

INDIREG

FINAL REPORT – ANNEX

Indicators for independence and efficient functioning of audiovisual media services regulatory bodies for the purpose of enforcing the rules in the AVMS Directive” (SMART 2009/0001)

Annex II – Country Tables – Liechtenstein

Table of contents

I. GENERAL INFORMATION	3
Table 1 - Market data	3
Table 2 - Audiovisual laws and regulatory bodies	3
Table 3 - Regulatory bodies – general information	4
Table 4 - Sectors covered	5
Table 5 - Staff and overall budget	5
II. INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK	5
Table 6 - Legislation establishing and governing the regulatory body	5
Table 7 - Legal status	6
Table 8 - Independence as a value	6
III. POWERS OF THE REGULATORY BODIES	8
Table 9 - Regulatory powers	8
Table 10 - Supervision and monitoring power	8
Table 11 - Powers of sanctions	9
Table 12 - De facto use of formally granted competences and monitoring powers	9
Table 13 - De facto use of formally granted sanction powers	10
Table 14 - Complaints handling	10
IV. INTERNAL ORGANISATION AND STAFFING	10
Table 15 - Highest decision-making organ – composition	10
Table 16 - Highest decision-making organ – competences and decision-making process and transparency	11
Table 17 - Highest decision-making organ – appointment process	12
Table 18 - Term of office and renewal	12
Table 19 - Professional expertise/qualifications	13
Table 20 - Rules to guard against conflicts of interest – Appointment process	13
Table 21 - Rules to guard against conflicts of interest – during term of office	14
Table 22 - Rules to guard against conflicts of interest – after term of office	15
Table 23 - Rules to protect against dismissal	16
Table 24 - Dismissal before term	17
V. FINANCIAL RESOURCES	17
Table 25 - Sources of income	17
Table 26 - Annual budget	18
Table 27 - Financial accountability – auditing	18
VI. CHECKS AND BALANCES	19
Table 28 - Formal accountability	19
Table 29 - Reporting obligation	20
Table 30 - Auditing of work undertaken	20
Table 31 - Power to overturn/instruct	21
Table 32 - Number of stages in appeal procedure	22
Table 33 - Does the regulator’s decision stand pending appeal?	22
Table 34 - Accepted grounds for appeal	23
Table 35 - Does the appeal body have power to replace the original decision with its own?	23
VII. PROCEDURAL LEGITIMACY	23
Table 36 - External advice regarding regulatory matters	23
Table 37 - Public consultations	24
Table 38 - Public consultations – figures	24
Table 39 - Publication of regulator’s decisions	24
VIII. COOPERATION	25
Table 40 - Cooperation with other regulatory authorities	25
Table 41 - International cooperation	25

I. GENERAL INFORMATION

Table 1 - Market data

This table is aimed at gathering information on the number of audiovisual media services that are supervised in the country.

Country	Number of linear commercial services	Number of non-linear commercial services	Number of public service channels (PSBs)
Liechtenstein	1	0	0

Table 2 - Audiovisual laws and regulatory bodies

This table lists the regulatory bodies in charge of overseeing the areas covered by the Audiovisual Media Services (AVMS) Directive, in relation to commercial linear television, non-linear audiovisual media services and public service broadcasters (PSBs). It also lists the relevant laws.

Country	Areas	Main laws	Regulatory body in charge of commercial television	Regulatory body in charge of non-linear commercial media services	Regulatory body in charge of PSB
Liechtenstein	Information requirements (art. 5 AVMS Directive)	Media Law of October 19, 2005, LGBl. 2005 Nr. 250 www.gesetze.li/get_pdf.jsp?PDF=2005250.pdf	Media commission	Media commission (no existing service)	Media commission (no existing service)
	Audiovisual commercial communication, sponsorship, product placement (Art. 9 – 11 AVMS Directive)	Law on the Promotion of Media of September 21, 2006, LGBl. 2006 Nr. 223 www.gesetze.li/get_pdf.jsp?PDF=2006223.pdf			
	Accessibility to people with a disability (Art. 7 AVMS Directive)	Law on Liechtenstein Broadcasting of October 23, 2003 über den "Liechtensteinischen Rundfunk" (LRFG), LGBl. 2003 Nr. 229 www.gesetze.li/get_pdf.jsp?PDF=2003229.pdf			
	Broadcasting of major events (Art. 14 AVMS Directive)				
	Access to short news reports (Article 15 AVMS Directive)				

