Digital Public Administration factsheet 2023

Liechtenstein

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# 1 Interoperability State-of-Play

1 Interoperability State-of-Play

In 2017, the European Commission published the European Interoperability Framework (EIF) to give specific guidance on how to set up interoperable digital public services through a set of 47 recommendations divided in three pillars. The EIF Monitoring Mechanism (MM) was built on these pillars to evaluate the level of implementation of the framework within the Member States. Whereas during the previous, the MM relied upon three scoreboards, the 2022 edition includes an additional scoreboard on cross-border interoperability, assessing the level of implementation of 35 Recommendations. The mechanism is based on a set of 91 Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) clustered within the four scoreboards (Principles, Layers, Conceptual model and Cross-border interoperability), outlined below.

Scoreboard 1 Interoperability Principles	Recommendation(s) n°
Principle 1 - Subsidiarity and Proportionality	1
Principle 2 - Openness	2-4
Principle 3 - Transparency	5
Principle 4 - Reusability	6-7
Principle 5 - Technological neutrality and data portability	8-9
Principle 6 - User-centricity	10-13
Principle 7 - Inclusion and accessibility	14
Principle 8 - Security and privacy	15
Principle 9 - Multilingualism	16
Principle 10 - Administrative simplification	17
Principle 11 - Preservation of information	18
Principle 12 - Assessment of Effectiveness and Efficiency	19

Scoreboard 2 Interoperability Layers	Recommendation(s) n°
Interoperability Governance	20-24
Integrated Public Service Governance	25-26
Legal Interoperability	27
Organisational Interoperability	28-29
Semantic Interoperability	30-32
Technical Interoperability	33

| Scoreboard 3 Conceptual Model	Recommendation(s) n°
Conceptual Model	34-35
Internal information sources and services	36
Basic Registries	37-40
Open Data	41-43
Catalogues	44
External information sources and services	45
Security and Privacy	46-47

Scoreboard 4 **Cross-border Interoperability**

Source: European Interoperability Framework Monitoring Mechanism 2022

Each scoreboard breaks down the results into thematic areas (i.e. principles). The thematic areas are evaluated on a scale from one to four, where one means a lower level of implementation and four means a higher level of implementation. The graphs below show the result of the EIF MM data collection exercise for Liechtenstein in 2022, comparing it with the EU average as well as the performance of the country in 2021.
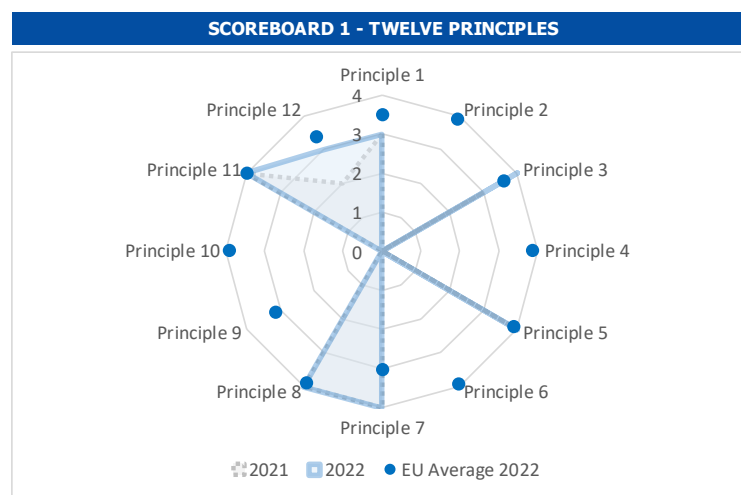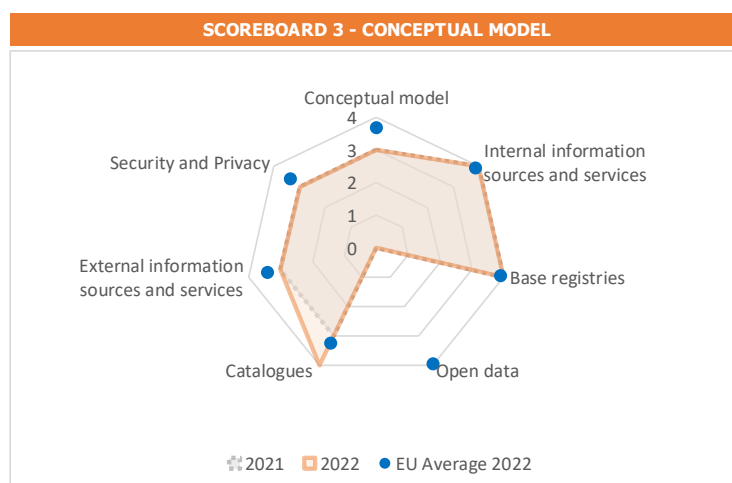

