

Country Profile
Highlights
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What's inside

eGovernment in



Liechtenstein

ISA²

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The logo for Joinup, featuring the word "joinup" in a lowercase, teal-colored, sans-serif font. The letters are connected, with "jo" and "in" being joined together, and "up" being separate. The logo is positioned on the right side of the page, below the main text area.

This document is meant to present an overview of the eGovernment status in this country and not to be exhaustive in its references and analysis. Even though every possible care has been taken by the authors to refer to and use valid data from authentic sources, the European Commission does not guarantee the accuracy of the included information, nor does it accept any responsibility for any use thereof.

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Country Profile

Basic data and indicators

Basic Data

Population 38,145 inhabitants (2017)*

GDP at market prices: 5.2 in billion EUR (2014)**

GDP per inhabitant in PPS (Purchasing Power Standard EU 28=100): 136.18 (2017)****

GDP growth rate: -0.8% (2014)***

Inflation rate: 0.80% (2017)***

Unemployment rate: 2.3% (2016)***

General government gross debt (Percentage of GDP): 0.2% (2016)

General government deficit/surplus (Percentage of GDP): Not available

Area: 160 km²**

Capital city: Vaduz**

Official EU language: German**

Currency: CHF**

Source: <http://countrymeters.info/en/Liechtenstein>* <https://www.llv.li/files/as/liechtenstein-in-figures-2018.pdf>**
<http://www.tradingeconomics.com/liechtenstein/inflation-cpi>***
https://www.regierung.li/media/attachments/Liechtenstein_AAA_A-1_Ratings_Affirmed.pdf?t=636483844022415370****

Political Structure

Liechtenstein is a **constitutional monarchy** headed by its ruling prince or *Fürst*. The current prince is [Hans-Adam II of Liechtenstein](#). On 15 August 2004, under Art. 13 of the Constitution of the Principality of Liechtenstein, Prince Hans-Adam II appointed [Hereditary Prince Alois](#) as his permanent deputy for exercising the sovereign powers due to him, in preparation for his succession to the throne. Since then, the Hereditary Prince has been performing, the duties of Head of State of the Principality of Liechtenstein. The Prince's involvement in legislation consists of the right to take initiatives in the form of government bills and of the right to veto parliamentary proposals. The Prince has the power to enact princely decrees. Emergency princely decrees are possible when the security and welfare of the country is at stake. A countersignature by the Head of Government is, nevertheless, required. The Prince has the right to convene and adjourn Parliament and, under serious grounds, to adjourn it for 3 months or to dissolve it.

The unicameral Parliament of Liechtenstein, the [Landtag \(Diet\)](#), consists of 25 seats with members elected by direct, popular vote under proportional representation to serve four-year terms. The Parliament's main task is to discuss and adopt resolutions on constitutional proposals and draft government bills. It has the additional duties of granting its assent to important international treaties; electing members of the Government, judges and board members of the Principality's institutions; setting the annual budget and approving taxes and other public charges; and finally, supervising the administration of the State. The President of Parliament and his deputy are both elected at the opening meeting of each year. The President convenes the individual meetings during the session, leads them and represents Parliament externally. The duties and working procedures of Parliament are laid down in the [Constitution](#) and in Parliament's standing orders.

The [Government](#) of Liechtenstein is a collegial body consisting of five Ministers, including the Prime Minister. Each Minister has an Alternate who takes part in the meetings of the collegial government, should the Minister be unavailable. The Reigning Prince on the recommendation of the Parliament appoints the Prime Minister, Ministers and their Alternates, and one of the Ministers as Deputy Prime Minister. Only native Liechtenstein citizens who meet the requirements for election to Parliament are eligible for election to the Government. Each of the two regions of Liechtenstein - the Upper Country (*Oberland*) and the Lower Country (*Unterland*) - is entitled to elect at least two Ministers. Their respective Alternates have to come from the same region. The term of office is four years. Since 25 March 2009, a coalition of two parties the [Patriotic Union](#) (VU) and the [Progressive Citizens' Party](#) (FBP) was entrusted with forming the Government.

Liechtenstein was admitted to the [United Nations](#) in 1990. It has since been an active member of the UN.

Head of State: Prince [Hans-Adam II](#) (since November 1989).

