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Liechtenstein in Figures 2014



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 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, 2012

District/ municipality	Area (km ²)	Height above sea level (m)	Population density (inhabitants/km ²)
Liechtenstein	160.5		230
Upland	125.5		189
Vaduz	17.3	460	302
Triesen	26.5	512	185
Balzers	19.7	477	230
Triesenberg	29.7	886	89
Schaan	26.9	462	221
Planken	5.3	786	81
Lowland	35.0		376
Eschen	10.4	452	412
Mauren	7.5	472	552
Gamprin	6.2	468	264
Ruggell	7.4	433	279
Schellenberg	3.6	630	288

Liechtenstein is the sixth smallest country in the world.

Dimensions

24.8 km at longest distance, 12.4 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.



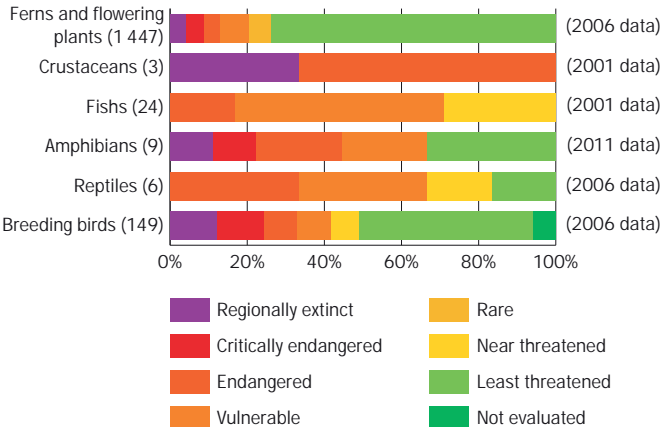
Environment



In Liechtenstein, the altitudinal vegetation zones range from the foothill to the alpine zones (430 m to 2 599 m above sea level). As a result, a wide variety of ecological systems can be found. This is also reflected in a very diverse flora und fauna. Due to population growth and the associated land use, these ecological systems, as well as the animal and plant species living within, are put under pressure.

Biodiversity

Threatened native species by species groups



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.

Greenhouse gas emissions	Target	2009	2010	2011
Tons CO ₂ -equivalents	211 900	248 000	234 100	222 000

Air

Immissions		Limit value	2011	2012
Austrasse Vaduz	Unit			
Nitrogen oxide	Micro grams per cubic meter	30	22	20
Particulate matter	Micro grams per cubic meter	20	19	15
Ozone	Hours >120 µg/m ³	1	213	107

Water

Concentrations	Unit	Limit value	2011	2012
Nitrate in groundwater	Milligrams per liter	<10	5.3	7.2
Nitrate in rivers	Milligrams per liter	<20	2.8	4.0
Consumption per capita				
Drinking water	Liters per day	.	847	840

Waste

Urban waste	Unit	2010	2011	2012
Total	Tons	32787	28354	28153
Per capita	Kilograms	913	784	772
Recycling rate	Percent	60.3	64.1	64.6



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	HSH Prince Hans-Adam II. von und zu Liechtenstein succeeded Prince Franz Josef II. on 13 November 1989. On 15 August 2004, Prince Hans-Adam II. has entrusted Hereditary Prince Alois to exercise his sovereign powers as his representative.
Government	Five-member government nominated by parliament and appointed by the Prince for four years.
Head of Government	Adrian Hasler (FBP)
Deputy Head of Government	Thomas Zwiefelhofer (VU)
Other members:	Aurelia Frick (FBP) Mauro Pedrazzini (FBP) Marlies Amann-Marxer (VU)
Parliament	25 members elected by the people for four years in universal, direct and secret elections. Distribution of seats 2013 – 2017 10 seats Progressive Citizens' Party (FBP) 8 seats Patriotic Union (VU) 4 seats The Independents (DU) 3 seats Free List (FL)
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.



Population and Housing

With a population of around 36 500 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 5 900 inhabitants. Around 5 200 people live in the capital, Vaduz.

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

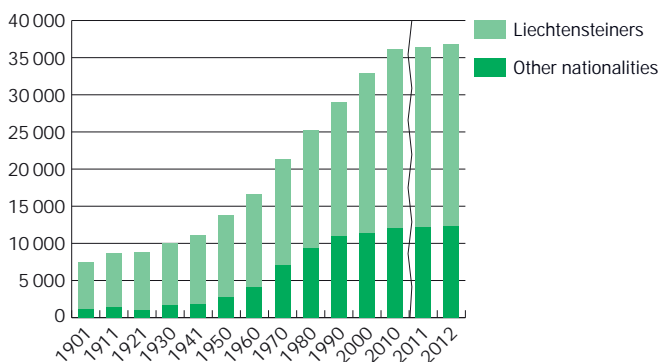
Resident population by municipalities, 2012

District/ municipality	Resident population 31.12.2012	District/ municipality	Resident population 31.12.2012
Liechtenstein	36 838		
Upland	23 678	Lowland	13 160
Vaduz	5 229	Eschen	4 284
Triesen	4 913	Mauren	4 138
Balzers	4 539	Gamprin	1 636
Triesenberg	2 634	Ruggell	2 065
Schaan	5 933	Schellenberg	1 037
Planken	430		

