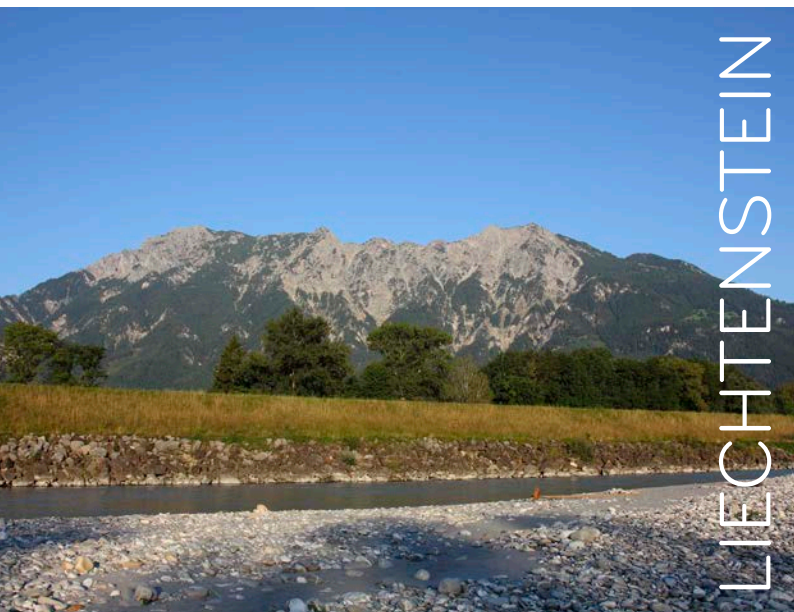




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Liechtenstein in Figures 2016



LIECHTENSTEIN

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Key

A dash (-) in place of a figure indicates absolute zero.

A dot (.) in place of a figure indicates that the figure is not available or has been omitted for other reasons.

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Geographical Situation

In geographical terms, Liechtenstein is situated between Switzerland and Austria in the centre of the Alpine arc. With a total area of only 160 km², it 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%
Non-productive 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, 2014

District/ municipality	Area (km ²)	Height above sea level (m)	Population density (inhabitants/km ²)
Liechtenstein	160.5		233
Upland	125.5		191
Vaduz	17.3	460	313
Triesen	26.5	512	189
Balzers	19.7	477	233
Triesenberg	29.7	886	88
Schaan	26.9	462	222
Planken	5.3	786	80
Lowland	35.0		382
Eschen	10.4	452	415
Mauren	7.5	472	559
Gamprin	6.2	468	267
Ruggell	7.4	433	290
Schellenberg	3.6	630	293

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

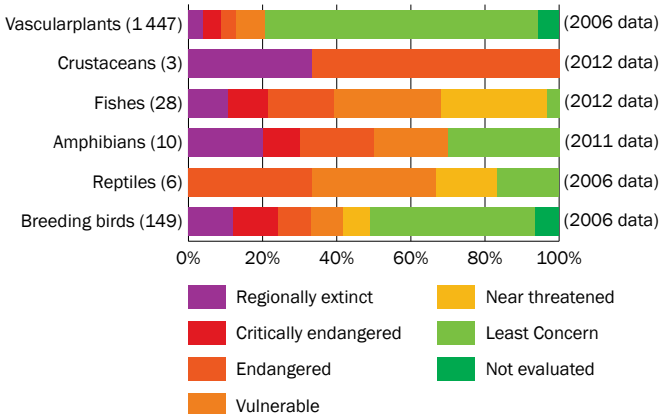


In Liechtenstein, the altitudinal vegetation zones range from the foothill to the alpine zones (430 m to 2 599 m above sea level). As a result, a wide variety of ecological systems can be found. This is also reflected in a very diverse flora und fauna. Due to population growth and the associated land 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 downslope wind in the Alps), which lengthens the vegetation period in spring and autumn. Annual precipitation ranges from 900 to 1 200 millimetres. In the alpine region, annual precipitation can reach 1 900 millimetres. Whereas in the winter temperatures sometimes drop below minus 10 degrees Celsius, summer daytime temperatures generally fluctuate between 20 and 28 degrees.

Greenhouse gas emissions	Target	2011	2012	2013
Tons CO ₂ -equivalents	183 500	220 600	230 300	236 500

Air

Immissions		Limit value	2013	2014
Austrasse Vaduz	Unit			
Nitrogen oxide	Micrograms per cubic meter	30	22	18
Particulate matter	Micrograms per cubic meter	20	18	13
Ozone	Hours > 120 µg/m ³	1	157	68

Water

Concentrations	Unit	Quality target	2013	2014
Nitrate in groundwater	Milligrams per liter	< 10	6.6	5.5
Nitrate in rivers	Milligrams per liter	< 20	3.4	7.9
Consumption per capita				
Drinking water	Liters per day	.	807	803

Waste

Urban waste	Unit	2010	2011	2012
Total	Tons	32 799	28 569	28 226
Per capita	Kilograms	914	790	774
Recycling rate		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 the Austrian Empire
- 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 is a constitutional, hereditary monarchy on a democratic and parliamentary basis; the power of the state is embodied in the reigning prince and the people and is exercised by both under the conditions set forth in 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 of parliament elected by the people for four years in universal, direct and secret elections. Distribution of seats 2013–2017 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 located in Vaduz.



Population and Housing

With a population of around 37 000 inhabitants, Liechtenstein is one of the smallest countries in Europe and the world. The population is spread over eleven municipalities. Schaan forms Liechtenstein's largest municipality with around 6 000 inhabitants. Around 5 400 people live in the capital, Vaduz.