Head of Government: Prime Minister [Adrian Hasler](#) (since March 2013).

Information Society Indicators¹

Liechtenstein, even though a member of the EEA, is not required to supply complete data to Eurostat due to its small size and population. As a result, there are no values for the usual indicators contained in this factsheet; instead, similar indicators are quoted from the "[UN E-Government Survey 2016](#)".

The United Nations started assessing the global eGovernment development through its initiative "Benchmarking E-government: Assessing the United Nations Member States" in 2001. Since then the United Nations E-Government Survey has gained wide acceptance as a global authoritative measure of how public administrations provide electronic and mobile public services. The United Nations E-Government Survey measures the development of eGovernment using the E-Government Development Index (EGDI), which has the following three components:

- **OSI** – Online Service Index
- **TII** – Telecommunication Infrastructure Index
- **HCI** – Human Capital Index

According to the United Nations E-Government Survey, Liechtenstein has the following e-government indicators for 2014:

- **E-Government Development Index:** 0.7313 (2016)

[Highest score: United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland– 0.9193]

- **Online Survey Component:** 0.6667 (2016)

[Highest score: United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland– 1.0000]

- **Telecommunication Infrastructure Component:** 0.7293 (2016)

[Highest score: United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland– 0.8177]

- **Human Capital Component:** 0.7978 (2016)

[Highest score: United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland– 0.9402]

- **E-Participation Index:** 0.6271 (2016)

[Highest score: United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland – 1.0000]

Source: [UN E-Government Survey 2016](#)

¹ Editorial notice: Statistical indicators referenced in this section reflect those of the sources quoted at the time the Edition is being prepared.

eGovernment Highlights

Main developments and key milestones (in reverse chronological order)

eGovernment Strategy

In 2018, the planning of the revision of the eGovernment Strategy of Liechtenstein is foreseen.

eGovernment Legal Framework

In 2018, Liechtenstein is planning to implement the [eIDAS Regulation](#).

Other highlights

No further eGovernment developments took place in Liechtenstein during the last year.

2001 – 2017

For previous eGovernment highlights, please consult the factsheets for past years, accessible through this [link](#).

eGovernment Strategy

Main strategic objectives and principles



Previous eGovernment Strategies

IT and eGovernment Strategy (2008-2011)

Building upon the success achieved up to date, Liechtenstein's IT and eGovernment Strategy 2011

-which is planned to be reviewed in the course of 2018- aimed to address future challenges with the best possible efficiency. In particular, the strategy focused on the following three main goals:

Establishing a modern Public Administration and transforming the country into an attractive business location.

The eGovernment Strategy 2011 acknowledges the importance of efficient eGovernment services for a modern information and knowledge-based society, and considers them essential for Liechtenstein in becoming a modern state and an attractive business location. eGovernment services shall be fast and easy to understand while public and users' participation shall be possible without the need of an advanced technical background.

The provision of advanced eGovernment services shall be based upon a set of comprehensive and versatile basic services, called one-for-all services, aimed to provide fundamental functionalities to eGovernment applications. The basic services will constitute a solid foundation, upon which single applications may be based. Their versatile usage shall allow achieving the highest possible efficiency, exploiting synergy effects and enabling the long-term use of services. An eGovernment-related example of a basic service is the implementation of a solution for the creation of generic public administration eForms, which could be customised to meet the requirements of more specialised application-fields.

Fulfil external requirements.

There are several situations in which the country has to comply with a broad spectrum of IT and eGovernment-related requirements originating from external institutions. The requirements are namely those set by the EU within the framework of the 'i2010' initiative, or those relating to the implementation of EU Directives.

A concrete project in this area has already been successfully completed. It concerned the implementation of the updated EU Directive regarding disclosure requirements in respect of certain types of businesses. To this end, the Electronic Register of Corporations (*elektronisches Öffentlichkeitsregister*) was put in place and became operational on 1 January 2007.

Another project concerned the implementation of the [EU Directive on services in the internal market](#), which highly affects both the Information Technology and eGovernment, as it aims to overcome bureaucracy burdens and facilitate cross-boundary services while promoting process transparency and the use of electronic procedures.

The IT and eGovernment Strategy 2011 focused on the fast and efficient implementation of such projects, as they constitute a major prerequisite for implementing Pan-European Public Administration services and for solving related interoperability, identity management and authentication issues.