Resident population, 1901 - 2012

Year	Inhabitants			Other nationalities
		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%
2010	36 149	24 145	12 004	33.2%
2011	36 475	24 331	12 144	33.3%
2012	36 838	24 501	12 337	33.5%

Resident population



Resident foreign population by nationality, 1980 - 2012

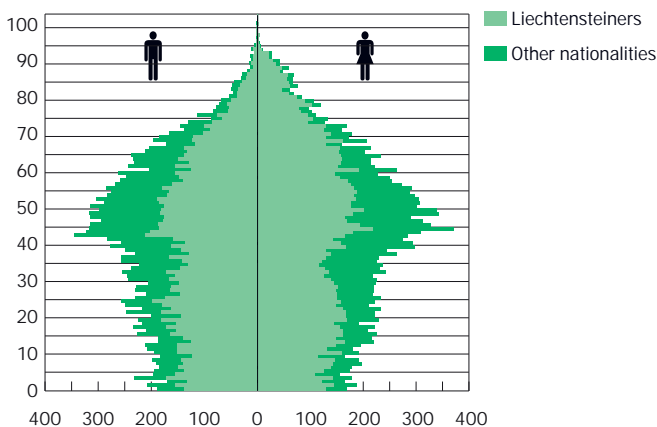
Foreigners

Year	Swiss	Austrian	Italian	German	Others
1980	9 302	4 055	1 945	894	1 029
1990	10 909	4 459	2 069	1 071	1 026
2000	11 320	3 805	2 006	1 028	1 131
2010	12 004	3 586	2 057	1 148	1 319
2011	12 144	3 594	2 096	1 151	1 343
2012	12 337	3 602	2 125	1 146	1 397

Resident population by age, 1980 - 2012

Year	Total resident population	Age		
		0 - 14	15 - 64	65+
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
2010	36 149	5 775	25 352	5 022
2011	36 475	5 765	25 474	5 236
2012	36 838	5 696	25 651	5 491

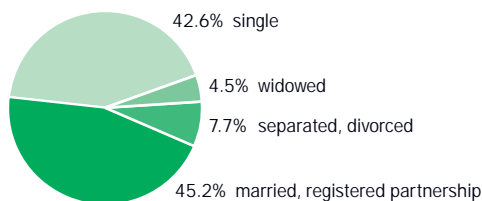
Age distribution of resident population (31.12.2012)



Resident population by marital status, 1980 - 2012

Year	Single		Married		Separated, divorced, widowed	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
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
2010	8 179	7 356	8 272	8 074	1 435	2 833
2011	8 246	7 406	8 318	8 139	1 478	2 888
2012	8 304	7 404	8 415	8 233	1 528	2 954

Marital status (31.12.2012)



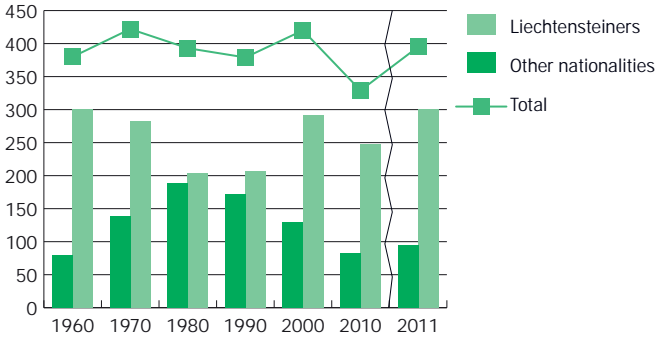
Marriages, 2011

Number of persons who got married	324	100.0%
Liechtenstein men/Liechtenstein women	86	26.5%
Liechtenstein men/Women of other nationalities	111	34.3%
Men of other nationalities/Liechtenstein women	90	27.8%
Men of other nationalities/Women of other nationalities	37	11.4%

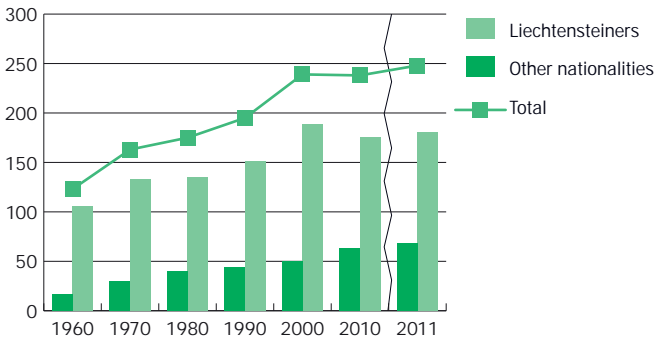
Deaths by cause, 2011

Cause of death	Deaths	Men	Women
Total	248	126	122
Infections	6	4	2
Malignant cancer	66	29	37
Dementia	9	2	7
Circulatory system	93	51	42
Respiratory organs	11	4	7
Digestive organs	7	4	3
Infirmity	12	2	10
Accident and violent deaths	9	8	1
Others	27	17	10
Unknown (mainly deaths reported from abroad)	8	5	3