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

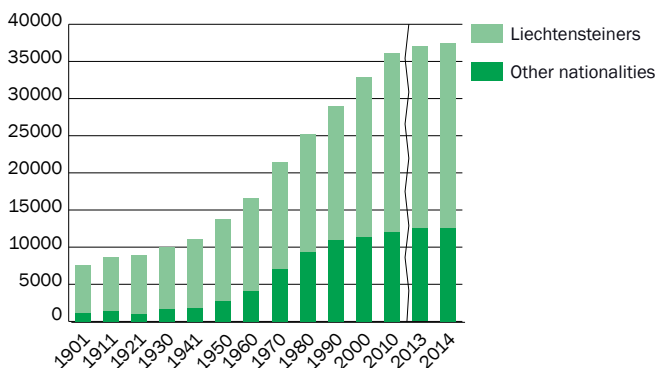
Resident population by municipalities, 2014

District/ municipality	Resident population as at 31.12.	District/ municipality	Resident population as at 31.12.
Liechtenstein	37366		
Upland	24009	Lowland	13357
Vaduz	5421	Eschen	4311
Triesen	5010	Mauren	4189
Balzers	4589	Gamprin	1657
Triesenberg	2602	Ruggell	2147
Schaan	5963	Schellenberg	1053
Planken	424		

Resident population

Year	Inhabitants			Share of foreign population
	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%
2013	37 129	24 610	12 519	33.7%
2014	37 366	24 787	12 579	33.7%

Resident population



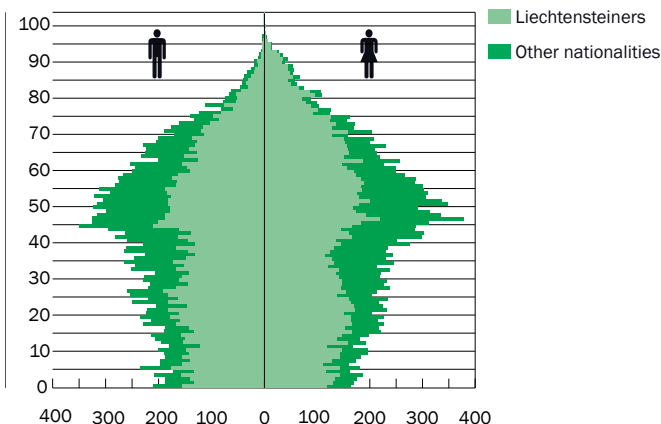
Resident foreign population by nationality

Year	Foreigners					
	Swiss	Austrian	Italian	German	Others	
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
2010	12 004	3 586	2 057	1 148	1 319	3 894
2013	12 519	3 598	2 165	1 164	1 448	4 144
2014	12 579	3 592	2 179	1 175	1 474	4 159

Resident population by age

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
2013	37 129	5 648	25 710	5 771
2014	37 366	5 649	25 743	5 974

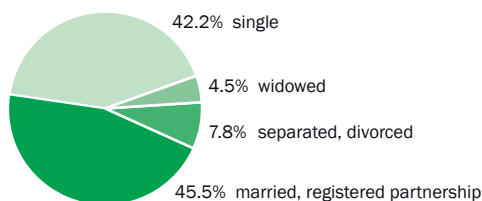
Age distribution of resident population (31.12.2014)



Resident population by marital status

Year	Single		Married, registered partnership		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
2013	8 322	7 408	8 512	8 318	1 566	3 003
2014	8 369	7 398	8 593	8 392	1 591	3 023

Marital status (31.12.2014)



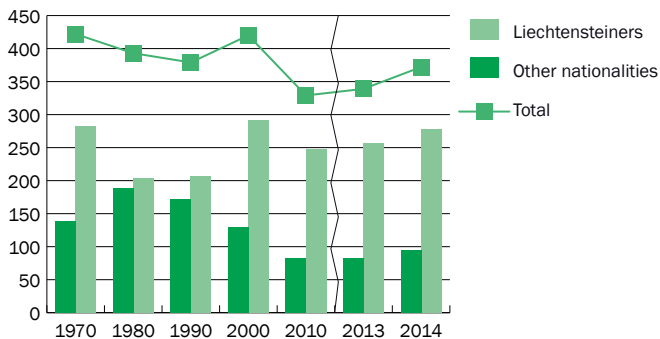
Marriages, 2014

Number of persons who got married	403	100.0%
Liechtenstein man/Liechtenstein woman	114	28.3%
Liechtenstein man/Woman of other nationality	115	28.5%
Man of other nationality/Liechtenstein woman	76	18.9%
Man of other nationality/Woman of other nationality	98	24.3%

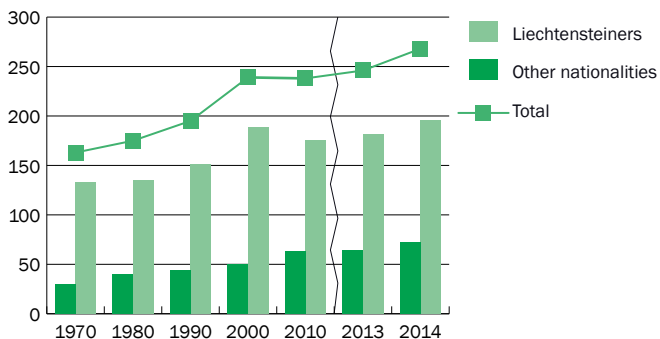
Deaths by cause, 2014

Cause of death	Deaths	Men	Women
Total	268	121	147
Infections	6	3	3
Malignant cancer	69	36	33
Dementia	11	3	8
Circulatory system	75	36	39
Respiratory organs	21	7	14
Digestive organs	13	4	9
Infirmary	30	9	21
Accidents and violent deaths	11	8	3
Others/Unknown	32	15	17