Country	Areas	Main laws	Regulatory body in charge of commercial television	Regulatory body in charge of non-linear commercial media services	Regulatory body in charge of PSB
	Promotion of European works (Art. 13, 16, 17 AVMS Directive) Hate speech (Art. 12 and 6 AVMS Directive) Television advertising and teleshopping, (Art. 19 – 26 AVMS Directive) Protection of minors (Art. 27 AVMS Directive) Right of reply (Art. 28 AVMS Directive) Communication and cooperation with other European regulation bodies and the Commission (Art. 30 AVMS Directive)				

Table 3 - Regulatory bodies – general information

This table provides basic information on the regulatory authority (name, website address, date of establishment and location).

Country	Name of regulatory body	Link to website	Date of establishment	Location
Liechtenstein	Media Commission [Medienkommission] in co-operation with Government	www.llv.li/llv-pia-medienkommission	First established in bylaw on Radio and Television [Verordnung zum Radio- und Fernsehgesetz vom 10. Dezember 1991, LGBl. 1992 Nr. 2]	Vaduz

Table 4 - Sectors covered

This table provides an overview of the areas that are covered by the regulatory authority.

Country	Body	Audiovisual content (radio/TV, on demand media services)	Transmission aspects of audiovisual content (e.g. spectrum)	Distribution aspects of audiovisual content (e.g. must carry, EPG, API)	Spectrum	Electronic communications (networks and services in general)	Others (e.g. energy, post)
Liechtenstein	Media commission	Yes	No	No	No	No	No

Table 5 - Staff and overall budget

This table provides an overview of the staff and overall budget of the regulatory authority. The figures are given for the areas covered by the AVMS directive (where possible) for regulators with a broader area of responsibility.

Country	Body	Total number of staff foreseen in statutes/law	Current staff count	Annual budget (€m) foreseen in statutes/law	Current annual budget	Reference year +source
Liechtenstein	Media commission	5 + 2 substitutes	5 + 2 substitutes	Not specified	Not specified	2008 – Annual Report of the Government, p. 355 [Rechenschaftsbericht der Regierung, p.355] www.llv.li/pdf-llv-rk_rb2008_verkehr_und_kommunikation.pdf

II. INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

Table 6 - Legislation establishing and governing the regulatory body

This table shows the legislation setting up and governing the regulatory authority.

Country	Body	Legislation setting-up the regulatory body	Governing legislation
Liechtenstein	Parliament [Landtag des Fürstentums Liechtenstein]	Media Law [Mediengesetz (MedienG) vom 19. Oktober 2005, LGBl. 2005 Nr. 250] Law on the Promotion of Media [Medienförderungsgesetz (MFG) vom 21. September 2006, LGBl. 2006 Nr. 223]	Media Law [Mediengesetz (MedienG) vom 19. Oktober 2005, LGBl. 2005 Nr. 250]

Table 7 - Legal status

This table provides information on the legal status taken by the regulatory authority.

Country	Body	What form does it take?	It is a separate legal entity?	If it is not a separate legal entity, it is part of:	Specific organisational characteristics	Source
Liechtenstein	Media commission	Commission	Partly	The members of the commission are elected by parliament [Landtag] for a 4-year-period. The administration of the media commission is covered by of the public administration (Press- and Information Office).	7 members of the media commission including president, vice-president and 2 substitutes. It is not a professional body. The media commission meets about 6 to 8 times per year to take its decisions.	Media Law [Mediengesetz (MedienG) vom 19. Oktober 2005, LGBl. 2005 Nr. 250] Law on the Promotion of Media [Medienförderungsgesetz (MFG) vom 21. September 2006, LGBl. 2006 Nr. 223]

Table 8 - Independence as a value

This table is intended to capture whether independence of the regulatory body is explicitly or implicitly recognised as a value in the legal framework.

