



NIFO Factsheet – Liechtenstein

In Liechtenstein, the following online sources provide information on eGovernment:

- The Specialised Unit for eGovernment (Fachstelle E-Government, which is part of the Office of Information Technology) is responsible for strategic direction and coordination of specific eGovernment projects. The consideration how customers can be better served by modern communication technologies is in the foreground. A variety of services is available which can be handled electronically 24 hours a day from home: <http://www.llv.li/#/1193/fachstelle-egovernment>
- Liechtenstein eGovernment law sets out rules for electronic communication, identification and authentication in electronic administrative services, as well as for electronic file management: https://www.gesetze.li/DisplayL_GBl.jsp?Jahr=2011&Nr=575

Main interoperability highlights

Liechtenstein has currently no NIF available. Liechtenstein does however have an eGovernment Strategy¹ for which implementation projects are in progress.

Summary of the NIF

No NIF has been developed yet for Liechtenstein.

Alignment NIF/EIF

No alignment could be made given the fact no NIF is available.

Other initiatives on interoperability

One of the main objectives of the Liechtenstein eGovernment strategy (2011), setup by the Parliament, is to make state information systems citizen-oriented and service-based. Information systems have to be integrated into a single logical whole serving the population, enterprises and organisations. For this purpose www.llv.li, the central eGovernment portal of the Principality of Liechtenstein, serves as a single point of contact. Interoperability is mainly driven by the eGovernment initiatives and is considered service-based and usage-oriented and should be put in context due to the relative small size of the country.

Basic components/systems components need to be reusable, enabling projects to easily build new services and applications. Liechtenstein takes inspiration and shares best practices of other countries (particularly Austria) regarding interoperability.

The transposition of directive 1999/93EC on a community framework for electronic signature into national law has been followed by the implementation of eSignature and certificate mechanisms for user authentication, with perspectives of an interoperable solution accessible to

¹ See: https://www.gesetze.li/DisplayL_GBl.jsp?Jahr=2011&Nr=575



every European citizen. These mechanisms are used to control access to some of the services provided centrally through the eGovernment portal (www.llv.li).

The central user identification and authentication service is based on international standards and integrates the concept and components of the European STORK² project, with the perspective of an interoperable solution accessible to every European citizen. It is in principal designed for being used by governmental and non-governmental service providers.

The project managers have the main responsibility to make use of the already existing components and services. Internal monitoring is done via the project office. An external company does periodic reviews.

Additional information about the Liechtenstein eGovernment strategy is provided at the website of the Specialised Unit for eGovernment³.

Further details in German can be found in the eGovernment ordinance 2011⁴ and within the eGovernment Factsheet of Liechtenstein⁵.

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² <http://www.eid-stork2.eu>

³ <http://www.llv.li/#/1193/fachstelle-egovernment>

⁴ <https://www.gesetze.li/DisplayLGBI.jsp?Jahr=2011&Nr=575>

⁵ <http://www.epractice.eu/en/factsheets/>