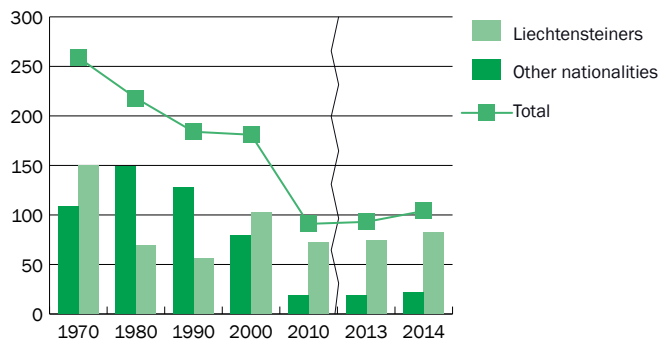
Births



Deaths



Surplus of births



Households by type

	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

	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%



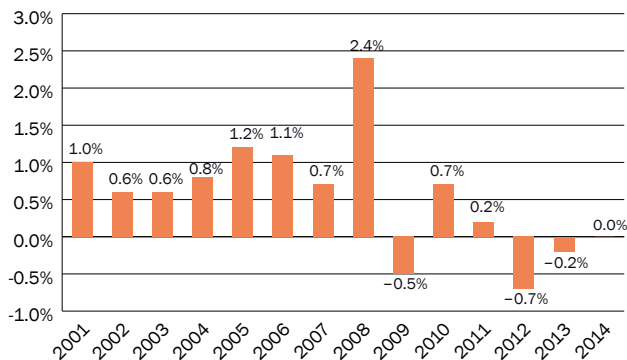
16

National Economy

Liechtenstein has an extremely diverse national economy with a large number of small and medium-sized enterprises. The high value-added generated can mainly be attributed to a strong industrial sector and to financial service providers. At the same time, the contribution of the public sector to 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 means of payment used in Switzerland were recognised as official legal tender in Liechtenstein.

Rate of price changes



In Liechtenstein, the Swiss consumer price index applies.

Income from gainful activity

Year	in million CHF
1980	550
1990	1 093
2000	1 867
2010	2 702
2013	2 794
2014	2 902

The income from gainful activity is the sum of the income of all persons employed in Liechtenstein contributing to the compulsory old-age and survivors insurance (including cross-border commuters from abroad).

Assets of the old age pension schemes

Year	Old-age and survivors' insurance (AHV)	Company pension scheme
	in million CHF	in million CHF
2010	2 414	4 118
2011	2 414	4 349
2012	2 596	4 698
2013	2 747	4 968
2014	2 937	5 280

GDP and GNI at current prices

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
2009	4.9	166 580	4.2	117 790
2010	5.3	180 810	4.5	122 850
2011	5.1	171 040	4.0	110 840
2012	5.1	168 570	3.6	97 410
2013	5.3	172 800	4.0	108 830

GDP at current prices in comparison, 2013

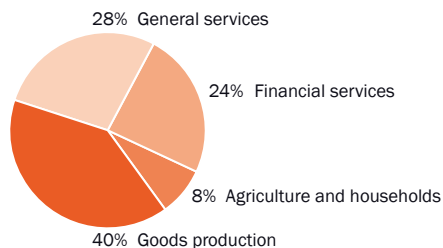
Country	National currency		in billion CHF
		in billion	
Liechtenstein	CHF	5.3	5.3
Switzerland	CHF	634.9	634.9
Austria	EUR	322.9	397.4
Germany	EUR	2 809.5	3 457.9

Euro converted at yearly average rate (1 EUR = 1.230793 CHF).

A distinctive feature of Liechtenstein's national economy is the large number of inward cross-border commuters. In 2014, 53% of Liechtenstein's work force consisted of this group. Since GDP is generated by the entire work force, country comparisons of GDP per capita may in the case of Liechtenstein lead to misleading conclusions. Hence, GDP per person employed may be considered a more appropriate figure to compare Liechtenstein across countries.

Gross value added in 2013

By economic activity



The value added by agriculture and households mainly corresponds to the rental activities of real estates and the imputed rental of owner occupied dwellings.

Number of enterprises by sector and size

	2013	2014	Change
Total	4 165	4 331	4.0%
Economic sector			
Sector 1 Agriculture	100	102	2.0%
Sector 2 Goods	604	593	-1.8%
Sector 3 Services	3 461	3 636	5.1%
Size class			
1-9 employees	3 621	3 766	4.0%
10-49 employees	442	468	5.9%
50-249 employees	85	80	-5.9%
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 were signed with Switzerland, Austria, Germany and Italy.

Through the EEA Agreement, various European legal acts in the field of social security also apply in Liechtenstein.

Employment and Education

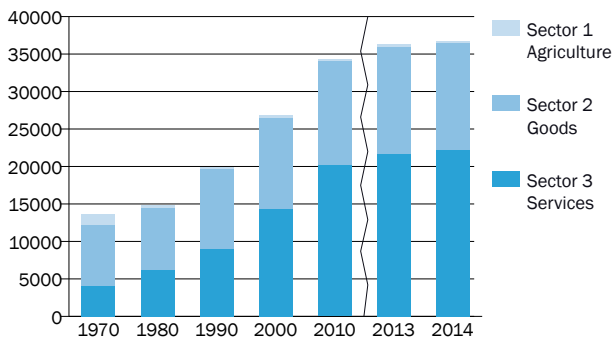
For many years, Liechtenstein's national economy has experienced an above-average growth in employment. Due to the strong economic growth over the past decades and the small size of the country, an increasing input of labour from neighbouring countries is required. More than half of the persons employed in Liechtenstein do not actually live there.