Meet users' needs.

Online surveys, which were held at the end of 2005 and 2012, clearly showed that users were highly satisfied with the quality of the www.llv.li portal services. At the same time, the respondents wished to enhance interactivity.

The IT and eGovernment Strategy 2011 aimed at addressing users' needs in the most comprehensive manner and at achieving an open-minded, customer/user-oriented and progressive Public Administration, which would set an example of innovation and quality for both the public and private sectors.

Initial eGovernment Strategy

Background

The development of eGovernment in Liechtenstein, influenced by the Government's efforts to enhance its image, started in 2001. To this end, the **Image Liechtenstein Foundation** group was set up in March 2002, constituted by the Government, state agencies and leading trade associations, and chaired by Otmar Hasler, the Prime Minister at that time. The foundation proceeded on two parallel tracks: assessing domestic and foreign attitudes in Liechtenstein to pinpoint weaknesses and define what messages should be conveyed. By May 2003, recommendations were ready. The principality's Internet website, previously an assemblage of administrative data, was re-launched as an attractive illustrated source on a wide range of information from finance to tourism, culture and history. In November 2004, the Image Liechtenstein Foundation group held a competition to select a consultancy to translate its new positive messages into graphic form, thereby creating a 'brand' defining Liechtenstein. The new national logo unveiled in July 2004, is called the 'democratic crown' and features on government and official documents, as well as on material from private sector bodies.

Aims

The initial eGovernment Strategy of Liechtenstein, approved by the Government in October 2001, constituted the basis for the further development of the information society in the country. The strategy aimed at simplifying Public Administration procedures, reducing bureaucracy and ensuring quick response time to users' requests. In particular, the strategy aimed to:

- ▶ Increase the flow of information and improve the quality and the quantity of Public Administration services (**efficiency**).
- ▶ Facilitate access to public services as well as their customisation to better meet the needs of the various users' categories (**flexibility**).
- ▶ Provide users with a clear view of responsibilities and business processes in the public sector (**transparency**).
- ▶ Promote users' participation in political processes (**participation**).

The main carrier for achieving the aforementioned objectives was the [National Administration Portal of Liechtenstein](#) (LLV eGovernment Portal). Thereby, four major stages in the development of its services were envisaged:

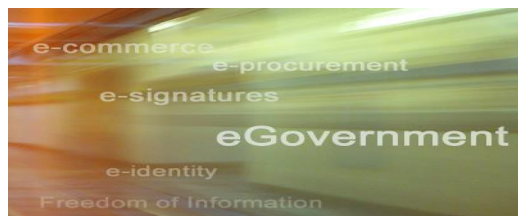
- ▶ **Publishing** - supply of static content (e.g. texts, pictures).
- ▶ **Interaction** - supply of dynamic content (e.g. contact information), which the citizens can use for electronic communication.

- ▶ **Transaction** - correspondence between citizens and administration in a standardised form (e.g. eForms) and electronic transmission.
- ▶ **Integration** - comprehensive illustration and treatment of administrative processes.

Within this framework, the implementation of Electronic Register of Corporations (*elektronisches Öffentlichkeitsregister*) began on 1 January 2007, aiming to provide compliance with the updated EU Directive regarding disclosure requirements, in respect of certain types of businesses.

eGovernment Legal Framework

Main legal texts impacting on the development of eGovernment



eGovernment Legislation

Current status

In autumn 2011, the Parliament adopted various laws that are of critical importance for the development of eGovernment. These are the

eGovernment Act (eGovG) (register number 172.018.1 and 172.018.11), the **Amendment on Official Documents (ZustG)** (register number 172.023 and 172.023.1), and the **Act on the National Register of Persons (ZPRG)** (register number 172.018.2 and 172.018.21). All the mentioned legal bases took effect on 1 January 2012.

The [eGovernment Act](#) mainly includes provisions focused on electronic communication, identification and authentication in electronic commerce and electronic records management. In accordance with this act, the existing Act regarding the Service of Legal Documents will be extended to electronic delivery.

The Act of the National Register of Persons regulates the operation of the Register and the use of the Personal Identification Number (PEID) by various agencies.

eGovernment Legislation is constantly updated and adapted to meet forthcoming challenges.

