

Liechtenstein National Law Gazette**born in 2008****No. 311****issued on 15 December 2008**

Law

from 17 September 2008

on foreign nationals (Foreign Nationals Act; AuG)

I hereby approve the following resolution passed by the State Parliament:

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

This law regulates the entry and exit, residence, and family reunification of foreign nationals. It also contains provisions on integration based on the principle of both support and encouragement.

Article 2*Scope*

1) This Act shall apply to foreign nationals insofar as they:

- (a) are neither nationals of a Member State of the European Economic Area (EEA Member State) nor of Switzerland;
- b) are family members of persons who are neither nationals of an EEA Member State nor of Switzerland.¹

2) This Act shall not apply to the provision of cross-border services by self-employed persons or undertakings residing or having their registered office in the EEA or Switzerland, or by their employees who are neither nationals of an EEA Member State nor of Switzerland.

3) The provisions on visa procedures and entry and exit shall apply only if the Schengen acquis applicable to Liechtenstein does not contain any different provisions.

Article 3*Designations*

The designations of persons and functions used in this Act refer to members of both the male and female sexes.

Article 3a²*Reference to legal provisions of the Schengen or Dublin acquis applicable in Liechtenstein*

If this Act refers to legal provisions of the Schengen or Dublin acquis applicable in Liechtenstein, the applicable version of these legal provisions shall be determined from the publication of the treaties on the further development of the Schengen or Dublin acquis in the Liechtenstein National Law Gazette in accordance with Article 3 of the Publication Act.

Article 4*Relationship to the asylum procedure*

1) Persons residing in Liechtenstein under the Asylum Act, or who have not been granted asylum and are therefore required to leave the country, may not apply for a permit under this Act. They may only submit applications for a permit under this Act after the asylum procedure has been completed and they have duly departed abroad. ³

2) Any pending proceedings for the granting of a short-stay or residence permit shall become irrelevant upon the submission of an asylum application.

3) Residence permits already granted remain valid and can be extended in accordance with the provisions of immigration law.

II. Principles of admission and integration

Article 5

Permit

1) The admission of foreign nationals seeking employment is in the interest of the national economy; the decisive factor is the opportunities for sustainable integration into the world of work and society.

2) Foreign nationals may also be admitted if the conditions for family reunification under Articles 32 to 39 are met.

3) Foreign nationals will only be admitted if the Schengen acquis applicable to Liechtenstein does not conflict with this. ⁴

Article 6

integration

1) The aim of integration is the coexistence of the Liechtenstein and foreign populations on the basis of the values of the Constitution and mutual respect and tolerance.

2) Integration should enable legally and long-term resident foreigners to participate in the economic, social and cultural life of society.

3) Integration requires both the willingness and effort of foreigners to integrate into society and the openness of the Liechtenstein population.

4) Foreigners are obliged to familiarise themselves with the social circumstances and living conditions in Liechtenstein and, in particular, to learn the German language, both written and spoken.

III. Entry and Exit

Article 7

Entry requirements

1) Foreign nationals wishing to enter Liechtenstein:

a) must have a valid passport; ⁵

a^{to}) must, where necessary, hold a visa or travel authorisation in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2018/1240 ⁶ (ETIAS travel authorisation); ⁷

b) must have sufficient financial means for the stay;

c) must not pose a threat to public security and order or to the country's international relations; ⁸

d) must not be affected by a containment measure; and ⁹

e) must not be the subject of an international arrest warrant. ¹⁰

2) You must guarantee safe re-exit if only a temporary stay is intended.

3) Foreign nationals who wish to take up residence in Liechtenstein and are not required to have a visa require confirmation of a short-stay or residence permit to enter the country.

4) The provisions of the Schengen acquis applicable to Liechtenstein shall remain reserved.

Article 8

Issuing the visa

1) The visa is issued by the authorized representative abroad or by the Immigration and Passport Office.

2) The Government shall regulate the details of visa issuance by decree in accordance with international agreements.

3) To cover any care and return travel costs, a temporary guarantee, the conclusion of insurance, the deposit of a security deposit or other guarantees may be required.

IV. Authorization and reporting requirements

A. In general

Article 9

Permit requirement for residence without employment

1) If a stay without gainful employment of more than three months within a six-month period is intended, a permit is required.

2) Within six months from the date of first entry, the duration of stay without a permit may not exceed three months. If the visa specifies a shorter duration of stay, this period shall apply.

3) Upon expiry of the period of stay without authorisation pursuant to paragraph 2, the person must leave the country.

Article 10

Authorization requirement for residence with gainful employment

1) Foreign nationals wishing to work in Liechtenstein require a permit, regardless of the length of their stay. Article 12 remains reserved.

2) Any activity, whether employed or self-employed, which is normally carried out for remuneration shall be deemed to be gainful employment, even if it is carried out free of charge.

Article 11

Reporting obligation

1) Foreign nationals requiring a permit must register in person with the residents' registration office of their place of residence within eight days of entry.

2) The following must be submitted to the relevant residents' registration office:

a) a valid passport; and

b) the guarantee of a short-stay or residence permit or a valid visa.

3) Any change of residence within the municipality of residence or a move to another municipality of residence must be reported in person to the relevant residents' registration office within eight days.

4) Foreign nationals who hold a permit must deregister in person at the residents' registration office of their place of residence at least eight days before departure and surrender their residence permit if they move abroad.

5) The provisions of this Article shall not apply to frontier workers.

B. Cross-border service

Article 12

principle

1) Self-employed persons or companies residing or based outside the EEA or Switzerland, and their employees, may provide a cross-border service for a maximum of eight days within a 90-day period. The visa requirement remains unaffected.

2) The provision of a cross-border service is subject to notification. The notification must be submitted to the Immigration and Passport Office at least two working days before the service is provided.¹¹

3) A cross-border service is defined as a temporary business activity in Liechtenstein, which is usually provided against remuneration.

4) The government shall regulate the details by decree.

V. Approval requirements

A. Permit for a stay with gainful employment

Article 13

Approval requirements

1) Foreign nationals may only be granted a short-term residence permit or a residence permit for the purpose of pursuing an employed activity if:

- a) this is in the national economic interest;
- b) a request from a domestic employer has been submitted;
- (c) the level of employment is at least 50% in the case of an application for a short-term residence permit or 80% in the case of an application for a residence permit;
- d) there is no previous conviction for a crime or misdemeanor;
- (e) the professional qualifications, professional and social adaptability, language skills and age allow for sustainable integration into the world of work and society;
- (f) there are sufficient financial resources available so that no recourse to social assistance is necessary;
- g) the conditions laid down in Articles 14 to 18 are met; and
- h) cross-border work is unreasonable.¹²

2) The government shall regulate the details by decree.

Article 14

Personal requirements

A short-term residence permit or residence permit for the purpose of pursuing an employed activity can only be issued to managers, specialists and other qualified employees with completed vocational training or many years of professional experience.

Article 15

Wage and working conditions

Foreigners may only be admitted to employment if the wage and working conditions customary in the location, profession and industry are observed.

Article 16

National priority

1) Foreign nationals may only be admitted to work as dependent employees in Liechtenstein if it can be demonstrated that no suitable employees can be found on the permit-free labour market.

2) The permit-free labor market includes:

- a) Liechtenstein nationals;
- b) persons holding a valid residence or settlement permit; and
- c) cross-border workers who are nationals of an EEA Member State or Switzerland.

Article 17

Apartment

Foreigners can only be admitted to work as dependents if they have adequate accommodation.

Article 18

Peak numbers

1) The Government may limit the number of short-term stay permits and residence permits for the purpose of pursuing an employed activity.

2) The maximum numbers do not apply to requests for extensions.

B. Permit for a stay without gainful employment

Article 19

Initial and continuing education

1) Foreign nationals may only be granted a short-term residence permit for education and training in Liechtenstein if:

- a) the expected duration of the training and further education is known;
- b) the management of a recognised educational institution confirms that the training or further education can be started or continued;
- c) they have the language skills required for the course;
- d) there are sufficient financial resources for living expenses and studies so that no recourse to social assistance is necessary;
- e) proof of statutory health insurance coverage covering all risks in Liechtenstein is provided;
- f) appropriate housing or accommodation is available;
- g) have no previous convictions for a felony or misdemeanor; and
- h) re-exit appears assured.

2) In the case of minors, supervision must be ensured.

3) The government shall regulate the details by decree.

Article 20

Persons of special interest

1) Foreign nationals who are not employed may only be granted a short-term residence permit or a residence permit if:

- (a) they are of particular interest to the country;
 - b) they have access to accommodation that meets their needs;
 - c) proof of statutory health insurance coverage covering all risks in Liechtenstein is provided;
 - d) sufficient financial resources are available so that no recourse to social assistance is necessary (guarantee from a bank domiciled in Liechtenstein); and
 - e) have no previous convictions for a felony or misdemeanor.
- 2) The government shall regulate the details by decree.

C. Deviations from the approval requirements

Article 21

Hardship or important public interests

- 1) The conditions for authorisation under Articles 13 to 20 may be waived in order to take account of serious personal hardship or important public interests.
- 2) Paragraph 1 shall apply only to the granting of short-term or residence permits.
- 3) The government shall regulate the details by decree.

D. Authorization for cross-border work

Article 22

Cross-border commuter permit

Foreign nationals may be granted a cross-border commuter permit to pursue an employed activity if:

- (a) they have a permanent right of residence in an EEA Member State or in Switzerland;
- b) they return daily to their place of residence abroad; and
- c) the conditions laid down in Article 13(1)(a), (b) and (d) and Articles 15 and 16 are met.

E. Authorisation for daily or weekly employment

13

Article 22a ¹⁴

Approval in letter form

Foreign nationals may be granted a permit in letter form to carry out paid employment on a daily or weekly basis if the conditions set out in Article 13, paragraph 1, letters a, b and d, and Articles 14 to 16 are met.

VI. Approval procedure

Article 23

Granting or extension of a permit

- 1) The application for a permit under this Act must be submitted to the Immigration and Passport Office.
- 2) The Immigration and Passport Office may request a current criminal record extract from the country of origin or home country as well as other original documents necessary for the procedure.
- 3) Complete applications are usually decided:

- a) within two weeks of receipt of applications for a cross-border commuter or short-stay permit;
- b) within three months of receipt of applications for a residence or settlement permit.

4) Incomplete, illegible, or unsigned applications will be returned to the applicant within 30 days for completion. If the application is not completed within this period, it will be considered withdrawn.

5) Where the factual and legal situation is the same, further identical applications shall be rejected informally with reference to the case decided.

6) The permit may only be issued if all documents required for the permit, as specified by the Immigration and Passport Office, have been submitted and the person has been personally registered with the residents' registration office at the place of residence.

7) The application for an extension of a residence permit or cross-border commuter permit must be submitted at least two weeks before the expiry of the period of validity.

Article 24

Assurance or authorization to issue a visa

1) For a residence permit-requiring stay, with or without gainful employment, a confirmation of the permit or authorization to issue a visa is required. Employment may only commence after receipt of the confirmation or visa.

2) Foreign nationals must await the assurance or authorization to issue a visa abroad.

3) Foreign nationals who have entered the country legally for a temporary stay and who subsequently apply for a permit must also await the permit decision abroad.

4) The validity of an assurance shall be limited to a maximum of six weeks for short-term residence permits and, as a rule, to three months for residence permits.

VII. Regulation of residence ¹⁵

Article 24a ¹⁶

Approval in letter form

1) A permit in letter form may be issued for the exercise of daily or weekly gainful employment for a distributed period of presence of no more than 180 days within a twelve-month period of validity.

2) If a worker has already been granted a short-stay permit pursuant to Article 25, a permit in letter form may only be granted if at least six months have passed since the expiry of the short-stay permit and the worker's orderly departure.

3) The permit provides information about the employer.

Article 25

Short-term residence permit

1) The short-term residence permit may be issued for temporary and consecutive stays of up to one year in total.

2) It is issued only for a specific purpose of residence.

3) It may be extended once for a maximum of six months if there is evidence of exceptional need.

4) It may only be reissued after an interruption of at least six months since deregistration and departure; this does not apply to foreign nationals with a short-term residence permit pursuant to Article 19.

Article 26

Residence permit

- 1) The residence permit may only be issued for stays with an expected duration of more than one year.
- 2) It is granted for a specific purpose of residence and may be subject to conditions. The commitments and declarations made during the approval process, particularly regarding the purpose of residence, are considered imposed conditions.
- 3) The residence permit is generally limited to one year. It can be extended provided the integration agreement (Article 41) has been complied with and there are no grounds for revocation or expulsion (Articles 48 and 53). Paragraph 4 and Article 36 paragraph 1a remain reserved. ¹⁷
- 4) Managers and specialists may be granted a residence permit for up to three years, provided that at the time of application they are employed abroad by an internationally active company with a business establishment in Liechtenstein; Article 16 does not apply.
- 5) The extension can only be made up to one month before the expiry of the passport validity.

Article 27

Residence permit

- 1) The settlement permit is valid for an unlimited period. It may not be subject to conditions.
- 2) The residence permit is issued for a period of three years to verify actual presence in the country. It must be presented in person for renewal no later than two weeks before the expiration of the verification period. ¹⁸
- 3) Foreign nationals may be granted a residence permit if:
 - (a) they have been in possession of a residence permit continuously for the last five years;
 - b) they have passed a civics examination and have the necessary knowledge of the German language, both written and spoken;
 - c) they are in a stable employment relationship that provides them with a livelihood or have sufficient financial means so that they do not have to rely on social assistance;
 - d) they have not been convicted of a crime or misdemeanour within the last five years or no corresponding criminal proceedings are pending before the public prosecutor or court;
 - (e) they have not received any social assistance in the last two years; and
 - f) there is no reason for revocation or expulsion.
- 3a) Persons who are exempt from the requirement under paragraph 3(b) are: ¹⁹
 - a) are permanently exempted from concluding an integration agreement pursuant to Article 42(1)(c); or
 - b) have resided in Liechtenstein for more than 15 years before this Act came into force.
- 4) Foreign nationals may be granted a residence permit again if:
 - (a) they have already held a residence permit for at least ten years;
 - b) they have not been resident abroad for more than five years;
 - (c) they prove that they have remained closely connected with Liechtenstein; and
 - d) the conditions under paragraph 3(b), (c), (d) and (f) are met. ²⁰
- 5) Temporary stays abroad pursuant to Article 28 shall not be taken into account when calculating the time limits under paragraphs 3(a) and 4(a).
- 6) The government shall regulate the details by decree.

Article 28

Retention of residence or settlement permit

1) The retention of a residence permit or settlement permit may be granted for a temporary stay abroad, provided that this does not significantly impede integration:

- a) for the completion of training abroad (university studies, vocational training), provided that compulsory schooling has been fulfilled in the country and the desired training is not possible in the country;
- b) in particularly justified cases.

2) Retention under paragraph 1(b) may be granted at the earliest after a regular and uninterrupted residence of three years from the date of issue of the residence permit.

3) Retention under paragraph 1 may be granted for a maximum period of one year at a time. Extensions of retention under paragraph 1(b) may not exceed a total period of two years.

4) The application for granting or extending the retention must be submitted at least two weeks before the start of the stay abroad or before the expiry of the granted retention.

Article 29

Cross-border commuter permit

1) The cross-border commuter permit may be issued for the purpose of pursuing an employed activity.

2) It shall be limited to one year and may be extended if there is no reason for revocation pursuant to Article 48(1)(a), (c) or (2).

Article 30

employment

1) Persons with a residence permit who are authorized to work as an employed person may change their job within the country.

2) Persons holding a residence or settlement permit may pursue self-employment in the country provided that the professional requirements are met.

Article 31

Residence or cross-border commuter card

1) Foreigners receive a residence permit or cross-border commuter card with the permit.