Employment

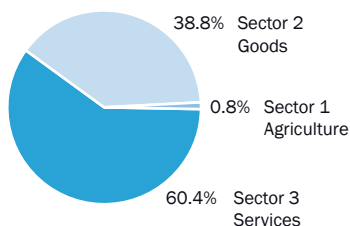
Year	Resident population in gainful employment		Inward commuters	Total employed	
		of which outward commuters			of which other nationalities
1930	4 436	.	150	4 586	.
1941	4 874	723	10	4 161	676
1950	6 018	380	700	6 338	2 007
1960	7 575	179	1 700	9 096	3 893
1970	9 336	368	2 601	11 569	6 240
1980	12 266	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
2013	18 994	1 910	19 140	36 224	24 921
2014	19 007	1 878	19 551	36 680	25 315

Inward commuters 1930–1960 and outward commuters 1990 are estimates.

Employment by economic sector



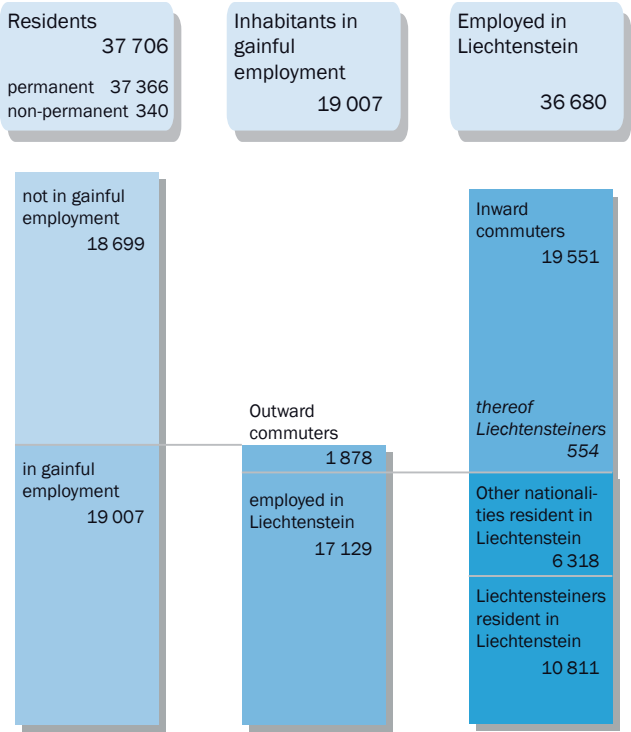
Employment by economic sector (31.12.2014)



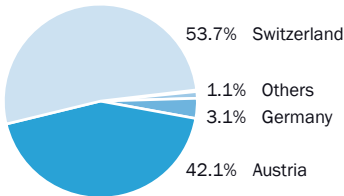
Persons employed by economic sector, 2014 compared with neighbouring countries

	Liechtenstein	Switzerland	Austria	Germany
Sector 1 Agriculture	0.8%	3.6%	4.8%	1.5%
Sector 2 Goods	38.8%	22.2%	25.8%	24.6%
Sector 3 Services	60.4%	74.3%	69.4%	73.9%

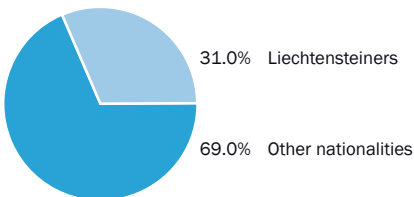
Total employment as at 31 December 2014 - Summary



Inward commuters by residence



Employees by nationality



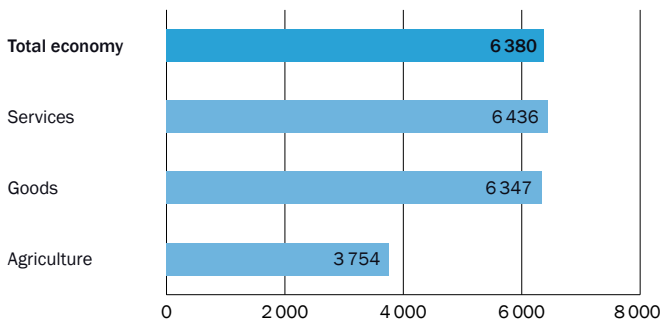
Employment by economic branch, 2014

	Resident population in gainful employment	of which outward commuters	Inward commu- ters	Employed in Liech- tenstein	Share in %
	19 007	1 878	19 551	36 680	100.0
Total	19 007	1 878	19 551	36 680	100.0
Sector 1 Agriculture	271	11	23	283	0.8
Sector 2 Goods	5 589	606	9 258	14 241	38.8
Mining & quarrying	31	-	21	52	0.1
Manufacturing	3 772	506	7 995	11 261	30.7
Energy & Water supply; sewerage & waste remediation	217	15	121	323	0.9
Construction	1 569	85	1 121	2 605	7.1
Sector 3 Services	13 147	1 261	10 270	22 156	60.4
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles & motorcycles	1 718	330	1 430	2 818	7.7
Transportation & storage	521	71	573	1 023	2.8
Accommodation & food service activities	634	62	429	1 001	2.7
Information & communication	423	60	383	746	2.0
Financial & insurance activities	1 551	90	1 781	3 242	8.8
Real estate activities	90	10	48	128	0.3
Legal & accounting activities	1 480	26	1 232	2 686	7.3
Activities of head offices; management consultancy activities	321	38	293	576	1.6
Architectural & engineering activities; technical testing & analysis	506	48	407	865	2.4
Scientific research & development; other technical activities	209	20	129	318	0.9
Administrative & support service activities	811	44	1 201	1 968	5.4
Public administration; compulsory social security	1 474	45	311	1 740	4.7
Education	845	111	448	1 182	3.2
Human health & social work activities	1 648	229	959	2 378	6.5
Arts, entertainment, recreation	246	17	126	355	1.0
Other service activities	503	43	189	649	1.8
Households as employers	137	1	288	424	1.2
Activities of extraterritorial organisations	30	16	43	57	0.2