Freedom of Information Legislation

[The Information Act](#)

This Information Act (*Informationsgesetz*) entered into force in January 2000. It allows any citizen to obtain files from the State and Municipal bodies, as well as from private individuals who conduct public tasks. Responses have to be given in a 'timely' manner. It does not apply to documents under preparation. There are exemptions for protecting decision-making, public security, disproportionate expenditure, privacy and professional secrets. Documents are released based on a balance of interests test. Appeals can be made to a court. The law also sets rules on the openness of meetings of the Parliament, commissions and municipalities. The Information Act is supplemented by the regulation on the Information Act (*Informationsverordnung*), register number [172.015.1](#).

Data Protection/Privacy Legislation

[Data Protection Act](#)

The Data Protection Act of 14 March 2002 provides for the rights and obligations of private individuals and State authorities, implementing into national law the EU Directive [95/46/EC](#) on the protection of individuals concerning the processing of personal data and the free exchange of data. The Act (register number [235.1](#)) was supplemented by two regulations in July 2002 (register number [235.11](#)) and February 2006 (register number 235.111). The latter concerns the use of personal data by the police for cases related to terrorism, national security and crime prevention. In September 2008, the Parliament adopts a **partial revision** of the Data Protection Act bringing the law into line with EU agreements

regarding the connection to European database systems, such as the Schengen Information System (SIS), or the Eurodac service. The revised law focuses on the independence of data protection from the Executive and underlines its main role in ensuring the protection of personal rights and the respect for privacy.

eSignatures Legislation

[Law on Electronic Signatures](#)

The current legislation on eSignatures (Signaturgesetz; SigG, registry number 784.11) has been in force since September 2003. Among other, the law implements the European Directive [1999/93/EC](#) on a Community framework for Electronic Signatures. It has been supplemented by the regulation on Electronic Signatures of June 2004 ([SigV](#), registry number 784.111).

eIDAS Regulation

In 2018, the government plans to implement the [eIDAS Regulation](#) on electronic identification and trust services for electronic transactions in the internal market, thus laying the foundation to enable citizens and businesses to securely transact over the Internet thanks to the use of digital identity cards.

eCommerce Legislation

[Law on eCommerce](#)

The Law on eCommerce (*E-Commerce-Gesetz*; ECG, register no. 215.211.7) came into effect in June 2003. Among other, this law implements the European Directive [2000/31/EC](#) on certain legal aspects of information society services, in particular on electronic commerce in the Internal Market (Directive on electronic commerce).

eCommunications Legislation

[Law on Electronic Communication](#)

The [Office for Communication](#) (*Amt für Kommunikation*) was instituted on 1 January 1999, constituting the regulatory authority for telecommunications services. The legislation for communications was updated in September 2004, by the regulations for mobile telecommunications. On 6 June 2006, the [Law on Electronic Communication](#) (*Kommunikationsgesetz*; KomG, registry number 784.10) came into force. This legal framework concerns the provision of broadcasting and information society services, i.e. online services.

Liechtenstein has fully transposed and implemented the 2002 EU regulatory framework on electronic communications. Although the 2009 EU regulatory framework is not yet part of the EEA-Agreement, Liechtenstein is currently evaluating the implementation of specific provisions out of the 2009 package.

eProcurement Legislation

eProcurement Regulations

There is currently a full set of public procurement regulations, supported by full online information and forms to be used concerning nearly all kinds of public contracts. The sector is under the jurisdiction of the Office of Public Procurement (*Stabsstelle öffentliches Auftragswesen*). Moreover, being an EEA Member State, Liechtenstein is committed to the implementation of the European public procurement directives [2004/17/EC](#) and [2004/18/EC](#).

eInvoicing Legislation

At the moment, there is no specific legislation on eProcurement in Liechtenstein.

Re-use of Public Sector Information (PSI)

[Law on the Re-use of Public Sector Information](#)

In 1998, a new Law of Information was introduced in Parliament and published in the National Law Gazette as the Law on Information (July 1999) and the Regulation on Information (November 1999). The main objective is to promote an open information policy for the Public Administration.

