

**Liechtenstein National Law Gazette****Vintage 2012****No. 153****issued on 1 June 2012**

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**Asylum Ordinance (AsylV)**

from 29 May 2012

Pursuant to Article 2(1)(b) g No. 3, Art. 11 Para. 4, Art. 12 Para. 2, Art. 19 Para. 6, Art. 25 Para. 3, Art. 30 Para. 3, Art. 31 Para. 3, Art. 33 Para. 2, Art. 43 Para. 1, Art. 50 Para. 2, Art. 54 Para. 2, Art. 55 Para. 4, Art. 56 Paras. 2 and 4, Art. 60 Para. 2, Art. 61 Para. 3, Art. 62 Para. 3, Art. 63 Para. 3, Art. 70 Para. 2, Art. 81 Para. 3, Art. 83 Para. 3 and Art. 90 of the Asylum Act (AsylG) of 14 December 2011, LGBl. 2012 No. 29 <sup>1</sup>, the government decrees:

**I. General provisions****Article 1***Object*

This regulation regulates the details of:

- (a) the asylum procedure;
- b) the granting and termination of asylum;
- (c) the granting of temporary protection to persons in need of protection and their legal status;
- d) welfare benefits;
- e) the assignment and reimbursement of wages;
- f) financing;
- g) data protection; and
- h) legal protection.

**Article 2***Scope*

This Regulation shall apply unless the Dublin acquis applicable to Liechtenstein provides otherwise.

**Article 3***Designations*

Unless otherwise specified, the designations used in this Regulation refer to both male and female persons.

**Article 4***Close relatives (Article 2 paragraph 1 letter g no. 3 Asylum Act)*

1) Other close relatives to whom the person admitted to Liechtenstein has a maintenance obligation are:

- a) persons who live with her in a de facto partnership;
- b) minor adopted children;
- c) minor children who are under guardianship; or

d) underage siblings.

2) The maintenance obligation must be certified by documentary evidence.

## II. Asylum seekers

### A. General provisions

#### Article 4a <sup>2</sup>

##### *Safe home countries and countries of origin (Article 5a of the Asylum Act)*

Safe countries of origin and homeland are:

1. the Member States of the European Union (EU);
2. the contracting states of the European Free Trade Association (EFTA);
3. Albania;
4. Algeria;
5. Australia;
6. Bahamas;
7. Benin;
8. Bosnia and Herzegovina;
9. Burkina Faso;
10. Georgia;
11. Ghana;
12. India;
13. Canada;
14. Kosovo;
15. Morocco;
16. Repealed <sup>3</sup>
17. Moldova (excluding Transnistria);
18. Mongolia;
19. Montenegro;
20. New Zealand;
- 20a. North Macedonia; <sup>4</sup>
21. Senegal;
22. Serbia;
23. Saint Kitts and Nevis;
24. Tunisia;
25. United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. <sup>5</sup>

#### Article 5

##### *Submission of documents (Article 6 (1) (a) and (b) of the Asylum Act)*

Asylum seekers are obliged to hand over all documents, especially those that provide information about their identity, origin and travel route or allow conclusions to be drawn about them.

#### Article 6

##### *Interpreter (Article 11 (2) Asylum Act)*

1) Qualified interpreters are persons who:

- a) are admitted as interpreters or translators before Liechtenstein courts and administrative authorities pursuant to the Act on the Admission of Interpreters and Translators;
- b) are recognised as interpreters or translators by another domestic or foreign authority;
- c) have a good command of the German language and the relevant foreign language, both written and spoken; or
- (d) speak the foreign language in question as their mother tongue, unless an interpreter or translator is available as referred to in points (a) and (b).

2) The following shall be accepted as proof pursuant to paragraph 1(c):

- a) training at a recognised interpreting or translation school;
- b) a university degree in a corresponding language area and the corresponding language; or
- c) a university degree in the foreign language concerned.

3) The Immigration and Passport Office shall conclude an agreement with the interpreters and translators. The agreement shall contain, in particular:

- a) the foreign language;
- b) the amount of remuneration for the interpreting or translating services;
- c) the amount of travel expenses;
- d) the amount of reimbursement for other expenses; and
- e) a reference to the obligation of confidentiality pursuant to Article 11(3) of the Act.