Source: European Interoperability Framework Monitoring Mechanism 2022

Liechtenstein's results in Scoreboard 1 show an overall fair performance in the implementation of the EIF Principles, despite the lack of data for Principles 2 (Inclusion and Accessibility), 4 (Reusability), 6 (User-centricity), 9 (Multilingualism) and 10 (Administrative simplification). Liechtenstein gets a high score of 4 on the implementation of Principle 7 (Inclusion and accessibility), scoring above the EU average. The implementation of principle 12 has resulted in a higher score of 3 instead of 2 in 2022. However, Liechtenstein could continue to improve the implementation of Principle 12 (assessment of effectiveness and efficiency) by assessing the effectiveness and efficiency of interoperability solutions and technology options, taking into account user needs, proportionality and the balance between costs and benefits (Recommendation 19).
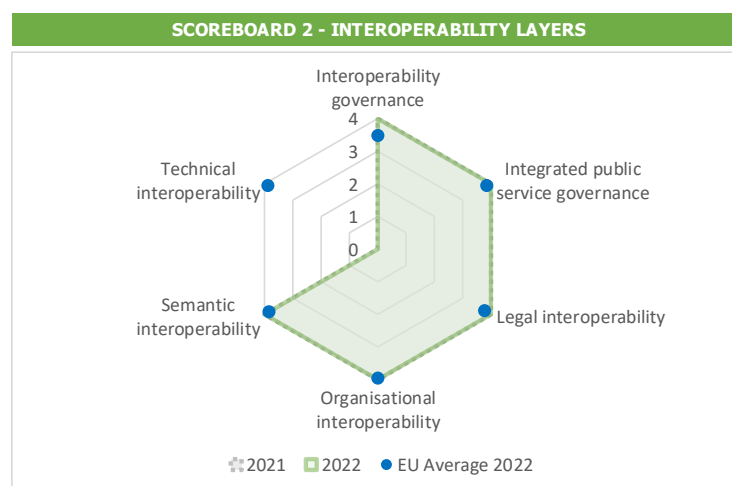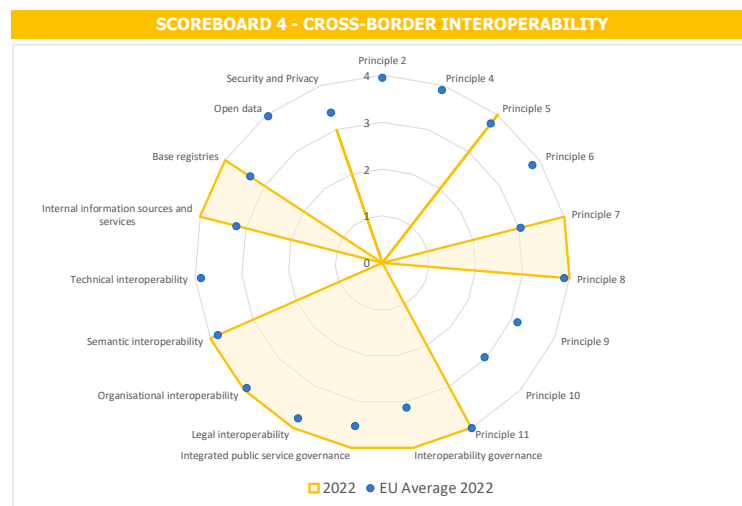
SCOREBOARD 2 - INTEROPERABILITY LAYERS

Source: European Interoperability Framework Monitoring Mechanism 2022

The results of Liechtenstein in Scoreboard 2 illustrate a good performance with scores 4 in all layers, despite the lack of data for the technical interoperability. Liechtenstein's areas of improvement concern the better implementation of the recommendations related to the interoperability governance. Particularly, Liechtenstein scores 2 in the consultation of relevant catalogues of standards, specifications and guidelines at national and EU level, in accordance with the country's NIF, when procuring and developing ICT solutions (Recommendation 23).