The Joint Committee Decision for the incorporation of the European Directive on the re-use of public sector information ([2003/98/EC](#)) into the EEA-Agreement entered into force on 1 September 2006. Liechtenstein implemented the Directive with its transposition into National Law on 29 May 2008.

eGovernment Actors

Main roles and responsibilities

National eGovernment

Policy/Strategy

Ministry of General Government Affairs and Finance

Policy and strategy on eGovernment are drawn up by the [Prime Minister](#) through the Ministry for General Government Affairs and Finance (*Ministerium für Präsidiales und Finanzen*) under his responsibility. The Ministry for General Government Affairs and Finance has the constitutional and administrative responsibility for the planning of the public information strategy based on the principles of timeliness and balance.



Adrian Hasler
Prime Minister

Contact details:

Government Building
Peter-Kaiser-Platz 1
PO Box 684
9490 Vaduz
Tel: +423 236 60 07
Fax: +423 236 60 28
Contact: N/A
Source: <https://www.regierung.li/>

Coordination

Office of Information Technology

The Office of Information Technology is responsible for the coordination of all eGovernment activities, including the [National Administration Portal of Liechtenstein](#) (LLV eGovernment Portal).



Sylvan Fux
Office of Information Technology (AI)

Contact details:

Office of Information Technology (AI)
Heiligkreuz, 8PO Box 684
9490 Vaduz
Tel: +423 236 66 74
Contact: sylvan.fux@llv.li
Source: <https://ai.llv.li/>

Implementation

Office of Information Technology

The Office of Information Technology is responsible for the implementation of eGovernment activities and the use of modern information and communication technologies in public administration in order to offer easier and quicker services to citizens.

Support

Office of Information Technology

The Office of Information Technology provides information technology support to all Government Offices and Departments with the broad mission to enable them to achieve their objectives in the most efficient and effective manner. It also supports more than 1,000 employees in public authorities, ensuring the efficient provision of user centric services, as well as the smooth flow of administrative activities.

Audit/Assurance

National Audit Office

The National Audit Office provides independent auditing services for all government and private sector organisations. The National Audit Office, through the Audit Act of January 2010 supports the parliament and the public accounts committee in the exercise of their constitutional powers and financial oversight of public financial management and public accounting, and the government in exercising its supervisory function.

Data Protection

Data Protection Unit

The Data Protection Unit is the authority responsible for the safeguard and the application of the provisions of the [Data Protection Act](#), and the accompanying legislative framework. It also monitors and provides registration of relevant data collections and data communications.

Regional & Local eGovernment

Policy/Strategy

Municipalities

As the union of its two regions of Vaduz and Schellenberg, the Principality of Liechtenstein constitutes an indivisible and inalienable whole. The region of Vaduz (Oberland, Upper Country) consists of the municipalities of Vaduz, Balzers, Planken, Schaan, Triesen, and Triesenberg; the region of Schellenberg (Unterland, Lower Country) consists of the municipalities of Eschen, Gamprin, Mauren, Ruggell and Schellenberg.

By means of a municipal code, the municipalities specify the rights and duties of their inhabitants, the organisation of the authorities and the procedure for interacting with authorities. Since 1998, all municipalities have a municipal code tailored to their needs.

As far as eGovernment is concerned, state and municipal levels are independent according to legislation.

eGovernment Infrastructure

Main eGovernment infrastructure components

Portals

[National Administration portal of Liechtenstein](#)

In April 2014, the central national eGovernment Portal <https://llv.li/> was relaunched with a completely new responsive design, also allowing for mobile-friendly access. The portal was introduced back in 2004.

The new 2014 design has its focus on usability. The most used content is automatically presented on the top of the Index page and content is unified over all agencies. A new search function presents data in groups and drastically reduces the time needed to access necessary information. There are also new apps on the page, which provide citizens with ready access to their personal data held by the government. For the very first time there are integrated services available, which deliver online private certificates like the execution-report and the criminal record report. And last, but not least there is a new feedback feature, which allows users to get in contact with the specialised unit for eGovernment. With this new user-driven suggestion system and a very fast implementation cycle, the portal has become a flexible, living platform.

The administrative portal's technical and administrative responsibility lies with the Office of Information Technology, while content responsibility lies with the relevant government offices. The portal covers all matters related to citizen-state and business-state interaction. Related topics include among other legal matters and legislation texts, employment, taxation, all forms of declaration towards the State. Regarding its structure, the portal is comprised of three major sections:

- ▶ Life topics;
- ▶ Public Authorities;
- ▶ Online counter.

