



OFFICE OF STATISTICS  
PRINCIPALITY OF LIECHTENSTEIN

# Liechtenstein in Figures 2011



LIECHTENSTEIN

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## Geographical Situation

In geographical terms, Liechtenstein lies between Switzerland and Austria in the centre of the Alpine arc and, with a total area of only 160 km<sup>2</sup>, is the fourth smallest country in Europe. Its western neighbour Switzerland is around 260 times larger than Liechtenstein. In the west and south, the national frontier runs alongside the Swiss cantons of St. Gallen and Graubünden for 41 km. In the north and east, Liechtenstein shares a 37 km-long frontier with the Austrian federal state of Vorarlberg.

### Area

Total area	160 km <sup>2</sup>	100%
Wooded area	66 km <sup>2</sup>	41%
Agricultural area	53 km <sup>2</sup>	33%
Unproductive area	24 km <sup>2</sup>	15%
Settlement area	17 km <sup>2</sup>	11%

### Geographical limits

North:	47° 16' 08''	north
South:	47° 02' 58''	north
West:	9° 28' 16''	east
East:	9° 38' 34''	east

## Municipalities area, height and population density, 2009

District/ municipality	Area (km <sup>2</sup> )	Height above sea level (m)	Population density (inhabitants/ km <sup>2</sup> )
<b>Liechtenstein</b>	<b>160.5</b>		<b>224</b>
Upland	125.5		185
Vaduz	17.3	460	301
Triesen	26.5	512	181
Balzers	19.7	477	229
Triesenberg	29.7	886	85
Schaan	26.9	462	215
Planken	5.3	786	80
Lowland	35.0		361
Eschen	10.4	452	404
Mauren	7.5	472	518
Gamprin	6.2	468	255
Ruggell	7.4	433	265
Schellenberg	3.6	630	283

Liechtenstein is the sixth smallest country in the world.

### Dimensions

24.8 km at longest distance, 12.5 km at widest distance.

### Highest mountain

Grauspitz: 2 599 m

### Lowest point

Ruggeller Riet: 430 m

### Frontiers

41.2 km with Switzerland, 36.7 km with Austria.



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## Climate

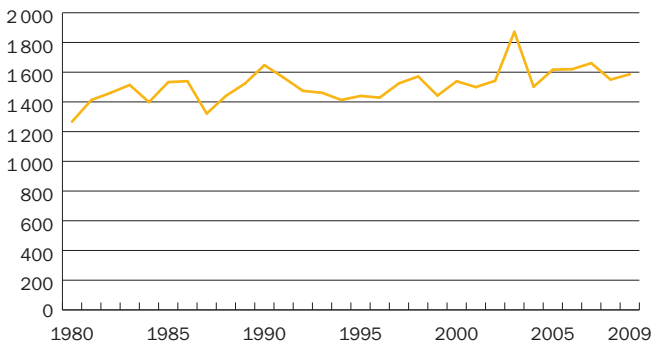
Despite its mountainous location, Liechtenstein's climate can be described as mild. It is strongly influenced by the effect of the föhn (a warm, dry katabatic wind in the Alps), which prolongs the vegetation period in the spring and autumn. Annual rainfall measurements are around 900 to 1200 millimetres. In the alpine region, rainfall can reach 1900 millimetres. Whereas in the winter thermometer readings seldom fall below minus 10 degrees Celsius, summer daytime temperatures generally fluctuate between 20 and 28 degrees.

### Average temperatures in Vaduz, 2000 - 2009

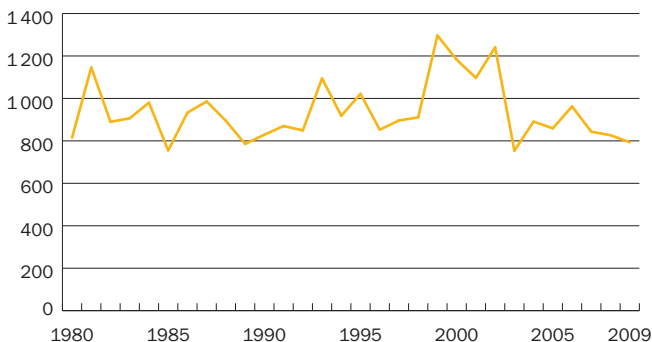
	2000 - 2009	2007	2008	2009
January	1.0 °C	4.4 °C	4.7 °C	-1.6 °C
February	2.9 °C	5.7 °C	4.9 °C	1.8 °C
March	6.4 °C	6.8 °C	5.5 °C	5.0 °C
April	10.8 °C	14.3 °C	9.3 °C	13.2 °C
May	15.5 °C	15.7 °C	16.8 °C	16.7 °C
June	18.4 °C	18.3 °C	18.2 °C	16.9 °C
July	19.1 °C	18.9 °C	18.7 °C	19.4 °C
August	18.7 °C	17.7 °C	18.4 °C	20.5 °C
September	14.9 °C	13.4 °C	13.6 °C	16.1 °C
October	11.3 °C	9.5 °C	10.7 °C	10.8 °C
November	6.0 °C	3.6 °C	5.8 °C	8.6 °C
December	1.6 °C	0.3 °C	1.3 °C	2.7 °C
<b>Annual average</b>	<b>10.6 °C</b>	<b>10.7 °C</b>	<b>10.7 °C</b>	<b>10.8 °C</b>

Weather station Vaduz, 456 m above sea level.

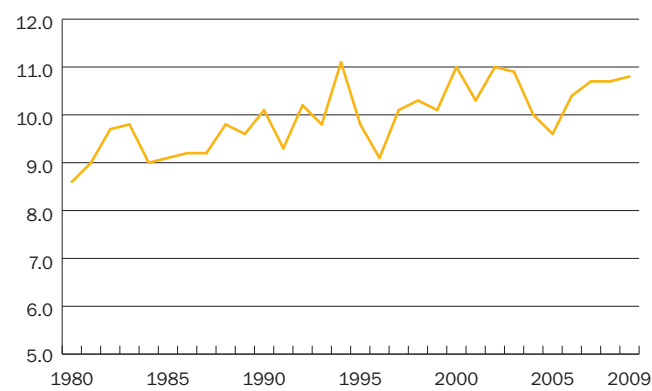
### Annual sunshine levels in hours



### Annual rainfall in mm



### Average annual temperatures in °C





## History and Constitution

### History

- 1342 Creation of the earldom of Vaduz
- 1396 The earldom of Vaduz becomes directly subject to the Holy Roman Emperor
- 1434-37 Unification of upland (earldom of Vaduz) and lowland (domain of Schellenberg)
- 1699 Prince Johann Adam Andreas purchases the domain of Schellenberg; purchase of the earldom of Vaduz in 1712
- 1719 Vaduz and Schellenberg become the Imperial Principality of Liechtenstein
- 1806 Inclusion in the Confederation of the Rhine: Liechtenstein becomes a sovereign state
- 1815 Accession to the German Confederation
- 1852 Customs treaty with Austria
- 1862 A new constitution comes into force which provides for a parliament to represent the people
- 1868 Abolition of the Liechtenstein army
- 1919 Cancellation of the customs treaty with Austria
- 1921 Amendment of the constitution; democratic rights are strengthened
- 1924 Customs treaty with Switzerland, introduction of the Swiss franc as the official currency
- 1950 Membership of the International Court of Justice at The Hague
- 1960 Supplementary protocol on participation in EFTA
- 1972 Supplementary agreement on inclusion in Switzerland's EC and ECSC agreements
- 1978 Member of the Council of Europe
- 1980 Currency treaty with Switzerland