Country	Body	Is independence implicitly or explicitly recognised as a value in the legal framework?		Source (highest formal legal level)
		No	Yes	
Liechtenstein	Media commission		<p>√</p> <p>Regulations by the Law on Liechtenstein Broadcasting [Gesetz vom 23. Oktober 2003 über den "Liechtensteinischen Rundfunk" (LRFG), LGBl. 2003 Nr. 229]</p> <p>Art. 21 Abs. 4 lit. E declares incompatibility of being member of the media commission (Medienkommission) and the administrative council (Verwaltungsrat) of Liechtenstein Broadcasting (Liechtensteiner Rundfunk) at the same time.</p> <p>Art. 26 Abs. 1 lit. D declares incompatibility of being member of the media commission (Medienkommission) and the executive board (Geschäftsleitung) respectively holding a leading position (leitende Angestellte) of Liechtenstein Broadcasting (Liechtensteiner Rundfunk) at the same time.</p> <p>Art. 29 Abs. 5 lit. E declares incompatibility of being member of the media commission (Medienkommission) and public council (Publikumsrat) of Liechtenstein Broadcasting (Liechtensteiner Rundfunk) at the same time.</p> <p>Regulations by Media Law [Mediengesetz (MedienG) vom 19. Oktober 2005, LGBl. 2005 Nr. 250]</p> <p>Art. 83 Abs. 2 demands for independence of the members of the media commission.</p> <p>Art. 83 Abs. 2 declares incompatibility of being member of the media commission and at the same time</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • member of the parliament • member of the government • head of a municipality • leading employee of the administration • in a special relationship to the media commission (employee of the commission, private media enterprise etc.) • in a leading position in a political party 	<p>Laws: Law on Liechtenstein Broadcasting [Gesetz vom 23. Oktober 2003 über den "Liechtensteinischen Rundfunk" (LRFG), LGBl. 2003 Nr. 229]</p> <p>Media Law [Mediengesetz (MedienG) vom 19. Oktober 2005, LGBl. 2005 Nr. 250]</p>

Country	Body	Is independence implicitly or explicitly recognised as a value in the legal framework?		Source (highest formal legal level)
		No	Yes	
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> having already been member of the media commission for eight years. 	

III. POWERS OF THE REGULATORY BODIES

Table 9 - Regulatory powers

This table is aimed at understanding the types of decisions that can be taken by the regulatory body.

We have distinguished from a theoretical point of view, between:

- general policy setting powers, i.e. the power to decide on the general orientation of the rules to be followed (for instance the power to decide on the amount of quotas)
- general policy implementing powers, i.e. once the general policy has been adopted, to specify by means of general or abstract rules how this general policy will be implemented (for example to decide in general terms (not connected to a specific case) how the quotas should be applied and monitored)
- third party binding policy application powers, i.e. the power to take in a specific case a decision binding on specific operators

Country	Body		General policy setting	General policy implementing powers	Third party decision making powers
Liechtenstein	Media commission	Tick boxes	No	√	√
		Areas		The Media commission is assigned to the following concerning issues specifically on or relevant to media: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • give recommendations to the government • report to questions on behalf of the government. 	The Media commission is assigned to <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • control the application of the law • decide upon infringements of the law • function as a mediation body
		Source		Media Law of October 19, 2005, LGBl. 2005 Nr. 250	General act Law on Liechtenstein Broadcasting of October 23, 2003 (LRFG), LGBl. 2003 Nr. 229]

Table 10 - Supervision and monitoring power

This table is aimed at understanding the supervision/monitoring/information gathering powers of the regulatory body.

