

**National report in accordance with Article 7.1 of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction**

NAME OF STATE PARTY: **LIECHTENSTEIN**

REPORTING PERIOD: **01.01.2013 to 31.12.2013**

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**Form A: Nat. implementation measures:**

☒ changed

☐ unchanged (last reporting: yyyy)

☐ unchanged (last reporting: yyyy)

**Form B: Stockpiled anti-personnel mines:**

☐ changed

☐ unchanged (last reporting: yyyy)

☒ non applicable

**Form C: Location of mined areas:**

☐ changed

☐ unchanged (last reporting: yyyy)

☒ non applicable

**Form D: APMs retained or transferred:**

☐ changed

☐ unchanged (last reporting: yyyy)

☒ non applicable

**Form E: Status of conversion programs:**

☐ changed

☐ unchanged (last reporting: yyyy)

☒ non applicable

**Form F: Program of APM destruction:**

☐ changed

☐ unchanged (last reporting: yyyy)

☒ non applicable

**Form G: APM destroyed:**

☐ changed

☐ unchanged (last reporting: yyyy)

☒ non applicable

**Form H: Technical characteristics:**

☐ changed

☐ unchanged (last reporting: yyyy)

☒ non applicable

**Form I: Warning measures:**

☐ changed

☐ unchanged (last reporting: yyyy)

☒ non applicable

**Form J: Other Relevant Matters**

☐ changed

☒ unchanged (last reporting: **2002**)

☐ non applicable

**Form A      National implementation measures**

Article 7.1      "Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General ... on:  
                    a) The national implementation measures referred to in Article 9."

*Remark:* In accordance with Article 9, "Each State Party shall take all appropriate legal, administrative and other measures, including the imposition of penal sanctions, to prevent and suppress any activity prohibited to a State Party under this Convention undertaken by persons or on territory under its jurisdiction or control".

State [Party]:   **Liechtenstein**   reporting for time period from   **01.01.2013**   to   **31.12.2013**

Measures	Supplementary information (e.g., effective date of implementation & text of legislation attached).
<p>The Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines of 18 September 1997 was ratified by Liechtenstein on 5 October 1999 and entered into force for Liechtenstein on 1 April 2000. The Convention is an integral part of the Liechtenstein legal order and is published in the Liechtenstein Official Law Gazette under the reference number „LGBL. 1999, No. 229“.</p> <p>Most provisions of the Convention are met by the Swiss Federal Law on War Material of 13 December 1996 with Ordinance, which - due to the Customs Union Treaty with Switzerland - is also applicable in Liechtenstein. It entered into force for Liechtenstein on 15 July 1997 and is published in the Liechtenstein Official Law Gazette under the reference number „LGBL. 1997 No. 155“.</p> <p>In order to also prohibit all activities focussed on brokering which enable production, buying, selling or transfer of war material, including anti-personnel mines, as well as the transfer of related information, the Ordinance on the Indirect Transfer of War Material was adopted by the Liechtenstein Government. It entered into force on 7 October 1999. This Ordinance was reviewed in 2008. The new comprehensive Liechtenstein Law on Brokering in War Material, which entered into force on 1 March 2009, strengthens the legal basis for cooperation with international organizations and for data protection, sets clear responsibilities for enforcement and increases the penalties for violations. It is published in the Liechtenstein Official Law Gazette under the reference number “LGBL. 2009 No. 39”.</p> <p>In the context of Liechtenstein’s ratification of the Convention on Cluster Munitions in 2013, Liechtenstein included a prohibition of financing prohibited weapons (including anti-personnel mines) into its legislation. The amended “Law on Brokering in War Material” (LGBL. 2013 No. 197) prohibits direct as well as indirect financing of prohibited weapons. According to article 7b the following acts are considered as direct financing: the direct extension of credits, loans and donations or comparable financial benefits to cover the costs of or to promote the development, manufacturing or the acquisition of prohibited war material. Article 7c defines indirect financing as the participation in companies that develop, manufacture or acquire forbidden war material as well as the purchase of bonds or other investment products issued by such companies. According to article 29b violations of article 7b or 7c shall be punished with imprisonment up to 5 years.</p>	<p>Liechtenstein legislation can be found at <a href="http://www.gesetze.li">www.gesetze.li</a> (German version only), Swiss legislation at <a href="http://www.admin.ch">www.admin.ch</a> (German, French and Italian version).</p>