SCOREBOARD 3 - CONCEPTUAL MODEL

Source: European Interoperability Framework Monitoring Mechanism 2022

Despite the lack of data for open data, Liechtenstein's scores analysing the Conceptual Model in Scoreboard 3 highlight an overall good performance in the implementation of recommendations associated with security and privacy, the internal and external information sources and services, base registries, as well as catalogues. However, areas for improvements concern the implementation of recommendations related to the conceptual model. More specifically, Liechtenstein public administrations could focus on designing new services or reengineer existing ones and reuse, whenever possible, existing service and data components (Recommendation 34). Furthermore, in the area of security and privacy, the use of trust services according to the Regulation on eID and Trust Services as mechanisms that ensure secure and protected data exchange in public services is only partial and could be improved (Recommendation 47).

Source: European Interoperability Framework Monitoring Mechanism 2022

The results of Liechtenstein concerning Cross-border Interoperability in Scoreboard 4 show a good performance of the country in 16 indicators despite the lack of data in several indicators. However, Bulgaria has still margin for improvement. For instance, efforts could focus on the consultation of relevant catalogues of standards, specifications and guidelines at national and EU level, in accordance with your NIF and relevant DIFs, when procuring and developing ICT solutions (i.e. Interoperability governance - Recommendation 23) and on the use of trust services according to the Regulation on eID and Trust Services as mechanisms that ensure secure and protected data exchange in public services. (i.e. Security and Privacy - Recommendation 47).

Additional information on Liechtenstein's results on the EIF Monitoring Mechanism is available online through interactive dashboards.

Curious about the state-of-play on digital public administrations in this country?

Please find here some relevant indicators and resources on this topic:
- Eurostat Information Society Indicators
- Digital Economy and Society Index (DESI)
- eGovernment Benchmark

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2 Digital Public Administration Political Communications

2 Digital Public Administration Political Communications

2.1 Specific Political Communications on Digital Public Administration

eGovernment Strategy 2019-2023

The eGovernment Strategy is based on the knowledge gained from the implementation of an earlier strategy dating back a decade. In March 2019, the government presented its overarching considerations for future digitisation and formulated concrete fields of action articulated in objectives and measures. The new revised eGovernment Strategy includes a vision, principles and guidelines for the implementation of digital services as well as defined areas of action. The strategy will be implemented by means of individual projects.

Although the State administration relies heavily on eGovernment, citizens continue to enjoy non-electronic access to all administrative services. However, eGovernment should facilitate access to administrative services and make business transactions more efficient. The administration thus enables a customer-friendly, personal and competent service, both electronically and non-electronically.

`new` Digital Roadmap 2019-2025

In 2017, under the patronage of the Princely House, and the Liechtenstein government, Digital-Liechtenstein was launched, an initiative to develop Liechtenstein into a leading digital business location together with more than 50 companies and organisations. In May 2019 the digital roadmap was created for digitalisation of society. The focal points are education (i); employment (ii); energy and mobility (iii); politics, administration and framework conditions (iv); healthcare (v), but also digital infrastructures (vi); cyber security (vii) as well as research & innovation (viii).

2.2 Interoperability

No political communication was adopted in this field to date.

2.3 Key enablers

2.3.1 Open Data, Reusability and Access to Public Information

No political communication was adopted in this field to date.

2.3.2 eID and Trust Services

No political communication was adopted in this field to date.

2.3.3 Security Aspects

No political communication was adopted in this field to date.

2.3.4 Interconnection of Base Registries

No political communication was adopted in this field to date.

2.3.5 eProcurement

No political communication was adopted in this field to date.

2.4 Domain-specific Political Communications

No political communication was adopted in this field to date.

2.5 Innovative Technologies

2.5.1 Artificial Intelligence (AI)
No political communication was adopted in this field to date.

2.5.2 Distributed Ledger Technologies

Blockchain Partnership

On 1 February 2019, the Principality of Liechtenstein signed the declaration on joining the European Blockchain Partnership. The main objective of the partnership is to support and improve the delivery of cross-border digital public services by deploying a common European Blockchain Services Infrastructure with a shared governance model.

2.5.3 Big data
No political communication was adopted in this field to date.

2.5.4 Cloud Computing
No political communication was adopted in this field to date.

2.5.5 Internet of Things (IoT)
No political communication was adopted in this field to date.

2.5.6 High-performance Computing
No political communication was adopted in this field to date.

2.5.7 High-speed Broadband Connectivity
No political communication was adopted in this field to date.

2.5.8 GovTech
No political communication was adopted in this field to date.

3 Digital Public Administration Legislation

3 Digital Public Administration Legislation

3.1 Specific legislation on digital public administration

eGovernment Act

In autumn 2011, the Parliament adopted various laws of critical importance for the development of eGovernment, such as the eGovernment Act (E-GovG) (register number 172.018.1 and 172.018.11), which promoted electronic communication and facilitated access to public authorities. This act mainly included provisions focused on electronic communication, identification and authentication in electronic commerce and electronic records management.
On 30 September 2020, the Parliament of Liechtenstein adopted Law No. 359 (eGovernment Act) containing amendments to the eGovernment Act. The new law entered into force on 1 January 2021.
On 15 December 2020, the Government adopted the eGovernment Ordinance which regulates the details of electronic business transactions between public authorities, and authorities and individuals.