Country	Body	Areas	Systematic monitoring	Ad-hoc monitoring	Information collection powers	Monitoring only after complaints	Others	Source (legislation, or practice)
Liechtenstein	Media commission	Quotas				√		Practice
		Advertising				√		Practice
		Protection of minors				√		Practice

Table 11 - Powers of sanctions

This table provides an overview of the sanctions that can be adopted by the regulatory body in case of breach of the rules implementing the AVMS Directive on quotas, advertising and protection of minors.

Country	Body	Areas	Warnings/formal objections	Fine (lump sum) If so, list maximum and minimum amounts	Publication of decisions in the media	Suspension/Revocation of licence	Penalty payments (in case of non compliance with decision)	Others
Liechtenstein	Media commission	Quotas (All sanctions are discretionary)	√	√ Max CHF 10,000 (ca. €7,413)	√	Government/Parliament	√ max. CHF 10,000 (€7,413)	Suspension of decisions of organs; Publication of decision of media commission
		Advertising	√	√ Max CHF 10,000 (ca. €7,413)	√	Government/Parliament	√ max. CHF 10,000 (€7,413)	Same as above
		Protection of minors	√	√ Max CHF 10,000 (ca. €7,413)	√	Government/Parliament	√ max. CHF 10,000 (€7,413)	Same as above

Table 12 - De facto use of formally granted competences and monitoring powers

This table shows whether the regulatory body has made use of its formally granted powers in the areas covered by the AVMS Directive within the past 5 years.

Country	Body	Policy setting	General policy implementing powers	Specific rule making	Systematic monitoring	Ad-hoc monitoring	Information collection powers	Monitoring after complaints
Liechtenstein	Media commission	N/A	No television stations at that time	No television stations at that time	N/A	N/A	N/A	No complaints

Table 13 - De facto use of formally granted sanction powers

This table shows whether the regulatory body has made use of its formally granted sanction powers within the past 5 years.

Country	Body	Warnings	Fine (lump sum)	Publication of decisions in television programmes/on demand services	Suspension/Revocation of licence	Penalty payments (in case of non compliance with decision)
Liechtenstein	Media commission	None	None	None	None	None

Table 14 - Complaints handling

This table shows whether there are procedures for dealing with complaints coming from viewers against conduct of audiovisual media service providers. Briefly explain them.

Country	Body	Do complaints handling procedures exist?	Link to website
Liechtenstein	Media commission	Yes Not formalised, but regulation by Law on Liechtenstein Broadcasting: Art. 43 Abs. 3 Law on Liechtenstein Broadcasting: Complaints have to be submitted within four weeks after the alleged infringement of this law. [Beschwerden sind innerhalb von vier Wochen, gerechnet vom Zeitpunkt der behaupteten Verletzung dieses Gesetzes, einzubringen.]	www.gesetze.li/get_pdf.jsp?PDF=2003229.pdf

IV. INTERNAL ORGANISATION AND STAFFING

Table 15 - Highest decision-making organ – composition

This table shows whether the highest decision-making organ of the regulatory body/bodies (i.e. the organ responsible for regulatory tasks, namely supervision and enforcement) is an individual or a board/commission and if it is a board/commission, who are its relevant representative components

Representation does not necessarily mean formal representation of that group. It can mean that the board member is expected to emanate from that group, but does not have to formally represent it during the mandate.

Country	Body	Individual or Board	Legal requirements regarding composition of highest decision-making organ							Implicit representation structures?	Source
			Number of Board members	Representatives of civil society	Representatives of government	Representatives of parliament	Representatives of industry	Experts	Others (e.g. regions)		
Liechtenstein	Media commission	Board	5+2 substitutes	All	No	No	No	Media law demands for sufficient legal, media and economic knowledge within the commission	No	Media law demands for sufficient legal, media and economic knowledge within the commission	Art. 83 of Media law [Mediengesetz (MedienG) vom 19. Oktober 2005, LGBl. 2005 Nr. 250]

Table 16 - Highest decision-making organ – competences and decision-making process and transparency

This table shows the main fields of responsibility of the highest decision-making organ of the regulatory body as well as its decision-making process (in particular its transparency and whether minutes and agendas are published).