Gross monthly wage by sex and age, 2012 (median)

	Gross monthly wage in CHF		
	Both sexes	Men	Women
Total	6 380	6 875	5 694
20–29 years	4 978	5 092	4 864
30–39 years	6 584	6 930	6 134
40–49 years	7 094	7 792	6 125
50–59 years	7 017	7 908	6 000
60+ years	6 798	7 445	5 950

Gross monthly wage by economic sector, 2012 (median) in CHF



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 two weeks. Due to statistical recording difficulties, persons registered as unemployed that enter a longer-term further education programme or that are on maternity leave are nonetheless counted as unemployed.

Unemployment

as at 31.12.	Job seekers	Vacancies	Unemployed	Unemploy- ment rate
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%
2013	663	298	481	2.5%
2014	635	267	463	2.4%

Unemployment rate



Education

The educational institutions in Liechtenstein offer a wide range of opportunities on primary and lower secondary level. On upper secondary and tertiary level, the domestic institutions only partially cover the educational needs of the population. Therefore, a lot of students go abroad for tertiary education. In the academic year 2013/14 956 students from Liechtenstein were registered at advanced vocational colleges and other higher education institutions abroad. 80% of these students joined educational programs in Switzerland, 16% in Austria and 4% in Germany.

Pupils

From kindergarten to secondary education

	1980/81	1990/91	2000/01	2013/14
Total	4 337	4 153	4 885	4 778
Kindergarten	698	739	862	740
Primary school	1 960	1 892	2 111	1 925
Special school	39	65	71	87
Oberschule (Secondary school)	519	403	423	420
Realschule (Secondary school)	750	567	700	769
Grammar school	371	487	679	779
Voluntary tenth school year	.	.	39	58
Resident population	25 215	29 032	32 863	37 129

Apprentices in enterprises

	1980/81	1990/91	2000/01	2013/14
Total	794	936	1 011	1 195
Percentage of women	35.3%	.	35.8%	36.3%
Residence abroad	33.8%	37.3%	43.2%	33.4%
Percentage with vocational secondary school	.	.	10.6%	8.7%
Jobs in Liechtenstein	14 840	19 905	27 177	37 805

Students at universities in Liechtenstein

Consecutive programmes	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Total	775	661	677
Management	474	421	403
Architecture	215	177	176
Law	35	31	49
Medicine and pharmacy	51	32	49
Percentage of women	39.1%	36.5%	36.0%

Students from Liechtenstein at universities

Place of study	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Total	1 082	1 037	1 032
Liechtenstein	128	95	76
Switzerland	760	755	769
Austria	161	150	152
Germany	33	37	35
Percentage of women	47.2%	45.9%	48.6%



Agriculture

The agricultural area under permanent crops and pastures (excluding alpine pastures) accounts for about 22% of Liechtenstein's 16 050 ha. In 2014, 0.8% of all persons employed in Liechtenstein were working in agriculture and forestry.

Important for the farmers is the dairy industry. Some 60 dairy farms produced 14 million kg of milk in 2014.

In 2013, there were 109 registered farms. Of these, almost a third was certified to produce according to organic farming production methods.

In Liechtenstein, the cultivation of forage crops is of particular importance. The share of forage crops amounts to 23% of the agricultural area. 60% of the agricultural area is used as permanent grassland.

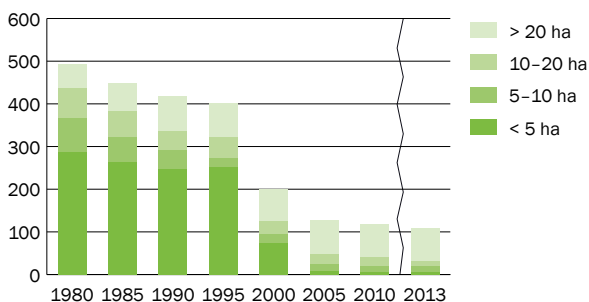
Farms by size

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
2013	109	6	12	14	77

Since 2010:

Only farms receiving agricultural subsidies in form of direct payments.

Farms by size



Livestock and milk production

	1990	2000	2010	2014
Cattle	6 328	5 054	5 993	6 212
of which cows	2 827	2 562	2 807	2 819
Equidae	239	379	489	487
Pigs	3 251	2 013	1 690	1 712
Sheep	2 781	3 319	3 656	3 581
Goats	171	239	416	283
Poultry	.	.	12 626	12 557
Bee colonies	1 058	953	1 173	975
Milk production (in 1000 kg)	13 158	12 968	13 493	13 671

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

Milk delivery to dairy (excluding milk from alpine pastures).



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Goods-producing industry

Liechtenstein's economy is still heavily shaped by its goods production. In 2014, the goods-producing sector provided 37% of total employment. This represents a remarkably high proportion, compared to other European countries.

Employment in the goods-producing industry is provided by a total of 593 enterprises. These enterprises are mainly small companies with less than 50 persons employed. They are engaged in a large number of specialised market niches and contribute to the broad diversification of Liechtenstein's economy. The most important branches include mechanical engineering, manufacturing of electrical machinery, vehicle components, dental technology, and food products as well as construction work.