1990	Liechtenstein becomes the 160th member of the UN
1991	Member of EFTA
1995	Liechtenstein joins the EEA and the WTO
1997	Foundation of Archbishopric of Vaduz
2003	Amendment of the constitution

## Constitution

Constitution	The principality of Liechtenstein is a hereditary constitutional monarchy, based on a democratic and parliamentary system. Power lies with the Prince and the people and is exercised by both in accordance with the provisions of the constitution (Article 2 of the constitution).
Head of State	<p>HSH Prince Hans-Adam II. von und zu Liechtenstein succeeded Prince Franz Josef II. on 13 November 1989.</p> <p>On 15 August 2004, Prince Hans-Adam II. has entrusted Hereditary Prince Alois to exercise his sovereign powers as his representative.</p>
Government	Five-member government nominated by parliament and appointed by the Prince for four years.
Head of Government	Klaus Tschütscher (VU)
Deputy Head of Government	Martin Meyer (FBP)
Other members	<p>Renate Müssner (VU)</p> <p>Hugo Quaderer (VU)</p> <p>Aurelia Frick (FBP)</p>
Parliament	<p>25 members elected by the people for four years in universal, direct and secret elections.</p> <p>Distribution of seats 2009 – 2013:</p> <p>13 seats Patriotic Union (VU)</p> <p>11 seats Progressive Citizens' Party (FBP)</p> <p>1 seat Free List (FL)</p>
Courts	Civil and criminal cases are heard initially by the Landgericht, at appeal by the Obergericht and at supreme court level by the Oberster Gerichtshof. Public law cases are dealt with by the Administrative Court and the Staatsgerichtshof. The courts are all in Vaduz.



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## Population

With a population of around 36 000 inhabitants, Liechtenstein is one of the smallest countries in Europe and the world. The population is spread over eleven communities. Schaan forms Liechtenstein's largest community with around 5 800 inhabitants. Around 5 200 people live in the capital, Vaduz.

A third of the population are foreign nationals, mainly from Switzerland, Austria and Germany.

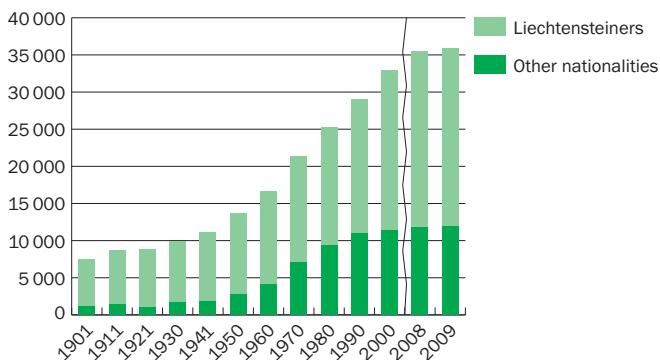
### Resident population by municipalities, 2009

District/ municipality	Resident population 31.12.2009	District/ municipality	Resident population 31.12.2009
<b>Liechtenstein</b>	<b>35 894</b>		
Upland	23 242	Lowland	12 652
Vaduz	5 204	Eschen	4 201
Triesen	4 806	Mauren	3 884
Balzers	4 511	Gamprin	1 583
Triesenberg	2 511	Ruggell	1 966
Schaan	5 788	Schellenberg	1 018
Planken	422		

## Resident population, 1901 - 2009

Year	Inhabitants			Other nationalities in %
		Liechtensteiners	Other nationalities	
1901	7 531	6 419	1 112	14.8
1911	8 693	7 343	1 350	15.5
1921	8 841	7 845	996	11.3
1930	9 948	8 257	1 691	17.0
1941	11 094	9 309	1 785	16.1
1950	13 757	11 006	2 751	20.0
1960	16 628	12 494	4 134	24.9
1970	21 350	14 304	7 046	33.0
1980	25 215	15 913	9 302	36.9
1990	29 032	18 123	10 909	37.6
2000	32 863	21 543	11 320	34.4
2008	35 589	23 819	11 770	33.1
2009	35 894	24 008	11 886	33.1

## Resident population



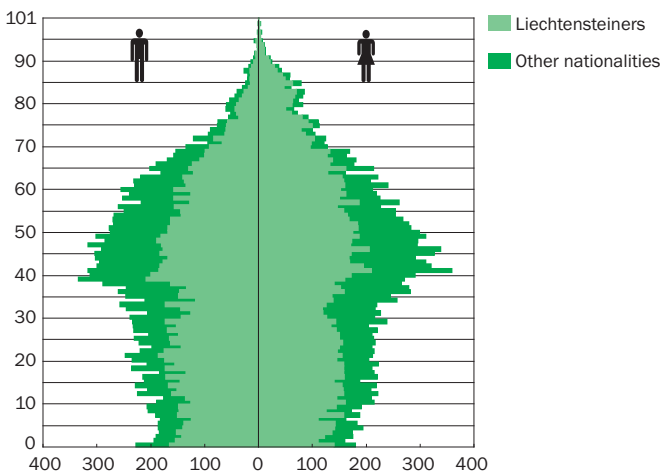
## Resident foreign population by nationality, 1970 - 2009

Year	Other nationalities					
	Swiss	Austrian	Italian	German	Others	
1970	7 046	2 518	1 822	938	1 152	616
1980	9 302	4 055	1 945	894	1 029	1 379
1990	10 909	4 459	2 069	1 071	1 026	2 284
2000	11 320	3 805	2 006	1 028	1 131	3 350
2008	11 770	3 564	2 039	1 157	1 241	3 769
2009	11 886	3 595	2 047	1 145	1 281	3 818

## Resident population by age, 1970 - 2009

Year	Total resident population	Age		
		0 - 14	15 - 64	65 +
1970	21 350	5 961	13 708	1 681
1980	25 215	5 788	17 160	2 267
1990	29 032	5 522	20 619	2 891
2000	32 863	6 088	23 335	3 440
2008	35 589	5 846	25 141	4 602
2009	35 894	5 881	25 160	4 853

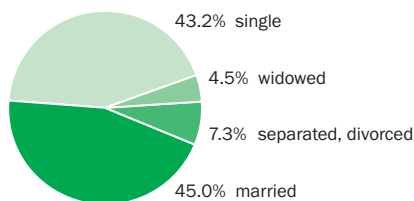
## Age distribution of resident population (31.12.2009)



## Resident population by marital status, 1970 - 2009

Year	Single		Married		Separated, divorced, widowed	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
1970	5 836	5 562	4 161	4 161	619	1 011
1980	6 215	5 920	5 320	5 320	984	1 456
1990	7 034	6 476	6 884	6 468	547	1 623
2000	7 490	7 070	7 555	7 423	993	2 332
2008	8 057	7 314	8 173	7 969	1 361	2 715
2009	8 168	7 349	8 180	7 977	1 421	2 799

## Marital status (31.12.2009)



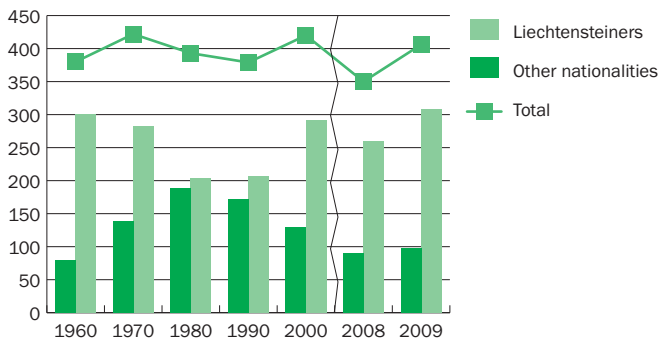
## Marriages, 2009

Number of persons who got married	302	100.0%
Liechtenstein men/ Liechtenstein women	91	30.1%
Liechtenstein men/ Women of other nationalities	77	25.5%
Men of other nationalities/ Liechtenstein women	82	27.2%
Men of other nationalities/ Women of other nationalities	52	17.2%