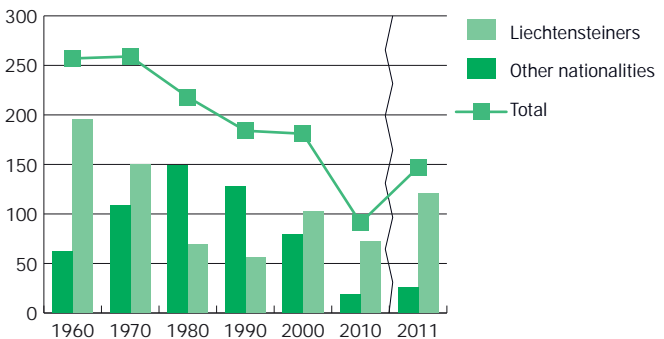
Births



Deaths



Surplus of births



Households by type, 2000 and 2010

	Population Census		
	2000	2010	Change
Total	13 325	15 474	16.1%
Private households	13 282	15 463	16.4%
One person household	4 321	5 284	22.3%
Couple without children	2 978	3 810	27.9%
Couple with children	4 656	4 825	3.4%
Lone parent	926	1 253	35.3%
Others	401	291	-27.4%
Collective households (retirement homes etc.)	43	11	-74.4%

Occupied buildings and dwellings, 2000 and 2010

	Housing census		
	2000	2010	Change
Total buildings	8 903	10 337	16.6%
Single family houses	5 961	6 161	4.0%
Apartment blocks	1 576	2 135	37.1%
Mixed-use residential buildings	804	1 705	112.4%
Others	562	336	-43.6%
Total occupied dwellings	12 601	15 474	22.8%
Owner occupied	6 385	7 884	23.5%
Rented	6 006	7 321	21.9%
Others	210	269	28.1%

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.

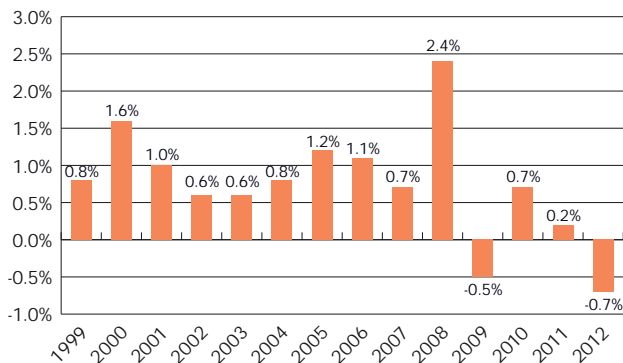
On 26 May 1924, Liechtenstein declared the Swiss franc (CHF) the legal currency of Liechtenstein. All coins, bank notes and other payment media used in Switzerland were recognised as official legal tender in Liechtenstein.

Rate of price increases, 2008 - 2012

Year	Annual average
2008	2.4%
2009	-0.5%
2010	0.7%
2011	0.2%
2012	-0.7%

In Liechtenstein, the Swiss consumer price index applies.

Rate of price increases



Income from gainful activity, 1980 - 2012

Year	in million CHF
1980	550
1990	1 093
2000	1 867
2010	2 702
2011	2 658
2012	2 752

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, 2008 - 2012

Year	Old-age and survivors insurance (AHV)	Company pension scheme
	in million CHF	in million CHF
2008	2 041	3 400
2009	2 318	3 875
2010	2 422	4 118
2011	2 414	4 349
2012	2 596	4 698

GDP and GNI at current prices, 2007 - 2011

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
2007	5.5	194 020	4.9	140 270
2008	5.5	187 690	4.9	139 530
2009	4.9	166 580	4.2	117 790
2010	5.3	180 810	4.5	122 850
2011	5.2	172 980	4.0	110 440

GDP at current prices in comparison, 2011

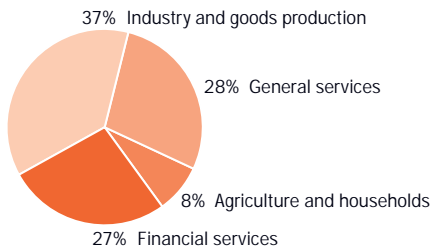
Country	National currency		in billion CHF
		in billion	
Liechtenstein	CHF	5.2	5.2
Switzerland	CHF	585.1	585.1
Austria	€	299.2	369.1
Germany	€	2 592.6	3 198.1

Euro converted at yearly average rate (1 € = 1.233554 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 2012, 52% 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 2011

By economic fields



Number of enterprises by sector and size, 2011 - 2012

	2011	2012	Change
Total	4 028	4 097	1.7%
Economic sector			
Sector 1 Agriculture	103	100	-2.9%
Sector 2 Industry	582	593	1.9%
Sector 3 Services	3 343	3 404	1.8%
Size class			
1 - 9 employees	3 485	3 554	2.0%
10 - 49 employees	449	443	-1.3%
50 - 249 employees	77	83	7.8%
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)

