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Liechtenstein in Figures 2012



LIECHTENSTEIN

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Table of Contents

Geographical Situation	4
Climate	6
History and Constitution	8
Population	10
National Economy	16
Employment and Income	22
Agriculture	30
Industry	32
Services	34
Transport and Communication	38
Energy	40
Public Finance	42
Statistical Publications	46



4

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 km², 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 ²	100%
Wooded area	66 km ²	41%
Agricultural area	53 km ²	33%
Unproductive area	24 km ²	15%
Settlement area	17 km ²	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, 2010

District/ municipality	Area (km ²)	Height above sea level (m)	Population density (inhabitants/ km ²)
Liechtenstein	160.5		225
Upland	125.5		186
Vaduz	17.3	460	301
Triesen	26.5	512	182
Balzers	19.7	477	230
Triesenberg	29.7	886	86
Schaan	26.9	462	214
Planken	5.3	786	80
Lowland	35.0		367
Eschen	10.4	452	405
Mauren	7.5	472	533
Gamprin	6.2	468	259
Ruggell	7.4	433	270
Schellenberg	3.6	630	281

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.



Climate

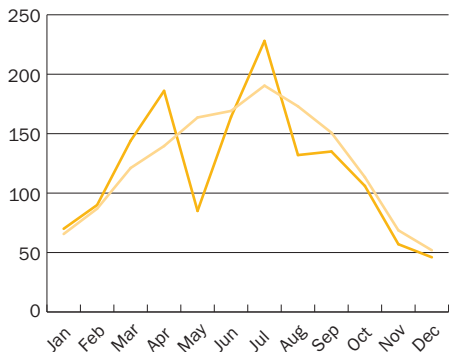
Despite its mountainous location, Liechtenstein's climate can be described as mild. It is strongly influenced by the effect of the föhn (a warm, dry katabatic wind in the Alps), which prolongs the vegetation period in the spring and autumn. Annual rainfall measurements are around 900 to 1 200 millimetres. In the alpine region, rainfall can reach 1 900 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, 2001 - 2010

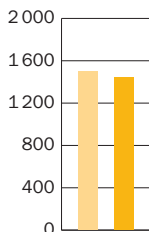
	2001 - 2010	2008	2009	2010
January	0.9 °C	4.7 °C	-1.6 °C	-1.3 °C
February	2.7 °C	4.9 °C	1.8 °C	2.5 °C
March	6.4 °C	5.5 °C	5.0 °C	6.2 °C
April	10.7 °C	9.3 °C	13.2 °C	10.8 °C
May	15.1 °C	16.8 °C	16.7 °C	12.5 °C
June	18.3 °C	18.2 °C	16.9 °C	17.7 °C
July	19.5 °C	18.7 °C	19.4 °C	20.7 °C
August	18.5 °C	18.4 °C	20.5 °C	17.8 °C
September	14.7 °C	13.6 °C	16.1 °C	13.9 °C
October	11.3 °C	10.7 °C	10.8 °C	11.0 °C
November	5.9 °C	5.8 °C	8.6 °C	6.4 °C
December	1.3 °C	1.3 °C	2.7 °C	1.1 °C
Annual average	10.4 °C	10.7 °C	10.8 °C	9.9 °C

Weather station Vaduz, 456 m above sea level.

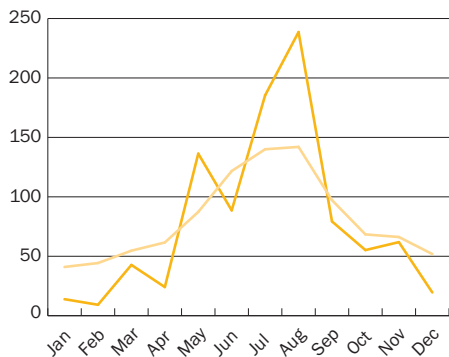
Annual sunshine levels in hours



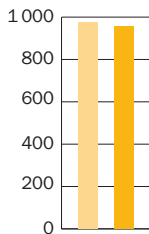
2010
Average 1970-2010



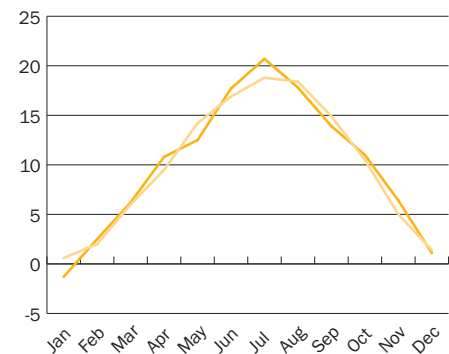
Annual rainfall in mm



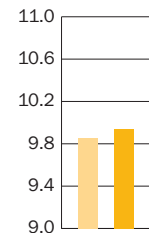
2010
Average 1970-2010



Average annual temperatures in °C



2010
Average 1970-2010





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> <table> <tr> <td>12 seats</td> <td>Patriotic Union (VU)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>11 seats</td> <td>Progressive Citizens' Party (FBP)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1 seat</td> <td>Free List (FL)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1 seat</td> <td>Independent</td> </tr> </table>	12 seats	Patriotic Union (VU)	11 seats	Progressive Citizens' Party (FBP)	1 seat	Free List (FL)	1 seat	Independent
12 seats	Patriotic Union (VU)								
11 seats	Progressive Citizens' Party (FBP)								
1 seat	Free List (FL)								
1 seat	Independent								
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.								



10

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.

