

## Universal Periodic Review – UPR 43 State under Review – Liechtenstein

### UNICEF issues of concern

Topic	Status of previous UPR recommendations	Issues of concern	Recommendations
<b>Health</b>	No previous recommendations.	<p>A <a href="#">study</a> commissioned by UNICEF Switzerland and Liechtenstein in 2021 revealed the state of mental health among 15-19-year-olds. The results are alarming:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 1 in 3 is affected by mental health problems</li> <li>- 1 in 11 has already tried to commit suicide</li> <li>- 71,6% report difficulty falling asleep or sleeping through the night or sleeping too much</li> <li>- 37% have signs of anxiety disorder and/or depression</li> <li>- 1 in 3 remains alone with their problems</li> <li>- Less than half get professional help</li> <li>- 3% turn to health or education professionals</li> </ul> <p>As of the end of 2020, there are five paediatricians and 18 psychiatrists in Liechtenstein, although only two of them hold a demand planning position for the compulsory health insurance in the field of children and young people. In addition, there is a total of 22 non-physician psychotherapists, of whom only four are for children and adolescents. Further outpatient and, above all, inpatient offers have to be taken up in other countries close to the border.</p>	R1. Ensure that every child has access to quality mental health care by establishing sufficient, child friendly services.
<b>Domestic violence</b>	<p><b>Previous recommendation:</b> 108.90 in A/HRC/38/16/Add.1</p> <p><b>Status:</b> unclear</p>	<p>A <a href="#">survey</a> commissioned by UNICEF Switzerland and Liechtenstein for the two countries in 2020 shows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Almost one in three children has experienced physical violence by a parent.</li> <li>- Children between the ages of 12 and 14 most often experience physical violence by a parent.</li> <li>- While 27.2% of the 9 to 11-year-olds and 27.4% of the 15 to 17-year-olds answer yes to the question about physical violence, and 34.6% children aged 12 to 14 has experienced physical violence.</li> </ul> <p>The findings on psychological violence paint a very similar picture: 26.1% of the children said that they had been laughed at, imitated, cursed at or insulted by their parents. There is also a gender-based difference here. While one in five boys reports psychological violence</p>	R2. Accelerate the implementation of the existing legislation prohibiting corporal punishment and guarantee that it is implemented in all areas of children's lives.

		<p>by their parents in the form of being laughed at, imitated, cursed at or insulted, almost one in three girls is affected by this form of family violence. The figure is somewhat lower (20.4%) for children who reported that their parents ignore them or stop speaking to them. This form of violence also affects girls more strongly than boys.</p> <p>The child and youth law (Kinder- und Jugendgesetz, KJG) ensures the right to non-violent child-rearing and declares corporal punishment, emotional injuries, and other degrading measures to be impermissible. The Child and Youth Welfare Bureau at the Office of Social Services (ASD) is mandated accordingly to ensure the non-violent treatment of children and adolescents in the family and in society. The legally enshrined prohibition of violence against children and adolescents applies equally to parents, guardians, and caregivers. There is also a statutory duty to report, which stipulates that any person who has a reasonable suspicion or knowledge of a serious violation or endangerment of the welfare of children and adolescents is obliged to report this to the ASD.</p> <p>See Concluding Observations CRC CRC/C/LIE/CO/2 (2006) para. 21.</p>	
<p><b>Parental leave</b></p>	<p><b>Previous recommendation:</b> 108.72; 108.73 and 108.74 in A/HRC/38/16/Add.1</p>	<p>Currently, Liechtenstein provides a statutory 20 weeks of paid maternity leave and 4 months of unpaid parental leave. Due to its membership in the EEA and the related EU directive (Directive (EU) 2019/1158), Liechtenstein is obliged to introduce two weeks of paid paternity leave and four months of paid parental leave per parent. In December 2022, the government presented an implementation proposal with, among other things, four months of parental leave for both parents and two weeks of paternity leave after the birth. Two months of the four-month parental leave should be paid at 50 % of the salary, but with a maximum of CHF 2,380. UNICEF Switzerland and Liechtenstein participated in the stakeholder consultation on this proposal, pointing out that the remuneration of the paternal leave should be higher in order to ensure that it can be obtained also by families with a low family-income.</p>	<p>R3. Ensure that parental leave is available to all parents and adequately remunerated so all families, including families with low family incomes can benefit.</p>