**Universal Periodic Review of Costa Rica**

5 May 2014

Intervention by the delegation of Liechtenstein

Liechtenstein welcomes the distinguished delegation of Costa Rica and wishes to thank for the valuable information provided in the introductory statement as well as in the national report.

We welcome the advances of Costa Rica in the area of the prevention and punishment of violence against women, especially the introduction of a national response and prevention system on violence against women. We notice with concern reports on the lack of effective implementation of the laws and other measures regarding violence against women. Liechtenstein **recommends that Costa Rica increase efforts to implement the laws on violence against women and to extend the area of influence of the National Institute for Women, providing legal assistance to victims of domestic violence.**

Liechtenstein commends Costa Rica’s abolishment of corporal punishment in 2008 and welcomes the legal framework prohibiting child labour and the Access to Justice Commission’s efforts to introducing a policy securing effective access to justice for minors. However, we note with concern reports by the Committee on the Rights of the Child underlining the high number of complaints from children and adolescents regarding mistreatment by teachers and police officers when in juvenile detention and the many incidents of intrafamily and sexual violence. We **recommend that Costa Rica increase efforts to implement the legal framework regarding the ill-treatment of children, child labour and sexual exploitation of children**.

Liechtenstein welcomes Costa Rica’s ratification of the Rome Statute in 2001 and its subsequent strong support for the Court and for international Criminal Justice. Liechtenstein also welcomes the International relations and Foreign Trade Committee of the Legislative Assembly’s positive decision to ratify the Kampala Amendments. We would like to urge Costa Rica to **ratify the Kampala amendments to the Rome Statute with a view to contributing to the activation of the jurisdiction of the International Criminal Court over the crime of aggression at the beginning of 2017.**