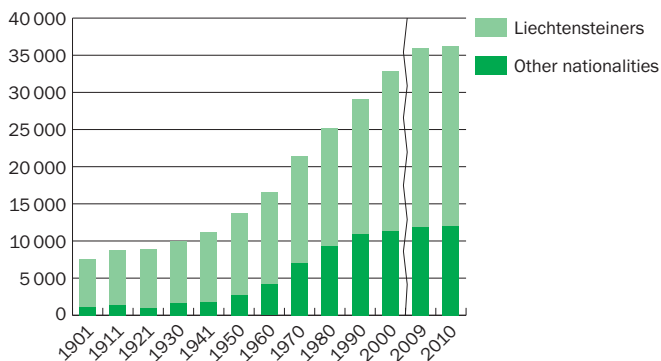
Resident population by municipalities, 2010

District/ municipality	Resident population 31.12.2010	District/ municipality	Resident population 31.12.2010
Liechtenstein	36 149		
Upland	23 315	Lowland	12 834
Vaduz	5 207	Eschen	4 215
Triesen	4 826	Mauren	3 999
Balzers	4 528	Gamprin	1 606
Triesenberg	2 562	Ruggell	2 001
Schaan	5 767	Schellenberg	1 013
Planken	425		

Resident population, 1901 - 2010

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
2009	35 894	24 008	11 886	33.1
2010	36 149	24 145	12 004	33.2

Resident population



Resident foreign population by nationality, 1970 - 2010

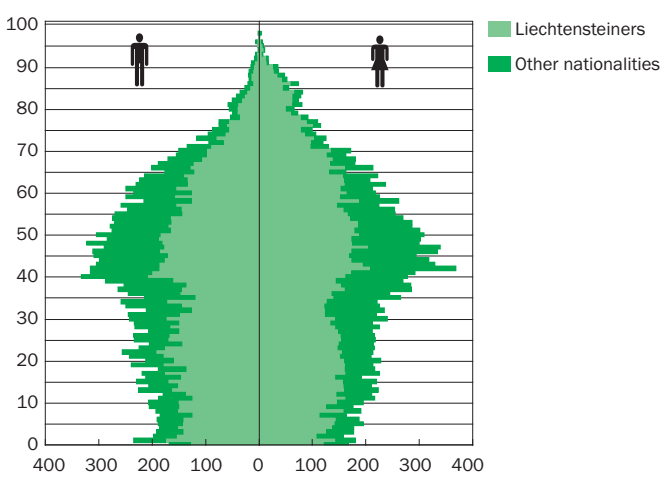
Year	Other nationalities					
	Swiss	Austrian	Italian	German	Others	
1970	7 046	2 518	1 822	938	1 152	616
1980	9 302	4 055	1 945	894	1 029	1 379
1990	10 909	4 459	2 069	1 071	1 026	2 284
2000	11 320	3 805	2 006	1 028	1 131	3 350
2009	11 886	3 595	2 047	1 145	1 281	3 818
2010	12 004	3 586	2 057	1 148	1 319	3 894

12

Resident population by age, 1970 - 2010

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
2009	35 894	5 881	25 160	4 853
2010	36 149	5 775	25 352	5 022

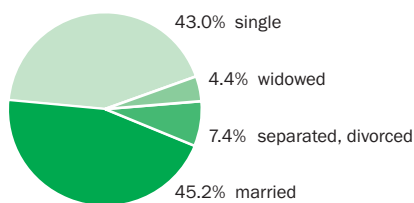
Age distribution of resident population (31.12.2010)



Resident population by marital status, 1970 - 2010

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
2009	8 168	7 349	8 180	7 977	1 421	2 799
2010	8 179	7 356	8 272	8 074	1 435	2 833

Marital status (31.12.2010)



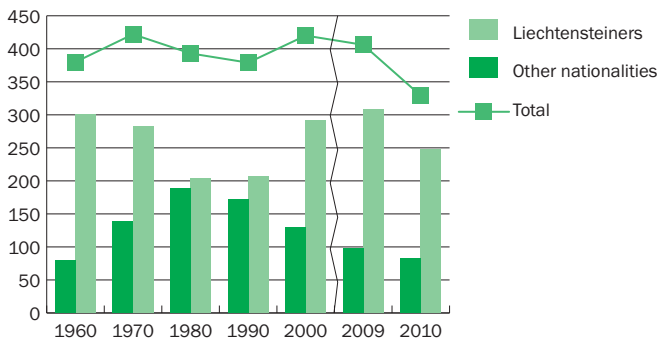
Marriages, 2010

Number of persons who got married	355	100.0%
Liechtenstein men/ Liechtenstein women	134	37.7%
Liechtenstein men/ Women of other nationalities	108	30.4%
Men of other nationalities/ Liechtenstein women	77	21.7%
Men of other nationalities/ Women of other nationalities	36	10.1%

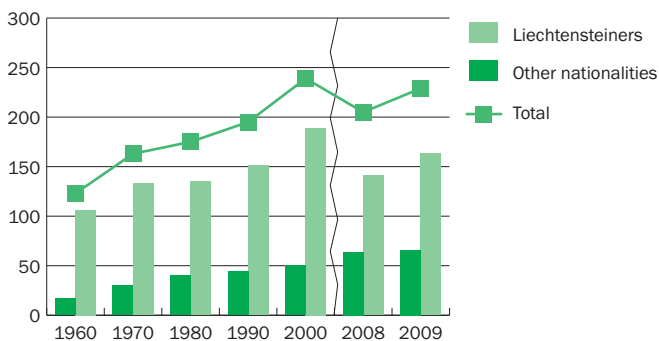
Deaths by cause, 2009

Cause of death	Deaths	Men	Women
Total	229	115	114
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