Country	Body	Competences	Decision-making process	Is the decision making process transparent?	Minutes and agendas published?
Liechtenstein	Media commission	No information available	Media commission has to join at least twice a year or if at least two members of the commission ask for a meeting. Decisions are taken by the media commission at an internal meeting by majority vote. Final ballot by the president. Presence quorum: president and 3 other members of the media commission. Source: Art. 85 Media law [Mediengesetz (MedienG) vom 19. Oktober 2005, LGBl. 2005 Nr. 250]	Not necessarily	No

Table 17 - Highest decision-making organ – appointment process

This table shows whether there are several stages in the appointment process of the chairman and members of the highest decision-making organ of the regulatory body, for the nomination and appointment phases respectively. It also shows who is involved in each of these two stages (government, minister, parliament, civil society, religious groups, political parties, board members, board chairman, others) and whether the appointer(s) can override the proposals made at the nomination stage.

Country	Body		Nomination stage Yes – No	Nomination stage Specify who is involved in that stage and who has the decisive say	Appointment stage Specify who is involved in that stage and who has the decisive say	If there are two stages, can the appointer ignore the nominations?	Source
Liechtenstein	Media commission	Chairman	No	Informally the political parties are involved in the nomination process	Parliament [Landtag] decides on the chairman and the members/substitutes of the media commission.	Parliament can ignore the informal recommendations or informal nominations of the parties	Art. 83 Media law [Mediengesetz (MedienG) vom 19. Oktober 2005, LGBl. 2005 Nr. 250]
		Board members	No	See above	See above	See above	See above

Table 18 - Term of office and renewal

This table shows the term of office of the chairman and members of the highest decision-making organ of the regulatory body and whether the term is staggered not to coincide with election cycles. It also indicates if appointment is renewable and for how many times.

Country	Body		Term of office	Is the term staggered not to coincide with election cycle?	Renewal possible? If so, state how many times	Source
Liechtenstein	Media commission	Chairman of the board	4 years	The election body (parliament) is also elected for 4 years, but at present, the	One renewal possible. Maximum of 8 years	Art. 83 Media law [Mediengesetz (MedienG) vom 19. Oktober 2005, LGBl. 2005 Nr. 250]

Country	Body		Term of office	Is the term staggered not to coincide with election cycle?	Renewal possible? If so, state how many times	Source
				election dates do not coincide.		
		Board members	4 years	See above (election of president and board members take place at the same time)	See above	See above

Table 19 - Professional expertise/qualifications

This table illustrates the qualifications and professional expertise required to become a chairman or member of the highest decision making organ of the regulatory body.

Country	Body		Qualifications	Professional expertise	Source
Liechtenstein	Media commission	Chairman of the board	Not specified		Art. 83 Media law [Mediengesetz (MedienG) vom 19. Oktober 2005, LGBl. 2005 Nr. 250]
		Board members			See above

Table 20 - Rules to guard against conflicts of interest – Appointment process

This table shows whether there are clear rules, in the appointment process of the chairman and members of the highest decision-making organ of the regulatory body, to avoid possible conflicts of interest.

Country	Body		Do such rules exist?		Rules to prevent conflicts of interest with government	Rules to prevent conflicts of interest with political parties	Rules to prevent conflicts of interest with industry	Can other offices be held at the same time?	Others (e.g. obligation to disclose participations in companies)	Source
			Yes	No						
Liechtenstein	Media commission	Chairman	Yes		Chairman may not be member of the government, leading employee of the public administration or mayor of a municipality.	Chairman may not be leading member of a political party, member of the parliament.	Chairman may not be employee, owner or in contractual relationship with a media enterprise.	Yes, since the president of the media commission is working honorary.	Art. 83 Media law [Mediengesetz (MedienG) vom 19. Oktober 2005, LGBl. 2005 Nr. 250]	www.gesetze.li/Seite1.jsp?LGBl=2005250.xml&Searchstring=mediengesetz&showLGBl=true
		Board members	Yes		Board members may not be member of the government, leading employee of the public administration or mayor of a municipality.	Board members may not be leading member of a political party or member of the parliament.	Board members may not be employee, owner or in contractual relationship with a media enterprise .	Yes, since the board members of the media commission are working honorary.	Art. 83 Media law [Mediengesetz (MedienG) vom 19. Oktober 2005, LGBl. 2005 Nr. 250]	www.gesetze.li/Seite1.jsp?LGBl=2005250.xml&Searchstring=mediengesetz&showLGBl=true
		Senior staff		No						

