, subregional and bilateral) related to preventing and combating terrorism is your State a party?

Relevant United Nations conventions – Liechtenstein	Signed	Ratified
Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents (New York, 1973)	-	28/11/1994 (accession)
International Convention against the Taking of Hostages (New York, 1979)	-	28/11/1994 (accession)
International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings (New York, 1997)	-	26/11/2002 (accession)
International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism (New York, 1999)	02/10/2001	09/07/2003
International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism (New York, 2005)	16/09/2005	2009
Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft (Tokyo, 1963)	-	26/02/2001 (accession)
Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft (the Hague, 1970)	24/08/1971	23/02/2001
Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation (Montreal, 1971)	-	23/02/2001 (accession)
Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (Vienna, 1971)	13/01/1986	25/11/1986
Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (Vienna, 2005)		2009
Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation, Supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation (Montreal, 1988)	-	26/02/2001 (accession)
Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation (Rome, 1988)	-	08/11/2002 (accession)
2005 Protocol to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation (London, 2005)	-	2009
Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf (Rome, 1988)	-	08/11/2002 (accession)
2005 Protocol to the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf (London, 2005)	-	2009
Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection (Montreal, 1991)	-	4/12/02 (accession)

¹ Participating States are encouraged to highlight major changes or updates in their replies to the questionnaire, as appropriate.

Liechtenstein supports the work of the UN Security Council, in particular the Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC) and the Al-Qaeda Sanctions Committee, and has fully complied with all reporting obligations to these bodies². Liechtenstein has been financially contributing to the global project *Strengthening the Legal Regime against Terrorism* by the UN Office on Drugs and Crimes since 2005.

Relevant Council of Europe conventions – Liechtenstein	Signed	Ratified
European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism (ETS 90)	22/01/1979	13/06/1979
Amending Protocol (ETS 190)	15/05/2003	08/02/2005
European Convention on Extradition (ETS 24)	-	28/10/1969 (accession)
First Additional Protocol (ETS 86)	17/11/2003	04/02/2004
Second Additional Protocol (ETS 98)	-	-
European Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters (ETS 30)	-	28/10/1969 (accession)
First Additional Protocol (ETS 99)	-	-
Second Additional Protocol (ETS 182)	-	-
European Convention on the Transfer of Proceedings in Criminal Matters (ETS 73)	20/10/1983	26/02/2003
European Convention on the Compensation of Victims of Violent Crimes (ETS 116)	07/04/2005	17/12/2008
Convention on Laundering, Search, Seizure and Confiscation of the Proceeds from Crime (ETS 141)	29/06/1995	09/11/2000
Convention on Cybercrime (ETS 185)	17/11/2008	-
Additional Protocol concerning the criminalisation of acts of a racist and xenophobic nature committed through computer systems (ETS 189)	17/11/2008	-
Council of Europe Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism (ETS 196)	-	-
Council of Europe Convention on Laundering, Search, Seizure and Confiscation of the Proceeds from Crime and the on the Financing of Terrorism (ETS 198)	-	-

Council of Europe

Liechtenstein is a member of the Committee of Experts on the Evaluation of Anti-Money Laundering Measures and the Financing of Terrorism (Moneyval). It appreciates the contribution of the Council of Europe in the area of preventing and suppressing terrorism on the basis of its commitment to democracy, human rights and the rule of law. Liechtenstein is fully committed to the ongoing work of CODEXTER.

Egmont Group

Liechtenstein plays an active role in the Egmont Group, the international association of national financial intelligence units and supports the activities with expertise.

² Liechtenstein's seventh national report to the CTC of May 2011 is available under www.newyork.liechtenstein.li.

Financial Action Task Force (FATF)

Liechtenstein fully co-operates with the FATF and implements the Forty FATF Recommendations on Money Laundering as well as the Nine Special Recommendations on Terrorist Financing.