3.2 Interoperability

No legislation was adopted in this field to date.

3.3 Key Enablers

3.3.1 Open Data, Reusability and Access to Public Information

Information Act

The Information Act (*Informationsgesetz*) entered into force in January 2000. It allowed any citizen to obtain files from the State and municipal bodies, as well as from private individuals who perform public tasks. Responses must be given in a timely manner. This does not apply to documents under preparation. In addition, there are exemptions for protecting decision-making, public security, privacy and professional secrets, and to avoid disproportionate expenditure. Documents are released based on a balance of interests test. Appeals can be made to a court. The law also sets rules regarding public access to meetings of the Parliament, commissions and municipalities. The Information Act is supplemented by the Regulation on the Information Ordinance (*Informationsverordnung*) (register number 172.015.1).

Law on the Reuse of Public Sector Information

In 2008, a new Law on the Reuse of Public Sector Information (Law No. 172/016), implementing the Public Sector Information (PSI) Directive, was introduced in Parliament and published in the National Law Gazette on 29 May, complementing the Law on Information (July 1999) and the Regulation on Information (November 1999). The main objective was to promote an open information policy for 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 European Economic Area (EEA) Agreement entered into force on 1 September 2006.
The Joint Committee Decision No. 59/2017 entered into force on 1 October 2020, incorporating Directive 2013/37/EU amending Directive 2003/98/EC on the reuse of public sector information into the EEA Agreement. Directive 2013/37/EU was implemented into national law through an amendment to the law of 29 May 2008 on the reuse of public sector information and has been legally binding in Liechtenstein since 1 August 2020. In 2022 a complete revision of the law on the reuse of public sector information was initiated. Currently, the legislation process is still ongoing.
Directive (EU) 2019/1024 has been incorporated into the EEA Agreement by Joint Committee Decision No. 190/2022 of 10 June 2022.

3.3.2 eID and Trust Services

Law on Electronic Signatures

On 1 July 2019, the Act on Electronic Signature and Electronic Transactions of 27 February 2019 (LGBl No. 2019.114) entered into force. Furthermore, the Ordinance on Electronic Signature and Electronic Transactions of 9 July 2019 (LGBl No. 2019.180) entered into force at the same date. The previous legislation on eSignatures (*Signaturgesetz*, SigG; register number 784.11) had been in force since September 2003. Among other things, the law implemented the European Directive 1999/93/EC on a Community framework for Electronic Signatures. It was then supplemented by the Regulation on Electronic Signatures of June 2004 (SigV; register number 784.111).

eIDAS Regulation

In April 2018, the government adopted the Consultation Report on the Adoption of a Law implementing the Regulation on electronic identification and trust services for electronic transactions in the internal market (eIDAS Regulation), thus laying the foundation to enable citizens and businesses to conduct secure transactions over the internet. The eIDAS Regulation creates a uniform framework for the cross-border use of electronic identification means and trust services across Europe. Trust services include electronic signatures, electronic seals, electronic time stamps, electronic registered mail, website authentication, as well as validation and preservation services.
The Joint Committee Decision No. 22/2018, incorporating Regulation (EU) No. 910/2014 (eIDAS Regulation) into the EEA Agreement, entered into force on 1 June 2019. Since then, Regulation (EU) No. 910/2014 applies in Liechtenstein.

3.3.3 Security Aspects

Data Protection Act

In October 2018, the government of Liechtenstein implemented a new Data Protection Act (*Datenschutzgesetz*). The purpose of this act is to establish equivalence between the legal situation in Liechtenstein and the European General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), protecting citizens' fundamental rights with regard to the use of their personal data. Afterwards, Law No. 389 of 30 September 2020 amended Article 31(2)b of the Data Protection Act.