2) Persons requiring a permit must present their residence permit or cross-border commuter card to the authorities upon request.

3) The Immigration and Passport Office may withdraw the residence permit or cross-border commuter card at any time for good reason.

4) If a valid residence permit is lost, a report must be filed with the state police. If the loss of the residence permit is not related to a criminal offense, the loss can also be reported directly to the Immigration and Passport Office. A new residence permit will only be issued once the Immigration and Passport Office has received a report of the loss. ²¹

4a) The ID card is provided with an electronic data carrier (data chip). This contains the card holder's facial image, fingerprints, and the data contained in the machine-readable lines. ²²

4b) Repealed ²³

5) The Government shall issue a decree: ²⁴

(a) the form and content of the documents;

b) which persons have an ID card with a data chip and which data must be stored on it.

c) Repealed ²⁵

Article 31a²⁶*Security and reading the data chip*

1) The data chip must be protected against counterfeiting and unauthorized reading. The government shall determine the relevant technical requirements by regulation.

2) The government is authorized to conclude agreements with other states regarding the reading of the data stored on the data chip, provided that these agreements guarantee adequate data protection.

VIII. Family reunification

Article 32

principle

1) Family reunification aims at the simultaneous reunification of family members in the applicant's household.

2) Family members within the meaning of paragraph 1 are:

- a) the spouse or registered partner;²⁷
- b) the common unmarried children under the age of 18, including adopted children and children under foster care.

Article 33

Requirements

1) Before granting a residence permit or authorisation to issue visas to family members, the applicant must provide evidence that:

- (a) he holds a valid residence or settlement permit;
- b) both spouses are of legal age under Liechtenstein law;
- c) the spouse living abroad has a basic knowledge of the German language;
- d) he has access to accommodation (rental or purchase agreement) that meets his needs and offers sufficient space to accommodate his family members; and
- e) he is in a stable employment relationship that secures his and his family members' livelihood or has sufficient financial means for his personal livelihood and that of his family members so that no recourse to social assistance is necessary (guarantee from a bank domiciled in Liechtenstein).

2) For the assessment of the requirements under paragraph 1(e), the applicant's financial circumstances at the time of application shall be decisive. The assets and income of immigrating family members shall not be taken into account.

3) The requirement under paragraph 1(c) may be waived if the applicant has been granted a residence permit for the purpose of gainful employment and his or her family members enter the country together with him or her.

4) After entry and registration, the applicant must submit the following documents within the validity period of the guarantee or visa:

- a) proof of registration of family members with the residents' registration office at the place of residence;
- b) proof of statutory health insurance coverage covering all risks in Liechtenstein;
- c) proof of registration of school-age children at the school.

5) The Immigration and Passport Office may request original proof of family relationship. Article 23, paragraph 6 applies.

6) The government shall regulate the details by decree.

Article 34

Deadlines

1) Family reunification must be claimed within three years of the granting of the permit or the establishment of the marital union at the latest. Paragraph 1a remains reserved. ²⁸

1a) If the applicant was granted a residence permit as part of family reunification, family reunification may be claimed at the earliest after four years of lawful and uninterrupted residence from the date of the permit. After this period, the application for family reunification must be submitted no later than three years from the date the marital union was established, or, if the marital union was established during the four-year period, within three years from the date of expiration of this period. ²⁹

2) Further family reunification may be granted at the earliest after two years from the date on which the divorce judgment becomes final.

Article 35

Interruption of the proceedings

If, at the time the application for family reunification is submitted, proceedings for the revocation of the applicant's residence or settlement permit are already pending, or if such proceedings are initiated during the family reunification proceedings, the family reunification proceedings will remain suspended until a final decision on the revocation of the applicant's residence or settlement permit has been made.

Article 36

Validity period of the permit

1) The validity of the residence permit of each family member shall be equal to the validity of the permit of the applicant from whom the right of residence is derived. Article 26, paragraphs 3 and 5 shall apply.

1a) The validity of the residence permit for children who join the family corresponds to the validity of the permit of the applicant from whom the right of residence is derived. By way of derogation from Article 26(3), the validity of the residence permit may exceed one year if the child who joins the family is exempt from the conclusion of an integration agreement pursuant to Article 42(1)(b). ³⁰

2) Children who join the family receive an independent right of residence upon reaching adulthood. Any extension of their residence permit may be made dependent on:

- (a) compliance with an integration agreement; and
- b) the exercise of gainful employment or the commencement and completion of vocational training.

Article 37

Employment of family members

1) The spouse and children have the right to pursue gainful employment after receiving the residence permit.

2) Article 30(2) shall apply mutatis mutandis to the exercise of self-employed activities.

Article 38

Abusive marriage

The granting of a residence permit for family reunification purposes shall be refused or a permit already granted shall be revoked if it is proven or at least there are sufficient indications that:

- a) the marital union was entered into or continued by at least one of the spouses predominantly with the intention of circumventing the provisions of this Act and the implementing provisions on admission and residence; or
- b) one of the spouses was coerced into entering into the marriage.

Article 39

Consequences of the dissolution of the marital community

1) If a marital union is dissolved as a result of the dissolution of the joint household, separation, divorce or invalidity or nullity of the marriage and the marital union has existed for less than five years since the residence permit was granted, the residence permit shall be revoked or its renewal refused.

2) The revocation or non-extension of the residence permit may be waived if: ³¹

a) the spouse:

- 1. is in a stable employment relationship in the country that provides a livelihood and meets the requirements of Article 13(1)(c); or
- 2. meets the requirements of Article 20(1)(b) to (e); and

b) there are important personal reasons. These apply in particular if:

- 1. there is a living and intact relationship with the common children and the well-being of the minor children would be significantly jeopardised by the revocation of the consent of one parent; or
- 2. the spouse has demonstrably been the victim of domestic violence, so that the continuation of the marital relationship has become unreasonable.

3) The residence permit may be extended upon dissolution of the marital community within the meaning of paragraph 1, if the marital community has existed for more than five years since the residence permit was granted and successful integration has occurred. ³²

Article 39a ³³

Registered partnership

Articles 33 to 39 apply mutatis mutandis to registered partnerships.

IX. Integration

Article 40

Promoting integration

1) The state and local authorities, the social partners, and the immigration and non-governmental organizations shall take integration concerns into account in the performance of their duties. They shall cooperate in this regard.

2) The state and municipalities shall create favourable conditions for equal opportunities and the participation of the foreign population in economic, social and cultural life.

3) They shall, in particular, promote language acquisition, professional advancement, healthcare, effective equality between women and men, and efforts to facilitate mutual understanding and coexistence between the Liechtenstein and foreign populations.

4) They take into account the special concerns of the integration of women, children and young people.

5) Employers shall support language acquisition, particularly attendance of language courses, to the extent possible.

Article 41

Integration agreement

1) The Immigration and Passport Office concludes an integration agreement in German with foreign nationals when granting or renewing a residence permit. This also applies to the granting of permits for family reunification (Articles 32 to 39).

2) The purpose of the integration agreement is to acquire knowledge of the German language and basic knowledge of the legal system and the political structure of Liechtenstein.

3) Spouses or registered partners who have been granted a residence permit as part of family reunification must learn to speak and write German within two years. ³⁴

4) The integration agreement may stipulate the obligation to attend a language and civics course. If the foreigner can demonstrate that he or she already has the relevant language skills, these must be taken into account.

5) The government shall regulate the details by decree.

Article 42

Exceptions

1) The following are exempt from the conclusion of an integration agreement:

- a) persons who are admitted to a residence permit for gainful employment and who declare in writing that they will reside in Liechtenstein for a maximum of three years;
- b) children up to the age of 16; or ³⁵
- c) Persons who cannot reasonably be expected to comply with an integration agreement due to their advanced age or state of health.

2) An integration agreement may be concluded with persons referred to in paragraph 1(b) after their release from compulsory schooling if the desired level of German language skills is not yet achieved.

3) Persons who have been granted a residence permit pursuant to Article 20 may be exempted from concluding an integration agreement. ³⁶

Article 43

Financial contributions

1) The country provides financial support for the integration of foreigners.

2) The financial contributions will in particular support: ³⁷

- a) projects aimed at learning the German language and acquiring basic knowledge of the legal system and the structure of the state;
- b) projects and events to promote the social and professional integration of foreigners;
- c) Advising and informing foreigners about measures to promote integration.

3) The government shall regulate the details by decree.

Article 44

information

1) The State and municipalities shall provide foreigners with appropriate information about living and working conditions and about existing opportunities to promote integration in Liechtenstein.

2) The Office for Social Services advises private individuals and public authorities on integration issues. ³⁸

Article 45*Coordination of integration*

- 1) The government promotes interdepartmental coordination and information on integration issues.
- 2) The Office for Social Services coordinates integration measures.³⁹

Article 46⁴⁰

Lifted

X. Termination of stay**A. Expiry of permits****Article 47***Reasons for termination*

- 1) A permit expires:
 - a) with the personal deregistration abroad;
 - b) upon expiry of the period of validity of the authorisation if no application for extension has been submitted in due time;
 - c) if the purpose of the short-stay permit ceases to apply;
 - d) upon termination of the employment relationship in the case of a cross-border commuter permit;
or
 - e) with expulsion pursuant to Article 53.
- 2) If the foreigner leaves Liechtenstein without deregistering, the residence permit expires after four months and the settlement permit after six months, unless retention has been granted.
- 3) The time limits referred to in paragraph 2 shall not be interrupted by stays in the country for business or visiting purposes.

B. Revocation of authorizations**Article 48***Revocation of residence permit*

- 1) A residence permit may be revoked if the foreigner:
 - a) or his representative has provided false information or concealed essential facts in the authorisation procedure;
 - b) no longer fulfils the conditions for the grant of the residence permit or no longer complies with a condition attached to the permit (Article 26(2) and (3));
 - c) his conduct indicates that he is neither willing nor able to adapt to the prevailing order;
 - d) has not been in employment for six months continuously due to unemployment;
 - e) or a person for whom he is responsible is dependent on social assistance; or
 - f) has not complied with the integration agreement.
- 2) A residence permit shall be revoked if the foreign national has been sentenced to at least a partially unconditional prison sentence for a crime or misdemeanour or if a preventive measure within the meaning of Section 3 of the Criminal Code has been ordered against him.
- 3) The right to revoke a residence permit granted in the context of family reunification pursuant to Article 38 or 39 remains reserved.

Article 49

Revocation of the residence permit

The residence permit can be revoked if:

- (a) the conditions laid down in Article 48(1)(a) or (2) are met; or
- b) the foreign national or a person for whom he or she is responsible is permanently and substantially dependent on social assistance.

C. Distance and exclusion measures

Article 50

*Eviction order*⁴¹

1) Foreign nationals shall be expelled by order to their home country or country of origin or to a country with which a readmission agreement exists or to which the foreign national wishes to return voluntarily and in which he or she will be admitted, if: ⁴²

- a) they do not have the necessary authorisation;
- (b) they do not or no longer fulfil the entry conditions under Article 7; or
- c) their authorisation is refused, revoked or not renewed. ⁴³

1a) If foreign nationals hold a valid residence permit issued by another state bound by the Schengen acquis (Schengen state), they shall be informally requested to enter that state immediately. If they fail to comply with this request, an order shall be issued in accordance with paragraph 1. If immediate departure is indicated for reasons of public safety and order or internal and external security, an order shall be issued without prior request. ⁴⁴

2) An appeal against orders pursuant to paragraph 1(a) and (b) may be filed with the Government within five working days of notification of the order. The appeal shall have no suspensive effect. A request for reinstatement of the suspensive effect may be filed simultaneously with the appeal. The member of the Government responsible according to the allocation of business shall decide on such a request as a matter of final instance within ten working days. ⁴⁵

2a) For unaccompanied minors, a curator shall be appointed immediately by the Regional Court upon application by the Immigration and Passport Office to represent their interests during the removal proceedings. ⁴⁶

3) The provisions on coercive measures shall apply.

Article 51 ⁴⁷

Expulsion based on the Dublin acquis applicable to Liechtenstein

1) If another State bound by the Dublin acquis (Dublin State) is responsible for conducting an asylum procedure on the basis of the provisions of Regulation (EU) No 604/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 June 2013 establishing the criteria and mechanisms for determining the Member State responsible for examining an application for international protection lodged in one of the Member States by a third-country national or a stateless person (OJ L 180, 29.6.2013, p. 31) , a removal order shall be issued against persons illegally present in Liechtenstein. ⁴⁸

2) An appeal against an expulsion order may be filed with the Government within five working days of notification of the order. The appeal shall have no suspensive effect. A request for reinstatement of the suspensive effect may be filed simultaneously with the appeal. The Government shall decide on such a request as a final instance within ten working days; it may delegate this task to the responsible government member by decree.

Article 52 ⁴⁹

Eviction order with standard form

If a person has entered Liechtenstein illegally, the deportation order will be served on him or her using a standard form in accordance with Article 50, paragraph 1.

Article 52a ⁵⁰*Informal signage*

1) Foreigners will be expelled informally if they:

- (a) are readmitted by another Schengen State on the basis of a readmission agreement in force at the time of entry into force of Directive 2008/115/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on common standards and procedures in Member States for returning illegally staying third-country nationals (OJ L 348, 24.12.2008, p. 98) ; or
- b) are listed in the Schengen Information System because they were refused entry pursuant to Article 14 of the Schengen Borders Code (OJ L 77 of 23.03.2016, p. 1) . ⁵¹

2) At the immediate request of the data subject, an order shall be issued using a standard form.

Article 52b ⁵²*Departure deadline and immediate enforcement*

1) The removal order shall specify a reasonable departure period of between seven and thirty days. A longer departure period shall be set, or the departure period may be extended upon request if special circumstances, such as family circumstances or a long stay, so require. The person concerned shall be issued a confirmation of the extension of the departure period.

2) When determining the deadline for departure and its extension, the following shall be taken into account as far as possible, except in the case of Article 62:

- (a) the family unit is maintained with the family members present in Liechtenstein;
- b) emergency medical care and essential treatment of illnesses are guaranteed;
- (c) access to the basic education system for minors is ensured, depending on the length of their stay;
- (d) the specific needs of vulnerable persons are taken into account.

3) The removal order may be enforced immediately or a period of less than seven days for departure may be set if:

- (a) the person concerned represents a threat to public safety and order or to internal or external security;
- (b) there are concrete indications that the person concerned intends to evade deportation;
- (c) an application for authorisation has been rejected as manifestly unfounded or abusive;
- (d) the person concerned is readmitted to another Schengen State on the basis of a valid readmission agreement (Article 52a(1)(a));
- (e) the person concerned has been entered in the Schengen Information System because entry has been refused pursuant to Article 14 of the Schengen Borders Code (Article 52a(1)(b)); ⁵³
- f) the person concerned is expelled under the Dublin acquis applicable to Liechtenstein (Article 51). ⁵⁴

Article 52c ⁵⁵*Obligations after the issuance of an expulsion order*

After the issuance of a removal order, foreign nationals may in particular be required to:

- a) to report regularly (daily or weekly) to the national police;
- (b) provide appropriate financial guarantees;
- c) to deposit travel documents.

Article 52d ⁵⁶*Translation of the removal order*

- 1) The removal order shall, upon request, be translated in writing or orally into a language which the person concerned understands or can be assumed to understand.
- 2) If the removal order is issued using a standard form pursuant to Article 52, no translation will be provided. The persons concerned will be provided with an information sheet explaining the removal order.

Article 53

Expulsion

- 1) Foreigners shall be expelled by order if they:
 - a) have been sentenced to an unconditional term of imprisonment of two years or more for a felony or misdemeanour, or have been subject to a preventive measure within the meaning of Section 3 of the Criminal Code; or
 - b) have seriously violated or endangered public safety and order at home or abroad or endanger internal or external security.
- 2) The expulsion is immediately enforceable.
- 3) The expulsion is accompanied by a temporary or permanent entry ban.