Bilateral agreements

In the framework of strengthened regional cooperation, Liechtenstein has concluded a treaty with its neighbouring countries Switzerland and Austria which entered into force on 1 July 2001 (LGBI. 2002 No. 122). The objective of the treaty is to cooperate regarding mutual security interests, to further develop close cooperation among police and border police, and to counter transboundary threats and international crime effectively by means of a cooperative security system.

1.2 What national legislation has been adopted in your State to implement the above-mentioned agreements and arrangements?

In October 2003, the Liechtenstein Parliament adopted an Anti-Terrorism Package amending the Criminal Code (CC), the Code of Criminal Procedure (CCP) and the Due Diligence Act (DDA). In December 2008, the Liechtenstein Parliament passed legislation aimed at substantively implementing international standards in the fight against money laundering and combating the financing of terrorism. The legislative package includes in particular a comprehensive revision of the DDA, selected amendments to the CC and a new International Sanctions Act (ISA). The legislation entered into force in March 2009. Liechtenstein's legal texts are available on-line³.

Individual terrorist acts

According to the CC, certain criminal acts are terrorist acts if they are able to produce profound or enduring disturbances of public life or to profoundly affect the economy, and if they are executed intentionally with the aim to frighten the population, to coerce public bodies or an international organisation or to seriously shock or destroy the political, constitutional, economic or social structure of a state or an international organisation. Among these criminal acts are homicide, intentional bodily harm, offences against personal liberty (such as extortionate kidnapping, coercion and dangerous threat), criminal offences against the public order (such as arson, creating an explosion and poisoning)⁴. These criminal offences are also sanctioned in case of attempt⁵ or complicity⁶. Any person providing a safe haven to terrorists is therefore also responsible for the crime committed insofar as providing a safe haven contributes to the commission of the crime. Sanctions for terrorist acts can go up to one and a half times the maximum sentence for the criminal act as fixed by the CC⁷. The financial support of terrorist acts is a criminal offence sanctioned with up to five years of prison⁸.

³ www.gesetze.li.

⁴ Section 278c subsection 1 CC.

⁵ Section 15 CC.

⁶ Section 12 CC.

⁷ Section 278c subsection 2 CC.

⁸ Section 278d CC.

Terrorist organisations

The CC defines a terrorist organisation as a union of more than two people established for a certain length of time with the objective of one or several of its members to commit one or several terrorist acts⁹. The participation in and the financial support of a terrorist organisation are sanctioned with up to 10 years of imprisonment while the leading of a terrorist organisation is sanctioned with up to 15 years of imprisonment¹⁰.

Jurisdiction

As a basic principle, all criminal acts committed on Liechtenstein territory are punishable according to Liechtenstein law. In addition to this rule, domestic legislation applies to certain crimes committed abroad, regardless of the law of the place of commission¹¹. With respect to terrorist acts and the leading of or participation in a terrorist organisation, criminal responsibility can be established if the crime itself is committed abroad, regardless of the laws of the place of commission, and if there is a domestic connecting factor as set out by law (e.g. if the perpetrator is a Liechtenstein citizen or resident or if the perpetrator is a foreign national staying in Liechtenstein who cannot be extradited). Similar provisions apply for the financing of terrorism.

Confiscation and forfeiture

Profits obtained from or for the commission of a criminal offence are to be confiscated by court under certain conditions¹². Furthermore, property at the disposal of a terrorist association or property that has been provided or collected as a means of financing terrorism is to be declared forfeited under certain conditions, even if the property derives from an offence for which Liechtenstein jurisdiction does not apply, if the offence is punishable under the law of the State where it was committed¹³. Generally, forfeiture can apply to all property and items located in Liechtenstein¹⁴.

1.3 What are the roles and missions of military, paramilitary and security forces and the police in preventing and combating terrorism in your State?

The Principality of Liechtenstein does not maintain any military forces. Please refer to the note of the Permanent Mission of Liechtenstein to the OSCE dated 26 November 1998 concerning the „NIL report on VD 94 Commitments“.