4) Interpreters and translators may not be legal advisors, representatives of aid organizations, or legal representatives of the asylum seeker. Their role in the asylum procedure is limited to verbal and written translation.

## Article 7

### *Asylum applications from married couples, registered partners or families (Article 12 (2) Asylum Act)*

In the case of asylum applications from married couples, registered partners or families, every asylum seeker who is capable of making decisions has the right to have his or her own asylum applications examined.

## Article 8

### *Procedures in cases of gender-specific persecution (Article 12 (2) Asylum Act)*

If there are concrete indications of gender-specific persecution or if the situation in the country of origin indicates gender-specific persecution, the asylum seeker will be interviewed by persons of the same sex unless there are specific reasons against it.

## Article 9

### *Procedures for minors (Art. 12 Asylum Act)*

1) In the context of establishing the facts, it can be clarified with the help of scientific methods whether the stated age of the asylum seeker corresponds to his or her actual age.

1a) Repealed <sup>6</sup>

2) The Immigration and Passport Office shall immediately inform the Office of Social Services of any unaccompanied minor asylum seekers. The Office of Social Services shall appoint a person of trust for minors under 16 years of age for the duration of the asylum procedure, but no longer than until a guardian is appointed or until the minor reaches the age of majority. Minors over 16 years of age shall be cared for by the Liechtenstein Refugee Aid, unless the Office of Social Services raises objections. <sup>7</sup>

3) The confidant accompanies and supports the unaccompanied minor during the asylum procedure. Their accompaniment and support do not include legal matters related to the asylum procedure.

4) The Office of Social Services shall immediately inform the Immigration and Passport Office and the minor of the designation of the confidant and the appointment of a guardian. The Immigration and Passport Office shall forward this information to Liechtenstein Refugee Aid.

5) Persons interviewing minor asylum seekers shall take into account the special aspects of their minority status. The Immigration and Passport Office may invite a psychologist from the Office of Social Services to participate in the interview.

## Article 10

### *Procedure for victims of torture (Article 12 (2) Asylum Act)*

If there is concrete evidence that the asylum seeker is a victim of torture, or if the situation in the country of origin suggests torture, this will be taken into account during the interview. The Immigration and Passport Office may involve a psychologist from the Office of Social Services.

## **B. The first instance proceedings <sup>8</sup>**

### Article 10a <sup>9</sup>

Lifted

## Article 11

### *Recognition of aid organizations (Article 19 (1) Asylum Act)*

1) The Government shall recognise Liechtenstein relief organisations if they offer a guarantee that they will be able to fulfil the tasks set out in Article 19 of the Act in the long term.

2) The Liechtenstein relief organisations which, at the time of entry into force of this Ordinance, are members of the Liechtenstein Refugee Aid shall be deemed to be recognised.

3) The Liechtenstein Refugee Aid shall send a list of aid agency representatives to the Immigration and Passport Office at least once a year.

## Article 12

### *Notification of hearing dates (Article 19 (2) Asylum Act)*

1) Hearing dates will generally be communicated to Refugee Aid Liechtenstein or an agency designated by it at least three working days in advance. <sup>10</sup>

2) If the representative of the aid organization fails to respond to the invitation or does not appear in time for the hearing, the hearing may begin and be conducted without their presence. The hearing shall have full legal effect.

## Article 13

### *Participation of the aid agency representative in the hearing (Art. 19 para. 3 Asylum Act)*

1) The representative of the aid organisation has the opportunity to take note of the contents of the interview and hearing records already prepared before the hearing.

2) The representative of the aid organization may make handwritten notes of their observations during the interview, including the course of the procedure, but not its content. These notes may only be handed over to the asylum seeker after the conclusion of the first-instance procedure. Handing over to a legal representative or to third parties may only take place after the conclusion of the first-instance procedure and only with the consent of the asylum seeker.

3) The Immigration and Passport Office shall record any comments made by the relief agency and keep a copy of the notes for its files.

