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Liechtenstein in Figures 2022



LIECHTENSTEIN

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Key

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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 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	67 km ²	42%
Agricultural area	52 km ²	33%
Non-productive area	24 km ²	15%
Settlement area	18 km ²	11%

Geographical limits

North:	47° 16' 14"	north
South:	47° 02' 54"	north
West:	9° 28' 18"	east
East:	9° 38' 08"	east

Municipalities

Area, height and population density, 2020

District/ municipality	Area (km ²)	Height above sea level (m)	Population density (inhabitants/km ²)
Liechtenstein	160.5		243
Upland	125.5		198
Vaduz	17.3	460	332
Triesen	26.5	512	201
Balzers	19.7	477	238
Triesenberg	29.7	886	89
Schaan	26.9	462	224
Planken	5.3	786	91
Lowland	35.0		404
Eschen	10.4	457	435
Mauren	7.5	472	590
Gamprin	6.2	468	272
Ruggell	7.4	433	325
Schellenberg	3.6	630	308

Liechtenstein is the sixth smallest country in the world by area.

Dimensions

24.7 km at longest distance, 12.4 km at widest distance.

Highest mountain

Grauspitz: 2 599 m

Lowest point

Ruggeller Riet: 430 m

Frontiers

41.3 km with Switzerland, 36.7 km with Austria.



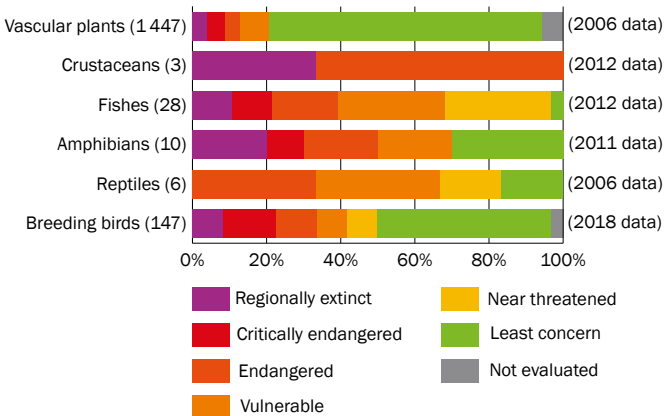
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Environment

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, which is 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 them, 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	2017	2018	2019
Tons CO ₂ -equivalents	188 400	204 100	202 400	198 900

Air

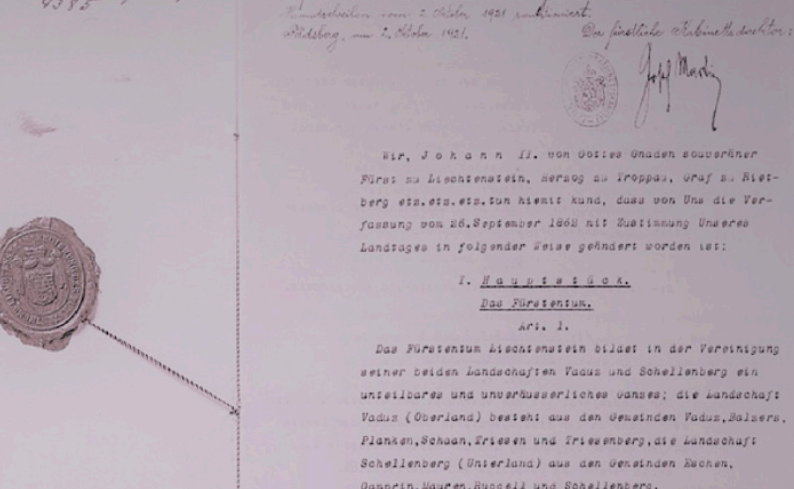
Immissions Vaduz	Unit	Limit value	2019	2020
Nitrogen dioxide	Micrograms per cubic meter	30	14	13
Particulate matter	Micrograms per cubic meter	20	11	12
Ozone	Hours > 120 µg/m ³	1	240	126

Water

Concentrations	Unit	Quality target	2019	2020
Nitrate in groundwater	Milligrams per liter	< 10	6.6	6.1
Nitrate in rivers	Milligrams per liter	< 25	7.0	.
Consumption per capita (incl. trade and industry)				
Drinking water	Liters per day	.	813	802

Waste

Municipal waste	Unit	2018	2019	2020
Total	Tons	30 601	32 991	34 263
Per capita	Kilograms	803	860	884
Recycling rate		64.6%	67.3%	68.0%



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.
- 1938 Prince Franz Josef II. becomes the first Prince to reside in Liechtenstein.
- 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 160 th member of the UN.
1991	Member of EFTA
1995	Liechtenstein joins the EEA and the WTO.
1997	Foundation of Archdiocese of Vaduz
2003	Amendment of the constitution
2019	The Principality of Liechtenstein celebrates its 300 th anniversary.

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 parties 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. The government is the highest executive body in Liechtenstein and is organised as a Collegial Government, which is constituted by the Prime Minister and four Ministers. This Collegial Government is responsible to the highest legislative body, the Parliament, as well as to the Prince as Head of State.
Parliament	25 Members of Parliament, called Landtag, elected by the people for four years in universal, direct and secret elections. The district upland has 15 Members of Parliament, the district lowland has 10 Members of Parliament. The Parliament is convened and closed by the Prince. The elections for the mandate period 2021-2025 were held on 7 February 2021.
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 39 000 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 5 700 people live in the capital, Vaduz.