The national police force is the only armed authority in Liechtenstein and is competent for combating and prosecuting terrorist activities and groups. The criminal investigation division within the national police force is in charge of these tasks. The search for terrorists and terrorist groups as well as the enforcement of requests for mutual legal assistance is part of its mission. The head of the criminal investigation division coordinates the cooperation with foreign countries in prosecuting terrorist activities.

⁹ Section 278b subsection 3 CC.

¹⁰ Section 278b subsections 1 and 2 CC.

¹¹ Section 64 subsection 1 CC provides the catalogue of such cases.

¹² Sections 20 and 20a CC.

¹³ Sections 20b and 20c CC.

¹⁴ Section 65a CC.

1.4 Provide any additional relevant information on national efforts to prevent and combat terrorism, e.g., those pertaining *inter alia* to:

— **Financing of terrorism;**

In addition to the provisions against the financing of terrorism, the CC criminalises money laundering in line with international standards¹⁵ and thoroughly implements the related international sanctions regimes.

Liechtenstein's Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) has the lead in coordinating the fight against money laundering and terrorist financing. The FIU also implements the International Sanctions Act. It analyses and disseminates information for the detection of cases of money laundering, predicate offences for money laundering, organised crime or the financing of terrorism. The revision of the Due Diligence Act (DDA) and the new Due Diligence Ordinance (DDO), which entered into force in March 2009, implement the Third EU Money Laundering Directive of 26 October 2005 (3MLD), the directive of 1 August 2006 (PEP Directive) and Regulation (EC) No 1781/2006 on information on the payer accompanying transfers of funds. Additional legislation addressing the recommendations of the IMF assessment report is currently being prepared.

The Financial Market Authority (FMA) is an independent supervisory body overseeing Liechtenstein's financial and insurance sector. All financial and relevant non-financial institutions must be licensed by the FMA on the basis of internationally accepted criteria. The FMA sanctions non-compliance with the DDA/DDO by supervised entities and can refer such violations to the Office of the Public Prosecutor and notify the FIU.

Non-profit sector charitable organisations that have received tax-exemption status must be registered with the Public Registry. In accordance with article 108 of the Law on Persons and Companies, all non-commercial organisations must have a Director who is subject to the DDA. According to the new Liechtenstein Foundation Law, which entered into force in April 2009, charitable foundations are subject to mandatory and ongoing supervision by a newly created Foundation Supervision Authority and by an audit office established as an organ of such foundations. The use of charitable organisations for the financing of terrorism is criminalised in Liechtenstein, and the activities of charitable organisations are subject to oversight.

The International Sanctions Act, which entered into force in March 2009, brought the domestic legislation in line with the current realities of the prevailing international sanctions regimes (UN-sanctions and EU-sanctions or restrictive measures). The law improves the legal basis for co-operation with international organisations in the implementation of sanctions and for data protection, sets clear responsibilities for enforcement and increases the penalties for sanctions violations.

¹⁵ Money-laundering is a criminal offence under section 165 CC. For a comprehensive analysis of Liechtenstein's current laws and practices in this area, see the IMF's "Detailed Assessment Report on Anti-Money Laundering and Combating the Financing of Terrorism" regarding Liechtenstein from September 2007 (www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/scr/2008/cr0887.pdf), and most recently the respective progress report (Doc. MONEYVAL (2008) 28 available at www.coe.int/moneyval) adopted by MONEYVAL (Council of Europe Committee of Experts on the Evaluation of Anti-Money Laundering Measures and the Financing of Terrorism) in December 2008.