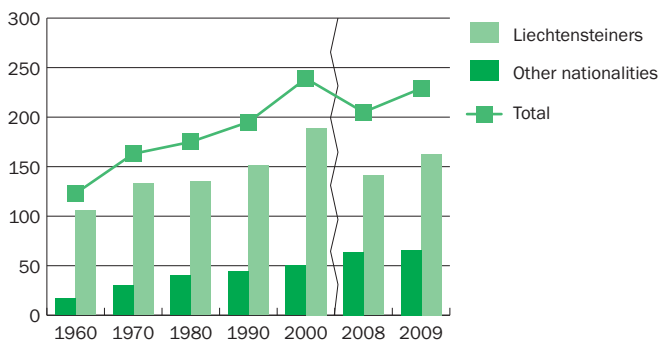
## Deaths by cause, 2009

Cause of death	Deaths	Men	Women
<b>Total</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>114</b>
Infections	9	4	5
Malignant cancer	69	40	29
Heart, circulation, blood	71	32	39
Respiratory organs	25	12	13
Digestive organs	6	2	4
Infirmity	15	4	11
Accident and violent deaths	9	5	4
Suicides	-	-	-
Others	14	9	5
Unknown (mainly deaths reported from abroad)	11	7	4

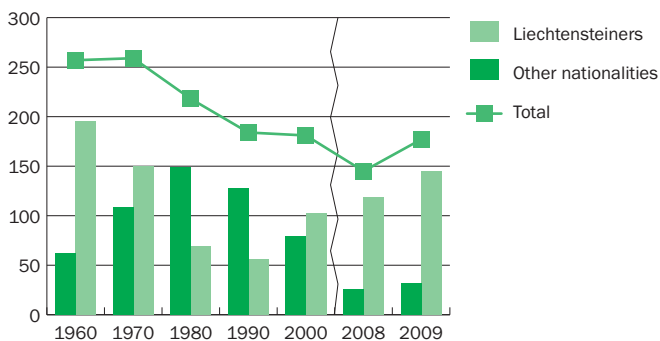
## Births



## Deaths

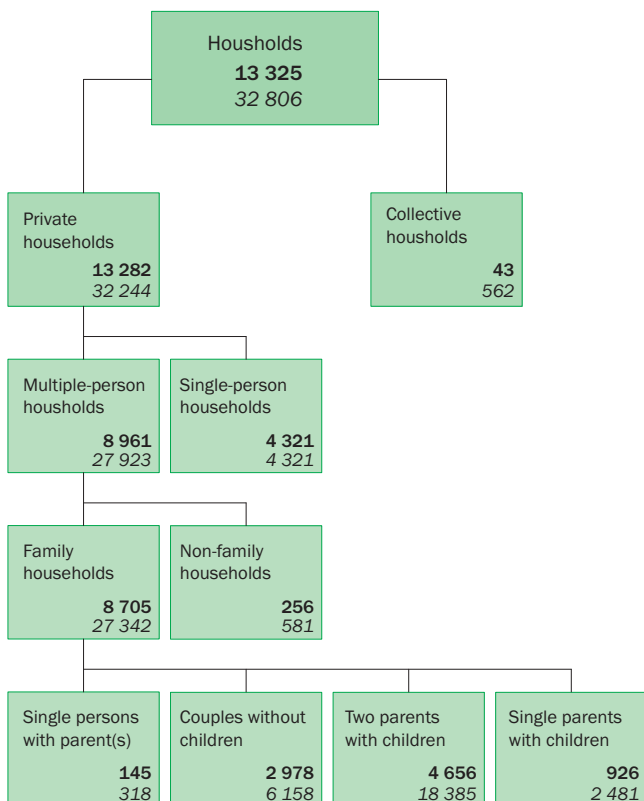


## Surplus of births



## Households in 2000 - population census

(bold: number of households; italics: number of persons)



## Households by municipalities in 2000 - population census

District/ municipality	Households	District/ municipality	Households
<b>Liechtenstein</b>	<b>13 325</b>		
Upland	9 223	Lowland	4 102
Vaduz	2 288	Eschen	1 450
Triesen	1 865	Mauren	1 261
Balzers	1 621	Gamprin	465
Triesenberg	939	Ruggell	604
Schaan	2 388	Schellenberg	322
Planken	122		



## National Economy

Liechtenstein has an extremely diverse national economy with numerous small and medium-sized enterprises. The high value-added is particularly due to the strong industrial sector and financial services, while the public sector of the national economy is comparatively small.

On 26 May 1924 Liechtenstein declared the Swiss franc (CHF) the legal currency of Liechtenstein. All coins, bank notes and other payment media used in Switzerland were recognised as official legal tender in Liechtenstein.

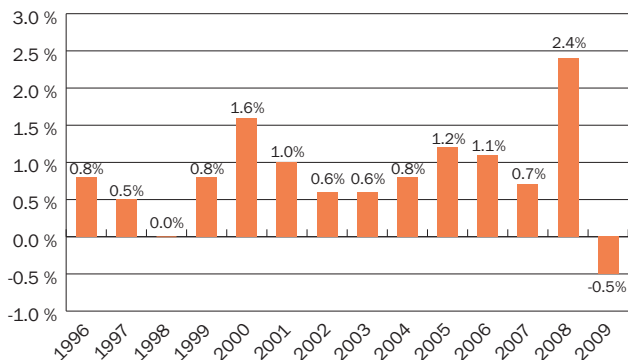
### Rate of price increases, 2005 - 2009

Year	Annual average in %
2005	1.2
2006	1.1
2007	0.7
2008	2.4
2009	-0.5

In Liechtenstein the Swiss national consumer prices index applies.



## Rate of price increases



## Income from gainful activity, 1960 - 2009

Year	in million CHF
1960	56.7
1970	194.4
1980	549.5
1990	1 092.7
2000	1 867.1
2008	2 610.0
2009	2 749.6

The income from gainful activity is the sum of the income of those employed in Liechtenstein, with compulsory old-age and survivors insurance (including cross-border commuters from abroad).

## Assets of the old age pension schemes, 2005 - 2009

Year	Old-age and survivors insurance (AHV)	Company pension scheme
	in million CHF	in million CHF
2005	2 026.7	3 133.5
2006	2 133.3	3 447.0
2007	2 179.7	3 625.6
2008	2 040.6	3 399.6
2009	2 318.5	3 875.0

## GDP and GNI at current prices, 2004 - 2008

Year	Gross domestic product (GDP)	GDP per employed person	Gross national income (GNI)	GNI per inhabitant
	in billion CHF	in CHF	in billion CHF	in CHF
2004	4.3	162 500	3.6	103 070
2005	4.6	169 540	3.9	111 990
2006	5.0	181 970	4.4	125 490
2007	5.5	194 020	4.9	140 270
2008	5.5	187 390	4.8	135 120

## GDP at current prices in comparison, 2008

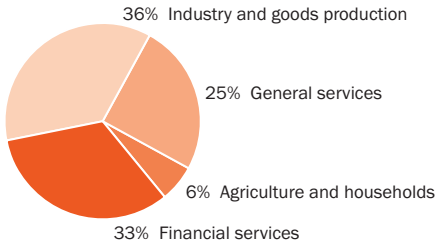
Country	National currency		in billion CHF
		in billion	
Liechtenstein	CHF	5.5	5.5
Switzerland	CHF	541.8	541.8
Austria	€	281.9	425.7
Germany	€	2 492.0	3 763.2

Euro converted at yearly average rate (1 € = 1.5101 CHF).