Data Protection Ordinance

The Data Protection Ordinance lays down common rules to implement the European General Data Protection Act and Regulation (EU) 2016/679. Particularly, the ordinance regulates, among other things, the data processing activities performed by public bodies by outsourcing to or on behalf of third parties, the notification of video surveillance and the accreditation procedures of certification bodies. On 1 December 2020, Law No. 455 amended the Data Protection Ordinance by modifying the list of third countries and international organisations considered to have an adequate level of data protection.

3.3.4 Interconnection of Base Registries

Central Civil Registration

The Law of 21 September 2011 on the Central Civil Registration (ZPRG) (register number 172.018.2 and 172.018.21) regulated the establishment and maintenance of electronic exchange of information from the Register of Persons (ZPR) among the State administrations. The law provided information regarding the purpose of the registry, the content to be registered (reference data), the authenticity of data, the data processing and retrieval, the composition and responsibilities of the ZPR Commission, and the penalties, among other items.

Commercial Register

The Commercial Law is the primary legislation for the Commercial Register (*Handelsregister*). The second part of this legal act defined the information to be registered and established the authority in charge of the registration, the Office of Economic Affairs, as well as the rules for data disclosure. Liechtenstein's Commercial Register is a public register for companies and merchants. It ensures

legal certainty in the commercial field by establishing legal clarity in respect of private law, liability and representation. The list of companies in the Commercial Register is public in Liechtenstein.

Civil Register

The Civil Register and the Commercial Register are both covered by the Persons and Companies Act (PGR) of 20 January 1926. In the case of the Commercial Register, the act states that the register contains data considered as facts from the previous trade, cooperative, association, institutional, foundation and property law registers, and other similar registers. The Commercial Register may be kept on paper or by electronic means. The law also regulates the various registration requirements, the right to registration, the effects of the registration, the issue of transcripts and certificates, the obligations of the parties, etc. for the Civil Register. Furthermore, it identifies the authority in charge and its obligations, corresponding mostly to registering births, marriages and deaths, complying with the methods of registration, etc.

Cadastral Survey Register

The Law of 19 May 2005 on the Cadastral Survey (Survey Act; Property Act) regulated the installation and the tracking of the cadastral survey, the authority in charge of the register, the content of the cadastral survey, the maintenance of the register, the delivery of cadastral survey statements and reports, the costs, etc.

Network Information Centre Register

NIC Liechtenstein is the Network Information Centre responsible for administering domain names ending in <.li>.

3.3.5 eProcurement

eProcurement Regulations

The public procurement sector is under the jurisdiction of the Office of Public Procurement (*Fachstelle Öffentliches Auftragswesen, FAW*). 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. Moreover, being an EEA Member State, Liechtenstein implemented the European public procurement Directives 2014/23/EU, 2014/24/EU and 2014/25/EU, which were incorporated into the EEA Agreement with Joint Committee Decision No. 97/2016, which entered into force on 1 January 2017.

eInvoicing Legislation

The Liechtenstein Land Administration only accepts invoices for public contracts above the thresholds according to Article 49b of the Public Procurement Act (ÖAWG). Invoices are accepted in XML format or as PDF (preferred). Invoices in XML format must comply with the European standard for electronic invoicing, contain the core elements according to Article 44a ÖAWV and use a syntax published in the Official Journal of the European Union.

3.4 Domain-specific Legislation

Law on eCommerce

The Law on eCommerce (*E-Commerce-Gesetz*, ECG; register number 215.211.7) came into effect in June 2003. This law implements 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).

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; register number 784.10) came into force. This legal framework concerns the provision of broadcasting and information society services, i.e. online services. Liechtenstein fully implemented the 2002 EU regulatory framework on electronic communications. Regulation (EU) 2018/1971 (BEREC) and Directive (EU) 2018/1972 (EECC) have been incorporated into the EEA Agreement by Joint Committee Decisions No. 274/2021 and 275/2021. Representatives from Liechtenstein participate fully in the work of the BEREC Board of Regulators, the BEREC working groups and the Management Board of the BEREC Office.

Ordinance on File Management

In November 2018, the Ordinance on the Management of Files in the Liechtenstein National Administration (*LLV-Verwaltungsverordnung*, LGBl; register number 2018.264) was implemented in Liechtenstein.

new Law on Electronic Health Dossier (EGDG)

In January 2022, the Law on Electronic Health Dossier (EGDG) came into force in Liechtenstein, followed in December 2022 by the relevant ordinance. The Law regulates the maintenance of the electronic health dossier and sets out the requirements for the personal health data and genetic data processed therein. The ordinance defines the details of the electronic health record in implementation of the Law.

3.5 Innovative Technologies

3.5.1 Artificial Intelligence (AI)

No legislation was adopted in this field to date.