The LLV eGovernment portal also offers a broad range of [online applications](#), such as:

- ▶ [Business names index for enterprises](#);
- ▶ [Geospatial Data Infrastructure \(GDI\)](#);
- ▶ Tax declaration;
- ▶ Online calculator for price increase estimation;
- ▶ Report and application service.

On 1 April 2007, a section dedicated to the Government of Liechtenstein was introduced under www.regierung.li. The section provides comprehensive information on the organisation and responsibilities of various governmental departments, as well as information on the members of government.

Online services offered by the portal were further enhanced in January 2007 with a new electronic telephone book service, featuring online search facilities for the internal telephone numbers of the Public Administration. The service offers up-to-date online information (updated on a daily basis in June 2007), the Newsletter Service of the [National Administration Portal of Liechtenstein](#) was enhanced to provide information on government reports, applications to the Diet, Diet protocols and draft legislation. In addition, the

newsletter provides information in the areas of workplace, health promotion and on the hiking trails network in Liechtenstein.

In October 2008, a completely revised LLV central form repository and management system available to the entire public administration was released within the scope of a major important, strategic project with technical and content-related components, as well as central versatile usable basic services. In 2009, the integration of the applicant's signature and the complex business logic was implemented, as planned in the project's phase 2.

[Portal of the Principality of Liechtenstein](#)

In January 2002, the public launch of the Portal of the Principality of Liechtenstein took place. The portal provides, amongst others, general information on government, economy, education and tourism.

Network

Current status

Public sector bodies participate in a communication network, based among others, on fibre optics technology, interconnecting authorities spread over 32 distinct locations in the country.

eIdentification/eAuthentication

Current status

In April 2006, a **final report** on the **introduction** of a **Public Key Infrastructure** (PKI) was prepared under the supervision of the Office of Human and Administrative Resources. A highlight of the new infrastructure, among others, is the electronic certification through means of electronic identity cards (June 2009). To this end, the National Electronic ID-card with a qualified electronic certificate is the primary document for identifying citizens and residents. The eID-card is to be used in any form of business, governmental or private communications (identification document), as well as a travel document. Issued by the [National Immigration and Passport Office](#), it provides advanced electronic functions facilitating secure authentication, legally binding digital signature for public and private online services. In October 2006, Liechtenstein launched the issuance of biometric passports. An integrated microchip is used to hold the owner's data, such as height, signature and a passport photograph in JPEG format. The stored data can be accessed through special reading devices implementing 'Basic Access Control' infrastructure.

Practical obstacles in start-up procedure and mobile use of the electronic eID-card 'lisiin' lead to the decision to introduce an alternative solution named 'lilog' for secure authentication only in August 2013. It is based on username and password without hardware token and is activated online by the holder after the approval process by the [National Immigration and Passport Office](#). The increasing number of 'lilog' holders (about 5% of the inhabitants own a 'lilog' by end of November 2014) shows the suitability for daily use.

eProcurement

Current status

There is no specific infrastructure on eProcurement apart from online information and a number of downloadable forms.

Knowledge Management

[National Archives](#)

The National Archives collection facilities online search and obtaining documents related to the principality's history.

[Law Database LILEX](#)

The Constitution and the entire volume of Liechtenstein legislation are available for downloading free of charge from the law data base LILEX. The database, updated on a monthly basis, allows a full text search of the National Law Gazette.

eGovernment Services for Citizens

Availability and sophistication of eServices for Citizens

The information in this section presents an overview of the basic public services, which were identified by the European Commission and Member States under the [Your Europe initiative](#) that is an EU site designed to help citizens do things in other European countries – avoiding unnecessary inconvenience and red tape in regard to moving, living, studying, working, shopping or simply travelling abroad.

The groups of services for citizens are as follows:

1. **Travel**
2. **Work and retirement**
3. **Vehicles**
4. **Residence formalities**
5. **Education and youth**
6. **Health**
7. **Family**

1. Travel

Passenger rights, documents you need

Passport

Responsibility: Immigration and Passport Office

Website: <https://apa.llv.li>

Description: Information and online forms, enabling citizens to start the procedure in order to obtain a passport.