#### Article 14

##### *Responsibility assessment according to Dublin (Article 20 (1) (b) Asylum Act)*

1) The Immigration and Passport Office shall examine the jurisdiction to process an asylum application according to the criteria set out in Regulation (EU) No. 604/2013.<sup>11</sup>

2) If the examination reveals that another State is responsible for processing the asylum application and that State has agreed to admit or readmit the asylum seeker, the member of the Government responsible according to the allocation of responsibilities shall reject the asylum application as inadmissible.<sup>12</sup>

3) The procedure for the admission or readmission of the asylum seeker by the responsible State shall be governed by Regulation (EC) No 1560/2003 and Implementing Regulation (EU) No 118/2014.<sup>13</sup>

#### Article 15<sup>14</sup>

##### *Preparation of decisions by the Immigration and Passport Office (Articles 5 and 21 of the Asylum Act)*

1) The Immigration and Passport Office may prepare decisions on asylum applications pursuant to Article 5, paragraphs 1 and 2 of the Act for the Government or the member of the Government responsible after the matter has been assigned.

2) If an appeal is lodged against a decision issued or prepared by the Immigration and Passport Office, the Government or the member of the Government responsible according to the allocation of responsibilities may request an opinion from the Immigration and Passport Office.

#### Article 16

##### *Statement by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (Article 21 Asylum Act)*

1) In order to clarify asylum applications, the Immigration and Passport Office may obtain an opinion from the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

2) The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) may, for this purpose, inspect the files and participate in the interviews, provided the asylum seeker consents.

### **C. Position during the asylum procedure**

#### Article 17

##### *ID card (Art. 22 Asylum Act)*

1) If asylum seekers are expected to be able to stay in Liechtenstein until the completion of their application, the Immigration and Passport Office will issue an N permit, valid for a maximum of six months and renewable. This permit certifies only the submission of the asylum application and is valid as an identification document for all Liechtenstein authorities. It does not authorize border crossing.

2) The validity period of the N card does not give rise to a right of attendance.

3) The N permit will be withdrawn if the foreign person has to leave or leaves Liechtenstein or if his or her presence is regulated by the immigration authorities.

### **D. Signposting**

#### Article 18

##### *Removal (Article 25 (1) Asylum Act)*

Expulsion from Liechtenstein will not be ordered if the asylum seeker:

- a) is in possession of a valid residence or settlement permit; or
- b) is affected by an extradition order.

## Article 19

### *Enforcement (Article 25 (2) Asylum Act)*

1) Special reasons exist in particular if:

- a) the employment relationship has lasted longer than one year and it is unreasonable for the employer to find a new employee before the expiry of the notice period;
- b) the training has lasted at least one year and is expected to be completed within one year; or
- c) the completion of a compulsory school year is in the best interests of the child.

2) If several members of a family who are affected by the same removal order allow the deadline for departure to expire without taking advantage of it, the removal may be carried out in stages.

3) The State Police shall report the execution of the removal order or the controlled departure to the Immigration and Passport Office within three working days.

## Article 20

### *Obligation to report if absconding is discovered (Article 28 (1) Asylum Act)*

The Liechtenstein Refugee Aid immediately reports the discovery of the person going into hiding to the Immigration and Passport Office.

## Article 21

### *Notice in the police search system (Art. 28 para. 1 Asylum Act)*

The Immigration and Passport Office sends its requests for police alerts directly to the State Police.

## **E. Legal status of those provisionally admitted**

## Article 22

### *ID card (Article 29 (5) Asylum Act)*

1) The Immigration and Passport Office shall issue temporarily admitted persons with a residence permit F valid for a maximum of twelve months. It does not entitle them to cross the border.

2) The validity period of the F card does not give rise to a right of attendance.

3) The F permit will be withdrawn if the foreign person has to leave or leaves Liechtenstein or if his or her presence is regulated by the immigration authorities.

## Article 23

### *Family reunification (Art. 30 Asylum Act)*

1) Family members of temporarily admitted persons may join the family no earlier than three years after the order for temporary admission has been issued. After this period, the application for family reunification must be submitted no later than three years after the marital union or registered partnership was established.