3.5.2 Distributed Ledger Technologies

Blockchain Act

The Law on Tokens and Trustworthy Technology (TT) Service Providers (TVTG) entered into force on 1 January 2020. This law established the legal framework for all transaction systems based on TT. Particularly, the TVTG governs: (i) the basis in terms of civil law with regard to tokens; (ii) the representation of rights through tokens; (iii) the transfer of said rights; (iv) the supervision of TT service providers; and (v) the rights and obligations of TT service providers.
The objective of the new law is twofold. First, the act aims to guarantee trust in digital legal communication while ensuring the protection of users in TT systems. Second, the law seeks to create excellent, innovation-friendly and technology-neutral framework conditions for rendering services concerning TT systems.
On 30 September 2020, Law No. 414 amended the TVTG. The new law includes amendments concerning the general reform of the insolvency law.
The TVTG is currently being revised in order to incorporate the experiences of the past years and to prepare for the upcoming Regulation on Markets in Crypto-assets (MiCAR).

3.5.3 Big Data

No legislation was adopted in this field to date.

3.5.4 Cloud Computing

No legislation was adopted in this field to date.

3.5.5 Internet of Things (IoT)

No legislation was adopted in this field to date.

3.5.6 High-performance Computing

No legislation was adopted in this field to date.

3.5.7 High-speed Broadband Connectivity

No legislation was adopted in this field to date.

3.5.8 GovTech

No legislation was adopted in this field to date.

4 Digital Public Administration Infrastructure

4 Digital Public Administration Infrastructure

4.1 Platforms and Applications

4.1.1 National Platforms and Applications

LLV eGovernment Portal

In February 2021, the public administration's internet presence was put on a new footing with the launch of serviceportal.li. In a first step, serviceportal.li was only accessible to private individuals. In April 2023, the portal is to be expanded to include an area for businesses. The website will be available in German and English. serviceportal.li forms the basis for an interactive and user-friendly use of information and digital offers of the administration in accordance with the Single Digital Gateway Regulation (Regulation (EU) 2018/1724). The new serviceportal.li offers users simple access to information and e-government services of the public administration without media discontinuity. The area for private individuals is structured according to life situations and the area for businesses according to business situations. This makes the search for information or services faster and user-friendly. Information and contact details of national administration offices will also be integrated into serviceportal.li.

`new` LLV eGovernment eService Account

In 2022, a project (service account) was launched to offer individuals and companies the possibility of setting up personalised accounts. These accounts will allow users to have centralised, interactive access to personal or company-specific information while being able to initiate and/or track official matters. Access to the accounts will be secure and easy with eID.li.

`new` LLV eGovernment Statistic Portal

Between 2021 and the summer 2022 a new, modern statistics portal was created. In the statistics portal, the Office of Statistics offers a comprehensive range of reliable, up-to-date statistical data and analyses from almost all areas of life. The information offered also includes statistics that show developments over longer periods of time and document changes in all areas of life.

`new` Open Government Data Portal

In 2022, a project (eGov OGD portal) was launched with the aim of establishing a central portal at national level in which existing public data are published. Various formats, including machine-readable formats, will be available for obtaining the data. Each data provider will be responsible for fulfilling its publication obligation. The first version of the OGD platform is to be implemented by the end of 2024.

Portal of the Principality of Liechtenstein

In January 2002, the Portal of the Principality of Liechtenstein was publicly launched. The portal provides general information on government, economy, education and tourism.

Digital-liechtenstein.li Central Platform

In the fall of 2017, the Central Platform for Digital Innovation and Networking for Liechtenstein was launched with the five topics and action fields of networking and politics, communication, talent, events and start-ups. The site initiative is under the patronage of the Princely House and the government and is supported by more than 50 well-known companies and organisations that want to develop Liechtenstein into a leading digital business location. The initiative bundles the relevant forces from politics, business and science, creates access to relevant networks and enables the decisive transfer of know-how for the digital transformation.

Portal Impuls-liechtenstein

With the 2019 Financial Centre Strategy, the government and the Princely House have created an orientation framework (Impuls-Liechtenstein) for the future positioning of Liechtenstein's

financial centre in international competition. The government is taking comprehensive measures to ensure that the Liechtenstein financial centre continues to be successful in the future. In recent years, the government has therefore created an innovation framework in order to be able to develop the State framework conditions for entrepreneurial activities in the best possible way.

4.1.2 Subnational Platforms and Applications

No particular infrastructure in this field was reported to date.