Article 54 ⁵⁷*entry ban*

- 1) An entry ban shall be imposed on expelled foreign nationals if: ⁵⁸
 - a) no deadline for departure has been set (Article 52b paragraph 3);
 - b) they have not left the country within the prescribed period;
 - c) they have violated or endangered public safety and order at home or abroad; or
 - (d) they have been punished under Articles 83, 84 or 86 or have attempted to commit such an act.
- 2) Foreign nationals may be banned from entering the country if they:
 - a) Repealed ⁵⁹
 - b) have caused social assistance costs;
 - c) have been deported; or
 - d) had to be taken into custody pursuant to Articles 58 to 59a in order to carry out the removal or expulsion. ⁶⁰
- 2a) An entry ban applies to the entire Schengen area if: ⁶¹
 - (a) it is entered in the Schengen Information System in accordance with Article 54a(2); and
 - b) the foreign national does not have a valid residence permit from another country.
- 3) An appeal against the entry ban order shall have no suspensive effect.
- 4) The entry ban shall be imposed for a maximum period of five years. It may be imposed for a longer period if the person concerned poses a serious threat to public safety and order.
- 5) Exceptionally, for humanitarian or other important reasons, the imposition of an entry ban may be waived, or, upon written request, an entry ban may be lifted permanently or temporarily. In doing so, the reasons that led to the entry ban, as well as the protection of public safety and order and the safeguarding of Liechtenstein's internal or external security, must be weighed against the private interests of the person concerned in lifting the ban. The Government shall regulate the details by ordinance. ⁶²

Article 54a ⁶³*Alert in the Schengen Information System*

1) Data of third-country nationals who have been subject to the following return decisions within the meaning of Directive 2008/115/EC shall be entered into the Schengen Information System by the competent authority:

- a) removal orders pursuant to Article 50;
- b) expulsions pursuant to Article 53;
- c) Removal orders with enforcement orders pursuant to Articles 25 and 26 of the Asylum Act.

2) Data of third-country nationals against whom entry bans have been issued pursuant to Article 53(3) and Article 54 shall be entered into the Schengen Information System by the competent authority, provided that the conditions laid down in Regulation (EU) 2018/1861 ⁶⁴ are met.

3) The Government shall regulate by regulation the procedure and responsibilities for the collection and transmission of data pursuant to paragraphs 1 and 2 for alerts in the Schengen Information System.

Article 54b ⁶⁵*Competent authority for the exchange of additional information*

(1) The exchange between the competent authorities of the Schengen States of supplementary information on third-country nationals entered in the Schengen Information System in accordance with Article 54a(1) and (2) shall be the responsibility of the SIRENE Bureau.

2) As soon as the Immigration and Passport Office or the National Police establishes that a third-country national who has been notified of his or her return by another Schengen State has not complied with his or her obligation to return, the SIRENE Bureau must be notified.

3) If consultation with the competent authorities of other Schengen States is necessary in connection with an alert in the Schengen Information System, this consultation shall be conducted through the SIRENE Bureau. The Government shall regulate the details of the procedure by decree.

Article 54c ⁶⁶*Return confirmation*

The SIRENE Bureau forwards return confirmations from other Schengen States to the issuing authority for the purpose of deleting the alert.

Article 54d ⁶⁷*Deletion of alerts in the Schengen Information System*

1) The deletion of alerts pursuant to Article 54a(1) in the Schengen Information System shall be carried out by the issuing authority as soon as:

- (a) the person concerned has left the Schengen area;
- (b) the decisions have been revoked or annulled; or
- (c) it is known that the person concerned has acquired the nationality of an EEA Member State or of Switzerland.

2) The deletion of alerts pursuant to Article 54a(2) in the Schengen Information System shall be carried out by the issuing authority as soon as:

- a) the period of the entry ban has expired;
- (b) the decisions have been revoked or annulled; or
- (c) it is known that the person concerned has acquired the nationality of an EEA Member State or of Switzerland.

3) The issuing authority shall immediately activate the alert for a person for the purpose of refusing entry and stay in the Schengen Information System as soon as:

- (a) the person whose return was requested has left the Schengen area; and
- b) the issuing authority has deleted the alert for the return of that person.

Article 54e ⁶⁸

Transfer of data from the Schengen Information System to third parties

1) Data obtained from the Schengen Information System and any additional information thereto may not, in principle, be transmitted to third countries, international organisations, private bodies or natural persons.

2) However, the transmission of such data and information by the Immigration and Passport Office is possible with regard to the return of illegally staying third-country nationals for the purpose of identification and issuing a travel document or identity document to a State not bound by the Schengen acquis, with the consent of the issuing State, provided that the conditions laid down in Article 15 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1860 ⁶⁹ are met.

D. Coercive measures

Article 55

Deportation

1) Foreigners are deported if:

- (a) they fail to comply with the deadline set for their departure;
- b) the removal or expulsion can be carried out immediately; or
- (c) they are in detention under Articles 58 or 59.

2) Deportation may be postponed for a reasonable period if special circumstances, such as health problems or lack of transport, so require. In the event of a violation of the principle of non-refoulement, deportation shall be postponed. ⁷⁰

3) The person concerned shall be issued with a confirmation regarding the postponement of deportation. ⁷¹

4) The data subject may be subject to the obligations provided for in Article 52c. ⁷²

5) Before the deportation of unaccompanied foreign minors, it must be ensured that they are handed over to a family member, a guardian, or a reception facility in the country of return. ⁷³

Article 55a ⁷⁴

Lifted

Article 56

search

1) During removal or expulsion proceedings, the person concerned and any belongings they may be searched to confiscate travel and identity documents. The search may only be carried out by persons of the same sex.

(2) If a first-instance decision to remove or expel a person has been made, the Regional Court may, at the request of the Immigration and Passport Office, order a search of a dwelling or other premises if there is a suspicion that a person to be removed or expelled is hiding there.

3) The government shall regulate the details by decree.

Article 56a ⁷⁵

Monitoring of deportations

- 1) The Government shall regulate the procedure and responsibilities for monitoring deportations by decree.
- 2) It may entrust third parties with tasks related to the monitoring of deportations. ⁷⁶

Article 56b ⁷⁷*Cooperation with the European Agency responsible for monitoring the Schengen external borders*

The Immigration and Passport Office and the State Police may cooperate with the European Agency responsible for monitoring the Schengen external borders in the execution of expulsions and removal orders, in particular in obtaining travel documents and organizing the journey.

Article 57

Short-term detention

- 1) Persons who do not meet the entry requirements under Article 7 may be detained by the national police:
 - a) to clarify the residence status;
 - (b) to establish their identity or nationality, insofar as this requires their personal cooperation; or
 - c) to issue an order relating to their residence status.
- 2) If a person is detained, he or she must:
 - (a) be informed of the reason for their detention;
 - b) have the possibility of contacting the persons guarding them if they need assistance.
- 3) The person may be detained only for the duration of the necessary cooperation or questioning, as well as any necessary transport, but for a maximum of three days. If the detention lasts longer than three days, a detention order shall be issued in accordance with Article 60. ⁷⁸
- 3a) If detention is expected to last longer than 24 hours, the person concerned shall be given the opportunity beforehand to attend to urgent personal matters or to have them attended to. ⁷⁹
- 4) The duration of detention shall not be counted towards the duration of any detention under Articles 58 to 59a. ⁸⁰

Article 58 ⁸¹*Preparatory detention*

In order to ensure the implementation of removal proceedings, a person who does not hold a short-term residence permit, a residence permit or a settlement permit may be detained while the decision on their right of residence is being prepared if they:

- (a) refuses to disclose their identity in the removal proceedings;
- b) enters the territory of Liechtenstein despite a valid entry ban and cannot be immediately expelled;
- c) submits an application for asylum after the final revocation of their authorisation, after the final non-renewal of the authorisation or after expulsion (Article 53);
- d) a person has been dangerously threatened or seriously endangered in life or limb and has therefore been prosecuted or convicted;
- e) has been convicted of a misdemeanor or felony; ⁸²
- (f) is likely to be readmitted following a request for readmission to a State bound by the provisions of Directive 2008/115/EC or by a State with which a readmission agreement exists; or
- g) the entry conditions under Article 7 are not or no longer met and cannot be immediately expelled.

Article 59

*Deportation detention*⁸³

1) If a first-instance removal or expulsion decision has been issued, the person concerned may, in order to ensure its implementation:⁸⁴

(a) be kept in detention if he or she is already in detention pursuant to Article 58;

b) be detained if:

1. they violate a valid entry ban;
2. it poses a dangerous threat to persons or poses a serious risk to life and limb;
3. there are concrete indications that he or she intends to resist or evade deportation, in particular because he or she fails to comply with the obligation to cooperate in obtaining his or her passport pursuant to Article 65(c);
4. they do not leave the country upon expiry of the visa or permit;
5. she has allowed the deadline set for her departure to expire or the removal order can be enforced immediately;⁸⁵
6. there is a reason for detention pursuant to Article 58(f);⁸⁶
7. they do not or no longer fulfil the entry requirements under Article 7; or⁸⁷
8. they are staying in Liechtenstein illegally, submitting an application for asylum and thereby clearly intending to avoid the imminent execution of a removal or expulsion order.⁸⁸

2) Repealed⁸⁹

3) The necessary measures for the execution of the removal or expulsion shall be taken immediately.

Article 59a⁹⁰*Detention under the Dublin procedure*

1) The foreign national concerned may be detained to ensure removal to the Dublin State responsible for the asylum procedure if, in the individual case, there are concrete indications that the person intends to evade the removal order.

2) Die betroffene Person kann in Haft belassen oder in Haft genommen werden ab Haftanordnung für die Dauer von höchstens:

- a) sieben Wochen während der Vorbereitung des Entscheides über die Zuständigkeit für das Asylgesuch; dazu gehört die Stellung des Übernahmeseersuchens an den anderen Dublin-Staat, die Wartefrist bis zur Antwort oder bis zur stillschweigenden Annahme sowie die Abfassung des Entscheides und dessen Eröffnung;
- b) fünf Wochen während eines Verfahrens bei ablehnender Antwort des ersuchten Dublin-Staates;
- c) sechs Wochen zur Sicherstellung des Vollzugs zwischen der Eröffnung des Weg- oder Ausweisungsentscheides beziehungsweise nach Beendigung der aufschiebenden Wirkung eines allfällig eingereichten Rechtsmittels gegen einen erstinstanzlich ergangenen Weg- oder Ausweisungsentscheid und der Überstellung der betroffenen Person an den zuständigen Dublin-Staat.

3) Weigert sich eine Person, ein Transportmittel zur Durchführung der Überstellung in den zuständigen Dublin-Staat zu besteigen, oder verhindert sie auf eine andere Art und Weise durch ihr persönliches Verhalten die Überstellung, so kann sie, um die Überstellung sicherzustellen, in Haft genommen werden, sofern die Anordnung der Haft nach Abs. 2 Bst. c nicht mehr möglich ist und eine weniger einschneidende Massnahme nicht zum Ziel führt. Die Haft darf nur so lange dauern, bis die erneute Überstellung möglich ist, jedoch höchstens sechs Wochen. Sie kann nach Massgabe von Art. 61 Abs. 4 Bst. b verlängert werden.

Art. 60⁹¹

Haftanordnung und Haftüberprüfung

1) Die Haft nach den Art. 58 bis 59a wird vom Ausländer- und Passamt angeordnet, ausserhalb der Amtsstunden von der Landespolizei.⁹²

1a) Die Anordnung einer Haft ist zulässig, sofern sie verhältnismässig ist und sich weniger einschneidende Massnahmen nicht wirksam anwenden lassen.⁹³

2) Die Anordnung einer Haft gegenüber Kindern und Jugendlichen, die das 15. Altersjahr noch nicht vollendet haben, ist unzulässig.

3) Die Rechtmässigkeit und die Angemessenheit der Haft sind spätestens innert 96 Stunden ab Eröffnung der Haftanordnung durch das Landgericht auf Grund einer mündlichen Verhandlung zu überprüfen.

4) Das Landgericht berücksichtigt bei der Überprüfung des Entscheides über Anordnung, Fortsetzung oder Aufhebung der Haft auch die familiären Verhältnisse der inhaftierten Person.

5) Die inhaftierte Person kann einen Monat nach der Haftüberprüfung ein schriftliches Haftentlassungsgesuch beim Ausländer- und Passamt einreichen. Wird dem Gesuch durch das Ausländer- und Passamt nicht stattgegeben, hat es das Gesuch dem Landgericht innert drei Arbeitstagen ab Empfang vorzulegen. Das Ausländer- und Passamt kann eine Stellungnahme dazu abgeben. Über das Gesuch hat das Landgericht innert acht Arbeitstagen ab Empfang zu entscheiden. Ein erneutes Gesuch um Haftentlassung kann erst nach einem Monat seit der letzten Entscheidung über die Haftentlassung gestellt werden.⁹⁴

6) The detention shall be terminated ex officio by the Immigration and Passport Office if:

- (a) the grounds for detention no longer apply or it turns out that the removal or expulsion order cannot be carried out for legal or factual reasons;
- b) a request for release from custody is granted;
- c) the detained person is serving a prison sentence or is undergoing a preventive measure.

7) The Regional Court shall only review the legality and appropriateness of detention if detention is still in force.

8) The Immigration and Passport Office shall immediately inform the Regional Court of the execution of the removal or expulsion order and of the termination of detention.

9) The Government may regulate the details by decree.

Article 61⁹⁵*Length of detention*

1) The detention under Articles 58 to 59a shall not exceed a total period of six months.⁹⁶

2) For minors between 15 and 18 years of age, it may not exceed three months.⁹⁷

3) Repealed⁹⁸

4) At the request of the Immigration and Passport Office, the Regional Court may extend the period of detention:⁹⁹

a) by a maximum of twelve months if:

- 1. the person concerned does not cooperate with the Immigration and Passport Office or the State Police; or
- 2. the transmission of the documents required for departure is delayed by States not bound by the Schengen acquis;

b) for a maximum period of detention of three months if the person concerned indicates through his or her personal conduct that he or she will continue to oppose transfer to the competent Dublin State.

5) Together with the application pursuant to paragraph 4, the Regional Court shall be informed of any new findings relevant to the decision that have come to light since the detention review hearing pursuant to Article 60 paragraph 3.

6) In the case of paragraph 4(a)(2), the Regional Court may decide without an oral hearing. ¹⁰⁰

Article 61a ¹⁰¹

Legal proceedings

1) The detained person and the public prosecutor shall have the status of party in the proceedings concerning detention pursuant to Articles 58 to 61.

2) The detainee is not obligated to testify at the detention review hearing. The Regional Court must instruct them accordingly.

3) The authority competent under Article 60(1) shall, without delay after issuing the detention order, transmit:

- a) a copy of the detention order together with a copy of the procedural file to the Regional Court;
- b) a copy of the detention order to the public prosecutor.

4) The Immigration and Passport Office must be heard at the detention review hearing.

5) If the detention is confirmed by the Regional Court, the detained person shall require legal representation for the remainder of the detention. Section 26 of the Code of Criminal Procedure applies *mutatis mutandis*.

6) The provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure shall apply in addition.

7) The Government may regulate the details by decree.

Article 61b ¹⁰²

Complaint

1) The detained person and the public prosecutor may appeal against decisions of the Regional Court to the Higher Court within three days of notification of the decision.

2) The Code of Criminal Procedure shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the appeal proceedings.

Article 62

Detention conditions

1) The State Prison shall ensure that the detained person can notify a person designated by him or her within the country. Oral and written communication with an authorized representative of the party is permitted.