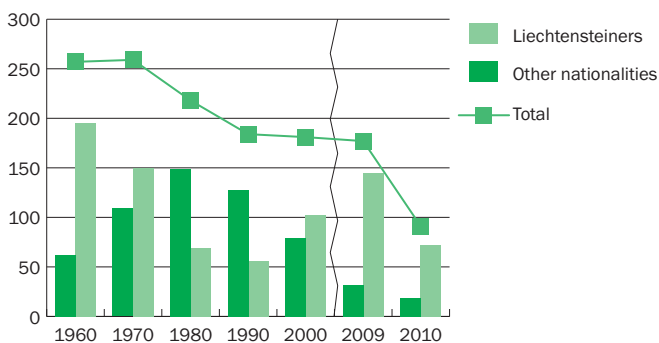
Births



Deaths

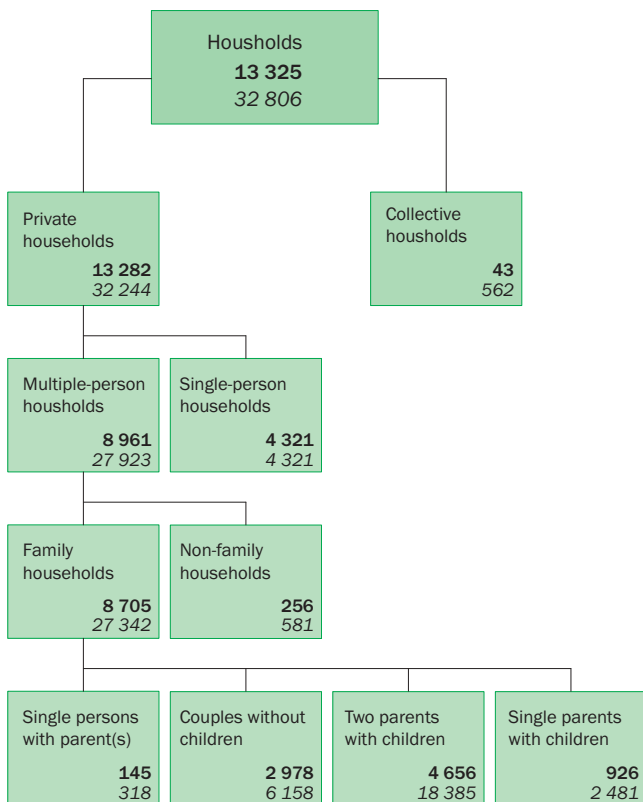


Surplus of births



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
Liechtenstein	13 325		
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.

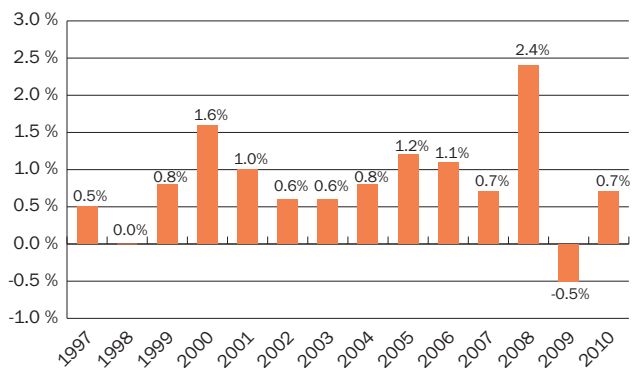
On 26 May 1924 Liechtenstein declared the Swiss franc (CHF) the legal currency of Liechtenstein. All coins, bank notes and other payment media used in Switzerland were recognised as official legal tender in Liechtenstein.

Rate of price increases, 2006 - 2010

Year	<u>Annual average in %</u>
2006	1.1
2007	0.7
2008	2.4
2009	-0.5
2010	0.7

In Liechtenstein the Swiss consumer price index applies.

Rate of price increases



Income from gainful activity, 1960 - 2010

Year	in million CHF
1960	57
1970	194
1980	550
1990	1 093
2000	1 867
2009	2 750
2010	2 702

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, 2006 - 2010

Year	Old-age and survivors insurance (AHV)	Company pension scheme
	in million CHF	in million CHF
2006	2 133	3 447
2007	2 180	3 626
2008	2 041	3 400
2009	2 318	3 875
2010	2 422	4 118

GDP and GNI at current prices, 2005 - 2009

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
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	187 690	4.9	139 530
2009	4.9	166 750	4.2	117 900

GDP at current prices in comparison, 2009

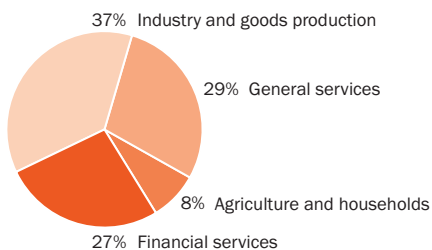
Country	National currency		in billion CHF
		in billion	
Liechtenstein	CHF	4.9	4.9
Switzerland	CHF	535.6	535.6
Austria	€	274.8	414.9
Germany	€	2 374.5	3 585.5

Euro converted at yearly average rate (1 € = 1.51 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 2010, 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 2009

By economic fields



Number of enterprises by sector and size, 2009 - 2010

	2009	2010	Change in %
Total	3 771	3 827	1.5
Economic sectors			
Sector 1 Agriculture	98	98	0.0
Sector 2 Industry	578	578	0.0
Sector 3 Services	3 095	3 151	1.8
Size of firms			
1 - 9 employees	3 248	3 301	1.6
10 - 49 employees	428	437	2.1
50 - 249 employees	78	72	-7.7
250 + employees	17	17	0.0

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)