2) Provisional admission of family members may be granted if:

- a) the deadlines referred to in paragraph 1 are met;
- b) both spouses or registered partners are of legal age under Liechtenstein law;
- c) the person temporarily admitted has access to accommodation that meets his or her needs; and

d) the person temporarily admitted is in a stable employment relationship which secures his or her livelihood and that of his or her family members, or has sufficient financial means to cover his or her personal living expenses and those of his or her family members, so that no claim to welfare benefits is necessary.

3) For the purpose of determining whether accommodation suitable for the needs of the applicant is available, whether employment is secure or whether sufficient financial resources are available, the provisions of the Ordinance on the Admission and Residence of Foreign Nationals shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.

## F. Hardship case <sup>15</sup>

### Article 23a <sup>16</sup>

#### *Proof of identity (Art. 31 Asylum Act)*

1) The application for a residence permit must be accompanied by a valid passport of the home country as proof of identity.

2) If the person concerned does not have a valid passport, he or she must:

- (a) proof of identity is provided by other official documents; and
- b) there is confirmation from the embassy or consulate of the home country that the issuance of a passport is not possible in the foreseeable future.

3) Other official documents include, in particular, restricted passports, identity cards and birth certificates.

### Article 24

#### *Advanced integration (Article 31 (1) (c) Asylum Act)*

1) Advanced integration is particularly present when the person concerned:

- a) has knowledge of the German language, both written and spoken;
- b) has a dwelling (rented or owned);
- c) at the time of application, has been in employment for at least one year, or has sufficient financial means to cover his or her personal living expenses, so that no need to rely on welfare benefits or social assistance; and <sup>17</sup>
- d) has not been convicted of a crime or misdemeanor within the last five years, or no corresponding criminal proceedings are pending before the public prosecutor or the court. <sup>18</sup>

2) Knowledge of the German language as defined in paragraph 1(a) is possessed by anyone who:

- a) holds a recognised language diploma at level A1;
- b) has successfully completed the subject "German" at the 9th grade level;
- c) can prove that they have successfully completed the subject of "German" at a foreign school where German is taught as a language of instruction at least at the 9th grade level of a Liechtenstein compulsory school; or
- d) has completed basic vocational training in accordance with the Vocational Training Act.

3) The following reasons which make it entirely or partially impossible to pursue gainful employment shall be taken into account when assessing the accommodation and financial means: <sup>19</sup>

- a) age;
- b) state of health; or
- c) Care of at least one child of childcare age by a single parent.

4) For the purpose of determining whether suitable accommodation is available, whether employment securing a livelihood exists or whether sufficient financial resources are available, the

provisions of the Ordinance on the Admission and Residence of Foreign Nationals shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.

5) The Liechtenstein Refugee Aid informs asylum seekers and temporarily admitted persons about integration opportunities in cooperation with the Immigration and Passport Office.

### **III. Termination of asylum <sup>20</sup>**

Article 25 <sup>21</sup>

Lifted

Article 26

*Termination of asylum (Articles 40 and 41 Asylum Act)*

The expiration of asylum takes precedence over revocation.

### **IV. Granting temporary protection to those in need of protection**

#### **A. Procedure**

Article 27

*Criteria for granting temporary protection (Article 43 (1) Asylum Act)*

Criteria for granting temporary protection include, in particular:

- (a) situation in the country of origin or country of origin;
- b) proof of the identity of the data subject;
- c) language skills of the data subject;
- d) training of the data subject; and
- e) possible integration in Liechtenstein.

#### **B. Legal status of those in need of protection**

Article 28

*ID card (Art. 49 Asylum Act)*

1) During the first five years of temporary protection, persons in need of protection receive an S permit, valid for a maximum of one year and renewable. This permit is valid for all Liechtenstein authorities as an identification document. It does not entitle them to cross the border.

2) The validity period of the S card does not give rise to a right of attendance.

3) The S permit will be withdrawn if the foreign person has to leave or leaves Liechtenstein or if his or her presence is regulated by the immigration authorities.

#### **C. Termination of temporary protection**

Article 29

*Granting of legal hearing in the event of withdrawal of temporary protection (Article 51 (3) Asylum Act)*

The right to be heard is usually granted in writing.