Table 21 - Rules to guard against conflicts of interest – during term of office

This table shows whether there are rules to avoid conflicts of interest during the term of office.

Country	Body		Do such rules exist?		Rules to prevent conflicts of interest with government	Rules to prevent conflicts of interest with political parties	Rules to prevent conflicts of interest with industry	Source
			Yes	No				
Liechtenstein	Media commission	Chairman	Yes		Chairman may not be member of the government, the parliament, leading employees of the public administration or mayor of a municipality.	Chairman may not be leading member of a political party.	Chairman may not be employee, owner or in contractual relationship with a media enterprise.	Art. 83 Media law [Mediengesetz (MedienG) vom 19. Oktober 2005, LGBl. 2005 Nr. 250] www.gesetze.li/Seite1.jsp?LGBl=2005250.xml&Searchstring=mediengesetz&showLGBl=true
		Board members	Yes		Board members may not be member of the government, the parliament, leading employees of the public administration or mayor of a municipality.	Board members may not be leading member of a political party.	Board members may not be employee, owner or in contractual relationship with a media enterprise.	Art. 83 Media law [Mediengesetz (MedienG) vom 19. Oktober 2005, LGBl. 2005 Nr. 250] www.gesetze.li/Seite1.jsp?LGBl=2005250.xml&Searchstring=mediengesetz&showLGBl=true
		Senior staff		No				

Table 22 - Rules to guard against conflicts of interest – after term of office

This table shows whether there are clear rules to avoid conflicts of interest after the term of office.

Country	Body		Do such rules exist?		Is a cooling-off period foreseen?	Source
			Yes	No		
Liechtenstein		Chairman		No		
		Board members		No		
		Senior Staff		Not existing body		

Table 23 - Rules to protect against dismissal

This table shows the rules to protect against dismissal of the whole decision making organ, the chairman and individual members of the highest decision-making organ of the regulatory body. Please add any other comments in the row below.

Country	Body		Do such rules exist?		Who can dismiss? Specify who is involved in that stage and who has the decisive say	Grounds for dismissal listed in legal instrument?	Can the whole body be dismissed or only individual members?	Source
			Yes	No				
Liechtenstein	Media commission	Chairman	Yes		Parliament	a) resignation b) dismissal after serious neglect of duty c) ex post incidence of incompatibility (see table 20) d) loss of capacity to act e) punishment because of delinquency or crime f) death	Individual members only (if not the whole body is accused of having neglected their duties)	Art. 83 Media law [Mediengesetz (MedienG) vom 19. Oktober 2005, LGBl. 2005 Nr. 250]
		Individual board members	Yes		Parliament	Same as above	Same as above	Same as above

Table 24 - Dismissal before term

This table shows available statistics on dismissal before term in the last 5 years as well as the reasons for this dismissal.

Country	Body	Year		Dismissal before term		Reasons	Comment
				Yes	No		
Liechtenstein	Media commission	2005-2009	Chairman		No		
			Individual board members		No		

V. FINANCIAL RESOURCES

Table 25 - Sources of income

This table shows the sources of income of the regulatory authority.

Country	Body	End-user broadcasting licence fees (max level)	State budget	Spectrum fees	Authorisation/licence fees paid by broadcasters	Fines	Other fees, e.g., 'market surveillance fee' based on % of revenues of broadcasters (or other operators – e.g. in case of converged regulators)	Source
Liechtenstein	Media commission	No	State funding 100%	No	No	No	No	Media Law of October 19, 2005, LGBl. 2005 Nr. 250 Law on the Promotion of Media of September 21, 2006, LGBl. 2006 Nr. 223 Law on the national budget

Table 26 - Annual budget

This table shows who decides on the annual budget of the regulatory body and decides on adjustments to it as well as the extent to which the regulatory body is involved in these processes.