A distinctive feature of the Liechtenstein GDP is that it derives to a considerable extent from the work done by working personnel domiciled abroad. In 2009, 51% of people at work in Liechtenstein were cross-border commuters from abroad. For this reason, it is not valid to calculate per capita GDP based on population numbers in Liechtenstein. GDP per inhabitant would yield misleading results in comparison with other countries.

## Gross value added in 2008

By economic fields



## Number of enterprises by sector and size, 2008 - 2009

	2008	2009	Change in %
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 648</b>	<b>3 636</b>	<b>-0.3</b>
Economic sectors			
Sector 1 Agriculture	99	97	-2.0
Sector 2 Industry	572	573	0.2
Sector 3 Services	2 977	2 966	-0.4
Size of firms			
1 - 9 employees	3 158	3 143	-0.5
10 - 49 employees	401	400	-0.2
50 - 249 employees	71	76	7.0
250 + employees	18	17	-5.6

## Social protection in Liechtenstein

- sickness and maternity insurance (1910)
- occupational accident insurance (1910)
- non-occupational accident insurance (1932)
- old-age and survivors insurance (1952)
- family allowance (1957)
- bad weather compensation in the construction industry (1957)
- subsidy for the building of houses (1958)
- disability insurance (1959)
- occupational illnesses protection (1961)
- supplementary allowances for old-age, survivors and disability insurance (1965)
- social assistance for individual cases (1966)
- unemployment insurance (1970)
- blind persons allowance (1971)
- widowers pension (1981)
- maternity benefits (1982)
- insolvency compensation (1985)
- company pension scheme (1989)

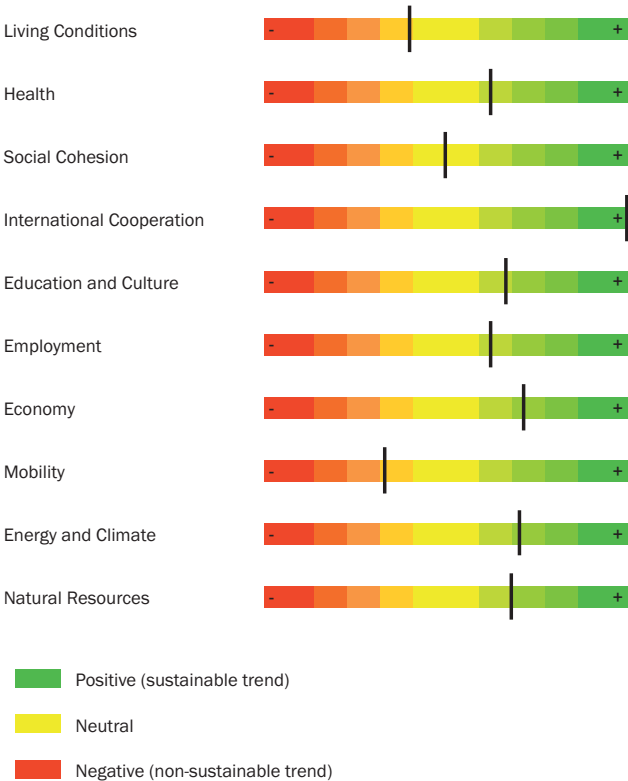
Bilateral social security agreements with Switzerland, Austria, Germany and Italy.

Through the EEA Agreement, various European legal instruments concerning social security are also valid in Liechtenstein.

# Sustainable development

The assessment of the development of Liechtenstein in recent years and decades shows a mixed picture concerning the sustainability. In the areas of health, international cooperation, education and culture, labour, economy, energy and climate as well as natural resources, the trends are towards sustainability. The area of social cohesion shows no clear trend and the development must be assessed as neutral. In the areas of living conditions and mobility, however, the developments are not towards sustainability. The increases in violent crimes, housing costs and economic welfare recipients lead to a negative rating in the area of living conditions. The increasing motorisation rate and the decrease of the environmentally friendly passenger mobility lead to an unsustainable development in the area of mobility.

## Indicators of sustainable development 2010





## Employment and Income

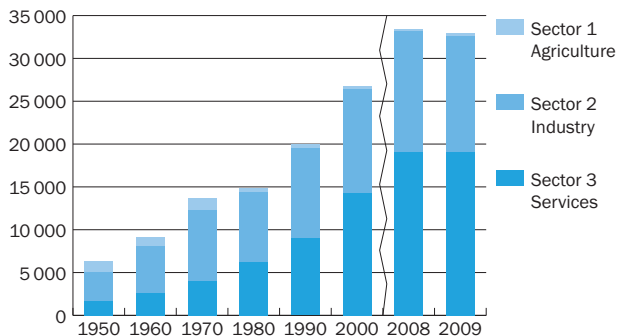
For many years the Liechtenstein national economy has experienced an above-average growth in employment. In 2009 total employment was decreasing slightly. Since strong economic growth and the small size of the country requires an increasing input of labour from neighbouring countries, around half of the people employed in Liechtenstein do not actually live there.

### Employment

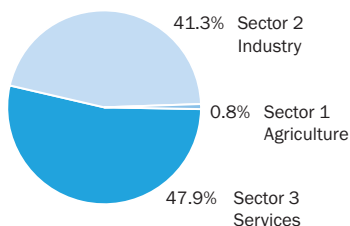
Year	Resident population in gainful employment	of which outward commuters	of which inward commuters	total employed	of which other nationalities
1901	3 120	.	.	.	.
1911	3 479	.	.	.	.
1921	4 323	.	.	.	.
1930	4 436	.	150	4 586	.
1941	4 874	723	10	4 161	676
1950	6 018	380	700	6 338	2 007
1960	7 575	179	1 700	9 096	3 893
1970	9 336	368	2 601	11 569	6 240
1980	12 266	723	3 297	14 840	8 212
1990	13 970	950	6 885	19 905	11 933
2000	16 710	1 105	11 192	26 797	16 960
2008	17 758	1 371	17 028	33 415	22 621
2009	17 610	1 437	16 704	32 877	22 130

Estimates for the outward commuters 1930 - 1960 and inward commuters 1990.

## Employment by economic sector



## Employment by economic sector (31.12.2009)



## Persons employed by economic sector, 2009 compared with neighbouring countries

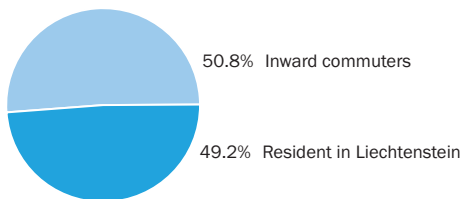
	Liechtenstein	Switzerland	Austria	Germany
Sector 1 Agriculture	0.8%	3.3%	5.3%	1.6%
Sector 2 Industry	41.3%	21.8%	25.3%	28.6%
Sector 3 Services	57.9%	74.8%	69.3%	69.8%