4.2 Networks

Trans European Services for Telematics between Administrations (TESTA)

The national administration of Liechtenstein uses the Trans European Services for Telematics between Administrations (TESTA), and enables the institutions of Liechtenstein to join the EU-wide services infrastructure of the European Union to ensure cross-border exchanges of information and support related EU policies.

4.3 Data Exchange

No particular infrastructure in this field was reported to date.

4.4 eID and Trust Services

eID.li and eIDAS-Notification

On 29 April 2020, the Liechtenstein government introduced the new digital identity - the eID.li. eID.li represents a core element for the secure use of electronic services and, thus, a milestone on the path to digitisation, allowing natural persons to securely identify and register for electronic services. This digital identity can be used by all citizens, residents of Liechtenstein and foreign nationals.
eID.li was designed from the outset to be interoperable with other European eID systems. It must therefore meet the technical, organisational and procedural security requirements in accordance with Regulation (EU) No. 910/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 July 2014 on electronic identification and trust services for electronic transactions in the internal market. As proof of this, eID.li was subjected to a peer review by the competent EU body, the eIDAS Cooperation Network, in 2022. In December 2022, the peer review process was successfully completed and subsequently Liechtenstein notified two separate electronic identification schemes (eID.li Class A and eID.li Class B) to the European Commission.

4.5 eProcurement

eInvoicing

The eInvoicing infrastructure was implemented in 2018 based on Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2017/1870.

4.6 ePayment

new Paymentwall

The ePayment project enables users (natural persons and legal entities) of the services of the Liechtenstein national administration to pay fees and charges electronically. ePayment was set up as a basic service and was made available to the entire administration for integration in spring 2022. In 2022, 4 services were connected to ePayment.

4.7 Knowledge Management

National Archives

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

Law Database LILEX

The Constitution and the entire volume of Liechtenstein legislation are available for download 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.

4.8 Cross-border Infrastructures

Cross-border Platforms

Liechtenstein uses cross-border platforms with ongoing optimisation, including AIA, FATCA and ASTA.

`new` eIDAS Node for the interoperable use of eIDs

The eIDAS Interoperability Framework is based on so-called eIDAS nodes. eIDAS nodes ensure the confidentiality as well as the authenticity and integrity of the transmitted personal data and the secure identification of the endpoints. Liechtenstein has already been able to connect some countries for inbound. The outbound can be realised in 2023, because the notification of its own eID for interoperability will have been implemented by then.

4.9 Base Registries

Interconnection with EU Registers

Liechtenstein connected its registers with the EU registers on vehicles and driving licenses and takes part in the exchange of social security and insurance data.

National Register of Persons

Liechtenstein is in the process of redesigning the ZPR. The ZPR is a central register which includes data about natural and legal persons, in particular identity, address and civil status data. It also includes specific data which are related to the ZPR from a technical and logical point of view (thematic data), namely data on the employment relationship, passport data and data concerning authorisation from foreigner authorities.

`new` Liechtenstein Legal Gazette

Gesetze.li is a database where all the current State and State contract law can be accessed in a consolidated form. Consolidated legislation is for informational purposes only and has no legal effect. Furthermore the Liechtenstein Legal Gazette is published on gesetze.li. Since 1 January 2013 only the electronically signed version of the Liechtenstein legal gazette is accepted and authentic.

4.10 Innovative Technologies

4.10.1 Artificial Intelligence (AI)

No particular infrastructure in this field was reported to date.

4.10.2 Distributed Ledger Technologies

No particular infrastructure in this field was reported to date.

4.10.3 Big Data

No particular infrastructure in this field was reported to date.

4.10.4 Cloud Computing

No particular infrastructure in this field was reported to date.

4.10.5 Internet of Things (IoT)

No particular infrastructure in this field was reported to date.

4.10.6 High-performance Computing

No particular infrastructure in this field was reported to date.

4.10.7 High-speed Broadband Connectivity

No particular infrastructure in this field was reported to date.

4.10.8 GovTech

No particular infrastructure in this field was reported to date.

5 Digital Public Administration Governance

5 Digital Public Administration Governance

For more details on Liechtenstein's responsible bodies for digital policy and interoperability, its main actors, as well as relevant digital initiatives, please visit the NIFO collection on Joinup.

5.1 National

Ministry of General Government Affairs and Finance

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

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). The Office is also in charge of the implementation of eGovernment activities and the use of modern information and communication technologies (ICTs) in public administration in order to offer easier and quicker services to citizens.
Furthermore, the Office 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.