2) Detention shall be carried out in suitable facilities. Combining detainees with persons in pre-trial detention or serving a prison sentence is prohibited.

2a) Male and female prisoners shall be accommodated in separate rooms. ¹⁰³

3) Detainees shall be offered suitable employment as far as possible.

4) Emergency medical care and essential treatment of illnesses must be ensured. ¹⁰⁴

4a) Relevant national and international organizations, as well as non-governmental organizations, may visit detainees with the prior authorization of the prison director. ¹⁰⁵

4b) Incarcerated persons receive information from the State Prison about their rights and obligations. ¹⁰⁶

5) In the case of unaccompanied minors and families with minors, detention shall be organised in such a way that:

(a) families are provided with separate accommodation that ensures adequate privacy;

- (b) minors are provided with opportunities for leisure activities, including age-appropriate play and recreational opportunities and, depending on the length of stay, access to education;
 - (c) unaccompanied minors are accommodated in facilities which, in terms of personnel and material, correspond to their age-appropriate needs;
 - d) the best interests of the child are paramount ¹⁰⁷.
- 6) Unless otherwise provided, the provisions of the Prison Act shall apply mutatis mutandis. ¹⁰⁸

Article 62a ¹⁰⁹

Special security measures

- 1) The ordering of special security measures against detained persons shall be carried out by the supervising prison officer in accordance with the provisions of the Prison Act.
- 2) The only special security measures that may be considered which entail additional restrictions on the lifestyle of the detained person are:
 - (a) the lighting of the detention cell at night;
 - (b) placement in a specially secured cell from which all objects which the detainee could use to cause harm have been removed;
 - (c) the application of shackles or a straitjacket or confinement in a restraint bed;
 - (d) the detention of a detained person in solitary confinement against his or her will.
- 3) The Director of the institution shall immediately inform the Immigration and Passport Office of the imposition or revocation of a security measure pursuant to paragraph 2.
- 4) The Immigration and Passport Office, as the enforcement authority, shall decide on the continuation of the measures. If the continuation of a measure is ordered, its maximum permissible duration shall be determined at the same time. If the reasons that led to the imposition of such a measure cease to exist before the expiration of this period, the director of the institution shall immediately revoke the measure.
- 5) The legality and appropriateness of the special security measures must be reviewed no later than 96 hours after notification of the Immigration and Passport Office's order by the Regional Court. The Immigration and Passport Office shall promptly submit the necessary files, including a statement from the prison director and the detainee, to the Regional Court. There shall be no oral hearing. The Regional Court's decision must be served within 24 hours. Judicial review shall only be conducted if the measure remains in effect.

Article 63

Detention costs

The costs of detention remain with the State unless they can be imposed in whole or in part on the person concerned or on third parties because they are partly responsible for the detention through their conduct.

XI. Duties

Article 64

Possession of a valid passport

Foreigners must be in possession of a valid passport for the entire duration of their stay.

Article 65

Duty to cooperate

Foreign nationals and third parties involved in proceedings under this Act are obliged to cooperate in establishing the facts relevant to the application of this Act. In particular, they must:

- (a) provide true and complete information on the facts essential for the arrangements for residence;
- (b) submit the necessary evidence promptly or endeavour to obtain it within a reasonable time;
- c) obtain their passport or assist the authorities in obtaining one.

Article 66

Employers' duty of care

Before the foreign national takes up employment, the employer must ensure that the foreign national is authorized to work in the country by examining the residence permit or by making inquiries at the immigration and passport office.

XII. Tasks and responsibilities

Article 67

Responsibilities

1) The Government shall be responsible for deciding on the initial grant of a residence permit for the purpose of gainful employment, except in the cases referred to in Article 26(4).

2) The Immigration and Passport Office is responsible for:

- a) the granting, refusal and extension of authorisations; paragraph 1 remains reserved;
- b) the conclusion of integration agreements pursuant to Article 41;
- c) the issuing and amendment of certificates, residence and cross-border worker cards and visas;
- d) the verification of the living conditions of the foreign national subject to a permit in cooperation with the municipalities;
- (e) ordering measures pursuant to Articles 8, 38, 39, 47 to 54, 56 paragraph 1 and 89;
- f) the provision of financial contributions for projects to promote integration pursuant to Article 43(2) (a); ¹¹⁰
- g) the punishment of infringements pursuant to Article 87;
- h) the performance of other tasks not expressly assigned to other authorities.

3) The State Police shall be responsible in particular for:

- a) the execution of coercive measures pursuant to Articles 55 et seq. and 69a, unless other authorities are competent; ¹¹¹
- b) the confiscation and seizure of travel documents pursuant to Article 88.

4) The Regional Court shall in particular be responsible for:

- a) the appointment of a curator pursuant to Article 50(2a);
- b) ordering searches pursuant to Article 56(2);
- (c) the review and release of detention pursuant to Article 60, paragraphs 3 and 4;
- (d) the extension of detention pursuant to Article 61(4);
- e) the punishment of offences under Articles 83 to 86 and of infringements under Article 86a and, where the proceedings are consolidated within the meaning of Article 87a, under Article 87. ¹¹²

5) The Office for Social Services shall be responsible for providing financial contributions for integration measures pursuant to Article 43, unless the Aliens and Passport Office is responsible pursuant to paragraph 2(f). ¹¹³

Article 68

Exercise of discretion

1) In exercising their discretion, the competent authorities shall take into account the public interests of the country as well as the personal circumstances and the degree of integration of the foreign nationals.

2) If a measure is justified but not appropriate in the circumstances, the person concerned may be warned and threatened with that measure.

Article 69

Administrative assistance and cooperation

1) The state administration offices, municipalities, courts, and AHV/IV/FAK institutions shall support the bodies and authorities entrusted with the implementation of this Act in the performance of their duties under this Act. They shall provide the necessary information and, upon request, grant access to official files.

1a) The tax administration shall, upon request, provide the Immigration and Passport Office with all data and information necessary to assess the conditions for granting, revoking, or expiring a permit.¹¹⁴

2) Authorities and bodies referred to in paragraph 1 shall, without being requested to do so, immediately transmit to the Aliens and Passport Office the necessary personal data, including special categories of personal data and personal data relating to criminal convictions and offences, and information on foreigners if:¹¹⁵

- (a) the person does not have a residence permit and is either in police custody or in pre-trial detention;
- b) criminal proceedings have been initiated or a criminal judgment has been passed for a crime or misdemeanour;
- c) ein zivilgerichtliches Verfahren betreffend den Zivilstand, die Obsorgeberechtigung, Adoption oder Feststellung der Vaterschaft eingeleitet wurde;
- d) auf ein Gesuch um Eheverkündung nicht eingetreten wurde;
- e) der Bezug von wirtschaftlicher Hilfe seit Erteilung der Niederlassungsbewilligung den Betrag von 75 000 Franken übersteigt;¹¹⁶
- f) die Einstellung von Ansprüchen der Arbeitslosenversicherung verfügt wurde;
- g) Hinweise vorliegen, dass die Person ihren Lebensmittelpunkt oder Wohnsitz im Ausland hat; oder¹¹⁷
- h) Hinweise vorliegen, dass die Person sich ohne entsprechende Bewilligung in Liechtenstein aufhält.¹¹⁸

Art. 69a¹¹⁹*Anwendung von Zwang und polizeilichen Massnahmen durch die Landespolizei*

1) Im Rahmen ihrer Zuständigkeit darf die Landespolizei zur Erfüllung ihrer Aufgaben polizeilichen Zwang und polizeiliche Massnahmen anwenden, soweit die zu schützenden Rechtsgüter dies rechtfertigen.

2) Die Regierung regelt das Nähere mit Verordnung.

Art. 69b¹²⁰*Internationale Verträge*

Die Regierung kann mit ausländischen Staaten oder internationalen Organisationen Abkommen hinsichtlich Visum- und Rückübernahmeangelegenheiten abschliessen.

XIII. Datenverarbeitung und Datenschutz¹²¹

Art. 70¹²²

Verarbeitung personenbezogener Daten

Die für den Vollzug dieses Gesetzes zuständigen Behörden dürfen personenbezogene Daten, einschliesslich besonderer Kategorien personenbezogener Daten sowie personenbezogener Daten über strafrechtliche Verurteilungen und Straftaten, von Ausländern sowie von an Verfahren nach diesem Gesetz beteiligten Dritten verarbeiten oder verarbeiten lassen, soweit dies zur Erfüllung ihrer Aufgaben nach diesem Gesetz erforderlich ist.

Art. 70a¹²³

Datenerhebung zur Identifikation

1) Zur Feststellung und Sicherung der Identität eines Ausländers können das Ausländer- und Passamt und die Landespolizei bei der Prüfung der Einreisevoraussetzungen sowie bei ausländerrechtlichen Verfahren die Erhebung biometrischer Daten anordnen und solche Daten verarbeiten.

2) Die Regierung legt mit Verordnung fest:

- a) die biometrischen Daten, die erhoben werden dürfen;
- b) das Verfahren der Datenerhebung;
- c) den Zugriff auf diese Daten.

Art. 70b¹²⁴

Biometrische Daten für Ausweise

1) Das Ausländer- und Passamt kann die für die Ausstellung eines Ausweises erforderlichen biometrischen Daten erheben und zur Herstellung eines Ausweises verarbeiten.

2) Die für die Ausstellung eines Ausweises erforderlichen Fingerabdrücke werden am Tag der Aushändigung oder des Versands des Ausweises, spätestens jedoch 30 Tage nach deren Erfassung gelöscht.¹²⁵

2a) Das für die Ausstellung eines Ausweises erforderliche Gesichtsbild wird in den automatisierten Registern gespeichert und kann für die Zwecke nach Art. 75 Abs. 2 verarbeitet werden.¹²⁶

3) The Government may, by order, provide for exceptions to paragraph 2 for certain groups of persons on the grounds of age or physical or mental conditions.

Article 70c ¹²⁷

Transfer of personal data to third countries

1) In order to fulfil their duties, in particular to combat criminal offences under this Act, the Immigration and Passport Office and the National Police may transmit personal data, including special categories of personal data and personal data relating to criminal convictions and offences, of foreign nationals to the foreign authorities and international organisations entrusted with corresponding tasks in accordance with data protection legislation.

2) The following personal data may be transmitted:

- a) the personal details (surname, first name, aliases, date of birth, place of birth, sex, nationality, last address in the country of origin or country of origin) of the foreign national and, where necessary, of his or her relatives;
- b) details of the passport or other identity documents;

- c) biometric data;
- d) other data necessary to identify a person;
- (e) information concerning the state of health, insofar as this is in the interest of the data subject and the data subject has been informed;
- (f) the data necessary to ensure entry into the country of destination and the safety of the accompanying persons;
- g) information on whereabouts and travel routes;
- h) Information on the arrangements for residence and visas issued.

Article 70d ¹²⁸

Transfer of personal data to the home country or country of origin

For the purpose of enforcing removal or expulsion orders to the home country or country of origin, the Immigration and Passport Office and the State Police may only transmit the following personal data to the foreign authorities entrusted with the relevant tasks if this does not endanger the foreigner or his or her relatives:

- a) the personal details (surname, first name, aliases, date of birth, place of birth, sex, nationality, surname and first name of the parents and last address in the country of origin or country of origin) of the foreign national and, where necessary, of his or her relatives;
- b) details of the passport or other identity documents;
- c) biometric data;
- d) other data necessary to identify a person;
- (e) information concerning the state of health, insofar as this is in the interest of the data subject and the data subject has been informed;
- f) the data necessary to ensure entry into the country of destination and the safety of the accompanying persons.

Article 70e ¹²⁹

Transfer of personal data in readmission agreements

1) Within the framework of readmission agreements, the Immigration and Passport Office and the National Police may transfer the necessary personal data, including special categories of personal data and personal data relating to criminal convictions and offenses, even to countries that do not have data protection equivalent to that in their own country. In such cases, the transfer is subject to the requirements of Article 49 of Regulation (EU) 2016/679.

2) For the purpose of readmission of its nationals, the following data may be transmitted to another Contracting State:

- a) the personal details (surname, first name, aliases, date of birth, place of birth, sex, nationality, last address in the country of origin or country of origin) of the foreign national and, where necessary, of his or her relatives;
- b) details of the passport or other identity documents;
- c) biometric data;
- d) other data necessary to identify a person;
- (e) information concerning the state of health, insofar as this is in the interest of the data subject and the data subject has been informed;
- (f) the data necessary to ensure entry into the country of destination and the safety of the accompanying persons;

- g) information on criminal proceedings, insofar as this is necessary in the specific case to process the readmission and to maintain public security and order in the country of origin and does not endanger the person concerned.

Article 71 ¹³⁰

Article 71a ¹³¹

XIIIa. Information Systems ¹³²

A. Entry and Exit System (EES) ¹³³

Article 71b ¹³⁴

Entry and Exit System

1) The Entry and Exit System (EES) shall contain, in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2017/2226 ¹³⁵ the personal data of third-country nationals entering the Schengen area for a stay of no more than 90 days in any 180-day period or whose entry into the Schengen area is refused. ¹³⁶

2) The following categories of data shall be transmitted to the EES via the national interface:

- (a) the identity data of the third-country nationals concerned and the data relating to their travel documents; ¹³⁷
- b) the facial image;
- c) data on visas issued, if a visa is required. ¹³⁸

(3) Where third-country nationals are not subject to a visa requirement, their fingerprints shall be recorded by the competent authority in addition to the data referred to in paragraph 2 and transmitted to the EES.

4) The EES data referred to in paragraph 2(a) and (b) and paragraph 3 shall be automatically stored in the Common Identity Repository (CIR). ¹³⁹

Article 71c ¹⁴⁰

Collection, processing and retrieval of data in the EES

1) The Immigration and Passport Office may enter, process and query data online in the EES in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2017/2226.

2) The state police can query the data in the EES online.

3) The authorities referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 may query online the data provided by the automated calculation system pursuant to Article 11 of Regulation (EU) 2017/2226. ¹⁴¹

4) The national police may request data from the EES from the central access point pursuant to Article 71f(c) for the purpose of preventing, detecting or investigating terrorist offences or other serious criminal offences.

Article 71d ¹⁴²

Transmission of EES data

1) Data obtained from the EES may not, in principle, be transferred to third countries, international organisations, private bodies or natural persons.

2) However, the Immigration and Passport Office and the State Police may transmit data to a State not bound by the Schengen acquis or to an international organisation listed in Annex I to Regulation (EU) 2017/2226 if this is necessary to prove the identity of a third-country national for the purpose of return or for security purposes and the conditions laid down in Article 41 of Regulation (EU) 2017/2226 are met.

3) Article 76i applies to EES data stored in the CIR. ¹⁴³

Article 71e ¹⁴⁴

Exchange of information with EU Member States that do not apply Regulation (EU) 2017/2226

EU Member States for which Regulation (EU) 2017/2226 has not yet entered into force or does not apply may address their requests for information to the authorities referred to in Article 71c(1) and (2).

Article 71f ¹⁴⁵

Implementing provisions for the EES

The government regulates by decree:

- (a) to which units of the authorities referred to in Article 71c(1) and (2) the powers referred to therein apply;
- (b) the procedure for the receipt of EES data by the national police pursuant to Article 71c(4);
- (c) which unit of the national police will assume the function of the central access point within the meaning of Article 29(3) of Regulation (EU) 2017/2226;
- (d) the catalogue of data in the EES and the access rights of the authorities pursuant to Article 71c(1) and (2);
- (e) the storage and deletion of data;
- (f) the modalities regarding data security;
- (g) responsibility for data processing;
- (h) the list of criminal offences referred to in Article 71c paragraph 4;
- (i) the procedure for the exchange of information referred to in Article 71e;
- (k) which authorities may access the list of persons who have exceeded the maximum duration of authorised stay in the Schengen area, generated by the information mechanism.