### **V. Welfare benefits and wage assignment**



## Article 30

*Welfare benefits (Art. 54 para. 2 Asylum Act)*

1) Asylum seekers, temporarily admitted persons, and persons in need of protection receive welfare benefits of CHF 10 per person per day. Families with several children receive welfare benefits of CHF 10 for the first child and CHF 7 for each additional child. Welfare benefits can be paid out in the form of food vouchers. <sup>22</sup>

2) In addition to the amount specified in paragraph 1, asylum seekers, temporarily admitted persons, and persons in need of protection may be paid an amount of CHF 4 in cash as pocket money. <sup>23</sup>

3) Payment of benefits under paragraph 2 may be refused by the Liechtenstein Refugee Aid or on the instructions of the Immigration and Passport Office, in particular if the person concerned:

- a) has received an expulsion order;
- b) refuses to provide the Immigration and Passport Office or the Liechtenstein Refugee Aid with information about their financial circumstances or to authorise them to obtain information;
- c) obtains or attempts to obtain it by providing false or incomplete information;
- d) fails to report significant changes in their financial circumstances;
- (e) manifestly fails to improve his or her situation, in particular by refusing to accept reasonable work or accommodation allocated to him or her;
- f) terminates an employment or tenancy agreement without prior agreement with the Immigration and Passport Office or the Liechtenstein Refugee Aid or culpably causes its termination and thus worsens their situation;
- g) misuses the services referred to in paragraph 1 or 2;
- h) does not comply with the orders of the Immigration and Passport Office or the Liechtenstein Refugee Aid despite the threat of withdrawal of benefits pursuant to paragraph 1 or 2;
- i) comes from a safe country of origin or country of origin; <sup>24</sup>
- k) endangers public safety and order; <sup>25</sup>
- l) has been prosecuted or convicted; <sup>26</sup>
- m) is likely to be able to travel to another Dublin State responsible for carrying out the asylum and removal procedure pursuant to Regulation (EU) No 604/2013. <sup>27</sup>

4) The amounts referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 shall be reviewed once a year and adjusted in line with the national index.

5) Benefits from AHV, IV, FAK, pension funds, health insurance funds, unemployment insurance, accident insurance, and private insurance, as well as other financial benefits from third parties, are fully credited towards welfare benefits. <sup>28</sup>

## Article 31

*Reimbursement of costs for dental treatment (Article 55 (3) (b) Asylum Act)*

1) Dental treatments not covered by compulsory health insurance or any other insurance will be reimbursed if:

- a) they are used to treat pain or are absolutely necessary for health reasons; and
- b) a cost estimate of the expected treatment costs has been submitted by a dentist practicing in Liechtenstein and approved by Refugee Aid Liechtenstein, unless the case is an emergency. Refugee Aid Liechtenstein may submit the cost estimate to another specialist for assessment.

2) Pain treatment should be carried out using the simplest means, in particular by:

- a) extraction;

- b) cement filling; or
- c) initiation of root canal treatment if necessary.

3) In every dental treatment, the extent and standard of previous dental care as well as the status of previous and expected caries and periodontal prophylaxis must be taken into account.

## Article 32

### *Payment of the withheld money (Art. 56 para. 2 Asylum Act)*

1) Asylum seekers, temporarily admitted persons and persons in need of protection who are gainfully employed will receive from the withheld money:

- (a) the services referred to in Article 30(1) and (2);
- b) an additional CHF 3 per hour worked as a motivational bonus.

2) Asylum seekers, temporarily admitted persons and persons in need of protection who participate in a work programme shall receive, in addition to the benefits referred to in paragraph 1(a), the following amounts from the money retained:

- a) 10 francs for each day worked as a motivational bonus, provided that the work programme has been completed and there are no unjustified absences;
- b) upon completion and for each completed month of the work programme, an additional CHF 5 per day as a perseverance bonus.

3) Asylum seekers, temporarily admitted persons and persons in need of protection who are in employment securing their livelihood shall be paid the amount referred to in Article 30(1) in cash.