2. Work and retirement

Working abroad, finding a job abroad, retiring abroad

Job search services by labour offices

Responsibility: Central Government, Office for Economic Affairs, Employment Agency

Website: <https://amsfl.li>;
<https://apps.llv.li/LENA3/lehrstelle/find>

Description: Online services for employers and job-seekers.

Taxes, unemployment and benefits

Income taxes: declaration, notification of assessment

Responsibility: Tax Authority

Website: <https://stv.llv.li>

Description: There is complete information on all types of tax and online forms available. An online tax declaration service in kind of a [software-application](#) for Windows, Mac and Linux automatically calculates totals and deductibles, transfers all data from supplementary forms to the main one and works out the tax due. Future plans foresee the online submission of tax declarations.

Unemployment benefits

Responsibility: Office for Social Affairs, Office for Economy

Website: <https://avw.llv.li/>

Description: Main information regarding unemployment benefits.

3. Vehicles

Driving licence

Driving licence

Responsibility: Office of Motor Vehicles

Website: <https://mfk.llv.li>

Description: Information enabling citizens to start the procedure in order to obtain a driver's licence and to register online for relative appointments.

Registration

Car registration (new, used, imported cars)

Responsibility: Central Government, Office of Motor Vehicles

Website: <https://mfk.llv.li>

Description: Information enabling citizens to start the procedure in order to register a motor vehicle.

4. Residence (and other) formalities

Documents and formalities

Announcement of moving (change of address)

Responsibility: Local authorities

Website: www.ruggell.li, www.schellenberg.li, www.gamprin.li, www.eschen.li,
www.mauren.li, www.schaan.li, www.planken.li, www.vaduz.li,
www.triesenberg.li, www.triesen.li, www.balzers.li

Description: Information only.

Certificates (birth, marriage): request and delivery

Responsibility: Office of Civil Registration

Website: <https://zsa.llv.li>

Description: It provides information on the necessary procedures in order to obtain a birth or a marriage certificate, and related online forms.

Declaration to the police (e.g. in case of theft)

Responsibility: Office of National Police

Website: <https://www.landespolizei.li/>

Description: Information only.

Housing (building and housing, environment)

Responsibility: Office of Construction and Public Property Administration

Website: <https://abi.llv.li/>;
<https://formulare.llv.li/hba/>

Description: Information and forms to start the procedure in order to obtain a building permission. Applications are to be submitted to the municipalities.

Passport

Responsibility: Immigration and Passport Office

Website: <https://apa.llv.li>

Description: Information and online forms, enabling citizens to start the procedure in order to obtain a passport.

5. Education and youth

School, university

Enrolment in higher education/university

Responsibility: Office of Education

Website: <https://sa.llv.li>
<https://llv.li/#/110754>
<https://www.uni.li>

Description: It provides general information about enrolment in higher education and universities.

Public libraries (availability of catalogues, search tools)

Responsibility: Liechtenstein National Library

Website: www.landesbibliothek.li

Description: The online catalogue service of the National Library gathers together approximately 180 000 titles from 20 different libraries. Users are able to conduct detailed searches in the database, check the availability of books and perform reservations online.

Student grants

Responsibility: Office of Education

Website: <https://sa.llv.li>

Description: The [scholarship account system](#) (Ausbildungskonto) facilitates the application process for scholarships and provides an overall view of applications and student loans.

Researchers

Public libraries (availability of catalogues, search tools)

Responsibility: Liechtenstein National Library

Website: www.landesbibliothek.li

Description: The online catalogue service of the National Library gathers together approximately 180 000 titles from 20 different libraries. Users are able to conduct detailed searches in the database, check the availability of books and perform reservations online.

6. Health

Planned and unplanned healthcare

Health related services (interactive advice on the availability of services in different hospitals; appointments for hospitals)

Responsibility: Office of Public Health

Website: <https://ag.llv.li/>

Description: It provides basic information on the organisation of the ministry and the availability of hospitals.

Medical costs (reimbursement or direct settlement)

Responsibility: Central Government, Office of Public Health

Website: <https://ag.llv.li/>

Description: Information, online forms and leaflets to download.

7. Family

Children, couples

Certificates (birth, marriage): request and delivery

Responsibility: Office of Civil Registration

Website: <https://zsa.llv.li/>

Description: It provides information on the necessary procedures in order to obtain a birth or a marriage certificate, and related online-forms.