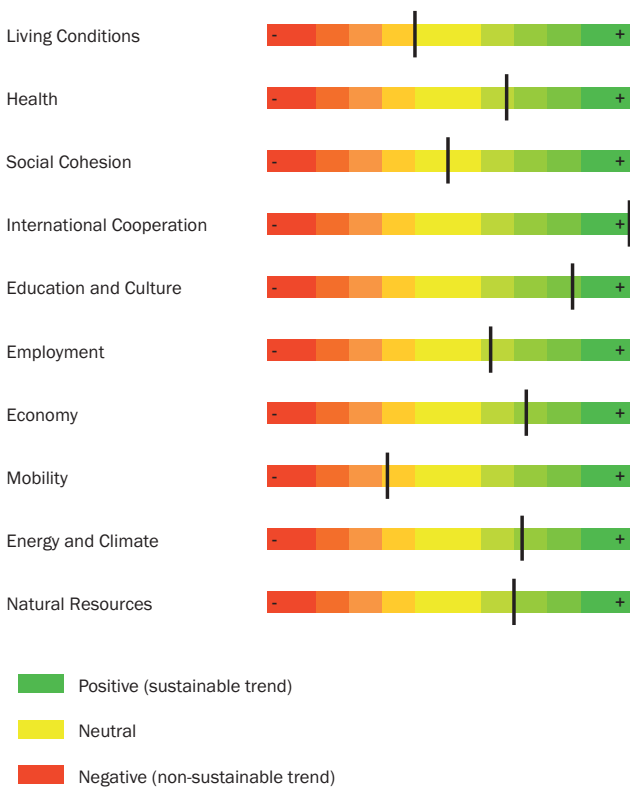
Bilateral social security agreements with Switzerland, Austria, Germany and Italy.

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 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 2011





Employment and Income

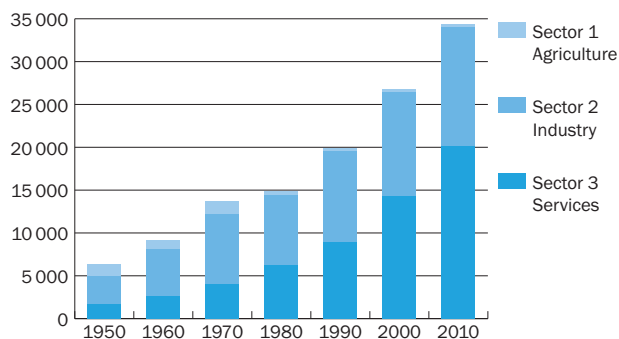
For many years the Liechtenstein national economy has experienced an above-average growth in employment. The strong economic growth over the past decades and the small size of the country requires an increasing input of labour from neighbouring countries, around half of the people employed in Liechtenstein do not actually live there.

Employment

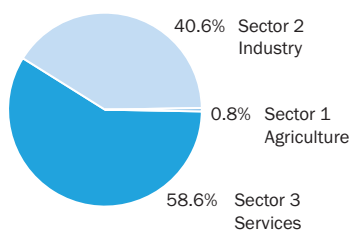
Year	Resident population in gainful employment	of which outward commuters	of which inward commuters	total employed	of which other nationalities
1901	3 120	.	.	.	.
1911	3 479	.	.	.	.
1921	4 323	.	.	.	.
1930	4 436	.	150	4 586	.
1941	4 874	723	10	4 161	676
1950	6 018	380	700	6 338	2 007
1960	7 575	179	1 700	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
2010	18 280	1 516	17 570	34 334	23 187

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

Employment by economic sector



Employment by economic sector (31.12.2010)



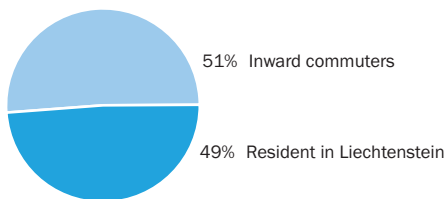
Persons employed by economic sector, 2010 compared with neighbouring countries

	Liechtenstein	Switzerland	Austria	Germany
Sector 1 Agriculture	0.8%	3.4%	5.2%	1.6%
Sector 2 Industry	40.6%	21.6%	25.0%	28.2%
Sector 3 Services	58.6%	75.1%	69.8%	70.2%

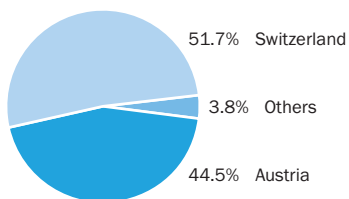
Employment by economic activity, 2010

	Resident population in gainful employment	of which outward commuters	Inward commuters	Employed in Liechtenstein	Share in %
Total	18 280	1 516	17 570	34 334	100.0
Sector 1 Agriculture	258	5	19	272	0.8
Sector 2 Industry	5 810	524	8 658	13 944	40.6
Mining & quarrying	33	-	16	49	0.1
Manufacturing	3 953	462	7 521	11 012	32.1
Energy & Water supply; sewerage & waste remediation	224	13	124	335	1.0
Construction	1 600	49	997	2 548	7.4
Sector 3 Services	12 212	987	8 893	20 118	58.6
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles & motorcycles	1 548	246	1 239	2 541	7.4
Transportation & storage	522	41	579	1 060	3.1
Accommodation & food service activities	642	66	341	917	2.7
Information & communication	391	48	391	734	2.1
Financial & insurance activities	1 566	77	1 745	3 234	9.4
Real estate activities	67	7	31	91	0.3
Legal & accounting activities	1 432	17	1 185	2 600	7.6
Activities of head offices; management consultancy activities	288	39	256	505	1.5
Architectural & engineering activities; technical testing & analysis	479	32	369	816	2.4
Scientific research & development; other technical activities	167	18	154	303	0.9
Administrative & support service activities	557	40	635	1 152	3.4
Public administration; compulsory social security	1 490	42	287	1 735	5.1
Education	827	87	446	1 186	3.5
Human health & social work activities	1 391	174	679	1 896	5.5
Arts, entertainment, recreation	237	18	93	312	0.9
Other service activities	481	31	177	627	1.8
Households as employers	106	2	242	346	1.0
Activities of extraterritorial organisations	21	2	44	63	0.2