# Employment by economic activity, 2009

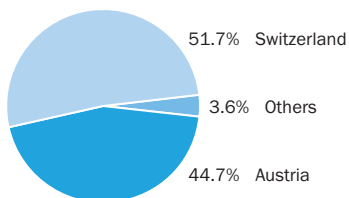
	Resident population in gainful employment	of which outward commuters	Inward commuters	Employed in Liechtenstein	Share in %
<b>Total</b>	<b>17 610</b>	<b>1 437</b>	<b>16 704</b>	<b>32 877</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Sector 1 Agriculture	250	5	16	261	0.8
Sector 2 Industry	5 676	507	8 413	13 582	41.3
Mining & quarrying	34	-	16	50	0.2
Manufacturing	3 845	441	7 338	10 742	32.7
Energy & Water supply; sewerage & waste remediation	217	13	121	325	1.0
Construction	1 580	53	938	2 465	7.5
Sector 3 Services	11 684	925	8 275	19 034	57.9
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles & motorcycles	1 520	247	1 140	2 413	7.3
Transportation & storage	487	42	549	994	3.0
Accommodation & food service activities	654	64	314	904	2.7
Information & communication	401	44	378	735	2.2
Financial & insurance activities	1 525	75	1 685	3 135	9.5
Real estate activities	45	4	22	63	0.2
Legal & accounting activities	1 416	12	1 194	2 598	7.9
Activities of head offices; management consultancy activities	272	34	254	492	1.5
Architectural & engineering activities; technical testing & analysis	483	29	354	808	2.5
Scientific research & development; other technical activities	160	17	185	328	1.0
Administrative & support service activities	514	34	474	954	2.9
Public administration; compulsory social security	1 365	22	283	1 626	4.9
Education	729	79	361	1 011	3.1
Human health & social work activities	1 330	172	640	1 798	5.5
Arts, entertainment, recreation	229	17	91	303	0.9
Other service activities	435	30	162	567	1.7
Households as employers	96	1	146	241	0.7
Activities of extraterritorial organisations	23	2	43	64	0.2



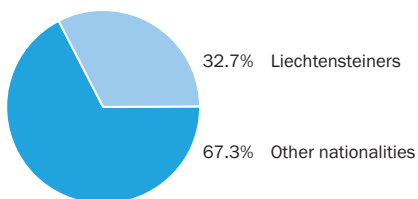
## Residents and inward commuters



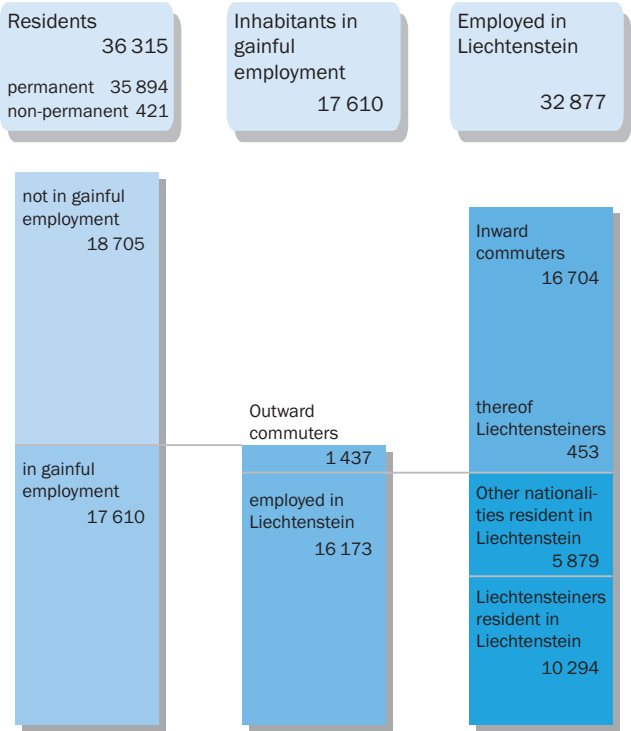
## Inward commuters by residence



## Employees by nationality



## Total employment as at 31 December 2008 - Summary



## Labour market - Unemployment

In 2006 the unemployment rate was revised to allow international comparisons.

New definition: Unemployed persons who are not in temporary programmes in percent of the residents in employment.

Former definition: All unemployed persons in percent of all employed persons in Liechtenstein.

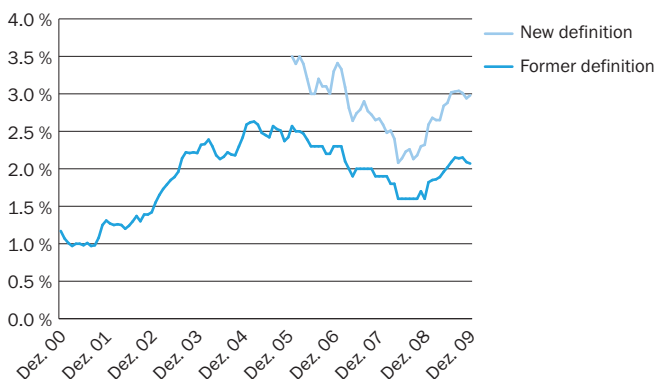
According to the new definition, unemployed persons are those who are registered at the Labour Market Service Division of the Office of Economic Affairs, who live in Liechtenstein and who are able to take up employment within the next two weeks. Due to statistical recording difficulties, persons in longer-term further education and subject to a qualifying period are likewise counted as unemployed.

## Unemployment, 2000 - 2009

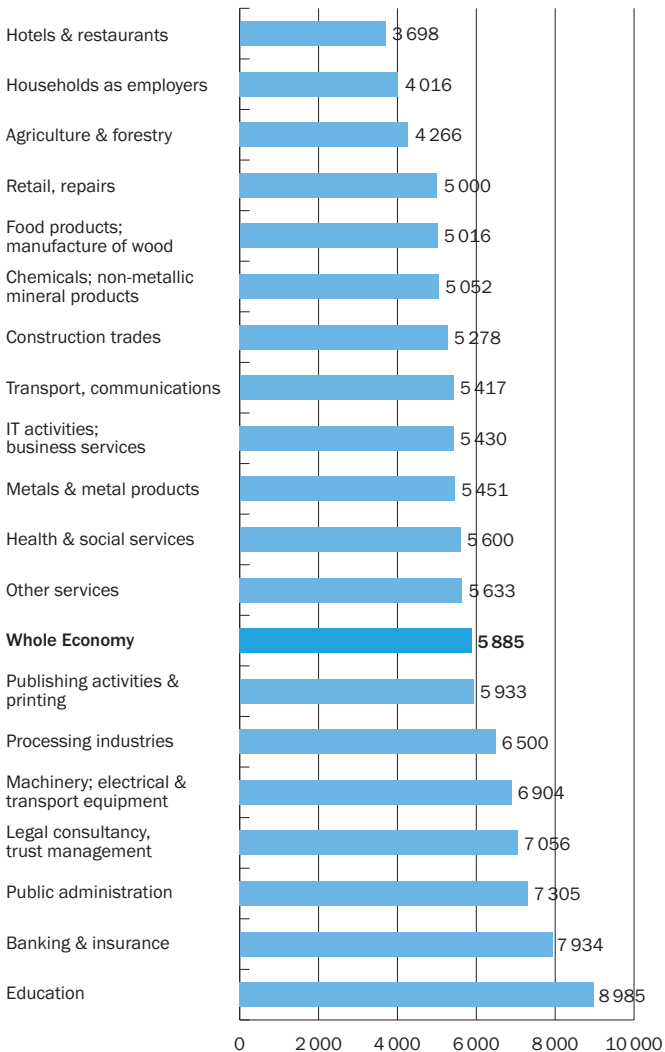
as at 31.12.	Job seekers	Vacancies	New definition		Former definition	
			Unem- ployed	Unemploy- ment rate	Unem- ployed	Unemployed/ employed in %
2000	352	28	.	.	290	1.1%
2001	410	66	.	.	354	1.2%
2002	477	44	.	.	413	1.4%
2003	727	27	.	.	651	2.2%
2004	802	20	.	.	725	2.4%
2005	828	61	.	.	731	2.4%
2006	744	93	584	3.3%	689	2.3%
2007	642	179	472	2.7%	593	1.9%
2008	574	135	417	2.3%	518	1.6%
2009	776	152	545	3.0%	692	2.1%

In 2006 the unemployment rate was revised to allow international comparisons.