— **Border controls;**

Liechtenstein and Switzerland form a Customs Union since 1923. On the basis of this treaty, there are no controls at the internal border between Liechtenstein and Switzerland, while the external borders of both countries are being controlled by Swiss authorities. Due to Liechtenstein's accession to the Schengen System, Liechtenstein and Switzerland have been negotiating a new treaty regarding the legal mandate of the Swiss Border Guard on Liechtenstein territory beyond the past delegations on the basis of the 1923 Treaty on the Customs Union, in particular regarding the police powers of the Swiss Border Guard. This new treaty was signed on 3 December 2008 and is provisionally applied since 12 December 2008 as far as cooperation between the Liechtenstein Police and the Swiss Border Guard is concerned. Specifically, it allows the Liechtenstein Police to delegate to the Swiss Border Guards the authority to control cash couriers on Liechtenstein territory.

— **Travel document security;**

Liechtenstein passports and identity documents fulfil all requirements concerning protection against forgery, data security, and international verifiability. Police cooperation in this area is ensured through close cooperation with the corresponding Swiss bodies (especially with the Conference of Cantonal Police Commanders KKPKS). Furthermore, there are numerous regional working groups with the police authorities of the neighbouring countries Austria, Germany, and Switzerland (e.g., Lake Constance Police Association, Police Concordat of Eastern Switzerland, Conference of the Police Presidents of the European Lake Constance Region). In addition, there is close contact with the Swiss police authorities and the Swiss justice department on both a personal and data system level.

— **Container and supply chain security;**

On 23 March 1923 Switzerland and the Principality of Liechtenstein concluded a Customs Union Treaty under which the national territories of Switzerland and the Principality of Liechtenstein were brought together to form a common customs area. For this reason a great number of Swiss laws are applicable in Liechtenstein. The information provided by Switzerland concerning container and supply chain security is therefore relevant for Liechtenstein as well.

— **Security of radioactive sources;**

See above

— **Use of the Internet and other information networks for terrorist purposes;**

The Liechtenstein Police have a specially trained economic crime unit designed to combat all forms of financial crime, including terrorist financing, as well as a special IT Unit equipped to intercept internet communication.

— **Legal co-operation including extradition;**

Liechtenstein considers international co-operation in the fight against terrorism as crucial. Therefore, Liechtenstein co-operates with other states both in the area of extradition and mutual legal assistance and within the framework of international organisations committed to

the fight against terrorism, such as the United Nations, the OSCE, FATF and the Council of Europe.

Furthermore Liechtenstein's FIU is an active member of the Egmont Group, the worldwide association of national financial intelligence units, which supports and promotes the mutual exchange of information at the international level. As part of cooperation within the Egmont Group, the FIU concluded several bilateral Memoranda of Understanding and cooperation agreements.

The procedures for mutual legal assistance in criminal matters and extradition are determined by the provisions of the Legal Assistance Act (LAA). The Ministry of Justice is the competent authority for the reception and transmission of requests for legal assistance or extradition. The Ministry of Justice also decides about the *prima facie* admissibility of such requests.

If admissible, requests for legal assistance or extradition are transmitted to the Court of Justice. Decisions about legal assistance by the Court of Justice are subject to appeal both by the public prosecutor and by the person that is affected by the legal assistance demanded. Legal assistance may include the transfer of documents, items or information, citation before a foreign court and the transfer of imprisoned persons for evidence¹⁶. With regard to extradition, the person to be extradited has the right to demand a trial before the Appeals Court¹⁷.

The LLA's provisions are subsidiary to the several bilateral and multilateral treaties that include provisions on legal assistance and extradition and to which Liechtenstein is a State Party.

In general, according to the LLA, any terrorist activities as criminalised by the Liechtenstein Criminal Code (CC) are subject to legal assistance and extradition. Liechtenstein citizens may refuse extradition unless, for example, co-operation with the International Criminal Court is concerned¹⁸. In the case where a person suspected of a terrorist activity is not extradited, the person can be prosecuted under domestic jurisdiction.