B. European Travel Information and Authorisation System (ETIAS) ¹⁴⁶

Article 71g ¹⁴⁷

Data from the European Travel Information and Authorisation System ¹⁴⁸

1) The European Travel Information and Authorisation System (ETIAS) contains, in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2018/1240 ¹⁴⁹, the following data of third-country nationals who are exempt from the visa requirement and wish to enter the Schengen area for a stay of 90 days in any period of 180 days:

- (a) identity data and travel document data; ¹⁵⁰
- b) the applications for an ETIAS travel authorisation that have been approved or rejected.

2) The ETIAS also contains a watchlist of data on third-country nationals: ¹⁵¹

- (a) who are suspected of having committed or participated in a terrorist offence or other serious criminal offence; or
- b) where there are specific indications or reasonable grounds to believe that they will commit or participate in a terrorist offence or other serious criminal offence.

3) The ETIAS data referred to in paragraph 1(a) shall be automatically stored in the CIR. ¹⁵²

Article 71h ¹⁵³

Application for an ETIAS travel authorisation and examination by ETIAS and the ETIAS Central Unit

The submission of the application for an ETIAS travel authorisation, the automated check by ETIAS, the manual check by the ETIAS Central Unit and the transmission of the case to the competent national ETIAS Unit are carried out in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2018/1240.

Article 71i ¹⁵⁴

National ETIAS Unit

1) The Immigration and Passport Office is Liechtenstein's national ETIAS office within the meaning of Article 8 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1240. It examines applications for ETIAS travel authorisations that fall within Liechtenstein's competence and, where necessary, ensures coordination with the other national ETIAS offices and Europol.

2) The Immigration and Passport Office may consult other authorities in the context of reviewing ETIAS travel authorization applications or commission them to conduct further investigations. The government shall determine which authorities may be commissioned to conduct which investigations.

3) The Immigration and Passport Office shall carry out the necessary clarifications if the comparison of the data of a person submitting an application for a visa or a short-stay, residence, settlement, or permanent residence permit with the national ETIAS watchlist results in a match. If there is a risk to internal security, the Immigration and Passport Office shall notify the competent authority within seven days of receiving the automatic C-VIS notification. ¹⁵⁵

Article 71k ¹⁵⁶

Granting, refusal, annulment or revocation of the ETIAS travel authorisation

1) If there are no concrete indications or compelling reasons to believe that the applicant's presence in the Schengen area poses a risk of illegal migration or a risk to security or public health, the Immigration and Passport Office shall issue the ETIAS travel authorisation.

2) In exceptional cases, the Immigration and Passport Office may issue an ETIAS travel authorisation with limited territorial validity for Liechtenstein for humanitarian reasons, reasons of national interest or due to international obligations.

3) ETIAS travel authorizations are valid for three years, but no longer than the expiration date of the travel document. They do not constitute a right of entry.

4) The Immigration and Passport Office is responsible for the annulment or revocation of previously issued ETIAS travel authorizations. If an ETIAS travel authorization is refused, annulled, or revoked, the Immigration and Passport Office will issue an order using a standard form.

Article 71l ¹⁵⁷

Collection and retrieval of data in ETIAS ¹⁵⁸

1) The following authorities may collect and process data in ETIAS:

- (a) the Immigration and Passport Office: in the context of the performance of its tasks as a national ETIAS office;
- b) the national police: to enter personal data into the ETIAS watchlist.

2) The following authorities or third parties may access the ETIAS data online: ¹⁵⁹

a) the Immigration and Passport Office:

- 1. to check the requirements for entry and residence in Liechtenstein;
- 2. to examine visa applications and take the relevant decisions within the meaning of the Visa Code;
- 3. to examine the conditions for the entry and residence of third-country nationals in Liechtenstein and to take the relevant decisions;

b) the National Police: to check the requirements for entry and residence in Liechtenstein.

3) The national police may request ETIAS data from the central access point pursuant to Article 71n(c) for the purpose of preventing, detecting or investigating terrorist offences or other serious criminal offences.

Art. 71m ¹⁶⁰

Transmission of ETIAS data ¹⁶¹

1) Personal data stored in the ETIAS may not be transferred to third countries, international organisations, private bodies or natural persons.

2) However, data may be transferred to a State not bound by the Schengen acquis in the following cases:

- a) by the Immigration and Passport Office if this is necessary for the return of a third-country national in an individual case within the meaning of Article 65(3) of Regulation (EU) 2018/1240;
- b) by the national police in urgent exceptional cases where there is an imminent danger in connection with a terrorist offence or an imminent danger to life in connection with a serious crime within the meaning of Article 65(5) of Regulation (EU) 2018/1240.
- 3) For ETIAS data stored in the CIR, Article 76h applies. ¹⁶²

Article 71n ¹⁶³

Implementing provisions for ETIAS ¹⁶⁴

The government regulates by decree:

- (a) to which units of the authorities referred to in Article 71l the powers referred to therein apply;
- b) which ETIAS data the national police may request pursuant to Article 71l(3) and the procedure for obtaining them; ¹⁶⁵
- (c) which national police unit will assume the function of central access point within the meaning of Article 50 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1240;
- (d) the catalogue of data in ETIAS and the access rights of the authorities pursuant to Article 71l(1) and (2);
- e) the storage and deletion of data;
- f) the modalities regarding data security;
- g) responsibility for data processing;
- h) the list of offences referred to in Article 71l, paragraph 3;
- (i) the modalities for entering data into the ETIAS watchlist and deleting data from the ETIAS watchlist, as well as the restriction of the right of access to the watchlist; ¹⁶⁶
- k) which authority is to be informed by the Immigration and Passport Office in accordance with Article 71i, paragraph 3; ¹⁶⁷
- (l) the further modalities and procedures necessary for the implementation of Regulation (EU) 2018/1240.

Article 72 ¹⁶⁸

Lifted

Article 73 ¹⁶⁹

Lifted

Article 74 ¹⁷⁰

Lifted

C. Central Visa Information System (C-VIS) and National Visa System¹⁷¹

Article 74a¹⁷²

*Central Visa Information System (C-VIS)*¹⁷³

1) The Central Visa Information System (C-VIS) contains the visa data and the data on residence permits for third-country nationals collected by all states for which Regulation (EC) No. 767/2008¹⁷⁴ is in force.¹⁷⁵

1a) The identity data of persons applying for a visa or residence permit, the data on travel documents, and the biometric data of the C-VIS are automatically stored in the CIR.¹⁷⁶

2) The following authorities can query the C-VIS data online:

a) the Immigration and Passport Office:

1. in the context of the visa procedure;
2. to determine the State responsible for examining an asylum application pursuant to Regulation (EU) No 604/2013;¹⁷⁷
3. in the context of the examination of an asylum application, if Liechtenstein is responsible for processing the asylum application;
4. in the context of the performance of its tasks as a National ETIAS Unit;¹⁷⁸
5. to issue short-stay, residence, permanent residence and settlement permits;¹⁷⁹

b) those units of the National Police which carry out identity checks: to identify persons who do not or no longer fulfil the conditions for entry into the territory of Liechtenstein or for residence in Liechtenstein;

(c) the central access point referred to in Article 74e(c): for the prevention, detection or investigation of terrorist offences or other serious criminal offences within the meaning of Regulation (EC) No 767/2008.¹⁸⁰

3) The national police units responsible for preventing and combating terrorist or other serious crimes may, within the meaning of Regulation (EC) No. 767/2008, request certain C-VIS data from the central access point pursuant to Article 74e(c).¹⁸¹

4) Die Einheiten der Landespolizei nach Abs. 3 können zur Feststellung der Identität von Personen, die Opfer von Menschenhandel, von Unfällen oder von Naturkatastrophen sind, und von vermissten Personen nach Art. 22p der Verordnung (EG) Nr. 767/2008 online auf das C-VIS zugreifen.¹⁸²

Art. 74b¹⁸³

Nationales Visumsystem

1) Das Ausländer- und Passamt betreibt ein nationales Visumsystem. Das System dient der Registrierung von Visumgesuchen und der Ausstellung der von Liechtenstein erteilten Visa. Es enthält insbesondere die Daten, die automatisch über die nationale Schnittstelle (N-VIS) an das C-VIS und vom C-VIS an das nationale Visumsystem übermittelt werden.¹⁸⁴

2) Das nationale Visumsystem enthält folgende Kategorien von Daten über die Visumgesuchsteller:

- a) die alphanumerischen Daten über den Gesuchsteller und über die beantragten, erteilten, abgelehnten, annullierten, widerrufenen oder verlängerten Visa;
- b) das Gesichtsbild und die Fingerabdrücke des Gesuchstellers;¹⁸⁵

- c) die Verbindungen zwischen bestimmten Visumgesuchen;
 - d) die Daten aus dem SIS, auf welche die Visumbehörden Zugriff haben, sofern eine Ausschreibung nach der Verordnung (EU) 2018/1861 und der Verordnung (EU) 2018/1860 vorliegt.¹⁸⁶
- 3) Das Ausländer- und Passamt darf Daten im nationalen Visumsystem verarbeiten, insbesondere eingeben, ändern, löschen oder abfragen, um seine Aufgaben im Rahmen des Visumverfahrens zu erfüllen.¹⁸⁷
- 4) Das Ausländer- und Passamt muss die Daten der Visumgesuchsteller, die an das C-VIS übermittelt werden, nach Massgabe der Verordnung (EG) Nr. 767/2008 eingeben und verarbeiten.¹⁸⁸

Art. 74c¹⁸⁹

Abfrage des nationalen Visumsystems

Das Ausländer- und Passamt gewährt der Landespolizei einen Online-Zugang zu den Daten des nationalen Visumsystems, soweit dies zur Erfüllung ihrer Aufgaben erforderlich ist.

Art. 74d¹⁹⁰

Informationsaustausch mit EU-Mitgliedstaaten, für welche die Verordnung (EG) Nr. 767/2008 noch nicht in Kraft ist

Die Mitgliedstaaten der Europäischen Union, für welche die Verordnung (EG) Nr. 767/2008 noch nicht in Kraft getreten ist, können ihre Anträge um Informationen an die zentrale Zugangsstelle (Art. 74e Bst. c) richten.

Art. 74d^{bis}¹⁹¹

Nationale VIS-Stelle

1) Die nationale Stelle nach Art. 9d der Verordnung (EG) Nr. 767/2008 führt innert zwei Arbeitstagen die manuelle Verifizierung der Treffer im Polizeibereich zu Personen durch, die ein Gesuch um Erteilung eines Visums oder einer Kurzaufenthalts-, Aufenthalts-, Daueraufenthalts- oder Niederlassungsbewilligung einreichen.

2) The national authority may obtain further information on the person concerned from the national police or another authority. If, after verification, it concludes that there is a threat to public security, it shall inform the authorities responsible for visas or residence in a reasoned opinion within seven days of receiving the automatic C-VIS notification.

3) If incorrect results are found, the data will be deleted immediately.

Art. 74d^{ter}¹⁹²

Use of C-VIS data in the context of the SIS

1) The authorities responsible for issuing alerts on missing persons or persons in need of protection pursuant to Article 32 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1862¹⁹³ may, in order to fulfil that task, request the relevant personal data from the C-VIS from the central access point referred to in Article 74e(c).

2) In the case of hits relating to alerts in the SIS resulting from the use of C-VIS data pursuant to paragraph 1, the Office for Social Services, the courts and the public prosecutor's office may request the C-VIS data they require to perform their duties from the Immigration and Passport Office.

Article 74d^{quater}¹⁹⁴

Transmission of C-VIS data to third parties

1) The data stored in the C-VIS may not be transferred to third countries, international organisations, private bodies or natural persons.

2) However, the Immigration and Passport Office may transmit these data to a State which is not bound by the Schengen acquis or to an international organisation if the data are required to establish the identity of third-country nationals who are required to return or in the context of a procedure pursuant to Article 32(5) or Article 46 of the Asylum Act and the conditions pursuant to Article 31(2) and (3) of Regulation (EC) No 767/2008 are met.

3) The authorities referred to in Article 74a(3) may transmit these data to a State not bound by the Schengen acquis or to an international organisation in exceptional, urgent cases involving an imminent threat related to a terrorist offence or an imminent threat to life related to a serious crime within the meaning of Article 31(5) of Regulation (EC) No 767/2008.

Article 74e ¹⁹⁵

Implementing provisions on visa information systems

The government regulates by decree:

- (a) to which units of the authorities referred to in Article 74a(2) and (3) and Article 74b(3) the powers referred to therein apply;
- (b) the procedure for the receipt of C-VIS data by the authorities pursuant to Article 74a(3);
- (c) which unit of the national police will assume the function of the central access point pursuant to Article 22l(3) of Regulation (EC) No 767/2008; ¹⁹⁶
- (d) the extent of online access to the C-VIS and to the national visa system;
- (e) which data are recorded in the national visa system and the access rights of the authorities pursuant to Article 74c;
- (f) the procedure for the exchange of information pursuant to Article 74d;
- (g) the storage of the data and the procedure for their deletion;
- (h) the modalities regarding data security;
- (i) responsibility for data processing; ¹⁹⁷
- (k) the list of offences referred to in Article 74a, paragraph 2(c) and paragraph 3;
- (l) which authority or authorities will assume the function of the national VIS unit pursuant to Article 9d of Regulation (EC) No 767/2008; ¹⁹⁸
- (m) the limitations on the obligation to provide information regarding opinions issued by the VIS National Unit or the ETIAS National Unit concerning internal security; ¹⁹⁹
- n) which data are automatically transmitted to the C-VIS in the case of an application for a long-stay visa or in the case of a procedure for issuing a short-stay, residence, long-term residence or settlement permit. ²⁰⁰

D. Eurodac ²⁰¹

Article 74f ²⁰²

Data collection and transmission in Eurodac

1) The Immigration and Passport Office and the National Police may take fingerprints of all foreign nationals over the age of 14 who are illegally residing in the country in order to check whether they have already applied for asylum in another State bound by the applicable Dublin acquis.

2) The fingerprints taken in paragraph 1 shall be transmitted to the Central Unit with the Liechtenstein identification number.

3) Personal data stored in Eurodac may not be transferred to:

- (a) a State which is not bound by the Dublin acquis;
- b) international organizations;
- c) private bodies.

Article 74g ²⁰³

Access to Eurodac data in the context of the visa procedure

The Immigration and Passport Office may access Eurodac data online as part of the visa procedure pursuant to Article 22a of Regulation (EU) No 603/2013 ²⁰⁴.

Article 74h ²⁰⁵

Comparison of data in Eurodac for the prevention, detection or investigation of terrorist offences or other serious criminal offences

1) The Immigration and Passport Office, as the national access point, may, subject to paragraph 4, compare fingerprints with the data stored in the Eurodac central system for the purpose of preventing, detecting or investigating terrorist offences or other serious criminal offences within the meaning of the Annex to the Police Act.

2) The national police units responsible for preventing and combating terrorist offences or other serious crimes may, within the scope of their statutory duties, request a comparison of fingerprints in Eurodac from the national verification authority referred to in paragraph 3.

3) The Government shall regulate by regulation which unit of the National Police shall assume the function of the national verification body pursuant to Article 6 of Regulation (EU) No. 603/2013. This unit shall verify whether the requirements for comparison in Eurodac pursuant to Article 20 of Regulation (EU) No. 603/2013 are met.

4) If the requirements under paragraph 3 are met, the national verification authority shall initiate the query in Eurodac. The comparison of fingerprints in Eurodac is carried out automatically by the Immigration and Passport Office or, outside office hours, by the National Police.

(5) In urgent exceptional cases pursuant to Article 19(3) of Regulation (EU) No 603/2013, the national audit authority may initiate the query in Eurodac immediately and subsequently verify whether all the conditions laid down in paragraph 3 are met.