## Unemployment rate - new and former definition



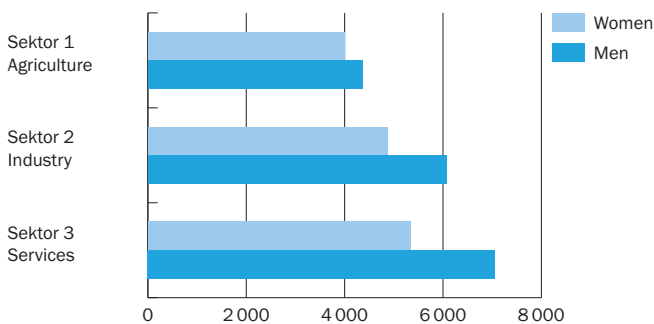
## Gross monthly wage median by economy, 2006 in CHF



## Gross monthly wage median by sex and age, 2006

	Gross monthly wage in CHF		
	Both sexes	Men	Women
<b>Total</b>	<b>5 885</b>	<b>6 468</b>	<b>5 176</b>
20 - 29 years	4 618	4 778	4 405
30 - 39 years	6 175	6 560	5 633
40 - 49 years	6 500	7 283	5 474
50 - 59 years	6 543	7 349	5 448
60+ years	6 667	7 455	5 389

## Gross monthly wage median by economic sector, 2006





30

## Agriculture

The utilised agricultural area (excluding alpine meadows) accounts for about 22% of Liechtenstein's 16 050 ha. In 2009, 0.8% of all employees in Liechtenstein worked in agriculture and forestry.

45% of the gross agricultural return comes from the dairy industry. Some 60 dairy farms produced 13 million kg milk in 2009.

In 2009, 123 farms received agricultural subsidies in form of direct payments. 27% of these farms applied organic farming production methods.

In Liechtenstein, the cultivation of forage plants is quite important. The share of forage plants amounts to 23% of the agricultural area. 61% of the agricultural area is used as permanent grassland.

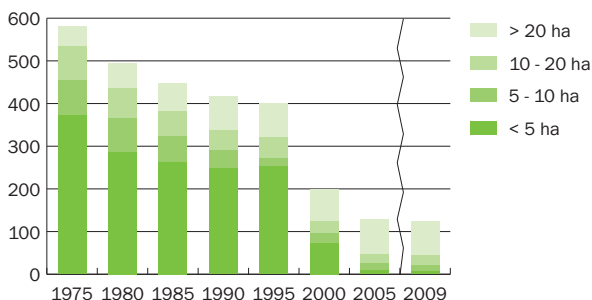
## Farms by size, 1975 - 2009

Year	Total	Size in ha			
		< 5	5 - 10	10 - 20	> 20
1975	582	372	83	78	49
1980	494	286	80	70	58
1985	448	263	60	59	66
1990	417	248	43	45	81
1995	401	253	20	49	79
2000	199	73	23	29	74
2005	128	9	16	23	80
2009	123	6	15	24	78

Since 2005:

Only farms receiving agricultural subsidies in form of direct payments.

## Farms by size



## Livestock and milk production, 1990 - 2009

	1990	2000	2008	2009
Cattle	6 328	5 054	6 047	6 078
of which cows	2 850	2 562	3 027	2 993
Equidae	239	379	494	495
Pigs	3 251	2 013	1 758	1 811
Sheep	2 781	3 319	3 850	3 963
Goats	171	239	425	452
Poultry	.	.	12 179	12 003
Bee colonies	1 058	953	1 082	1 068
Milk production (in 1 000 kg)	13 158	12 968	13 401	13 308

Livestock of all livestock owners (including agricultural units receiving agricultural subsidies in form of direct payments).

Milk delivery to dairy (excluding milk from the alps).



## Industry

Liechtenstein's economy has a significant emphasis on industrial production. In 2009, the production sector provided 41% of the jobs, which in comparison with other European countries is extraordinarily high.

The jobs of the industrial sector are provided by 573 enterprises. These enterprises are mainly small companies with less than 50 employees. They are active in a large number of specialised market niches and contribute to the broad diversification of Liechtenstein's economy. The most important branches are mechanical engineering, electrical machinery, vehicle components, dental technology, food products as well as construction work.

Due to Liechtenstein's limited domestic market, especially the larger enterprises are heavily export-oriented. A vast majority of their goods production is sold abroad.

The most important export countries of Liechtenstein's industry are Switzerland, Germany and the USA.



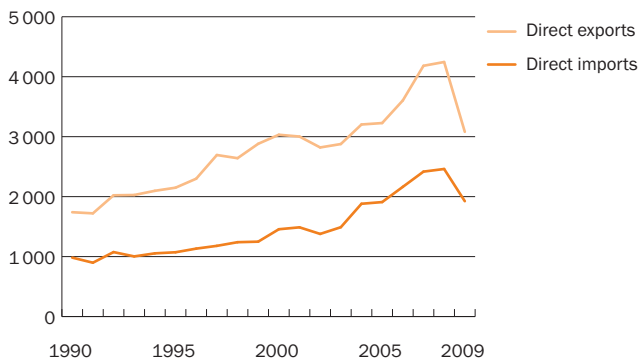
## Direct goods exports (without Switzerland), 2000 - 2009

Year	in million CHF	Change
2000	3 032	5.3%
2001	3 002	-1.0%
2002	2 820	-6.1%
2003	2 877	2.0%
2004	3 203	11.3%
2005	3 227	0.7%
2006	3 604	11.7%
2007	4 182	16.0%
2008	4 245	1.5%
2009	3 081	-27.4%

## Direct goods imports (without Switzerland), 2000 - 2009

Year	in million CHF	Change
2000	1 456	16.6%
2001	1 488	2.2%
2002	1 378	-7.4%
2003	1 490	8.1%
2004	1 881	26.2%
2005	1 909	1.5%
2006	2 164	13.4%
2007	2 417	11.7%
2008	2 461	1.8%
2009	1 924	-21.8%

Data of the Federal Customs Administration.  
Goods exchange with Switzerland is not included.

Direct goods exports and imports (without Switzerland)  
in million CHF



## Services

Around three-fifths of all employees work in the services sector. The most important branches of the economy include financial and insurance services, legal and tax consultancy as well as trade. There is a very wide range of services which comprise around 300 kinds of economic activity.

### Tourism in hotels and guest houses, 1970 - 2009

Year	Hotels and guest houses	Beds available	Guest arrivals	Overnight stays
1970	70	1 415	72 421	145 247
1980	64	1 760	85 033	182 443
1990	60	1 387	77 735	149 861
2000	49	1 314	62 894	133 485
2008	41	1 193	60 287	134 495
2009	36	1 140	54 389	121 568

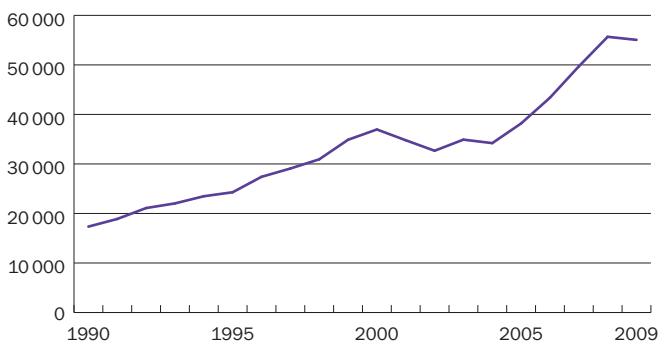
Tourism statistics of the month August.