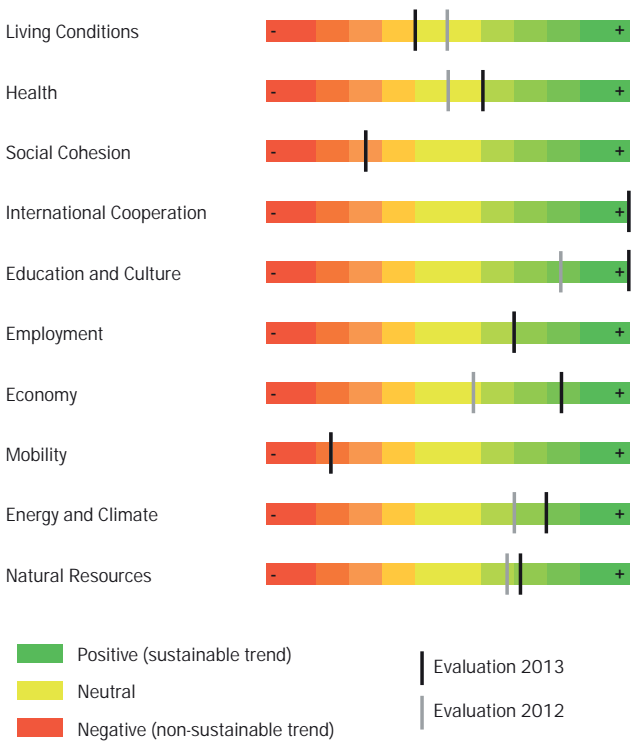
Bilateral social security agreements with Switzerland, Austria, Germany and Italy.

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 international cooperation as well as education and culture the trends are going towards sustainability. The areas of employment, economy, energy and climate as well as natural resources show a positive trend towards sustainability. The areas of living conditions and health show no clear trend and the development must be assessed as neutral. In the areas of social cohesion and mobility, however, the developments are not going towards sustainability. The increases in inequality of earnings, the decrease of the grammar school rate of foreigners to natives and the lower share of women in the parliament 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 2013





Employment and Income

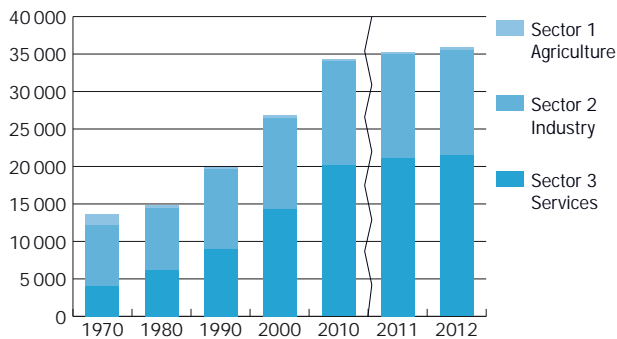
For many years the Liechtenstein national economy has experienced an above-average growth in employment. The strong economic growth over the past decades and the small size of the country requires an increasing input of labour from neighbouring countries, more than half of the people employed in Liechtenstein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

Employment

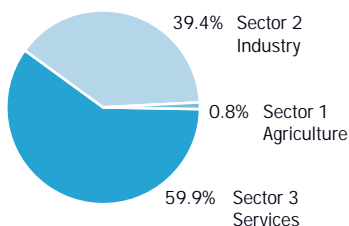
Year	Resident population in gainful employment	inward commuters		total employed	
	of which outward commuters				of which other nationalities
1930	4 436	.	150	4 586	.
1941	4 874	723	10	4 161	676
1950	6 018	380	700	6 338	2 007
1960	7 575	179	1 700	9 096	3 893
1970	9 336	368	2 601	11 569	6 240
1980	12 266	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
2011	18 924	1 950	18 279	35 253	23 933
2012	19 041	1 952	18 740	35 829	24 522

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

Employment by economic sector



Employment by economic sector (31.12.2012)



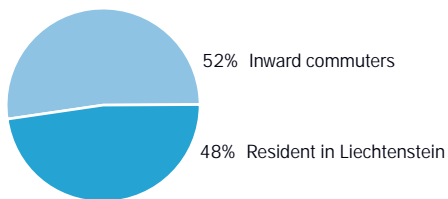
Persons employed by economic sector, 2011 compared with neighbouring countries

	Liechtenstein	Switzerland	Austria	Germany
Sector 1 Agriculture	0.8%	3.7%	5.5%	1.6%
Sector 2 Industry	39.4%	21.4%	25.9%	28.2%
Sector 3 Services	59.9%	74.9%	68.7%	70.2%