Child allowances

Responsibility: Office for Social Affairs, Liechtenstein's AHV-IV-FAK foundations

Website: <https://www.familienportal.li><https://www.ahv.li>

Description: Information is available online.

eGovernment Services for Businesses

Availability and sophistication of eServices for Businesses

The information in this section presents an overview of the basic public services, which were identified by the European Commission and Member States under the [Your Europe initiative](#) that is an EU site designed to help citizens do things in other European countries – avoiding unnecessary inconvenience and red tape in regard to doing business abroad.

The groups of services for businesses are as follows:

1. **Start and grow**
2. **VAT and customs**
3. **Selling abroad**
4. **Staff**
5. **Public contracts**
6. **Environment**

1. Start and grow

Start-ups, European Company

Registration of a new company

Responsibility: Office of Economic Affairs

Website: <https://avw.llv.li>

Description: The [national Point of Single Contact](#) brings together information on procedures and services to those intending to establish a business in Liechtenstein. The [new online application](#) for company foundation lightens the process for founders.

Annual accounts

Submission of data to statistical offices

Responsibility: Statistics Office

Website: <https://as.llv.li>

Description: Information and online forms. The latest statistics can be obtained via email using the newsletter service.

2. VAT and customs

VAT – Basic rules, Cross-border VAT, Check a VAT number (VIES), VAT refunds

VAT: declaration, notification

Responsibility: Fiscal Authority

Website: <https://stv.llv.li/emws>; <https://mwst.llv.li>

Description: The [eVAT](#) platform enables VAT-registered businesses to file the Annual VAT returns electronically. Taxable persons benefit from an online summary of previously electronically submitted VAT and can always view the details.

Excise duties

Corporate tax: declaration, notification

Responsibility: Fiscal Authority

Website: <https://stv.llv.li/e-mwst>; <https://mwst.llv.li>

Description: The [eVAT](#) platform enables VAT-registered businesses to file the Annual VAT returns electronically. Taxable persons benefit from an online summary of previously electronically submitted VAT and can always view the details.

Reporting imports/exports

Customs declarations (eCustoms)

Responsibility: Office for Economy

Website: <https://llv.li/#/1974/zoll-und-ursprung>

Description: Information on the customs' procedures, but no forms to download.

3. Selling abroad

Competition rules, unfair contract terms, consumer guarantees, defective products

Laws and treaties collection LILEX

Responsibility: Central Government

Website: <https://www.gesetze.li/>

Description: The Constitution and the entire volume of Liechtenstein legislation are available for downloading free of charge from the law database LILEX. The database, updated on a monthly basis, allows a full text search of the National Law Gazette. The portals' main contents are (Gesetze) laws (Landesrecht) and treaties (Staatsverträge) in German language.

4. Staff

Terms of employment, social security, equal treatment, redundancies

Social contributions for employees

Responsibility: Liechtenstein's AHV-IV-FAK foundations

Website: <https://www.ahv.li/>

Description: Information and Application.

5. Public contracts

Rules and procedures, tools and databases, reporting irregularities

Public procurement / eProcurement

Responsibility: Public Procurement Unit

Website: <https://faw.llv.li>

Description: Information and forms to download regarding public procurement requirements. A newsletter service informs on updated forms and legal changes.

6. Environment

EMAS certification, energy labels, eco-design, EU eco-label

Environment-related permits (incl. reporting)

Responsibility: Office of Environmental Protection

Website: <https://llv.li/>

Description: Detailed information on procedures to be used.

European Commission

The factsheets present an overview of the state and progress of eGovernment in European countries.

Joinup is a joint initiative by the Directorate General for Informatics (DG DIGIT) and the Directorate General for Communications Networks, Content & Technology (DG CONNECT).

Contributor: Sylvan Fux, Office of Information Technology (AI), - Landesverwaltung Liechtenstein, Liechtenstein.

Production/Publishing: ISA Editorial Team, Wavestone Luxembourg S.A.

An action supported by ISA²

ISA² is a EUR 131 million programme of the European Commission which develops digital solutions that enable interoperable cross-border and cross-sector public services, for the benefit of public administrations, businesses and citizens across the EU.

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NIFO provides information on interoperability activities in Europe and is in charge of eGovernment factsheets' annual updates.

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