## Banks, 2000 - 2009

in million CHF	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009
Nominal balance	36 964	43 377	49 694	55 672	55 053
Net profit	549	627	722	464	588
Number of employees in Liechtenstein	1 773	1 849	2 034	2 159	2 099

### Nominal balance

in million CHF



### Client assets of the banks, 2000 - 2009

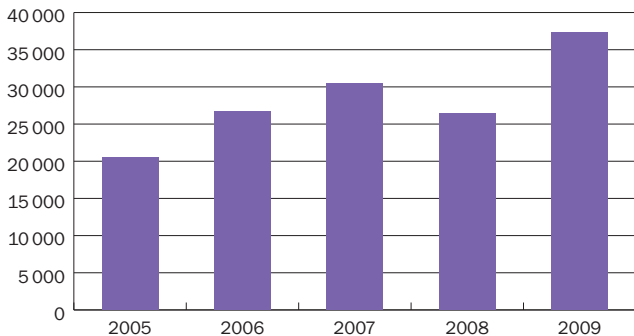
in billion CHF (as at 31.12.)	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009
<b>Total client assets</b>	<b>112.7</b>	<b>160.9</b>	<b>171.4</b>	<b>120.8</b>	<b>125.1</b>
Net client deposits	70.6	114.0	117.3	69.2	78.4
Relevant capital	28.4	31.4	36.2	40.4	40.0
Trusts	13.7	15.5	17.9	11.3	6.7

Net client deposits means client deposits offset against items relevant to balance. Some Custody-Assets are included.

## Domestic investment companies, 2005 - 2008

in million CHF	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Net assets	20 570	26 650	30 450	26 430	37 267
Individual portfolios	275	339	468	560	618
Investment companies	163	208	303	363	411

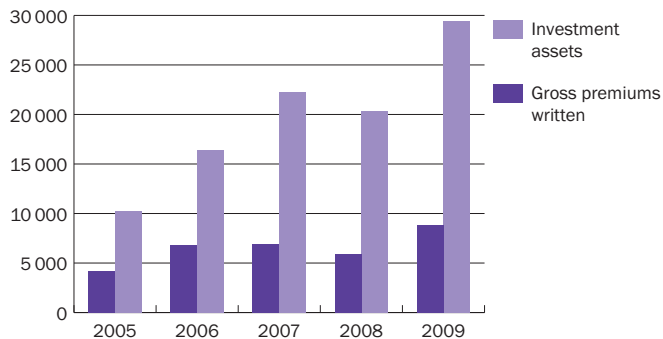
Net assets of domestic investment companies  
in million CHF



## Insurance companies domiciled in Liechtenstein, 2005 - 2008

in million CHF	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Gross premiums written	4 200	6 810	6 899	5 939	8 785
Investment assets	10 210	16 380	22 310	20 363	29 383
Technical provisions	9 180	15 850	22 037	19 363	26 644
Equity	437	598	762	737	817
Number of enterprises	31	35	37	42	41
Number of employees	165	206	239	301	357

## Gross premiums written and investment assets in million CHF





## Transport and Communication

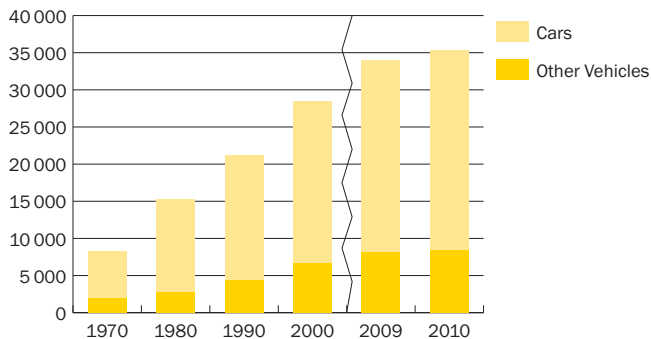
Liechtenstein's road network consists of around 120 km of ordinary roads and over 260 km of local community roads. There is a very well developed public transport bus network in Liechtenstein. Also in Liechtenstein, Austrian Federal Railways operate a 9 kilometre-long railway line with 4 stops. This line links Feldkirch in Austria to Buchs in Switzerland.

The level of motorisation is very high. There are around 750 passenger cars for every 1 000 inhabitants, which represents a peak value in Europe. In the neighbouring countries of Switzerland and Austria around 500 passenger cars per 1 000 inhabitants are in use.

### Motor vehicles, 1970 - 2010

Year (1 July)	Motor vehicles		Cars	
	number	per 1 000 inhabitants	number	per 1 000 inhabitants
1970	8 208	392	6 210	297
1980	15 269	592	12 569	487
1990	21 233	746	16 891	594
2000	28 447	866	21 784	672
2009	34 014	956	25 909	728
2010	35 291	983	26 890	749

## Number of vehicles (1 July)



## Road traffic accidents, 1970 - 2009

	1970	1980	1990	2000	2008	2009
Accidents	338	344	340	424	402	358
Injured persons	90	126	115	150	109	111
Fatalities	12	9	3	3	1	1

## Postal services and public transport, 1995 - 2009

in 1000s	1995	2000	2007	2008	2009
Letters delivered	16 856	17 129	17 825	20 483	19 868
Parcels delivered	445	415	678	586	565
Public bus travellers	3 008	2 919	3 557	3 812	5 013
Number of Post offices	12	12	12	12	12

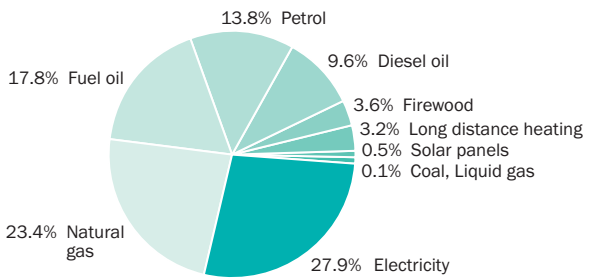


# Energy



Natural gas, electricity, heating oil and petrol are amongst the major energy sources in Liechtenstein, which is strongly dependent upon energy imports. The proportion of own energy supply to total energy consumption is 9%. Liechtenstein's energy production is limited to the energy sources electricity, firewood and biogas.

Energy consumption/ imports in 2009



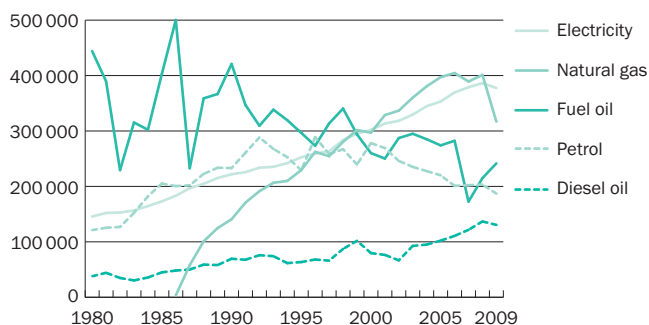


## Energy consumption/ imports, 1980 - 2009

in MWh	1980	2000	2008	2009
<b>Total</b>	<b>788 320</b>	<b>1 244 915</b>	<b>1 389 768</b>	<b>1 354 509</b>
Electricity	144 955	302 018	386 290	377 558
Natural gas	-	296 992	401 203	316 946
Fuel oil	443 941	260 123	214 921	241 585
Petrol	121 175	278 013	203 338	186 972
Diesel oil	37 863	79 646	136 769	130 555
Firewood	11 625	25 419	40 003	48 928
Liquid gas	27 101	1 530	1 301	1 339
Coal	1 661	195	33	12
Solar collectors	.	979	5 910	7 180
Long distance-heating	.	.	.	43 434
Self supply	66 569	104 473	114 441	118 785
Consumption per inhabitant	31	38	39	38