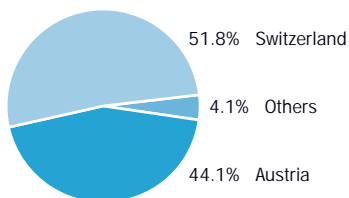
Employment by economic activity, 2012

	Resident population in gainful employment		Inward commuters	Employed in Liechtenstein	Share in %
		of which outward commuters			
Total	19 041	1 952	18 740	35 829	100
Sector 1 Agriculture	266	13	17	270	0.8
Sector 2 Industry	5 747	610	8 963	14 100	39.4
Mining & quarrying	32	-	20	52	0.1
Manufacturing	3 848	514	7 708	11 042	30.8
Energy & Water supply; sewerage & waste remediation	239	18	134	355	1.0
Construction	1 628	78	1 101	2 651	7.4
Sector 3 Services	13 028	1 329	9 760	21 459	59.9
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles & motorcycles	1 694	327	1 405	2 772	7.7
Transportation & storage	551	70	563	1 044	2.9
Accommodation & food service activities	676	74	378	980	2.7
Information & communication	398	51	394	741	2.1
Financial & insurance activities	1 566	102	1 732	3 196	8.9
Real estate activities	74	8	37	103	0.3
Legal & accounting activities	1 450	34	1 186	2 602	7.3
Activities of head offices; management consultancy activities	293	40	269	522	1.5
Architectural & engineering activities; technical testing & analysis	505	48	391	848	2.4
Scientific research & development; other technical activities	208	30	145	323	0.9
Administrative & support service activities	769	47	1 046	1 768	4.9
Public administration; compulsory social security	1 493	37	302	1 758	4.9
Education	880	130	480	1 230	3.4
Human health & social work activities	1 537	233	797	2 101	5.9
Arts, entertainment, recreation	259	23	120	356	1.0
Other service activities	512	54	188	646	1.8
Households as employers	125	-	282	407	1.1
Activities of extraterritorial organisations	38	21	45	62	0.2

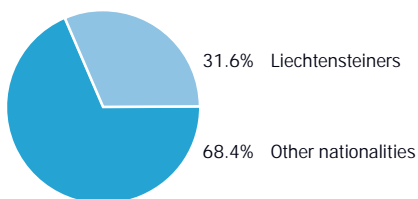
Residents and inward commuters



Inward commuters by residence



Employees by nationality



Total employment as at 31 December 2012 - Summary

Residents
37 182
permanent 36 838
non-permanent 344

Inhabitants in
gainful
employment
19 041

Employed in
Liechtenstein
35 829

not in gainful
employment
18 141

in gainful
employment
19 041

Outward
commuters
1 952

employed in
Liechtenstein
17 089

Inward
commuters
18 740

thereof
Liechtensteiners
523

Other nationalities resident in Liechtenstein
6 305

Liechtensteiners resident in Liechtenstein
10 784

Labour market - Unemployment

Unemployed persons are those who are registered at 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, 2006 - 2012

as at 31.12.	Job seekers	Vacancies	Unemployed	Unemploy- ment rate
2006	744	93	584	3.3%
2007	642	179	472	2.7%
2008	574	135	417	2.3%
2009	776	152	545	3.0%
2010	628	194	401	2.2%
2011	654	201	463	2.5%
2012	635	329	443	2.3%

Unemployment rate



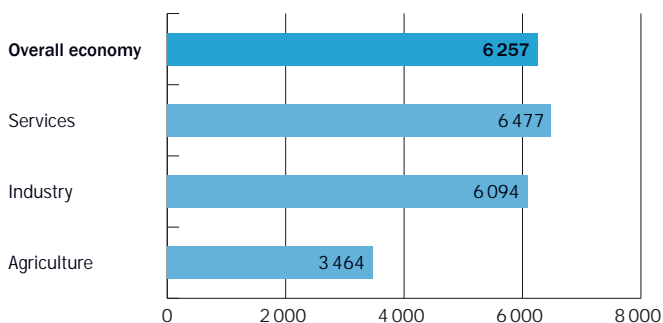
Gross monthly wage by economy activity, 2010 (median) in CHF



Gross monthly wage by sex and age, 2010 (median)

	Gross monthly wage in CHF		
	Both sexes	Men	Women
Total	6 257	6 811	5 600
20 - 29 years	4 900	4 997	4 783
30 - 39 years	6 545	6 860	6 133
40 - 49 years	6 963	7 720	5 983
50 - 59 years	6 988	7 738	5 902
60+ years	6 841	7 500	5 689

Gross monthly wage by economic sector, 2010 (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 2012.

In 2010, 118 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.

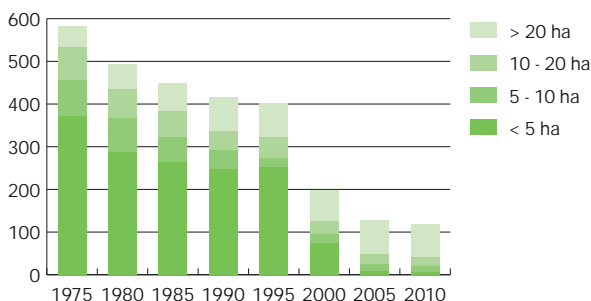
Farms by size, 1980 - 2010

Year	Total	Size in ha			
		< 5	5 - 10	10 - 20	> 20
1980	494	286	80	70	58
1990	417	248	43	45	81
2000	199	73	23	29	74
2010	118	7	13	20	78

Since 2010:

Only farms receiving agricultural subsidies in form of direct payments.