Country	Body	Who decides the annual budget?	Is the regulator involved in the process?	Rules on budget adjustment – who is involved in the process (e.g. parliament, government and/or industry) ?	De facto influence of third parties on budget amounts	Source
Liechtenstein	Media commission	Government makes a proposal for the annual budget Parliament decides on the budget [Landesvoranschlag]	No	Government and parliament	No	

Table 27 - Financial accountability – auditing

This table shows if the regulatory authority is subject to periodic financial auditing.

Country	Body	Is the regulatory body subject to periodic external auditing?					Legal basis
		Yes/no	Periodicity	By national (state) audit office, etc.	Private audit firm	Other	
Liechtenstein	Media commission	Yes	Annual	Yes National finance control, Government, Parliament	No	No	Media Law of October 19, 2005, LGBl. 2005 Nr. 250 Law on the Promotion of Media of September 21, 2006, LGBl. 2006 Nr. 223

VI. CHECKS AND BALANCES

Table 28 - Formal accountability

This table shows to whom the regulatory body is accountable to and through which means (e.g. reports, parliamentary questions).

Country	Body	Body accountable to		Accountability means	Legal basis
Liechtenstein	Media commission	Parliament	Yes	Parliamentary questions Financial control commission Annual report of media commission to government and parliament (parliament takes note of the report)	Media Law of October 19, 2005, LGBl. 2005 Nr. 250 Law on the Promotion of Media of September 21, 2006, LGBl. 2006 Nr. 223
		Government as a whole	Yes	State control over media commission Appeal to government in case of complaints against decisions of the media commission	See above
		Specific ministers (e.g. Media, finance, etc.)	No	Minister of traffic and communication in practice is the first address in government concerning media	N/A
		Public at large	No	N/A	N/A
		Other	No	N/A	N/A

Table 29 - Reporting obligation

This table is aimed at understanding the scope of the reporting obligation.

Country	Body	Report submitted to	Periodicity	Scope	Does statistical data need to be provided about own performance? Explain	Approval necessary?	Has a report been disapproved?	Link
Liechtenstein	Media commission	Government	Annual	Members of media commission Decisions of media commission Activities of media commission Allocation of financial means to support media	No	Yes	No	www.llv.li/pdf-llv-rk_rb2008_verkehr_und_kommunikation.pdf

Table 30 - Auditing of work undertaken

This table shows if the regulatory body is subject to periodic external auditing, either by a private or a national audit office.

Country	Body	Is body subject to periodic external auditing					
		Yes/no	Periodicity	By public authority	By private authority	Other	Legal basis
Liechtenstein	Media commission	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Table 31 - Power to overturn/instruct

This table shows if (regardless of an appeal lodged against a decision) any other body can overturn the decisions of the regulator or give it instructions.

Country	Body			Ministry/Minister	Government	Parliament	Other	Source
Liechtenstein	Media commission	Does anybody have the power to overturn decisions of the regulator?	Yes	No	Yes Government as a Control body Government has the right to see all documents and have all information	No	No	Art. 88 Media Law of October 19, 2005, LGBl. 2005 Nr. 250
		Does anybody have the power to give instructions to the regulatory body?	Yes	No	Yes Government can force media commission to omit something or to act in order to fulfil legal tasks and respect laws	No	No	Art. 88 Media Law of October 19, 2005, LGBl. 2005 Nr. 250
		Are there limitations in the power to overturn (e.g. limited to legal supervision, which would exclude political supervision)?	Yes, only legal and financial supervision is allowed, not political supervision	N/A	Yes See first column	N/A	N/A	<i>No information available</i>
		Are there limitations in the power to give instructions	Yes, only legal instructions are allowed by the government,	N/A	Yes See first column	N/A	N/A	<i>No information available</i>

Country	Body			Ministry/Minister	Government	Parliament	Other	Source
		(e.g. limited to legal instructions which exclude instructions on political grounds)?	not political instructions					

Table 32 - Number of stages in appeal procedure

The following tables are concerned with the appeal procedure relating to decisions taken in relation to the enforcement of the rules listed in the AVMS directive (eg. non-compliance with quota requirements if binding, advertising, protection of minors, etc.). The stages include the internal stages.