4) Asylum seekers, temporarily admitted persons and persons in need of protection who are in employment that secures their livelihood and who have their own accommodation (rented or owned) will be paid up to two-thirds of the monthly sum withheld, less the rent costs.

5) Article 30 paragraphs 3 and 5 shall apply mutatis mutandis. <sup>29</sup>

## **Va. reimbursement of costs <sup>30</sup>**

### Article 32a <sup>31</sup>

#### *Seizure of assets (Article 58 (3) Asylum Act)*

1) Assets, in particular sums of money, which the asylum seeker or person in need of protection has upon entry into Liechtenstein shall be confiscated for the purpose of reimbursement of costs.

2) Exempted from paragraph 1 are amounts of money up to:

- a) 300 francs per adult; and
- b) 150 francs per child.

3) If the asylum seeker or person in need of protection refuses to hand over the assets to be confiscated, the welfare benefits will be reduced accordingly.

## **VI. Financing**

### Article 33 <sup>32</sup>

#### *Cost sharing (Article 57 and 60 paragraph 1 letters a to c Asylum Act)*

1) The asylum seeker, temporarily admitted person or person in need of protection shall, as a rule, contribute to the costs of the following expenses pursuant to Article 60, paragraph 1, letters a to c of the Act as follows:

- a) for the establishment and maintenance of the reception centre, the rent and establishment of any additional accommodation and accommodation, with a contribution of CHF 12 per day per adult;

- b) for meals with a contribution equal to the costs incurred pursuant to Article 30(1);
  - c) for insurance and cost sharing in the event of illness and accident with a contribution equal to the costs incurred.
- 2) If a person continues to live in an apartment rented by the state after the end of a wage assignment (Article 57 (1) of the Asylum Act), he or she must pay the monthly rent and seek his or her own accommodation (rented or owned).

#### Article 34

##### *Costs for additional contributions, return assistance and reintegration (Articles 61 and 63 of the Asylum Act)*

- 1) The Government shall annually fix an amount for the costs incurred under Articles 61 and 63 of the Act.
- 2) The Government may allocate the amounts referred to in paragraph 1 if a corresponding plan is submitted.
- 3) The concept referred to in paragraph 2 must be justified and the costs involved must be quantified.
- 4) Subject to paragraph 5, the contributions shall be paid after approval by the Government.
- 5) The contributions pursuant to Article 63(1)(c) of the Act shall be approved and paid by the Immigration and Passport Office.
- 6) For contributions granted for reintegration into the home country, country of origin, or third country, contributions are generally paid upon return to the country in question. Payment may be staggered.

#### Article 35

##### *Costs for entry and exit (Art. 62 Asylum Act)*

- 1) For persons in need, the necessary travel expenses, including train and plane tickets, will be covered.
- 2) The Immigration and Passport Office books the appropriate flights for persons who are required to leave the country or who wish to leave voluntarily.
- 3) If the departure is made legally by land, the costs of the return or onward journey will be paid.
- 4) Persons who leave the country during the stipulated period or voluntarily will normally be paid a subsistence allowance.
- 5) The Immigration and Passport Office shall inform the Liechtenstein Refugee Aid of the amounts to be paid out in accordance with paragraphs 3 and 4.
- 6) A payment by Refugee Aid Liechtenstein may only be made if:
  - (a) the application for asylum has been withdrawn in writing or the person concerned has received a removal order;
  - b) the identity document issued pursuant to this Regulation has been submitted to the Immigration and Passport Office;
  - c) the Immigration and Passport Office has issued instructions for payment; and
  - d) departure is imminent.
- 7) The amounts specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 can be paid in cash. If you are leaving the country by public transport, the appropriate tickets will be organized by Refugee Aid Liechtenstein.

## VII. Data protection

## Article 36

### *Biometric data (Art. 70 Asylum Act)*

1) In order to establish the identity of asylum seekers and persons in need of protection, the Immigration and Passport Office or the State Police may collect the following biometric data:

- a) facial image;
- b) Fingerprints.

2) Only those persons employed by the Immigration and Passport Office and the State Police who are responsible for enforcing asylum legislation have access to biometric data.