Farms by size



Livestock and milk production, 1990 - 2012

	1990	2000	2010	2012
Cattle	6 328	5 054	5 993	6 287
of which cows	2 850	2 562	2 807	2 994
Equidae	239	379	489	506
Pigs	3 251	2 013	1 690	1 739
Sheep	2 781	3 319	3 656	3 800
Goats	171	239	416	388
Poultry	.	.	12 626	12 390
Bee colonies	1 058	953	1 173	847
Milk production (in 1 000 kg)	13 158	12 968	13 493	13 832

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 2012, the production sector provided about 38% of the jobs, which in comparison with other European countries is extraordinarily high.

The jobs of the industrial sector are provided by 593 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), 2003 - 2012

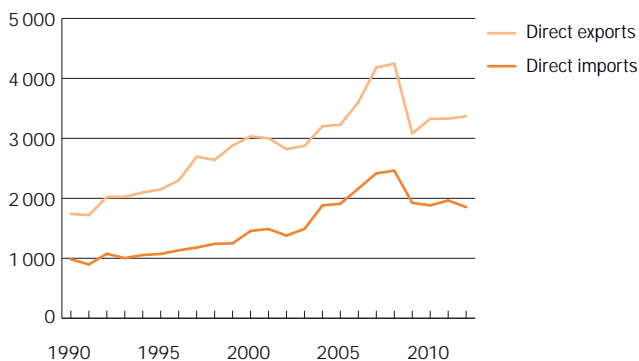
Year	in million CHF	Change
2003	2 877	2.0%
2004	3 203	11.3%
2005	3 227	0.7%
2006	3 604	11.7%
2007	4 182	16.0%
2008	4 245	1.5%
2009	3 081	-27.4%
2010	3 325	7.9%
2011	3 329	0.1%
2012	3 368	1.2%

Direct goods imports (without Switzerland), 2003 - 2012

Year	in million CHF	Change
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%
2011	1 965	4.4%
2012	1 852	-5.7%

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 - 2012

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
2010	40	1 144	51 815	115 051
2011	40	1 172	55 869	117 384
2012	38	1 123	55 229	114 852

Banks, 2000 - 2012

in million CHF	2000	2010	2011	2012
Nominal balance	36 964	52 466	54 643	55 902
Net profit	549	570	163	260
Number of employees in Liechtenstein	1 773	2 117	2 109	2 059

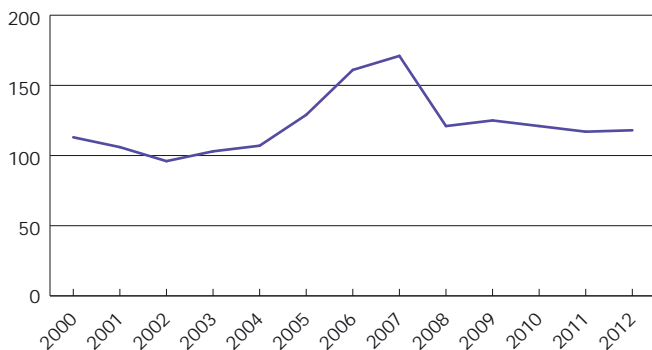
Client assets of the banks, 2000 - 2012

in billion CHF (as at 31.12.)	2000	2010	2011	2012
Total client assets	112.7	121.3	117.1	118.4
Net client deposits	70.6	81.3	76.2	76.9
Relevant capital	28.4	35.4	36.9	38.2
Trusts	13.7	4.6	4.0	3.2

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

Client assets of the banks

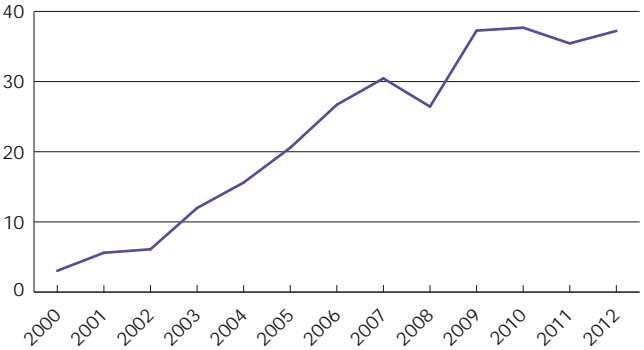
in billion CHF



Domestic investment companies, 2008 - 2012

in billion CHF	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Net assets	26.4	37.3	37.7	35.4	37.2
Individual portfolios	560	618	693	785	791
Investment companies	363	411	469	535	557