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

The most important export destinations for Liechtenstein's goods-producing industry are Switzerland, Germany and the USA.

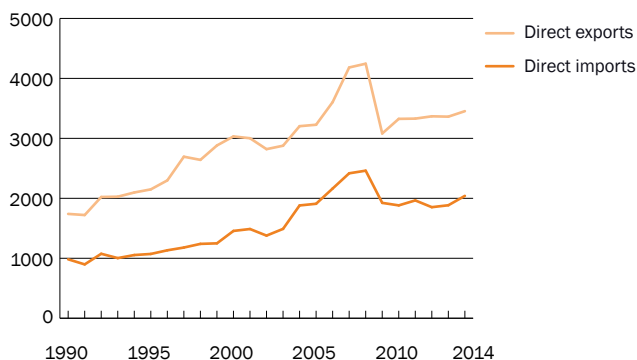
Direct goods exports (without Switzerland)

Year	in million CHF	Change
2005	3 227	0.8%
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%
2013	3 389	0.0%
2014	3 453	1.9%

Direct goods imports (without Switzerland)

Year	in million CHF	Change
2005	1 909	1.5%
2006	2 164	13.3%
2007	2 416	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%
2013	1 909	2.6%
2014	2 040	6.9%

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

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



Services-providing industry

Around three-fifths of all persons employed work in the services sector. In this sector, the most important branches of the economy include financial and insurance services, legal and tax consultancy as well as trade. The wide range of services comprises more than 300 kinds of economic activity.

Tourism in hotels and guest houses

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
2013	36	978	53 044	113 197
2014	40	1 025	54 118	109 972

Banks

in million CHF	2000	2010	2013	2014
Nominal balance	36 964	52 466	57 082	63 354
Net profit	549	570	471	580
Number of persons employed in Liechtenstein	1 773	2 117	2 049	1 927

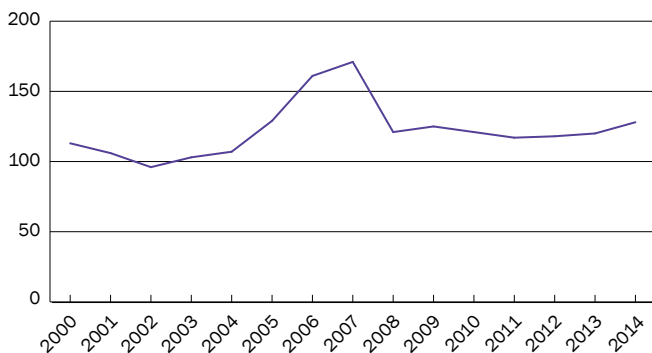
Client assets of the banks

in billion CHF (as at 31.12.)	2000	2010	2013	2014
Total client assets	112.7	121.3	120.2	127.7
Net client deposits	70.6	81.3	79.0	84.0
Relevant capital	28.4	35.4	39.2	41.8
Trusts	13.7	4.6	2.0	1.9

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

Client assets of the banks

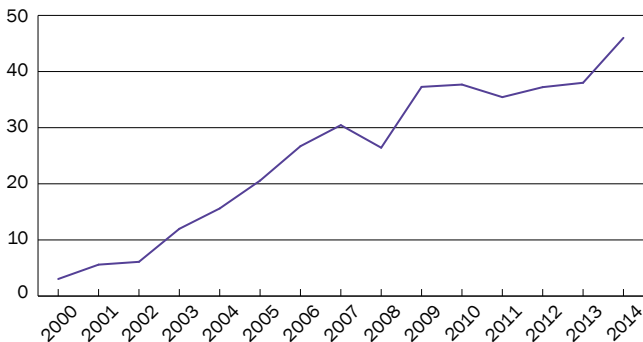
in billion CHF



Domestic investment companies

in billion CHF	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Net assets	37.7	35.4	37.2	38.4	46.2
Individual portfolios	693	785	791	779	735
Investment companies	469	535	557	549	532

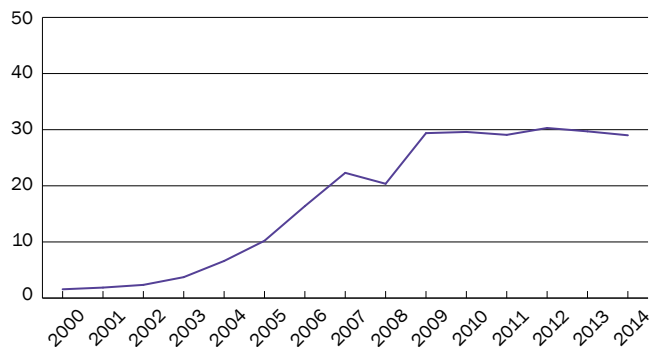
Net assets of domestic investment companies
in billion CHF



Insurance companies domiciled in Liechtenstein

in billion CHF	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Gross premiums written	9.4	4.8	4.2	3.5	3.5
Investment assets	29.6	29.1	30.3	29.7	29.1
Technical provisions	28.8	28.3	29.1	28.7	27.9
Equity	0.8	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.5
Number of enterprises	40	40	40	42	42
Persons employed in Liechtenstein	370	377	365	337	367

Investment assets of insurance companies in billion CHF





Transport and Communication

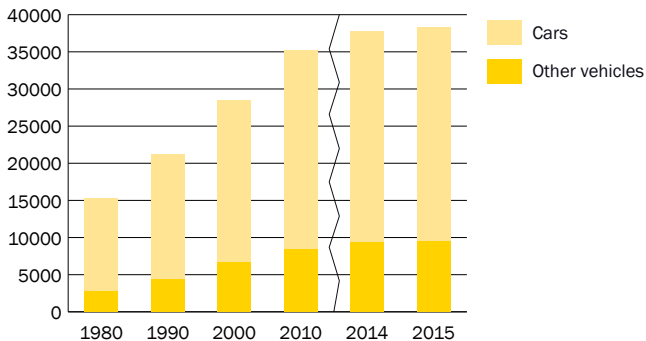
Liechtenstein's road network consists of around 120 km of state roads and over 260 km of local community roads. The well developed public transport relies mostly on buses, which connect the eleven municipalities with each other and with the railway networks in Switzerland and Austria. The railway line links Feldkirch in Austria to Buchs in Switzerland and has four stops in Liechtenstein.