## Energy consumption/ imports 1980 to 2009

in MWh

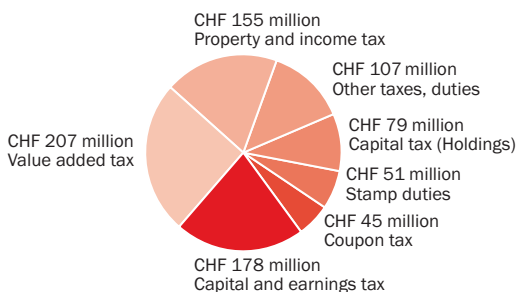


## Public Finance

Liechtenstein's public authority budgets comprise in total the national budget and the budgets of the eleven communities. For 2009, total tax receipts amount to around CHF 820 million. In addition, there are receipts from property investment incomes and fees. On the expenditure side, the national budget is particularly affected by expenses for social welfare and education.

### State and municipalities

#### Tax revenues by type of tax, 2009



#### Fiscal income, 2000 - 2009

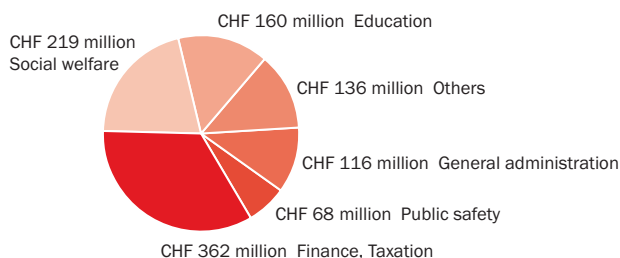
in million CHF	2000	2005	2008	2009
<b>Total</b>	<b>959.1</b>	<b>971.3</b>	<b>1 217.8</b>	<b>1 150.6</b>
Taxes	739.3	713.1	904.9	821.3
Social contributions	219.8	258.2	312.9	329.4

## National budget

### Current account, 1995 - 2009

in million CHF	1995	2000	2008	2009
Current expenditure	466	598	1 158	987
Current revenue	546	1 116	1 103	1 120
<b>Cash flow</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>518</b>	<b>-55</b>	<b>132</b>
Depreciation on fixed capital	51	61	71	73
<b>Surplus current account</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>457</b>	<b>-127</b>	<b>59</b>

### Current expenditures by purpose of expenditure, 2009



### Current revenues by type, 2009



### Capital account, 1995 - 2009

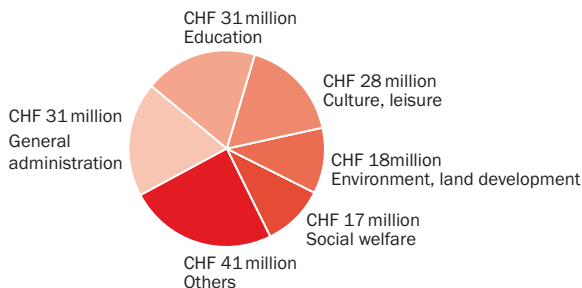
in million CHF	1995	2000	2008	2009
Gross investment	80.0	89.4	109.8	87.7
Investment income	8.0	13.7	37.0	18.3
<b>Net investments</b>	<b>72.0</b>	<b>75.7</b>	<b>72.8</b>	<b>69.4</b>
Cash flow	80.4	518.0	-55.2	132.3
<b>Financing surplus/ deficit (-)</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>442.3</b>	<b>-128.0</b>	<b>63.0</b>

## Local budgets - Municipalities

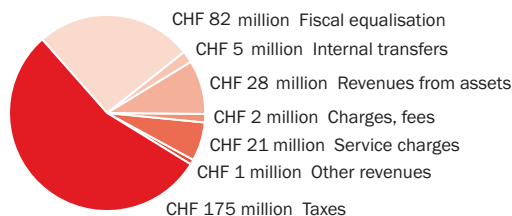
### Current accounts, 2000 - 2009

in million CHF	2000	2005	2008	2009
Current expenditure	139.2	144.5	155.1	166.2
Current revenue	287.9	266.6	317.7	314.7
<b>Cash flow</b>	<b>148.7</b>	<b>122.1</b>	<b>162.7</b>	<b>148.5</b>
Depreciation on fixed capital	64.8	73.1	91.3	94.1
<b>Surplus current accounts</b>	<b>83.9</b>	<b>49.0</b>	<b>71.3</b>	<b>54.3</b>

### Current expenditures by subject category, 2009



### Current revenues by type, 2009



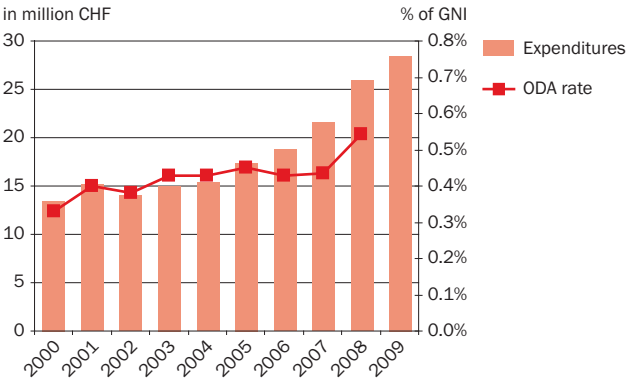
### Capital accounts, 2000 - 2009

in million CHF	2000	2005	2008	2009
Gross investment	129.6	99.0	143.5	141.3
Investment income	26.3	23.5	17.2	18.9
<b>Net investments</b>	<b>103.3</b>	<b>75.5</b>	<b>126.4</b>	<b>122.4</b>
Cash flow	148.7	122.1	162.7	148.5
<b>Financing surplus/ deficit (-)</b>	<b>45.4</b>	<b>46.6</b>	<b>36.3</b>	<b>26.1</b>

# International Humanitarian Cooperation and Development (IHCD)

The official development assistance (ODA) encompasses all disbursements of a State for development cooperation and humanitarian assistance according to the criteria of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). The total ODA amount was CHF 28.4 million in 2009. Liechtenstein has thus achieved 0.54% of GNI (Gross National Income) for ODA.

## Official development assistance



# Statistical Publications

	Published
Accident insurance statistics	Annually
Agriculture statistics	2-yearly
Banking statistics	Annually
Civil status statistics	Annually
Construction statistics	Annually/quarterly
Consumer prices index	Monthly
Current development	Quarterly
Economic report Liechtenstein	Half-yearly
Economic survey	Quarterly
Education statistics	Annually
Employment statistics	Annually
Energy statistics	Annually
First name statistics	Annually
Health insurance statistics	Annually
Indicators of sustainable development	2-yearly
Liechtenstein in figures	Annually
Motor vehicle statistics - inventory	Annually
Motor vehicle statistics - new registrations	Annually/monthly
National accounts	Annually
Naturalisation statistics	Annually
Population and housing census	10-yearly
Population statistics	Half-yearly
Revenue statistics	Annually
Statistical yearbook	Annually
Statistics on goods transports on roads	Annually
Tourism statistics	Annually/seasons
Unemployment statistics	Annually
Wage statistics	2-yearly

All publications are available on the internet ( [www.as.llv.li](http://www.as.llv.li) ).

The statistical publications are more detailed and up-to-date than the corresponding tables in this brochure.



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