Liechtenstein State Administration

The main body responsible for interoperability activities is the country's State administration.

Data Protection Authority

The Data Protection Authority (*Datenschutzstelle*) 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.

National Cybersecurity Unit

Between 2020 and 2021 the government of the Principality of Liechtenstein established a new National Cybersecurity Unit. The National Cyber Security Unit is the central office for all matters related to cyber risks. It serves as a hub and intermediary for the general public, companies, operators of critical infrastructure and authorities.

`new` Office for Financial Market Innovation and Digitalisation

The Office for Financial Market Innovation and Digitalisation (*Stabsstelle für Finanzplatzinnovation und Digitalisierung*; SFID) serves as contact point for all topics related to innovation and companies in the financial market environment. The SFID supports companies in their innovation process (entrepreneur service), works on the further development of the governmental and legal framework for innovation, monitors international developments and cultivates an innovation ecosystem and knowledge exchange between market participants, public authorities and the scientific community.
Since 1.1.2022, the SFID is responsible for the adoption of European legal acts in the field of digitalisation which are to be incorporated into the EEA Agreement. In this context the SFID

participates in the corresponding EFTA and EU working groups and coordinates the necessary implementation measures in Liechtenstein.

5.2 Subnational (Federal, Regional and Local)

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 the authorities. Since 1998, all municipalities have a municipal code tailored to their needs.

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

6 Cross-border Digital Public Administration Services

6 Cross Border Digital Public Administration Services for Citizens and Businesses

Further to the information on national digital public services provided in the previous chapters, this final chapter presents an overview of the basic cross-border public services provided to citizens and businesses in other European countries. Your Europe is taken as reference, as it is the EU one-stop shop which aims to simplify the life of both citizens and businesses by avoiding unnecessary inconvenience and red tape in regard to 'life and travel', as well as 'doing business' abroad. In order to do so, Your Europe offers information on basic rights under EU law, but also on how these rights are implemented in each individual country (where information has been provided by the national authorities). Free email or telephone contact with EU assistance services, to get more personalised or detailed help and advice is also available.

Please note that, in most cases, the EU rights described in Your Europe apply to all EU member countries plus Iceland, Liechtenstein and Norway, and sometimes to Switzerland. Information on Your Europe is provided by the relevant departments of the European Commission and complemented by content provided by the authorities of every country it covers. As the website consists of two sections - one for citizens and one for businesses, both managed by DG Internal Market, Industry, Entrepreneurship and SMEs (DG GROW) - below the main groups of services for each section are listed.

6.1 Life and Travel

For citizens, the following groups of services can be found on the website:
- Travel (e.g. Documents needed for travelling in Europe);
- Work and retirement (e.g. Unemployment and Benefits);
- Vehicles (e.g. Registration);
- Residence formalities (e.g. Elections abroad);
- Education and youth (e.g. Researchers);
- Health (e.g. Medical Treatment abroad);
- Family (e.g. Couples);
- Consumers (e.g. Shopping).

6.2 Doing Business

Regarding businesses, the groups of services on the website concern:
- Running a business (e.g. Developing a business);
- Taxation (e.g. Business tax);
- Selling in the EU (e.g. Public contracts);
- Human Resources (e.g. Employment contracts);
- Product requirements (e.g. Standards);
- Financing and Funding (e.g. Accounting);
- Dealing with Customers (e.g. Data protection).

The Digital Public Administration Factsheets

The factsheets present an overview of the state and progress of Digital Public Administration and Interoperability within European countries.

The factsheets are published on the Joinup platform, which is a joint initiative by the Directorate General for Informatics (DG DIGIT) and the Directorate General for Communications Networks, Content & Technology (DG CONNECT). This factsheet received valuable contribution from the National Administration of the Principality of Liechtenstein.

The Digital Public Administration Factsheets are prepared for the European Commission by Wavestone

An action supported by Interoperable Europe

The ISA² Programme has evolved into Interoperable Europe - the initiative of the European Commission for a reinforced interoperability policy.

The work of the European Commission and its partners in public administrations across Europe to enhance interoperability continues at full speed despite the end of the ISA² programme. Indeed, enhanced interoperability will be necessary to unlock the potential of data use and reuse for improved public services, to enable cross-border collaboration, and to support the sector-specific policy goals set by the Commission for the future.

Interoperable Europe will lead the process of achieving these goals and creating a reinforced interoperability policy that will work for everyone. The initiative is supported by the Digital Europe Programme.

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