The level of motorisation is very high. There are around 770 passenger cars for every 1 000 inhabitants. This represents a peak value in Europe. In the neighbouring countries of Switzerland and Austria around 530 respectively 550 passenger cars per 1 000 inhabitants are in use.

Motor vehicles

Year (as at 1.7.)	Motor vehicles		Cars	
	number	per 1000 inhabitants	number	per 1000 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
2014	37 787	1 018	28 474	767
2015	38 345	1 026	28 802	771

Number of vehicles (as at 1.7.)



Road traffic accidents

	1990	2000	2010	2013	2014
Accidents	340	424	366	468	465
Injured persons	115	150	114	111	98
Fatalities	3	3	-	2	3

Postal services and public transport

in 1000s	2000	2005	2010	2013	2014
Letters delivered	17 129	13 188	21 655	18 562	17 172
Parcels delivered	415	499	581	543	543
Bus passengers	2 919	4 120	5 213	5 790	5 775
Number of Post offices	12	12	12	12	10



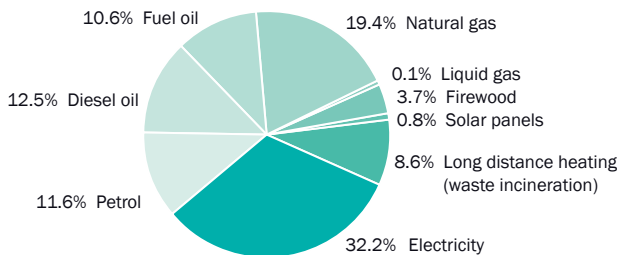
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Energy



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 8%. Energy production in Liechtenstein is limited to the energy sources electricity, firewood and biogas.

Energy consumption/imports in 2014

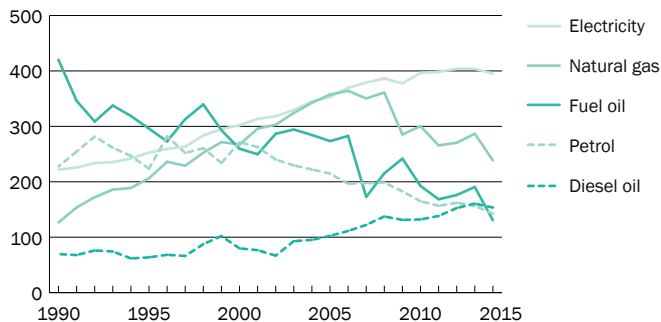


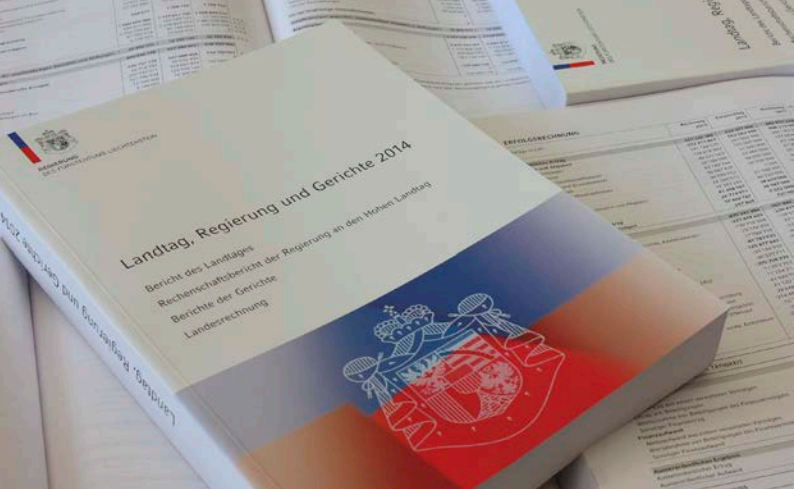
Energy consumption/imports

in GWh	1990	2000	2013	2014
Total	1081.5	1207.2	1356.6	1228.3
Electricity	221.9	302.0	403.9	395.3
Petrol	227.6	271.3	156.6	142.3
Diesel oil	69.6	79.8	160.6	153.5
Fuel oil	419.9	259.5	190.5	130.6
Natural gas	126.6	267.3	286.8	238.5
Liquid gas	3.7	1.5	1.1	1.0
Firewood	11.9	24.4	47.9	46.0
Solar panel	.	1.0	9.9	10.1
Long distance-heating (waste incineration)	.	.	98.9	105.1
Others	0.3	0.2	0.4	5.8
Self supply	67.3	103.5	133.6	93.3
Consumption per inhabitant in MWh	37.3	36.7	36.5	32.9

Energy consumption/imports

in GWh



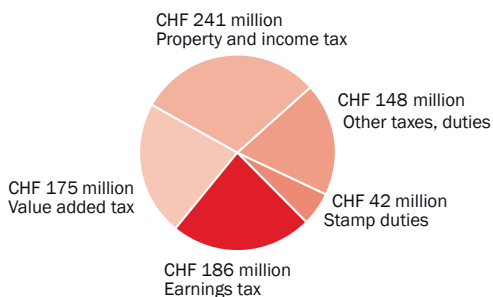


Public Finance

Liechtenstein's public authority budgets comprise the national budget and the budgets of the eleven municipalities. In 2014, total tax receipts amounted to around CHF 792 million. Other sources of revenue include property investment incomes and fees. On the expenditure side, major expenses are for social welfare and education.