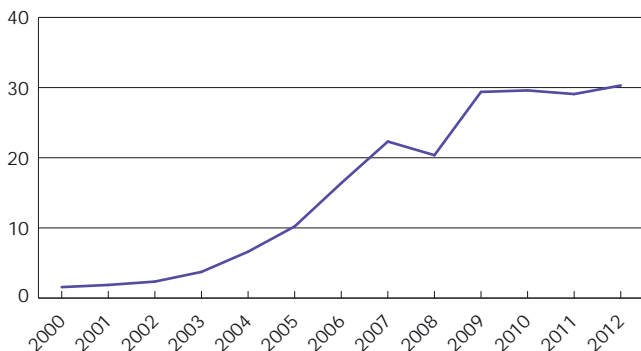
Net assets of domestic investment companies in billion CHF



Insurance companies domiciled in Liechtenstein, 2008 - 2012

in billion CHF	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Gross premiums written	5.9	8.8	9.4	4.8	4.2
Investment assets	20.4	29.4	29.6	29.1	30.3
Technical provisions	19.4	26.6	28.8	28.3	29.1
Equity	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8
Number of enterprises	42	41	40	40	40
Employees in Liechtenstein	301	357	370	377	365

Investment assets of insurance companies in billion CHF





Transport and Communication

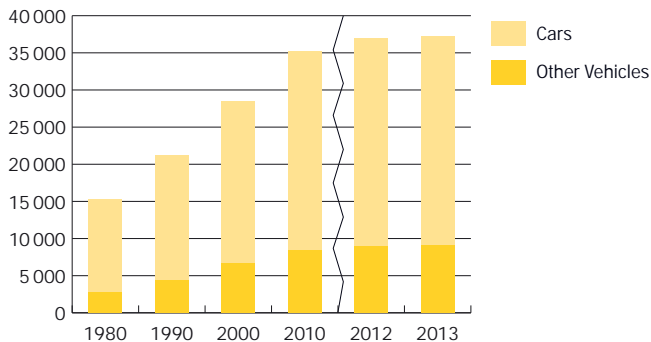
Liechtenstein's road network consists of around 120 km of state roads and over 260 km of local community roads. There is a very well developed public transport bus network in Liechtenstein. Also in Liechtenstein, Austrian Federal Railways operate a 9 kilometre-long railway line with 4 stops. This line 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 550 passenger cars per 1 000 inhabitants are in use.

Motor vehicles, 1980 - 2013

Year (1 July)	Motor vehicles		Cars	
	number	per 1 000 inhabitants	number	per 1 000 inhabitants
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
2012	36 915	1 012	28 004	768
2013	37 209	1 010	28 102	763

Number of vehicles (1 July)



Road traffic accidents, 1980 - 2012

	1990	2000	2010	2011	2012
Accidents	340	424	366	331	405
Injured persons	115	150	114	105	108
Fatalities	3	3	-	2	1

Postal services and public transport, 2000 - 2012

in 1000s	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012
Letters delivered	17 129	13 188	21 655	21 014	24 412
Parcels delivered	415	499	581	526	509
Public bus travellers	2 919	4 120	5 213	5 259	5 490
Number of Post offices	12	12	12	12	12

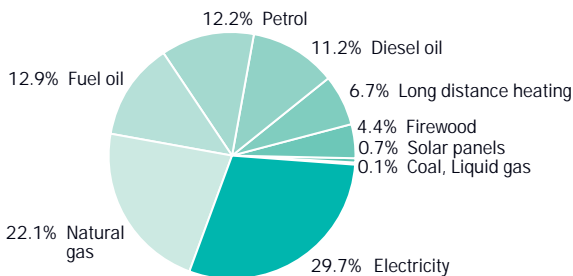


Energy



Electricity, natural gas, 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 11%. Liechtenstein's energy production is limited to the energy sources electricity, firewood and biogas.

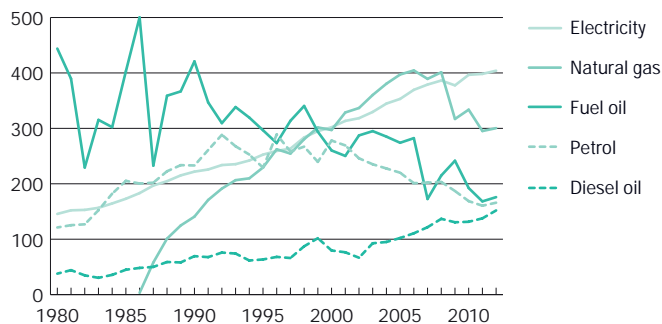
Energy consumption/imports in 2012



Energy consumption/imports, 1980 - 2012

in GWh	1980	2000	2011	2012
Total	788.3	1 244.9	1 314.5	1 359.6
Electricity	145.0	302.0	398.2	404.0
Natural gas	-	297.0	295.2	300.4
Fuel oil	443.9	260.1	168.2	175.9
Petrol	121.2	278.0	160.4	165.9
Diesel oil	37.9	79.6	137.6	151.9
Firewood	11.6	25.4	57.2	59.7
Liquid gas	27.1	1.5	1.2	1.1
Coal	1.7	0.2	0.0	-
Solar panel	.	1.0	9.0	9.5
Long distance-heating	.	.	87.4	91.2
Self supply	66.6	104.5	128.9	145.3
Consumption per inhabitant in MWh	31	38	36	37