3) The Immigration and Passport Office shall establish, in particular, the access authorization and the organizational and technical measures against unauthorized processing of the data in a processing regulation.<sup>33</sup>

## VIII. Legal protection

### Article 37<sup>34</sup>

Lifted

### Article 38

#### *Legal aid in complex procedures (Article 83 (1) (b) Asylum Act)*

1) A complex procedure exists when the case is particularly complicated or extensive and involves significant legal issues in which not only questions of fact have to be assessed.

2) A complex procedure is to be assumed in particular if another procedure, in particular extradition or criminal proceedings, is pending in parallel with the asylum procedure.

## IX. Transitional and final provisions

### Article 39

#### *Transitional provisions*

1) The previous law shall apply to proceedings pending at the time of entry into force of this Regulation.

2) Persons admitted temporarily who received welfare benefits in cash before the entry into force of this Regulation shall continue to receive them in cash.

### Article 40

#### *Repeal of previous law*

The following are repealed:

- a) Ordinance of 7 July 1998 on the Act on the Reception of Asylum Seekers and Persons in Need of Protection (Refugee Ordinance), LGBl. 1998 No. 125;
- b) Ordinance of 14 September 1999 on the return of war displaced persons from Kosovo, LGBl. 1999 No. 184.

### Article 41

#### *Come into effect*

This regulation shall enter into force on 1 June 2012.

Princely Government:

signed *Dr. Klaus Tschütscher*,

Princely Head of Government

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1 LR 152.31

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2 Art. 4a inserted by LGBI. 2016 No. 420.

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3 Article 4a, paragraph 16 repealed by LGBI. 2020 No. 433.

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4 Article 4a, paragraph 20a inserted by LGBI. 2020 No. 433.

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5 Article 4a, paragraph 25 inserted by LGBI. 2020 No. 433.

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6 Article 9 paragraph 1a repealed by LGBI. 2016 No. 420.

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7 Article 9 paragraph 2 amended by LGBI. 2016 No. 142.

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8 Heading before Art. 10a inserted by LGBI. 2015 No. 67.

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9 Art. 10a repealed by LGBI. 2016 No. 420.

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10 Article 12 paragraph 1 amended by LGBI. 2015 No. 67.

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11 Article 14 paragraph 1 amended by LGBI. 2015 No. 67.

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12 Article 14 paragraph 2 amended by LGBI. 2020 No. 433.

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13 Article 14 paragraph 3 amended by LGBI. 2015 No. 67.

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14 Article 15 amended by LGBI. 2020 No. 433.

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15 Heading before Art. 23a inserted by LGBI. 2013 No. 127.

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16 Article 23a inserted by LGBI. 2013 No. 127.

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17 Article 24 paragraph 1 letter c amended by LGBI. 2013 No. 127.

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18 Article 24 paragraph 1 letter d inserted by LGBI. 2013 No. 127.

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19 Article 24 paragraph 3 amended by LGBI. 2016 No. 142.

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20 Heading before Art. 25 amended by LGBI. 2016 No. 420.

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21 Article 25 repealed by LGBI. 2016 No. 420.

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22 Article 30 paragraph 1 amended by LGBI. 2022 No. 173.

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23 Article 30 paragraph 2 amended by LGBI. 2022 No. 173.

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24 Article 30 paragraph 3 letter i inserted by LGBI. 2016 No. 142.

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25 Article 30 paragraph 3 letter k inserted by LGBI. 2016 No. 142.

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26 Article 30 paragraph 3 letter l inserted by LGBI. 2016 No. 142.

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27 Article 30 paragraph 3 letter m inserted by LGBI. 2022 No. 173 .

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28 Article 30 paragraph 5 inserted by LGBI. 2013 No. 127 .

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29 Article 32 paragraph 5 amended by LGBI. 2013 No. 127 .

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30 Heading before Art. 32a inserted by LGBI. 2016 No. 420 .

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31 Art. 32a inserted by LGBI. 2016 No. 420 .

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32 Article 33 amended by LGBI. 2012 No. 411 .

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33 Article 36 paragraph 3 amended by LGBI. 2018 No. 431 .

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34 Article 37 repealed by LGBI. 2016 No. 420 .

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