— **Safe havens and shelter to terrorists and terrorist organizations.**

Providing safe haven to terrorists and their supporters is specifically and fully criminalized in Liechtenstein, albeit without the use of the phrase "providing safe haven". Under the Liechtenstein Criminal Code, not only the principal perpetrator of a crime, but any person that "contributes" to the commission of a crime bears criminal responsibility (article 12 Criminal Code).¹⁹ With respect to terrorist offences, such criminal responsibility is also established in cases where the crime itself takes place in another country (article 64 paragraph 1 Criminal Code), irrespective of the laws of that country. Any person providing safe haven to terrorists would therefore be equally responsible for the crime committed insofar as providing safe haven contributes to the commission of the crime.

¹⁶ Sections 52 to 54a LAA.

¹⁷ Section 33 LAA.

¹⁸ As determined in the Law on the Co-operation with the International Criminal Court and Other International Courts.

¹⁹ Article 12 reads: „*Treatment of all participants as perpetrators.* Not only the immediate perpetrator shall be deemed to commit the punishable act, but also every person who directs another person to perform the act or who otherwise contributes to its performance.”

The small size of the country (160 km²; population 36,476) turns out to be an advantage with regard to refugee questions and therefore also with regard to relevant aspects of counter-terrorism: It is practically impossible to be present in the country without the knowledge of the authorities. An important point in ensuring that asylum seekers are not involved in terrorist activities is the precise determination of the person's identity and previous place of residence. According to article 42 of the Refugee Law, a foreign person is not granted asylum if there are reasons for exclusion from refugee status. In particular, refugee status is not given if there are serious grounds to suspect that the person has committed a crime against peace, a war crime, or a crime against humanity according to international conventions. The legal status of refugee is also not given if the person committed a serious crime of common law outside of the host country before the person was accepted as a refugee, or if the person is responsible for acts against the purposes and principles of the United Nations. Article 52 of the Refugee Law provides that the Government shall revoke asylum or refugee status if a refugee has obtained asylum or refugee status through false testimony or through concealing essential facts, if reasons contained in article 1(c)(1)-(6) of the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees of 28 July 1951 apply, if refugees threaten the security of Liechtenstein, or if they constitute a public danger due to prior conviction for a crime. Article 14 of the Liechtenstein law on mutual legal assistance provides that extradition is permissible for criminal acts based on political motivations or goals, if the criminal character of the act outweighs the political character, taking into consideration all the circumstances of the individual case. In the case of asylum seekers without documentation, there is a general problem with regard to the clarification of these two main questions. In such cases, clarifications are undertaken on the basis of local knowledge of the authorities or speech analyses (in collaboration with Swiss authorities). In addition, systematic fingerprinting is undertaken and compared with Liechtenstein and Swiss police systems. If, after thorough hearings, doubts remain regarding the identity and place of origin, further information sources are used (international organizations, the International Committee of the Red Cross, etc.). If no application for asylum is submitted within 10 days of entry, the application will not be considered and immediate deportation may be ordered, as long as these measures are in conformity with international legal obligations, including the relevant provisions of the European Convention on Human Rights and the customary international legal principle of non-refoulement. These measures ensure that persons who have been present in the country for a longer period of time cannot prevent extradition by applying for asylum.

2. Stationing of armed forces on foreign territory

2.1 Provide information on stationing of your States armed forces on the territory of other participating States in accordance with freely negotiated agreements as well as in accordance with international law.

The Principality of Liechtenstein does not maintain any military forces. Please refer to the note of the Permanent Mission of Liechtenstein to the OSCE dated 26 November 1998 concerning the „NIL report on VD 94 Commitments“.

3. Implementation of other international commitments related to the Code of Conduct

3.1 Provide information on how your State ensures that commitments in the field of arms control, disarmament and confidence- and security-building as an element of indivisible security are implemented in good faith.

Liechtenstein has always supported the international efforts in the fields of disarmament and non-proliferation and is convinced that the existing regime of multilateral treaties must constitute the basis for work in the area of non-proliferation. Full implementation, universal acceptance and, where necessary strengthening of the existing instruments, in particular in the field of verification and monitoring are indispensable elements to enhance international peace and security.