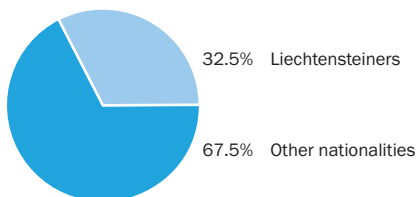
Residents and inward commuters



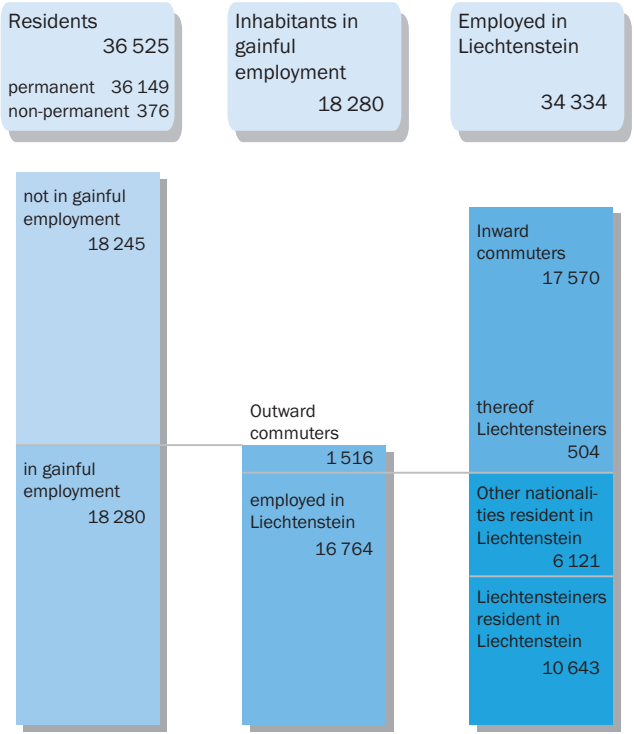
Inward commuters by residence



Employees by nationality



Total employment as at 31 December 2010 - 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.

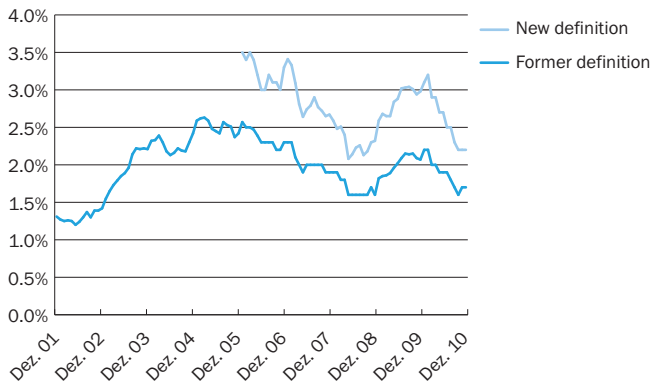
According to the new definition, unemployed persons are those who are registered at the Labour Market Service Division of the Office of Economic Affairs, who live in Liechtenstein and who are able to take up employment within the next two weeks. Due to statistical recording difficulties, persons in longer-term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

Unemployment, 2001 - 2010

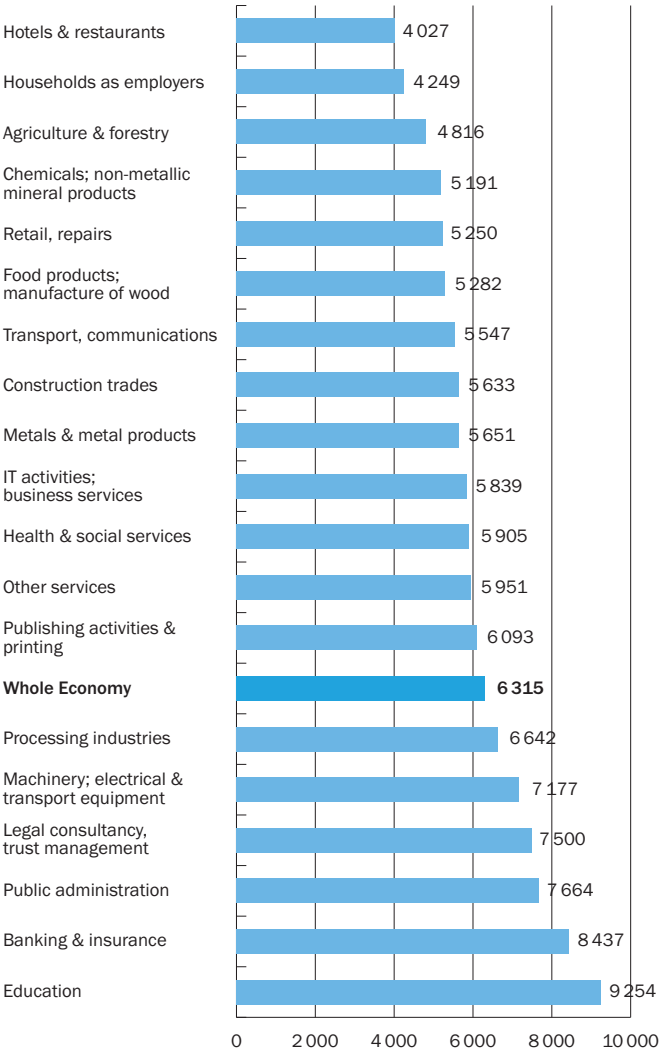
as at 31.12.	Job seekers	Vacan- cies	New definition		Former definition	
			Unem- ployed	Unemploy- ment rate	Unem- ployed	Unemployed/ employed in %
2001	410	66	.	.	354	1.2%
2002	477	44	.	.	413	1.4%
2003	727	27	.	.	651	2.2%
2004	802	20	.	.	725	2.4%
2005	828	61	.	.	731	2.4%
2006	744	93	584	3.3%	689	2.3%
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%
2010	628	194	401	2.2%	556	1.7%

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

Unemployment rate - new and former definition



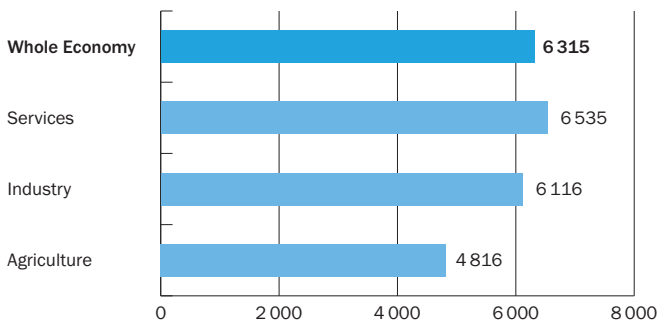
Gross monthly wage by economy activity, 2008 (median) in CHF