E. Other automated registers ²⁰⁶

Article 75

Processing of personal data in automated registers ²⁰⁷

1) The Immigration and Passport Office maintains automated registers for the processing of personal data pursuant to Article 70. ²⁰⁸

2) The registers referred to in paragraph 1 shall serve the following purposes: ²⁰⁹

- (a) issuing residence permits;
- b) issuing and checking visas;
- b^{to}) issuing and controlling ETIAS travel authorisations; ²¹⁰
- c) issuing assurances on a residence permit;
- d) issuing certificates of residence;
- (e) control of the right of presence and residence and of departure;
- f) processing of notifications, in particular arrival, relocation and departure;
- g) administrative deregistration following naturalisation;
- h) recording of administrative measures (entry ban, expulsion, detention); and

i) Recording of grounds for revocation and administrative procedures.

Article 76

Transmission of personal data from automated registers ²¹¹

1) The Immigration and Passport Office may, upon request, transmit personal data, including special categories of personal data and personal data relating to criminal convictions and offences, from the registers referred to in Article 75 within the framework of administrative assistance, in particular to: ²¹²

- a) the State Police for control and enforcement tasks;
- b) the AHV/IV/FAK institutions for the clarification of benefit applications from foreign nationals and the calculation of the benefits to which they are entitled; and
- c) the Statistical Office for the compilation of statistics.

2) Data of uninvolved third parties as per paragraph 1 may generally not be transmitted. ²¹³

3) The transmission may be carried out on demand. The government shall regulate the details, particularly regarding access rights, by regulation. ²¹⁴

XIIIb. Interoperability between the Schengen/Dublin Information Systems ²¹⁵

A. Common Biometric Data Matching Service (sBMS) ²¹⁶

Article 76a ²¹⁷

Content and purpose

1) The Common Biometric Comparison Service (sBMS) pursuant to Regulations (EU) 2019/817 ²¹⁸ and (EU) 2019/818 ²¹⁹ contains the biometric characteristics data (templates) generated from the biometric data of the following Schengen/Dublin Information Systems:

- a) EES;
- b) C-VIS;
- c) Eurodac;
- d) SIS.

2) It also contains a reference to the information system from which the data originate and a reference to the actual data records in that system.

3) It enables cross-system queries of the information systems referred to in paragraph 1 using biometric data.

B. Common Identity Repository (CIR) ²²⁰

Article 76b ²²¹

Contents of the Common Identity Repository (CIR)

1) The Common Identity Repository (CIR) pursuant to Regulations (EU) 2019/817 and (EU) 2019/818 shall contain the identity data, travel document data and biometric data of third-country nationals recorded in the following Schengen/Dublin Information Systems:

- a) EES;
- b) ETIAS;
- c) C-VIS;
- d) Eurodac.

2) It also contains a reference to the information system from which the data originate and a reference to the actual data records in that system.

Article 76c ²²²

Query the CIR for identification purposes

- 1) Queries of the CIR can be carried out by the national police to identify:
 - (a) third-country nationals, if the conditions laid down in Article 20(1) of Regulations (EU) 2019/817 and (EU) 2019/818 are met;
 - b) unknown persons who cannot identify themselves or unidentified human remains in the event of an accident, natural disaster or terrorist attack.
- 2) Queries pursuant to paragraph 1(a) shall only be permissible for the purpose of preventing and combating illegal immigration, protecting public safety and order, and safeguarding internal security.
- 3) For persons referred to in paragraph 1(a), the query shall be based on the biometric data taken from the person on-site during an identity check. If the person's biometric data cannot be used or the query based on these data is unsuccessful, the query shall be based on identity data or data from the travel documents.
- 4) For persons referred to in paragraph 1(b), the query shall be based on biometric data.

Art. 76d ²²³

Querying the CIR to detect multiple identities

- 1) The Immigration and Passport Office and the National Police may access the data and references stored in the CIR to detect multiple identities of third-country nationals if:
 - (a) there is a link to an alert in the SIS;
 - b) there is a link to a personal EES file containing the personal data referred to in Articles 16 to 18 of Regulation (EU) 2017/2226;
 - c) there is a link to a personal file in the C-VIS;
 - (d) there is a link to a personal ETIAS application file containing the data referred to in Article 19(3) of Regulation (EU) 2018/1240.
- 1a) The Immigration and Passport Office may also access the data and references stored in the CIR for the purposes set out in paragraph 1 if there is a link to a personal file in the C-VIS concerning the issuance of a residence permit. ²²⁴
- 2) If there is a link in the CIR between data from several information systems which indicates identity fraud, the authorities may query the data and references stored in the CIR, insofar as they have access to the CIR, the EES, the ETIAS, the C-VIS, Eurodac or the SIS under this Law or police legislation.

Article 76e ²²⁵

Querying the CIR for the purpose of preventing, detecting or investigating terrorist offences or other serious crimes

- 1) The State Police may, in individual cases, carry out queries of the CIR for the purpose of preventing, detecting or investigating terrorist offences or other serious criminal offences if the conditions laid down in Article 22(1) of Regulations (EU) 2019/817 and 2019/818 are met.
- 2) If the query shows that data is stored in the CIR, the reference to the relevant Schengen/Dublin Information System is displayed as the result.
- 3) To obtain data from this information system, the state police must request this data from the responsible central access point. The requirements and procedures applicable to the respective

information system apply.

C. European Search Portal (ESP) ²²⁶

Article 76f ²²⁷

Content and purpose of the European Search Portal (ESP)

1) The European Search Portal (ESP) pursuant to Regulations (EU) 2019/817 and (EU) 2019/818 enables cross-system searches of the EES, the C-VIS, the ETIAS, Eurodac, the SIS, the Interpol Stolen and Lost Travel Documents (SLTD) and Travel Documents Associated with Notices (TDAWN) databases, Europol data and the CIR.

2) The authorities which are authorised to access at least one of the information systems referred to in paragraph 1 may access the ESP on a retrieval basis.

3) The query is carried out using identity data, travel document data or biometric data.

4) The authorities shall only be shown the data from those information systems referred to in paragraph 1 to which they are authorised to access, as well as the nature of the link between the data pursuant to Articles 30 to 33 of Regulations (EU) 2019/817 and (EU) 2019/818.

D. Multiple Identity Detector (MID) ²²⁸

Item 76g ²²⁹

Purpose and content of the Multiple Identity Detector (MID)

1) The Multiple Identity Detector (MID) pursuant to Regulations (EU) 2019/817 and (EU) 2019/818 is used to verify identity and combat identity fraud.

2) If data is recorded or updated in the EES, ETIAS, C-VIS, SIS or Eurodac, a check for multiple identities is automatically triggered in the CIR and the SIS.

3) This check will compare the following data with the data already available in the CIR and the SIS:

a) in the sBMS: the templates;

b) in the ESP: the identity data and the data relating to the travel documents.

4) If there is a link between the data in accordance with Articles 30 to 33 of Regulations (EU) 2019/817 and (EU) 2019/818, an identity confirmation file shall be created and stored in the MID in accordance with Article 34 of those Regulations.

Article 76h ²³⁰

Manual verification of different identities in the MID

1) The Immigration and Passport Office and the State Police may access the data stored in the MID for the purpose of manual verification of various identities.

2) The authority responsible for manually verifying the various identities is the authority that records or updates data in the Schengen/Dublin Information Systems pursuant to Article 76g, paragraph 2. For links to alerts in the SIS in the police sector, the SIRENE Bureau is responsible.

3) The manual verification of the different identities is carried out in accordance with Article 29 of Regulations (EU) 2019/817 and (EU) 2019/818.

4) If, during the manual verification, it is established that an illegal multiple identity exists or that a person is registered in several Schengen/Dublin Information Systems, the procedure shall be governed by Articles 32 and 33 of Regulations (EU) 2019/817 and (EU) 2019/818, respectively.

E. Data transfer and responsibility for data processing ²³¹

Article 76i ²³²*Transmission of data from the sBMS, the CIR and the MID*

The transmission of data from the sBMS, the CIR and the MID is governed by Article 50 of Regulations (EU) 2019/817 and (EU) 2019/818.

Article 76k ²³³*Responsibility for data processing in the sBMS, the CIR and the MID*

Responsibility for the processing of data in the sBMS, the CIR and the MID is governed by Article 40 of Regulations (EU) 2019/817 and (EU) 2019/818.

XIIIc. Data protection within the framework of the Schengen acquis applicable to Liechtenstein ²³⁴Article 77 ²³⁵*Transmission of personal data ²³⁶*

1) The transfer of personal data, including special categories of personal data and personal data relating to criminal convictions and offences, to the competent authorities of Schengen States shall be treated as if it were transferred between domestic authorities.

2) The Immigration and Passport Office shall transmit personal data pursuant to Article 70c (2) to the European Agency responsible for monitoring the Schengen external borders, provided that the Agency requires the data to perform its tasks under Regulation (EU) 2019/1896 . ²³⁷ This transmission shall be treated as equivalent to the transmission of such data between domestic authorities. ²³⁸

Article 78

Data processing in connection with visa applications under the Schengen acquis applicable to Liechtenstein ²³⁹

1) The Immigration and Passport Office is the central authority for consultations in connection with visa applications under the Schengen acquis applicable to Liechtenstein.

2) In this capacity, it may transmit and access, by automated means, data in particular of the following categories: ²⁴⁰

- (a) the diplomatic or consular post to which the visa application was submitted;
- (b) the identity of the data subject (surname, first name, date of birth, place of birth, nationality, place of residence, profession and employer) and, where necessary, the identity of his or her relatives;
- c) details of the identity documents;
- d) Information about the whereabouts and travel routes.

3) The authorized missions abroad may exchange with their partners from the Schengen States the data necessary for consular cooperation on the ground, in particular information on the use of forged or falsified documents and on human trafficking networks, as well as data in the categories mentioned in paragraph 2. ²⁴¹

4) The Government may adapt the categories of personal data referred to in paragraph 2 to the latest developments in the Schengen acquis applicable to Liechtenstein. It shall consult the Data Protection Authority on this matter. ²⁴²

Article 79 ²⁴³*Obligation to provide information when collecting personal data and right of access of data subjects*

The obligation to provide information when collecting personal data and the right of data subjects to information are governed by data protection legislation.

Article 79a ²⁴⁴

Lifted

Article 80 ²⁴⁵

Lifted

XIV. Legal protection

Article 81

Legal remedies

1) An appeal against decisions of the Immigration and Passport Office may be lodged with the Immigration and Passport Office or with the Government within 14 days of service.

2) Decisions of the Government may be appealed to the Government or lodged with the Administrative Court within 14 days of notification.

3) Article 50, paragraph 2, and Article 51, paragraph 2, remain reserved ²⁴⁶

4) Article 46a of the Law on General State Administration shall not apply. ²⁴⁷

Article 82

Complaints procedure

1) The Administrative Court's power of review is limited to legal and factual issues. Discretion is reviewed exclusively on legal grounds.

(2) New facts and evidence may be introduced in the appeal proceedings only if they already existed at the time of the decision at first instance but were demonstrably unknown to the appellant or could not have been known to him even if he had exercised due diligence.

XV. Penal provisions and administrative sanctions

Article 83

Illegal stay

1) The Regional Court shall impose a penalty of imprisonment of up to one year or a fine of up to 360 daily rates on anyone who stays in the country unlawfully, in particular after the expiry of the period of residence without a permit or of the period of residence with a permit.

2) The Regional Court shall impose a fine of up to 360 daily rates on anyone who commits the offence negligently.

3) Criminal prosecution may be waived in the case of illegally present foreigners, provided they are immediately deported.

Article 84 ²⁴⁸

Promoting illegal entry and illegal residence

1) The Regional Court shall impose a prison sentence of up to one year or a fine of up to 360 daily rates on anyone who:

- a) enables, facilitates or assists a foreigner in the unlawful entry or unlawful stay in the country;
- b) facilitates or assists in preparing the illegal entry, transit, exit or stay of a foreign national in a Schengen State from within the country.

2) The Regional Court shall impose a fine of up to 360 daily rates on anyone who negligently commits the act referred to in paragraph 1.

3) Anyone who commits the act referred to in paragraph 1 with the intent to unlawfully enrich himself or another person shall be punished with imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years or a fine not exceeding 360 daily rates.

4) Anyone who commits the act referred to in paragraph 1 shall be punished with imprisonment from six months to five years:

- a) commits it commercially;
- b) in relation to at least three foreign nationals; or
- c) in a manner which places the foreign national in a state of distress for a prolonged period, particularly during transport.

5) Anyone who commits the act referred to in paragraph 1 shall be punished with imprisonment from one to ten years:

- a) commits as a member of a criminal organisation; or
- b) in such a way as to endanger the life of the foreign national to whom the offence relates.

6) Paragraphs 1 to 5 shall apply to criminal offences committed abroad, regardless of the criminal laws of the place where the offence was committed, if the offence has violated Liechtenstein interests.

Article 85

Production, use and procurement of forged identity documents as well as unlawful use or transfer of genuine identity documents

1) The Regional Court shall impose a prison sentence of up to one year or a fine of up to 360 daily rates on anyone who:

- a) produces false identity documents under immigration law or falsifies genuine ones or uses or procures such documents;
- b) uses genuine identity documents that are not his or hers; or
- c) leaves genuine identity documents available for use by unauthorized persons.

2) The penalty shall be imprisonment for up to three years or a fine of up to 360 daily rates if the offender:

- a) acts with the intent to unlawfully enrich himself or another person; or
- b) acts for a criminal organization.

Article 86

Deception of the authorities

1) The Regional Court shall impose a penalty of imprisonment of up to one year or a fine of up to 360 daily rates on anyone who deceives the authorities entrusted with the implementation of this Act by providing false information or by concealing essential facts and thereby obtains a permit for himself or another person by deception or causes the revocation of a permit not to take place.

2) The Regional Court shall impose a penalty of imprisonment of up to one year or a fine of up to 360 daily rates on anyone who, with the intention of circumventing the provisions governing the admission and residence of foreigners, enters into a marriage or registered partnership with a foreigner, or arranges, promotes, or facilitates the conclusion of such a marriage or registered partnership. ²⁴⁹

3) The penalty shall be imprisonment for up to three years or a fine of up to 360 daily rates if the offender:

- a) acts with the intent to unlawfully enrich himself or another person; or
- b) acts for a criminal organization.

Article 86a ²⁵⁰

Improper processing of personal data in the information systems under this Act

1) The processing of personal data in the information systems pursuant to this Act must be proportionate to the objectives pursued and may only be carried out to the extent necessary for the performance of the statutory tasks of the competent authorities.

2) The Regional Court shall impose a fine of up to CHF 10,000 on any person who intentionally processes personal data in the information systems pursuant to this Act for purposes other than those provided for by law.

Article 87

Further violations

Subject to Article 87a, the Immigration and Passport Office shall impose a fine of up to CHF 10,000 on any person who intentionally or negligently: ²⁵¹

- (a) violates the entry requirements laid down in Article 7;
- b) violates the registration or deregistration obligations;
- c) is employed without the required authorization;
- d) provides a foreigner with gainful employment without the necessary permit or employs a foreigner without the necessary permit;
- (e) fails to comply with the conditions attached to the authorisation;
- f) fails to comply with the duty to cooperate; or
- g) violates the implementing provisions of this Act, the contravention of which is declared a criminal offence.

Article 87a ²⁵²

Consolidation of procedures

1) If the Regional Court has jurisdiction on the basis of an offence under the Criminal Code or Articles 83 to 86a, it shall also have jurisdiction to prosecute offences under Article 87 instead of the Immigration and Passport Office.

2) In the event of a combination of several criminal acts, Article V paragraph 5 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act shall apply.