Country	Body	Stage	Number of stages in appeal procedure and appeal body at each stage		Do internal procedures need to be followed before external recourse?	Who has the right to lodge an appeal?	Legal basis
Liechtenstein	Media commission	External	1	Government	No	Whoever is concerned by a decision taken by the media commission	Art. 12 Law on the Promotion of Media of September 21, 2006, LGBl. 2006 Nr. 223
			2	Administrative Court [Verwaltungsgerichtshof]			
			3	Constitutional Court [Staatsgerichtshof]			

Table 33 - Does the regulator's decision stand pending appeal?

Country	Body	Does regulator decision stand pending appeal body decision?			
		Yes	No	Yes, unless appeal body suspends it	Other
Liechtenstein	Media commission	√			N/A

Table 34 - Accepted grounds for appeal

Country	Body	Errors of fact	Errors of law (including failure to follow the due process)	Full re-examination	Other
Liechtenstein	Media commission	No (but answer is unclear as no decision has been appealed yet).	No (but answer is unclear as no decision has been appealed yet).	No (but answer is unclear as no decision has been appealed yet).	N/A

Table 35 - Does the appeal body have power to replace the original decision with its own?

Country	Body	Appeal stage	Yes	No	Comments
Liechtenstein	Media commission	1 Government		√	The appeal body has the power to cancel the decision and remit it back to regulator for new decision.
		2 Administrative Court		√	
		3 Constitutional Court		√	

VII. PROCEDURAL LEGITIMACY

Table 36 - External advice regarding regulatory matters

This table shows if the regulatory body is able to take outside advice regarding regulatory questions.

Country	Body	Is a budget foreseen for outside advice?	If so, what is the budget/year?	Must the body respect public tender procedures?	Other requirements	Does the regulatory body de facto take external advice on a regular basis?
Liechtenstein	Media commission	No specific budget foreseen	N/A	In principle, yes	-	No, but it would be possible.

Table 37 - Public consultations

This table shows if the regulatory authority is required to publish public consultations.

Country	Body	Which decisions require prior public consultation?	Requirements on who must be consulted? (e.g. broadcasters, consumer organisations, academics etc.)	Consultation period	Consultation responses published		Legal basis
					Full responses (if authorised by contributor)	Summaries prepared by regulator	
Liechtenstein	Media commission	None					

Table 38 - Public consultations – figures

This table shows the number of public consultations that were organised by the regulatory body in the past five years, in the areas covered by the AVMS Directive.

Country	Body	Year	Number of public consultations
Liechtenstein	Media commission	2005-2009	No information available

Table 39 - Publication of regulator's decisions

This table shows if the regulatory authority is required to publish its decisions, if its decisions need to be motivated and if impact assessments are required.

Country	Body	Which decisions required by law to be published?	Obligation to motivate decisions? Legal basis?	Obligation to include/publish impact assessment? Legal basis?	
				Ex ante	Ex post
Liechtenstein	Media commission	None, but the main decisions of media commission are part of the annual report to government and parliament.	Information not available	No information available	

VIII. COOPERATION

Table 40 - Cooperation with other regulatory authorities

Country	Body	Describe the mechanism of cooperation with other bodies	Source and form of cooperation	Can body receive instructions from other bodies? If so, state which and explain	Comments
Liechtenstein	Media commission	None	None	No	

Table 41 - International cooperation

Country	Body	Does it cooperate with other national regulatory bodies in EU and international fora?	Source and form of cooperation (legal basis)	Comments
Liechtenstein	Media commission	No		