Gross monthly wage by sex and age, 2008 (median)

	Gross monthly wage in CHF		
	Both sexes	Men	Women
Total	6 315	6 903	5 556
20 - 29 years	4 951	5 088	4 781
30 - 39 years	6 505	6 918	5 958
40 - 49 years	6 907	7 673	5 850
50 - 59 years	6 875	7 562	5 798
60+ years	6 891	7 629	5 685

Gross monthly wage by economic sector, 2008 (median) in CHF





30

Agriculture

The utilised agricultural area (excluding alpine meadows) accounts for about 22% of Liechtenstein's 16 050 ha. In 2010, 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 14 million kg milk in 2010.

In 2010, 121 farms received agricultural subsidies in form of direct payments. One quarter 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.

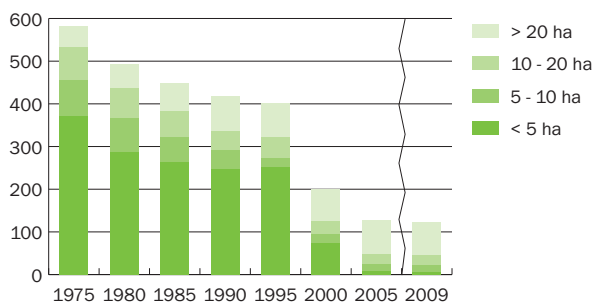
Farms by size, 1975 - 2009

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	2009	2010
Cattle	6 328	5 054	6 078	5 981
of which cows	2 850	2 562	2 993	.
Equidae	239	379	495	487
Pigs	3 251	2 013	1 811	1 690
Sheep	2 781	3 319	3 963	3 656
Goats	171	239	452	434
Poultry	.	.	12 003	12 729
Bee colonies	1 058	953	1 068	1 173
Milk production (in 1 000 kg)	13 158	12 968	13 308	14 547

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).



32

Industry

Liechtenstein's economy has a significant emphasis on industrial production. In 2010, the production sector provided about 40% of the jobs, which in comparison with other European countries is extraordinarily high.

The jobs of the industrial sector are provided by 578 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), 2001 - 2010

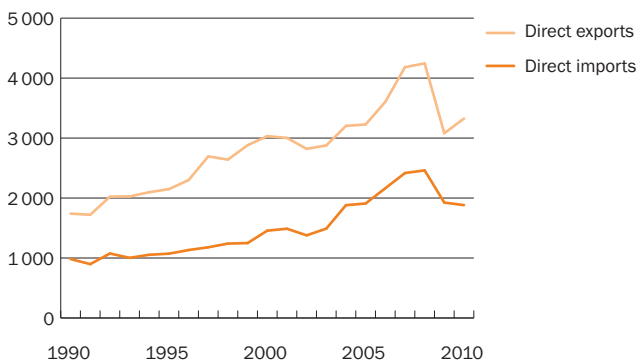
Year	in million CHF	Change
2001	3 002	-1.0%
2002	2 820	-6.1%
2003	2 877	2.0%
2004	3 203	11.3%
2005	3 227	0.7%
2006	3 604	11.7%
2007	4 182	16.0%
2008	4 245	1.5%
2009	3 081	-27.4%
2010	3 325	7.9%

Direct goods imports (without Switzerland), 2001 - 2010

Year	in million CHF	Change
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%
2010	1 882	-2.2%

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.

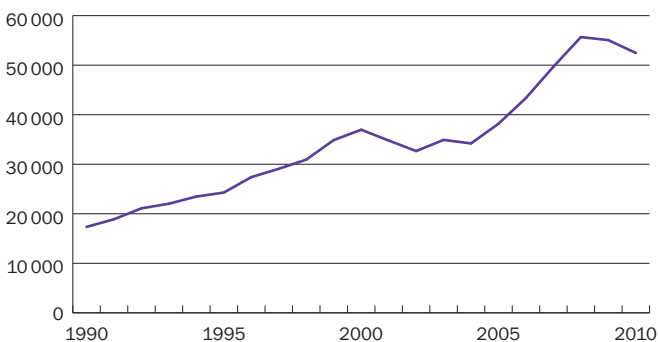
Tourism in hotels and guest houses, 1970 - 2010

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
2009	41	1 140	54 389	121 568
2010	40	1 144	51 815	115 051

Banks, 2000 - 2010

in million CHF	2000	2007	2008	2009	2010
Nominal balance	36 964	49 694	55 672	55 053	52 466
Net profit	549	722	464	588	570
Number of employees in Liechtenstein	1 773	2 034	2 159	2 099	2 117

Nominal balance in million CHF



Client assets of the banks, 2000 - 2010

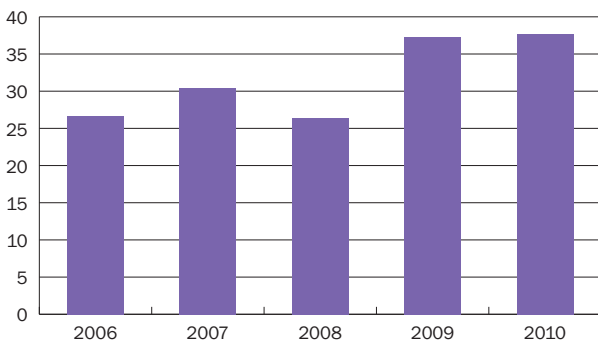
in billion CHF (as at 31.12.)	2000	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total client assets	112.7	171.4	120.8	125.1	121.3
Net client deposits	70.6	117.3	69.2	78.4	81.3
Relevant capital	28.4	36.2	40.4	40.0	35.4
Trusts	13.7	17.9	11.3	6.7	4.6