Article 88 ²⁵³

Confiscation and seizure of travel documents

Verfälschte und gefälschte Reisedokumente sowie echte Reisedokumente, die missbräuchlich verwendet wurden, werden vom Ausländer- und Passamt, von den Grenzposten sowie von der Landespolizei bis zum rechtskräftigen Abschluss eines Strafverfahrens nach Art. 85 zur Beweissicherung eingezogen. Nach rechtskräftigem Abschluss des Strafverfahrens werden die eingezogenen Dokumente zur Weitergabe an den Berechtigten durch die Landespolizei sichergestellt.

Art. 89

Administrative Sanktionen und Kostenübernahme

1) Hat ein Arbeitgeber gegen Vorschriften dieses Gesetzes verstossen und wurde er deswegen innert drei Jahren wiederholt bestraft, so hat das Ausländer- und Passamt während zwei Jahren ab

Rechtskraft der letzten Entscheidung dessen künftige Gesuche um Zulassung ausländischer Arbeitnehmer, die keinen Anspruch auf Erteilung einer Bewilligung besitzen, abzuweisen.

2) Der Arbeitgeber, der bewilligungspflichtige ausländische Arbeitnehmer beschäftigt hat oder beschäftigen wollte, die nicht zur Ausübung einer Erwerbstätigkeit berechtigt sind, trägt die Kosten, die dem Land durch den Lebensunterhalt, bei Unfall und Krankheit und für die Rückreise der betreffenden Personen entstehen und nicht gedeckt sind.

XVI. Gebühren

Art. 90

Gebühren

1) Für Amtshandlungen nach diesem Gesetz, insbesondere für die Erteilung und den Widerruf von Bewilligungen sowie besondere Dienstleistungen, werden Gebühren erhoben.

2) Die Regierung legt die Höhe der Gebühren mit Verordnung fest.

XVII. Übergangs- und Schlussbestimmungen

Art. 91²⁵⁴

Durchführungsverordnungen

Die Regierung erlässt die zur Durchführung dieses Gesetzes erforderlichen Verordnungen.

Art. 92

Übergangsbestimmungen

1) Auf Verfahren, die beim Inkrafttreten dieses Gesetzes hängig sind, findet das bisherige Recht Anwendung.

2) In Fällen, in denen die in Art. 34 Abs. 1 Bst. a festgelegte Frist zur Geltendmachung des Familiennachzugs innerhalb von sechs Monaten seit Inkrafttreten dieses Gesetzes abläuft, verlängert sich die Frist um achtzehn Monate.

3) Auf Widerhandlungen, die vor dem Inkrafttreten dieses Gesetzes begangen wurden, findet dieses Gesetz Anwendung, sofern die Tat auch nach bisherigem Recht strafbar war und dieses Gesetz für den Täter milder ist.

Art. 93

Aufhebung bisherigen Rechts

Das Gesetz vom 11. März 1999 über den Zusammenschluss des Passamtes und der Fremdenpolizei sowie die Umbenennung in das Ausländer- und Passamt, LGBI. 1999 Nr. 88, wird aufgehoben.

Art. 94

Inkrafttreten

1) Dieses Gesetz tritt unter Vorbehalt von Abs. 2 gleichzeitig mit dem Verfassungsgesetz vom 17. September 2008 über die Abänderung der Verfassung vom 5. Oktober 1921 in Kraft.

2) The Government shall determine the date of entry into force of Article 2, paragraph 3, Article 7, paragraph 4, Articles 51, 77, 78, and 80 by decree. The date of entry into force shall be determined no later than the full entry into force of the Protocol of 28 February 2008 between the European Union, the European Community, the Swiss Confederation, and the Principality of Liechtenstein on the accession of the Principality of Liechtenstein to the Agreement between the European Union,

the European Community, and the Swiss Confederation on the Swiss Confederation's association with the implementation, application, and development of the Schengen acquis. ²⁵⁵

On behalf of the sovereign:

signed *Alois*

Erbprinz

signed *Otmar Hasler*,

Princely Head of Government

Transitional and entry into force provisions

152.20 Aliens Act (AuG)

Liechtenstein National Law Gazette

Year 2011 No. 177 issued on 17 May 2011

Law

from 16 March 2011

on the amendment of the Aliens Act

...

II.

Transitional provision

The previous law shall apply to proceedings pending at the time of entry into force of this Act ²⁵⁶.

III.

Come into effect

1) This Act shall enter into force on 1 September 2011, subject to paragraph 2 and the expiry of the referendum period, or otherwise on the day of its promulgation.

2) The Government shall determine the date of entry into force of Article 5(3), Article 31(4a), Article 31a, Article 51, Article 52a(1)(b), Article 52b(3)(e) and (f), Article 56a, Article 58(e), Article 61(2), Article 71a, Articles 74a to 74e and Article 80(1) by ordinance. The date of entry into force shall be

determined no later than the full entry into force of the Protocol of 28 February 2008 between the European Union, the European Community, the Swiss Confederation and the Principality of Liechtenstein to the Agreement between the European Union, the European Community and the Swiss Confederation on the Swiss Confederation's association with the implementation, application and development of the Schengen acquis.

...

Liechtenstein National Law Gazette

Volume 2018 No. 16 issued on 7 February 2018

Law

from 5 December 2017

on the amendment of the Aliens Act

...

II.

Transitional provision

The previous law shall apply to proceedings pending at the time of entry into force ~~of this Act~~.

...

Liechtenstein National Law Gazette

Year 2019 No. 370 issued on 23 December 2019

Law

from 8 November 2019

on the amendment of the Aliens Act

...

II.

Transitional provision

The requirement to hold an ETIAS travel authorisation pursuant to Article 7(1)(a) applies only six months after the date on which the EU Commission decides to commence operations of ETIAS in accordance with Article 88 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1240. The government may extend this period.

...

Liechtenstein National Law Gazette

Year 2020 No. 241 issued on 31 July 2020

Law
from 8 May 2020
on the amendment of the Aliens Act

...

III.
Come into effect

This Act shall enter into force on the day following its publication and shall apply for the first time at the time the Schengen Information System is put into operation in accordance with Article 66(2) of Regulation (EU) 2018/1861.

...

Liechtenstein National Law Gazette
Year 2021 No. 31 issued on 26 January 2021

Law
from 3 December 2020
on the amendment of the Aliens Act

...

II.
Come into effect

This Act shall enter into force on the day following its publication and shall apply for the first time from the dates determined in accordance with Article 79 of Regulation (EU) 2019/817 and Article 75 of Regulation (EU) 2019/818.

...

Liechtenstein National Law Gazette
Year 2021 No. 314 issued on 20 October 2021

Law
from 1 October 2021
on the amendment of the Aliens Act

...

II.

Come into effect

This Act shall enter into force on the day following its promulgation and shall remain in effect until 30 June 2024.²⁵⁸

...

Liechtenstein National Law Gazette

Year 2023 No. 447 issued on 6 December 2023

Law

from 5 October 2023

on the amendment of the Aliens Act

...

II.**Transitional provision**

The new law shall apply to proceedings pending at the time of entry into force ~~of this Act.~~

...

Liechtenstein National Law Gazette

Year 2024 No. 39 issued on 30 January 2024

Law

from 6 December 2023

on the amendment of the Aliens Act

...

II.**Come into effect**

This Act shall enter into force on the day following its publication and shall apply for the first time at the time the VIS is put into operation in accordance with Article 11 of Regulation (EU) 2021/1134²⁶⁰ - but no earlier than the entry into force of this Act.

...

¹ Article 2 paragraph 1 letter b amended by LGBI. 2009 No. 349.

² Art. 3a inserted by LGBI. 2019 No. 370.

3 Article 4 paragraph 1 amended by LGBI. 2012 No. 30 .

4 Article 5(3) inserted by LGBI. 2011 No. 177. Entered into force on 19 December 2011 (LGBI. 2011 No. 565).

5 Article 7 paragraph 1 letter a amended by LGBI. 2019 No. 370 .

6 Regulation (EU) 2018/1240 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 September 2018 establishing a European Travel Information and Authorisation System (ETIAS) and amending Regulations (EU) No 1077/2011, (EU) No 515/2014, (EU) 2016/399, (EU) 2016/624 and (EU) 2017/2226 (OJ L 236, 19.9.2018, p. 1) .

7 Article 7 paragraph 1 letter abis inserted by LGBI. 2019 No. 370 .

8 Article 7 paragraph 1 letter c amended by LGBI. 2011 No. 177 .

9 Article 7 paragraph 1 letter d amended by LGBI. 2011 No. 177 .

10 Article 7 paragraph 1 letter e inserted by LGBI. 2011 No. 177 .

11 Article 12 paragraph 2 amended by LGBI. 2024 No. 39 .

12 Article 13 paragraph 1 letter h inserted by LGBI. 2009 No. 349 .

13 Heading before Art. 22a inserted by LGBI. 2011 No. 177 .

14 Art. 22a inserted by LGBI. 2011 No. 177 .

15 Heading before Art. 24a inserted by LGBI. 2011 No. 177 .

16 Art. 24a inserted by LGBI. 2011 No. 177 .

17 Article 26 paragraph 3 amended by LGBI. 2018 No. 16 .

18 Article 27 paragraph 2 amended by LGBI. 2018 No. 16 .

19 Article 27 paragraph 3a inserted by LGBI. 2018 No. 16 .

20 Article 27 paragraph 4 letter d amended by LGBI. 2011 No. 177 .

21 Article 31 paragraph 4 amended by LGBI. 2014 No. 15 .

22 Article 31 paragraph 4a inserted by LGBI. 2011 No. 177. Entered into force on 19 December 2011 (LGBI. 2011 No. 565).

23 Article 31 paragraph 4b repealed by LGBI. 2023 No. 447 .

24 Article 31 paragraph 5 amended by LGBI. 2011 No. 177 .

25 Article 31 paragraph 5 letter c repealed by LGBI. 2023 No. 447 .

26 Article 31a inserted by LGBI. 2011 No. 177. Entered into force on 19 December 2011 (LGBI. 2011 No. 565).

27 Article 32 paragraph 2 letter a amended by LGBI. 2011 No. 355 .

28 Article 34 paragraph 1 amended by LGBI. 2018 No. 16 .

29 Article 34 paragraph 1a inserted by LGBI. 2018 No. 16 .

30 Article 36 paragraph 1a inserted by LGBI. 2018 No. 16 .

31 Article 39 paragraph 2 amended by LGBI. 2018 No. 16 .

32 Article 39 paragraph 3 amended by LGBI. 2018 No. 16 .

33 Art. 39a eingefügt durch LGBI. 2011 Nr. 355.

34 Art. 41 Abs. 3 abgeändert durch LGBI. 2011 Nr. 355.

35 Art. 42 Abs. 1 Bst. b abgeändert durch LGBI. 2018 Nr. 16.

36 Art. 42 Abs. 3 eingefügt durch LGBI. 2011 Nr. 177.

37 Art. 43 Abs. 2 abgeändert durch LGBI. 2016 Nr. 506.

38 Art. 44 Abs. 2 abgeändert durch LGBI. 2016 Nr. 506.

39 Art. 45 Abs. 2 abgeändert durch LGBI. 2016 Nr. 506.

40 Art. 46 aufgehoben durch LGBI. 2016 Nr. 506.

41 Art. 50 Sachüberschrift abgeändert durch LGBI. 2011 Nr. 177.

42 Art. 50 Abs. 1 Einleitungssatz abgeändert durch LGBI. 2018 Nr. 16.

43 Art. 50 Abs. 1 abgeändert durch LGBI. 2011 Nr. 177.

44 Art. 50 Abs. 1a abgeändert durch LGBI. 2020 Nr. 241.

45 Art. 50 Abs. 2 abgeändert durch LGBI. 2016 Nr. 412.

46 Art. 50 Abs. 2a eingefügt durch LGBI. 2011 Nr. 177.

47 Art. 51 abgeändert durch LGBI. 2011 Nr. 177. In Kraft getreten am 19. Dezember 2011 (LGBI. 2011 Nr. 565).

48 Art. 51 Abs. 1 abgeändert durch LGBI. 2020 Nr. 241.

49 Art. 52 abgeändert durch LGBI. 2011 Nr. 177.

50 Art. 52a eingefügt durch LGBI. 2011 Nr. 177.

51 Art. 52a Abs. 1 Bst. b abgeändert durch LGBI. 2016 Nr. 366.

52 Art. 52b eingefügt durch LGBI. 2011 Nr. 177.

53 Art. 52b Abs. 3 Bst. e abgeändert durch LGBI. 2016 Nr. 366.

54 Art. 52b Abs. 3 Bst. f in Kraft getreten am 19. Dezember 2011 (LGBI. 2011 Nr. 565).

55 Art. 52c eingefügt durch LGBI. 2011 Nr. 177.

56 Art. 52d inserted by LGBI. 2011 No. 177.

57 Article 54 amended by LGBI. 2011 No. 177.

58 Article 54 paragraph 1 amended by LGBI. 2020 No. 241.

59 Article 54 paragraph 2 letter a repealed by LGBI. 2020 No. 241.

60 Article 54 paragraph 2 letter d amended by LGBI. 2018 No. 16.

61 Article 54 paragraph 2a amended by LGBI. 2020 No. 241.

62 Article 54 paragraph 5 amended by LGBI. 2018 No. 16.

63 Art. 54a inserted by LGBI. 2020 No. 241.

64 Regulation (EU) 2018/1861 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 November 2018 on the establishment, operation and use of the Schengen Information System (SIS) in the field of border checks, amending the Convention implementing the Schengen Agreement, and amending and repealing Regulation (EC) No 1987/2006 (OJ L 312, 7.12.2018, p. 14) .

65 Art. 54b inserted by LGBI. 2020 No. 241 .

66 Art. 54c inserted by LGBI. 2020 No. 241 .

67 Art. 54d inserted by LGBI. 2020 No. 241 .

68 Art. 54e inserted by LGBI. 2020 No. 241 .

69 Regulation (EU) 2018/1860 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 November 2018 on the use of the Schengen Information System for the return of illegally staying third-country nationals (OJ L 312, 7.12.2018, p. 1) .