State and municipalities

Tax revenues by type of tax, 2014



Fiscal income

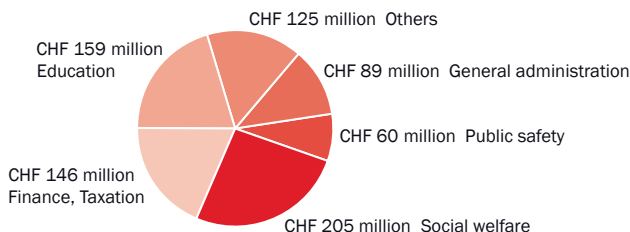
in million CHF	2000	2010	2013	2014
Total	959	1 158	1 019	1 155
Taxes	739	833	670	792
Social contributions	220	324	349	363

National budget

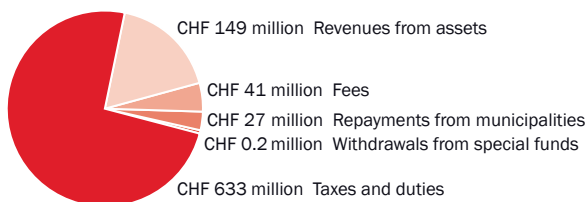
Overview of the accounts

in million CHF	2013	2014
Operating revenue	651	712
Operating expenditure	-871	-784
Operating result	-220	-72
Net financial result	134	132
Extraordinary result	0	5
Result of the profit and loss account	-86	65
Depreciation on fixed capital	43	37
Gross investment	-39	-118
Investment income	18	22
Financing surplus/deficit (-)	-65	6

Current expenditures by purpose, 2014



Current revenues by type, 2014

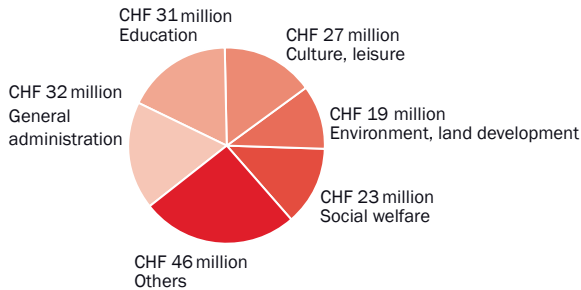


Local budgets – Municipalities

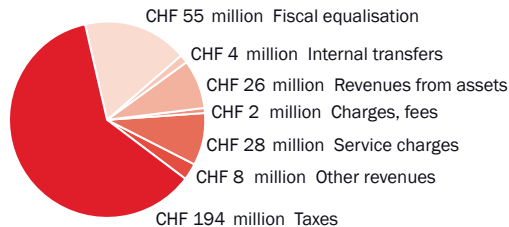
Current accounts

in million CHF	2000	2010	2013	2014
Current expenditure	139	179	187	179
Current revenue	288	314	277	317
Cash flow	149	135	89	138
Depreciation on fixed capital	65	94	72	76
Surplus current accounts	84	41	17	63

Current expenditures by purpose, 2014



Current revenues by type, 2014



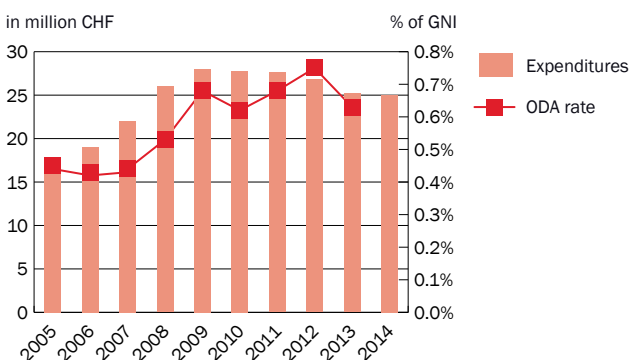
Capital accounts

in million CHF	2000	2010	2013	2014
Gross investment	130	135	78	87
Investment income	26	26	6	8
Net investments	103	110	72	80
Financing surplus/deficit (-)	45	26	17	59

International Humanitarian Cooperation and Development (IHCD)

The official development assistance (ODA) encompasses all disbursements of a country for development cooperation and humanitarian assistance according to the criteria of the OECD. In Liechtenstein, the total ODA amounted to CHF 25 million in 2014. As a percentage of GNI (Gross National Income), total ODA spending for 2013 was 0.63%.

Official development assistance



Statistical Publications

	<u>Frequency of publication</u>
Accident insurance statistics	Annually
Agriculture statistics	Periodically
Banking statistics	Annually
Building and housing statistics	Annually
Construction statistics	Annually/quarterly
Consumer price index	Monthly
Current development	Quarterly
Economic report	Biannually
Economic survey	Quarterly
Education statistics	Annually
Employment statistics	Annually
Energy statistics	Annually
Environment statistics	Annually
Family name statistics	10-yearly
First name statistics	Annually
Government finance statistics	Annually
Health insurance statistics	Annually
Health interview survey	Undefined
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
Tourism statistics	Annually/seasons
Unemployment statistics	Annually
Wage statistics	2-yearly

All publications are available online (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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