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

Domestic investment companies, 2006 - 2010

in billion CHF	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Net assets	26.7	30.5	26.4	37.3	37.7
Individual portfolios	339	468	560	618	693
Investment companies	208	303	363	411	469

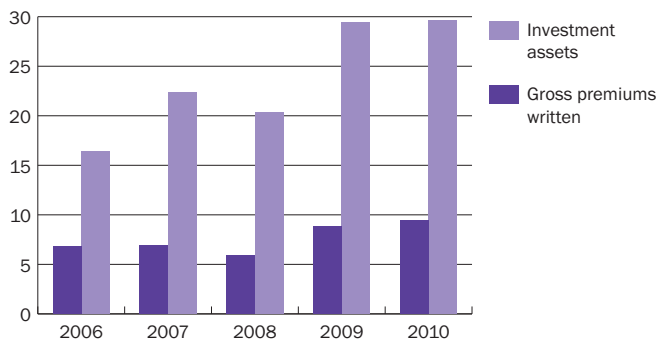
Net assets of domestic investment companies
in billion CHF



Insurance companies domiciled in Liechtenstein, 2006 - 2010

in billion CHF	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Gross premiums written	6.8	6.9	5.9	8.8	9.4
Investment assets	16.4	22.3	20.4	29.4	29.6
Technical provisions	15.9	22.0	19.4	26.6	28.8
Equity	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8
Number of enterprises	35	37	42	41	40
Number of employees	206	239	301	357	370

Gross premiums written and investment assets in billion CHF





Transport and Communication

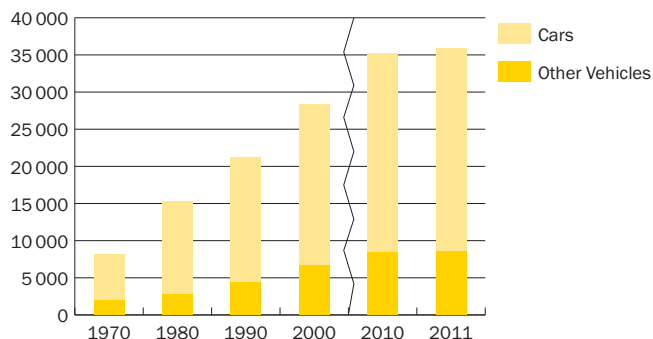
Liechtenstein's road network consists of around 120 km of state roads and over 260 km of local community roads. There is a very well developed public transport bus network in Liechtenstein. Also in Liechtenstein, Austrian Federal Railways operate a 9 kilometre-long railway line with 4 stops. This line 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 - 2011

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
2010	35 291	983	26 890	749
2011	35 867	992	27 327	756

Number of vehicles (1 July)



Road traffic accidents, 1970 - 2010

	1970	1980	1990	2000	2009	2010
Accidents	338	344	340	424	358	366
Injured persons	90	126	115	150	111	114
Fatalities	12	9	3	3	1	-

Postal services and public transport, 1995 - 2010

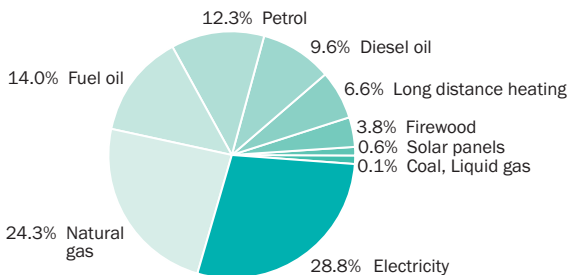
in 1 000s	1995	2000	2005	2009	2010
Letters delivered	16 856	17 129	13 188	19 868	21 655
Parcels delivered	445	415	499	565	581
Public bus travellers	3 008	2 919	4 120	5 013	5 213
Number of Post offices	12	12	12	12	12



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.

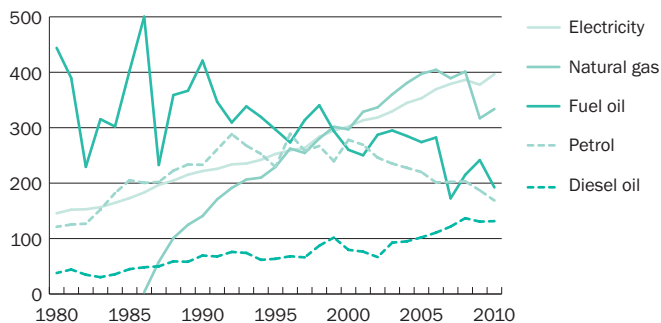
Energy consumption/ imports in 2010



Energy consumption/ imports, 1980 - 2010

in GWh	1980	2000	2009	2010
Total	788.3	1 244.9	1 354.5	1 375.9
Electricity	145.0	302.0	377.6	396.6
Natural gas	-	297.0	316.9	333.7
Fuel oil	443.9	260.1	241.6	192.3
Petrol	121.2	278.0	187.0	168.7
Diesel oil	37.9	79.6	130.6	131.4
Firewood	11.6	25.4	48.9	52.6
Liquid gas	27.1	1.5	1.3	1.1
Coal	1.7	0.2	0.0	0.0
Solar panel	.	1.0	7.2	8.1
Long distance-heating	.	.	43.4	91.2
Self supply	66.6	104.5	118.8	129.8
Consumption per inhabitant in MWh	31	38	38	38