70 Article 55 paragraph 2 inserted by LGBI. 2011 No. 177 .

71 Article 55 paragraph 3 inserted by LGBI. 2011 No. 177 .

72 Article 55 paragraph 4 inserted by LGBI. 2011 No. 177 .

73 Article 55 paragraph 5 inserted by LGBI. 2011 No. 177 .

74 Art. 55a repealed by LGBI. 2021 No. 314 .

75 Article 56a inserted by LGBI. 2011 No. 177. Entered into force on 19 December 2011 (LGBI. 2011 No. 565).

76 Article 56a paragraph 2 inserted by LGBI. 2018 No. 16 .

77 Art. 56b inserted by LGBI. 2021 No. 431 .

78 Article 57 paragraph 3 amended by LGBI. 2018 No. 16 .

79 Article 57 paragraph 3a inserted by LGBI. 2018 No. 16 .

80 Article 57 paragraph 4 amended by LGBI. 2018 No. 16 .

81 Art. 58 amended by LGBI. 2011 No. 177 .

82 Article 58 letter e amended by LGBI. 2018 No. 16 .

83 Art. 59 heading amended by LGBI. 2011 No. 177 .

84 Article 59 paragraph 1 amended by LGBI. 2011 No. 177 .

85 Article 59 paragraph 1 letter 5 amended by LGBI. 2018 No. 16 .

86 Article 59 paragraph 1 letter 6 amended by LGBI. 2018 no. 16 .

87 Article 59 paragraph 1 letter 7 amended by LGBI. 2018 no. 16 .

88 Article 59 paragraph 1 letter 8 inserted by LGBI. 2018 no. 16 .

89 Article 59 paragraph 2 repealed by LGBI. 2011 No. 177 .

90 Art. 59a inserted by LGBI. 2018 No. 16 .

91 Art. 60 amended by LGBI. 2011 No. 177 .

92 Article 60 paragraph 1 amended by LGBI. 2018 No. 16 .

93 Article 60 paragraph 1a inserted by LGBI. 2018 No. 16 .

94 Article 60 paragraph 5 amended by LGBI. 2018 No. 16 .

95 Art. 61 amended by LGBI. 2011 No. 177 .

96 Article 61 paragraph 1 amended by LGBI. 2018 No. 16 .

97 Article 61 paragraph 2 entered into force on 19 December 2011 (LGBI. 2011 No. 565).

98 Article 61 paragraph 3 repealed by LGBI. 2018 No. 16 .

99 Article 61 paragraph 4 amended by LGBI. 2018 No. 16 .

100 Article 61 paragraph 6 amended by LGBI. 2018 No. 16 .

101 Art. 61a inserted by LGBI. 2011 No. 177 .

102 Art. 61b inserted by LGBI. 2011 No. 177 .

103 Article 62 paragraph 2a inserted by LGBI. 2018 No. 16 .

104 Article 62 paragraph 4 amended by LGBI. 2018 No. 16 .

105 Article 62 paragraph 4a inserted by LGBI. 2018 No. 16 .

106 Article 62 paragraph 4b inserted by LGBI. 2018 No. 16 .

107 Article 62 paragraph 5 inserted by LGBI. 2011 No. 177 .

108 Article 62 paragraph 6 inserted by LGBI. 2018 No. 16 .

109 Art. 62a inserted by LGBI. 2018 No. 16 .

110 Article 67 paragraph 2 letter f amended by LGBI. 2016 No. 506 .

111 Article 67 paragraph 3 letter a amended by LGBI. 2011 No. 177 .

112 Article 67 paragraph 4 amended by LGBI. 2011 No. 177 .

113 Article 67 paragraph 5 inserted by LGBI. 2016 No. 506 .

114 Article 69 paragraph 1a inserted by LGBI. 2018 No. 16 .

115 Article 69 paragraph 2 introductory sentence amended by LGBI. 2018 No. 391 .

116 Article 69 paragraph 2 letter e amended by LGBI. 2018 No. 16 .

117 Article 69 paragraph 2 letter g inserted by LGBI. 2018 No. 16 .

118 Article 69 paragraph 2 letter h inserted by LGBI. 2018 No. 16 .

119 Art. 69a inserted by LGBI. 2011 No. 177 .

120 Art. 69b inserted by LGBI. 2011 No. 177 .

121 Heading before Art. 70 amended by LGBI. 2021 No. 31 .

122 Art. 70 amended by LGBI. 2018 No. 391 .

123 Art. 70a inserted by LGBI. 2021 No. 31 .

124 Art. 70b inserted by LGBI. 2021 No. 31.

125 Article 70b paragraph 2 amended by LGBI. 2023 No. 447.

126 Article 70b paragraph 2a inserted by LGBI. 2023 No. 447.

127 Art. 70c inserted by LGBI. 2021 No. 31.

128 Art. 70d inserted by LGBI. 2021 No. 31.

129 Art. 70e inserted by LGBI. 2021 No. 31.

130 Art. 71 repealed by LGBI. 2021 No. 31.

131 Art. 71a repealed by LGBI. 2021 No. 31.

132 Heading before Art. 71b inserted by LGBI. 2021 No. 31.

133 Heading before Art. 71b inserted by LGBI. 2021 No. 31.

134 Art. 71b inserted by LGBI. 2019 No. 163.

135 Regulation (EU) 2017/2226 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 November 2017 establishing an Entry/Exit System (EES) to register entry and exit data and refusal of entry data of third-country nationals crossing the external borders of the Member States and laying down the conditions for access to the EES for law enforcement purposes, and amending the Convention implementing the Schengen Agreement and Regulations (EC) No 767/2008 and (EU) No 1077/2011 (OJ L 327, 9.12.2017, p. 20).

136 Article 71b paragraph 1 amended by LGBI. 2021 No. 31.

137 Article 71b paragraph 2 letter a amended by LGBI. 2021 No. 31.

138 Article 71b paragraph 2 letter c inserted by LGBI. 2021 No. 31.

139 Article 71b paragraph 4 inserted by LGBI. 2021 No. 31.

140 Art. 71c inserted by LGBI. 2019 No. 163.

141 Article 71c paragraph 3 amended by LGBI. 2021 No. 31.

142 Art. 71d inserted by LGBI. 2019 No. 163.

143 Article 71d paragraph 3 inserted by LGBI. 2021 No. 31.

144 Art. 71e inserted by LGBI. 2019 No. 163.

145 Art. 71f inserted by LGBI. 2019 No. 163.

146 Heading before Art. 71g inserted by LGBI. 2021 No. 31.

147 Art. 71g inserted by LGBI. 2019 No. 370.

148 Art. 71g heading amended by LGBI. 2021 No. 31.

149 Regulation (EU) 2018/1240 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 September 2018 establishing a European Travel Information and Authorisation System (ETIAS) and amending Regulations (EU) No 1077/2011, (EU) No 515/2014, (EU) 2016/399, (EU) 2016/624 and (EU) 2017/2226 (OJ L 236, 19.9.2018, p. 1).

150 Article 71g paragraph 1 letter a amended by LGBI. 2021 No. 31.

151 Art. 71g para. 2 amended by LGBI. 2021 No. 31.

152 Article 71g paragraph 3 inserted by LGBI. 2021 No. 31.

153 Art. 71h amended by LGBI. 2021 No. 31.

154 Art. 71i amended by LGBI. 2021 No. 31.

155 Article 71i paragraph 3 inserted by LGBI. 2024 No. 39.

156 Art. 71k amended by LGBI. 2021 No. 31.

157 Art. 71l inserted by LGBI. 2019 No. 370.

158 Art. 71l heading amended by LGBI. 2021 No. 31.

159 Article 71l paragraph 2 amended by LGBI. 2024 No. 39.

160 Art. 71m inserted by LGBI. 2019 No. 370.

161 Art. 71m heading amended by LGBI. 2021 No. 31.

162 Article 71m paragraph 3 inserted by LGBI. 2021 No. 31.

163 Art. 71n inserted by LGBI. 2019 No. 370.

164 Art. 71n heading amended by LGBI. 2021 No. 31.

165 Art. 71n letter b amended by LGBI. 2021 No. 31.

166 Art. 71n letter i amended by LGBI. 2021 No. 31.

167 Art. 71n letter k amended by LGBI. 2024 No. 39.

168 Art. 72 repealed by LGBI. 2021 No. 31.

169 Art. 73 repealed by LGBI. 2021 No. 31.

170 Art. 74 repealed by LGBI. 2021 No. 31.

171 Heading before Art. 74a inserted by LGBI. 2021 No. 31.

172 Article 74a inserted by LGBI. 2011 No. 177. Entered into force on 19 December 2011 (LGBI. 2011 No. 565).

173 Art. 74a heading amended by LGBI. 2021 No. 31.

174 Regulation (EC) No 767/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 July 2008 concerning the Visa Information System (VIS) and the exchange of data between Member States on short-stay visas (VIS Regulation) (OJ L 218, 13.8.2008, p. 60).

175 Article 74a paragraph 1 amended by LGBI. 2024 No. 39.

176 Article 74a paragraph 1a amended by LGBI. 2024 No. 39.

177 Article 74a paragraph 2 letter a number 2 amended by LGBI. 2016 no. 412.

178 Article 74a paragraph 2 letter a number 4 inserted by LGBI. 2019 no. 370.

179 Article 74a paragraph 2 letter a number 5 inserted by LGBI. 2024 no. 39.

180 Article 74a paragraph 2 letter c amended by LGBI. 2024 No. 39.

181 Article 74a paragraph 3 amended by LGBI. 2024 no. 39.

182 Article 74a paragraph 4 inserted by LGBI. 2024 no. 39 .

183 Article 74b inserted by LGBI. 2011 No. 177. Entered into force on 19 December 2011 (LGBI. 2011 No. 565).

184 Article 74b paragraph 1 amended by LGBI. 2024 No. 39 .

185 Article 74b paragraph 2 letter b amended by LGBI. 2024 No. 39 .

186 Article 74b paragraph 2 letter d inserted by LGBI. 2024 no. 39 .

187 Article 74b paragraph 3 amended by LGBI. 2024 No. 39 .

188 Article 74b paragraph 4 inserted by LGBI. 2024 no. 39 .

189 Article 74c inserted by LGBI. 2011 No. 177. Entered into force on 19 December 2011 (LGBI. 2011 No. 565).

190 Article 74d inserted by LGBI. 2011 No. 177. Entered into force on 19 December 2011 (LGBI. 2011 No. 565).

191 Art. 74dbis inserted by LGBI. 2024 No. 39 .

192 Art. 74dter inserted by LGBI. 2024 No. 39 .

193 Regulation (EU) 2018/1862 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 November 2018 on the establishment, operation and use of the Schengen Information System (SIS) in the field of police cooperation and judicial cooperation in criminal matters, amending and repealing Council Decision 2007/533/JHA, and repealing Regulation (EC) No 1986/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Commission Decision 2010/261/EU (OJ L 312, 7.12.2018, p. 56) .

194 Art. 74dquater inserted by LGBI. 2024 No. 39 .

195 Article 74e inserted by LGBI. 2011 No. 177. Entered into force on 19 December 2011 (LGBI. 2011 No. 565).

196 Article 74e letter c amended by LGBI. 2024 No. 39 .

197 Article 74e letter i amended by LGBI. 2018 No. 391 .

198 Article 74e letter l inserted by LGBI. 2024 No. 39 .

199 Article 74e letter m inserted by LGBI. 2024 No. 39 .

200 Art. 74e letter n inserted by LGBI. 2024 No. 39 .

201 Heading before Art. 74f inserted by LGBI. 2021 No. 31 .

202 Art. 74f inserted by LGBI. 2021 No. 31 .

203 Art. 74g inserted by LGBI. 2024 No. 39 .

204 Regulation (EU) No 603/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 June 2013 on the establishment of Eurodac for the comparison of fingerprints for the effective application of Regulation (EU) No 604/2013 establishing the criteria and mechanisms for determining the Member State responsible for examining an application for international protection lodged in one of the Member States by a third-country national or a stateless person and on requests for the comparison with Eurodac data by Member States' law enforcement authorities and Europol for law enforcement purposes, and amending Regulation (EU) No 1077/2011 establishing a European Agency for the operational management of large-scale IT systems in the area of freedom, security and justice (OJ L 180, 29.6.2013, p. 1) .

205 Art. 74h inserted by LGBI. 2025 No. 37 .

206 Heading before Art. 75 amended by LGBI. 2022 No. 220 .

207 Art. 75 heading amended by LGBI. 2022 No. 220 .

208 Article 75 paragraph 1 amended by LGBI. 2022 No. 220 .

209 Article 75 paragraph 2 introductory sentence amended by LGBI. 2022 No. 220.

210 Article 75 paragraph 2 letter bbis inserted by LGBI. 2019 No. 370.

211 Art. 76 heading amended by LGBI. 2022 No. 220.

212 Article 76 paragraph 1 introductory sentence amended by LGBI. 2022 No. 220.

213 Article 76 paragraph 2 amended by LGBI. 2018 No. 391.

214 Article 76 paragraph 3 amended by LGBI. 2018 No. 391.

215 Heading before Art. 76a inserted by LGBI. 2021 No. 31.

216 Heading before Art. 76a inserted by LGBI. 2021 No. 31.

217 Art. 76a inserted by LGBI. 2021 No. 31.

218 Regulation (EU) 2019/817 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 May 2019 establishing a framework for interoperability between EU information systems in the field of borders and visa and amending Regulations (EC) No 767/2008, (EU) 2016/399, (EU) 2017/2226, (EU) 2018/1240, (EU) 2018/1726 and (EU) 2018/1861 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Council Decision 2004/512/EC and Council Decision 2008/633/JHA (OJ L 135, 22.5.2019, p. 27).

219 Regulation (EU) 2019/818 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 May 2019 establishing a framework for interoperability between EU information systems (police and judicial cooperation, asylum and migration) and amending Regulations (EU) 2018/1726, (EU) 2018/1862 and (EU) 2019/816 (OJ L 135, 22.5.2019, p. 85).

220 Heading before Art. 76b inserted by LGBI. 2021 No. 31.

221 Art. 76b inserted by LGBI. 2021 No. 31.

222 Art. 76c inserted by LGBI. 2021 No. 31.

223 Art. 76d inserted by LGBI. 2021 No. 31.

224 Article 76d paragraph 1a inserted by LGBI. 2024 No. 39.

225 Art. 76e inserted by LGBI. 2021 No. 31.

226 Heading before Art. 76f inserted by LGBI. 2021 No. 31.

227 Art. 76f inserted by LGBI. 2021 No. 31.

228 Heading before Art. 76g inserted by LGBI. 2021 No. 31.

229 Art. 76g inserted by LGBI. 2021 No. 31.

230 Art. 76h inserted by LGBI. 2021 No. 31.

231 Heading before Art. 76i inserted by LGBI. 2021 No. 31.

232 Art. 76i inserted by LGBI. 2021 No. 31.

233 Art. 76k inserted by LGBI. 2021 No. 31.

234 Heading before Art. 77 amended by LGBI. 2021 No. 31.

235 Art. 77 amended by LGBI. 2020 No. 241.

236 Art. 77 heading amended by LGBI. 2021 No. 431.

237 Regulation (EU) 2019/1896 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 November 2019 on the European Border and Coast Guard and repealing Regulations (EU) No 1052/2013 and (EU) 2016/1624 (OJ L 295, 14.11.2019, p. 1)

238 Article 77 paragraph 2 inserted by LGBI. 2021 No. 431.

239 Art. 78 heading amended by LGBI. 2018 No. 391.

240 Article 78 paragraph 2 introductory sentence amended by LGBI. 2018 No. 391.

241 Article 78 paragraph 3 amended by LGBI. 2020 No. 241.

242 Article 78 paragraph 4 amended by LGBI. 2018 No. 391.

243 Art. 79 amended by LGBI. 2018 No. 391.

244 Art. 79a repealed by LGBI. 2018 No. 391.

245 Art. 80 repealed by LGBI. 2021 No. 31.

246 Article 81 paragraph 3 inserted by LGBI. 2011 No. 177.

247 Article 81 paragraph 4 inserted by LGBI. 2018 No. 16.

248 Art. 84 amended by LGBI. 2018 No. 16.

249 Article 86 paragraph 2 amended by LGBI. 2011 No. 355.

250 Art. 86a amended by LGBI. 2019 No. 163.

251 Art. 87 introductory sentence amended by LGBI. 2011 No. 177.

252 Art. 87a inserted by LGBI. 2011 No. 177.

253 Art. 88 amended by LGBI. 2011 No. 177.

254 Art. 91 amended by LGBI. 2011 No. 177.

255 Entered into force on 19 December 2011 (LGBI. 2011 No. 563).

256 Regarding the entry into force of this Act, see the following section III.

257 Entry into force: 1 March 2018.

258 II. amended by LGBI. 2022 No. 354.

259 Entry into force: 1 January 2024.

260 Regulation (EU) 2021/1134 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 7 July 2021 amending Regulations (EC) No 767/2008, (EC) No 810/2009, (EU) 2016/399, (EU) 2017/2226, (EU) 2018/1240, (EU) 2018/1860, (EU) 2018/1861, (EU) 2019/817 and (EU) 2019/1896 of the European Parliament and of the Council and repealing Decision 2004/512/EC and Council Decision 2008/633/JHA reforming the Visa Information System (OJ L 248, 13.7.2021, p. 11).