Liechtenstein is a State Party to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT), the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) and the Convention on the Prohibition of Biological Weapons (BWC). In the field of conventional weapons, Liechtenstein is a State Party to the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects (CCW) and supports its full implementation. Liechtenstein further supports the full implementation of the UN Programme of Action on Small Arms and Light Weapons. Liechtenstein has signed the Convention on Cluster Munitions (CCM) in 2008 and is currently in the process of its ratification.

3.2 Provide information on how your State pursues arms control, disarmament and confidence- and security-building measures with a view to enhancing security and stability in the OSCE area.

In addition to the explanation given under I. 3.1, within the context of the OSCE, Liechtenstein supports the work to update the confidence- and security- building measures and financially contributes to a number of OSCE extrabudgetary projects such as, for example, the Montenegro Demilitarization Programme or other projects in the field of Small Arms and Light Weapons.

Section II: Intra-State elements

1. National planning and decision-making process

1.1 What is the national planning and decision-making process in determining/approving military posture and defence expenditures in your State?

See under I. 2.1

1.2 How does your State ensure that its military capabilities take into account the legitimate security concerns of other States as well as the need to contribute to international security and stability?

See under I. 2.1

2. Existing structures and processes

2.1 What are the constitutionally established procedures for ensuring democratic political control of military, paramilitary and internal security forces, intelligence services and the police?

The national police force is the only armed authority in Liechtenstein. Control over the police is exercised, according to article 93 lit. a of the Constitution of the Principality of Liechtenstein, through the Government. Article 93 of the Liechtenstein Constitution reads: „The following matters fall particularly within the sphere of action of the government: a) Surveillance of all authorities and officials placed under the Government, and the exercise of disciplinary powers in respect of officials.” Articles 8 and 9 of the Law on the Police (Polizeigesetz, LGBl, 1989 No. 48) of 21 June 1989 support article 93 of the Constitution.

2.2 How is the fulfilment of these procedures ensured, and which constitutionally established authorities/institutions are responsible for exercising these procedures?

See 2.1 above

2.3 What are the roles and missions of military, paramilitary and security forces, and how does your State control that such forces act solely within the constitutional framework?

Liechtenstein has no military, paramilitary or internal security forces.

3. Procedures related to different forces personnel

3.1 What kind of procedures for recruitment and call-up of personnel for service in your military, paramilitary and internal security forces does your State have?

Liechtenstein has no military, paramilitary or internal security forces.

3.2 What kind of exemptions or alternatives to military service does your State have?

See under I. 2.1

3.3 What are the legal and administrative procedures to protect the rights of all forces personnel as well as conscripts?

See under I. 2.1

4. Implementation of other political norms, principles, decisions and international humanitarian law

4.1 How does your State ensure that International Humanitarian Law and Law of War are made widely available, e.g., through military training programmes and regulations?

See under I. 2.1

4.2 What has been done to ensure that armed forces personnel are aware of being individually accountable under national and international law for their actions?

See under I. 2.1

4.3 How does your State ensure that armed forces are not used to limit the peaceful and lawful exercise of human and civil rights by persons as individuals or as representatives of groups nor to deprive them of national, religious, cultural, linguistic or ethnic identity?

See under I. 2.1

4.4 What has been done to provide for the individual service member's exercise of his or her civil rights and how does your State ensure that the country's armed forces are politically neutral?

See under I. 2.1

4.5 How does your State ensure that its defence policy and doctrine are consistent with international law?

See under I. 2.1

Section III: Public access and contact information

1. Public access

1.1 How is the public informed about the provisions of the Code of Conduct?

See under I. 2.1

1.2 What additional information related to the Code of Conduct, e.g., replies to the Questionnaire on the Code of Conduct, is made publicly available in your State?

See under I. 2.1

1.3 How does your State ensure public access to information related to your State's armed forces?

See under I. 2.1

2. Contact information

2.1 Provide information on the national point of contact for the implementation of the Code of Conduct.

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