Energy consumption/ imports 1980 to 2010 in GWh



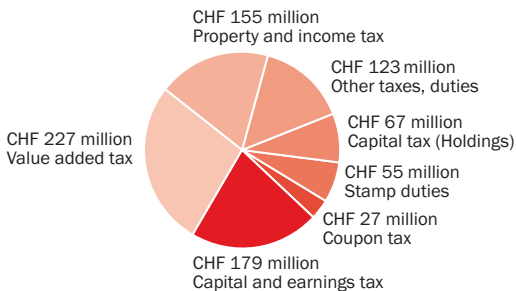


Public Finance

Liechtenstein's public authority budgets comprise in total the national budget and the budgets of the eleven communities. For 2010, total tax receipts amount to around CHF 830 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, 2010



Fiscal income, 2000 - 2010

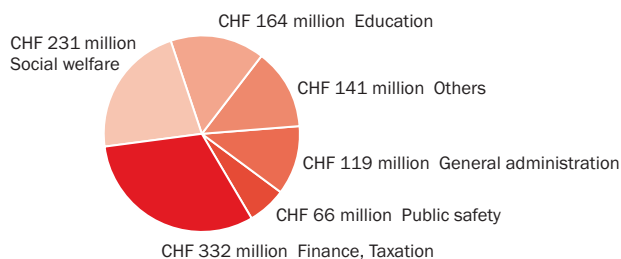
in million CHF	2000	2005	2009	2010
Total	959	971	1 151	1 158
Taxes	739	713	821	833
Social contributions	220	258	329	324

National budget

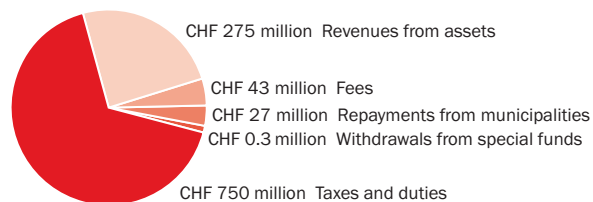
Current account, 1995 - 2010

in million CHF	1995	2000	2009	2010
Current expenditure	466	598	987	1 053
Current revenue	546	1 116	1 120	1 095
Cash flow	80	518	132	43
Depreciation on fixed capital	51	61	73	72
Surplus current account	29	457	59	-30

Current expenditures by purpose of expenditure, 2010



Current revenues by type, 2010



Capital account, 1995 - 2010

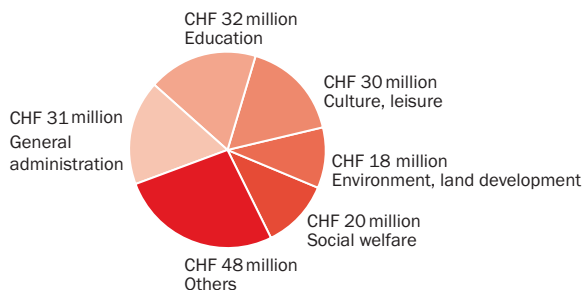
in million CHF	1995	2000	2009	2010
Gross investment	80	89	88	77
Investment income	8	14	18	19
Net investments	72	76	69	58
Financing surplus/ deficit (-)	8	442	63	-16

Local budgets - Municipalities

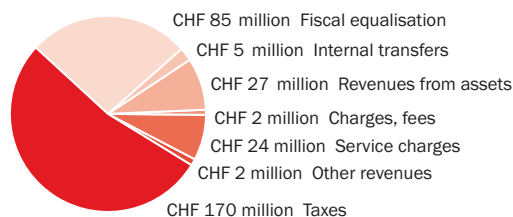
Current accounts, 2000 - 2010

in million CHF	2000	2005	2009	2010
Current expenditure	139	145	166	179
Current revenue	288	267	315	314
Cash flow	149	122	149	135
Depreciation on fixed capital	65	73	94	94
Surplus current accounts	84	49	54	41

Current expenditures by subject category, 2010



Current revenues by type, 2010



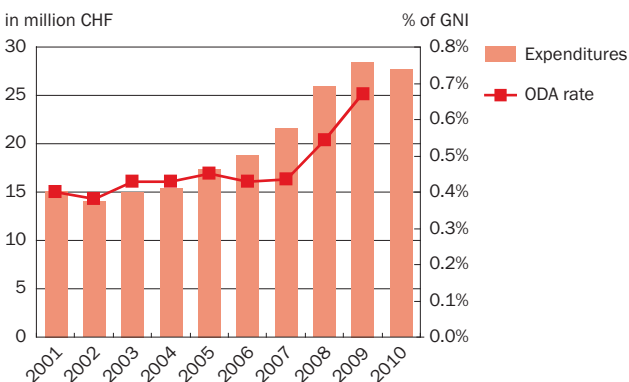
Capital accounts, 2000 - 2010

in million CHF	2000	2005	2009	2010
Gross investment	130	99	141	135
Investment income	26	24	19	26
Net investments	103	76	122	110
Financing surplus/ deficit (-)	45	47	26	26

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 27.8 million in 2010. As a percentage of GNI (Gross National Income), total ODA spending for 2009 was 0.67%.

Official development assistance



Statistical Publications

	Published
Accident insurance statistics	Annually
Agriculture statistics	Periodically
Banking statistics	Annually
Construction statistics	Annually/quarterly
Consumer price index	Monthly
Current development	Quarterly
Economic report Liechtenstein	Half-yearly
Economic survey	Quarterly
Education statistics	Annually
Employment statistics	Annually
Energy statistics	Annually
Environment statistics	Annually
First name statistics	Annually
Health insurance statistics	Annually
Indicators of sustainable development	2-yearly
Liechtenstein in figures	Annually
Marital status statistics	Annually
Motor vehicle statistics - inventory	Annually
Motor vehicle statistics - new registrations	Annually/monthly
National accounts	Annually
Naturalisation statistics	Annually
Population and housing census	5-yearly
Population statistics	Half-yearly
Revenue statistics	Annually
Statistical yearbook	Annually
Statistics on the carriage of goods by road	Annually
Tourism statistics	Annually/seasons
Unemployment statistics	Annually
Wage statistics	2-yearly

All publications are available on the internet (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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