Energy consumption/imports 1980 to 2012 in GWh



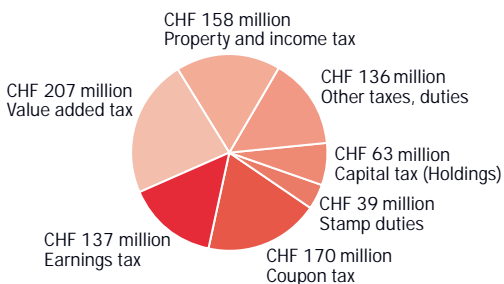


Public Finance

Liechtenstein's public authority budgets comprise in total the national budget and the budgets of the eleven communities. For 2012, total tax receipts amount to around CHF 910 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, 2012



Fiscal income, 2000 - 2012

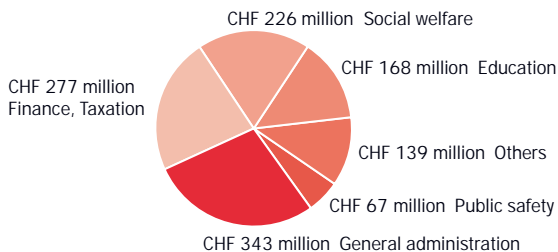
in million CHF	2000	2010	2011	2012
Total	959	1 158	1 158	1 254
Taxes	739	833	827	910
Social contributions	220	324	331	343

National budget

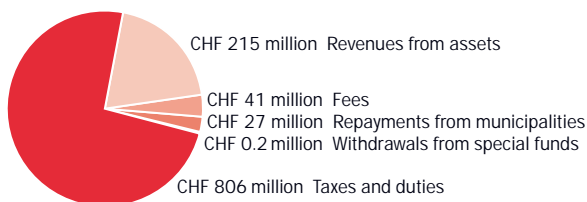
Overview of the accounts, 2011 - 2012

in million CHF	2011	2012
Operating revenue	789	882
Operating expenditure	-923	-896
Operating result	-134	-14
Net financial result	-9	105
Extraordinary result	-13	-221
Result of the profit and loss account	-155	-130
Depreciation on fixed capital	42	45
Gross investment	-55	-55
Investment income	45	19
Financing surplus/deficit (-)	-123	-120

Current expenditures by purpose, 2012



Current revenues by type, 2012

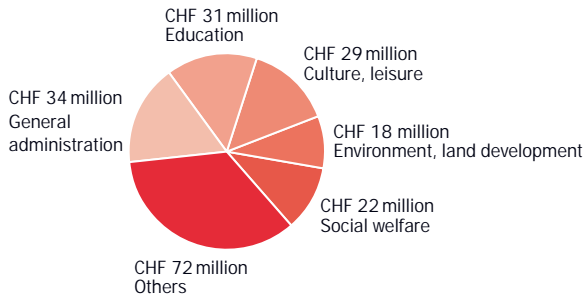


Local budgets - Municipalities

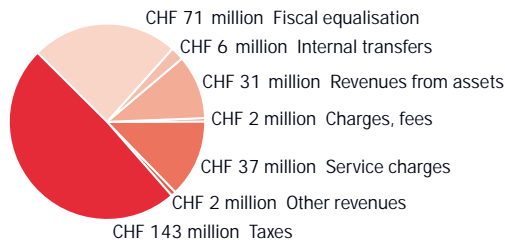
Current accounts, 2000 - 2012

in million CHF	2000	2010	2011	2012
Current expenditure	139	179	185	206
Current revenue	288	314	318	292
Cash flow	149	135	134	85
Depreciation on fixed capital	65	94	83	80
Surplus current accounts	84	41	51	5

Current expenditures by purpose, 2012



Current revenues by type, 2012



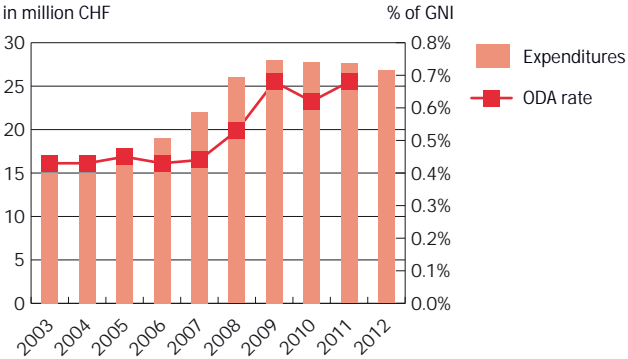
Capital accounts, 2000 - 2012

in million CHF	2000	2010	2011	2012
Gross investment	130	135	73	78
Investment income	26	26	7	6
Net investments	103	110	66	72
Financing surplus/deficit (-)	45	26	67	13

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 OECD. The total ODA amount was CHF 26.8 million in 2012. As a percentage of GNI (Gross National Income), total ODA spending for 2011 was 0.68%.

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
Family name statistics	10-yearly
First name statistics	Annually
Health insurance statistics	Annually
Indicators of sustainable development	Annually
Liechtenstein in figures	Annually
Marital status statistics	Annually
Migration 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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