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

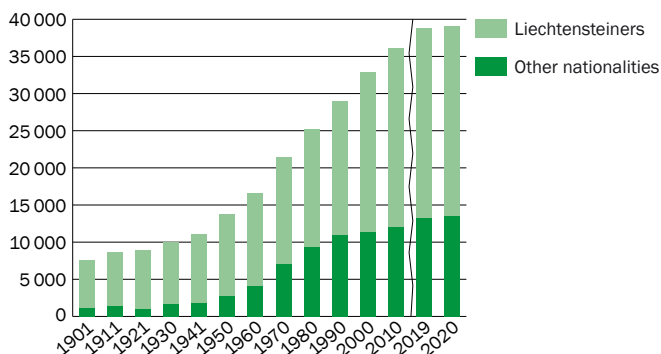
Resident population by municipalities, 2020

District/ municipality	Resident population as at 31.12.	District/ municipality	Resident population as at 31.12.
Liechtenstein	39 055		
Upland	24 909	Lowland	14 146
Vaduz	5 741	Eschen	4 523
Triesen	5 330	Mauren	4 424
Balzers	4 684	Gamprin	1 686
Triesenberg	2 634	Ruggell	2 404
Schaan	6 037	Schellenberg	1 109
Planken	483		

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	12 485	4 143	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%
2019	38 747	25 485	13 262	34.2%
2020	39 055	25 588	13 467	34.5%

Resident population by nationality



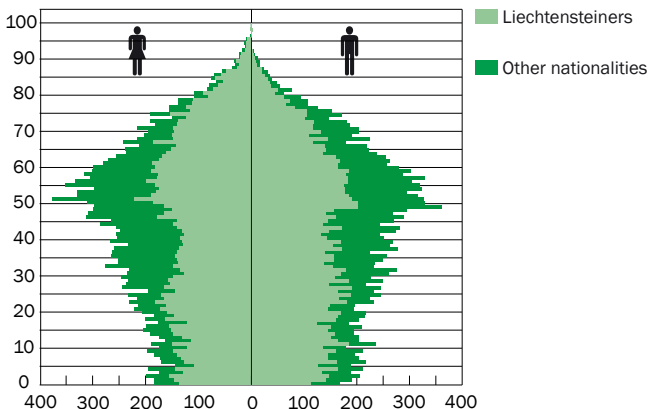
Resident foreign population by nationality

Year	Switzerland					
	Total	land	Austria	Germany	Italy	Others
1980	9 302	4 055	1 945	1 029	894	1 379
1990	10 909	4 459	2 069	1 026	1 071	2 284
2000	11 320	3 805	2 006	1 131	1 028	3 350
2010	12 004	3 586	2 057	1 319	1 148	3 894
2019	13 262	3 732	2 297	1 694	1 183	4 356
2020	13 467	3 758	2 324	1 744	1 194	4 447

Resident population by age

Year	Age			
	Total	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
2019	38 747	5 678	25 982	7 087
2020	39 055	5 695	26 079	7 281

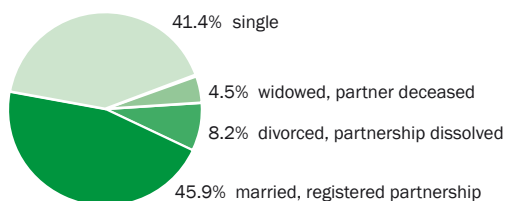
Age distribution of resident population (31.12.2020)



Resident population by marital status

Year	Single		Married, registered partnership		Divorced, partnership dissolved, widowed	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
1980	5 920	6 215	5 499	5 900	1 277	404
1990	6 476	7 034	6 468	6 884	1 623	547
2000	7 070	7 490	7 423	7 555	2 332	993
2010	7 356	8 179	8 074	8 272	2 833	1 435
2019	7 527	8 526	8 800	9 008	3 205	1 681
2020	7 570	8 591	8 839	9 027	3 278	1 750

Marital status (31.12.2020)



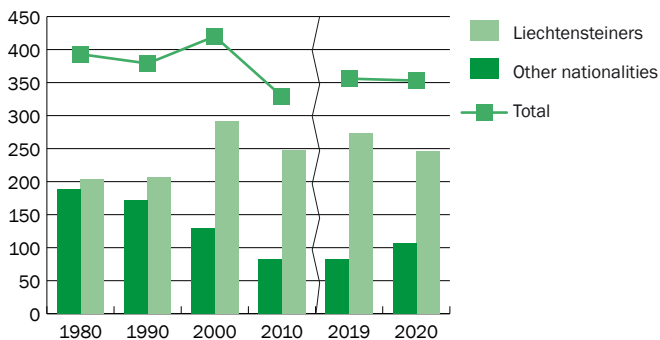
Marriages, 2020

Number of persons who got married	414	100.0%
Liechtenstein man/Liechtenstein woman	112	27.1%
Liechtenstein man/Woman of other nationality	105	25.4%
Man of other nationality/Liechtenstein woman	104	25.1%
Man of other nationality/Woman of other nationality	93	22.5%

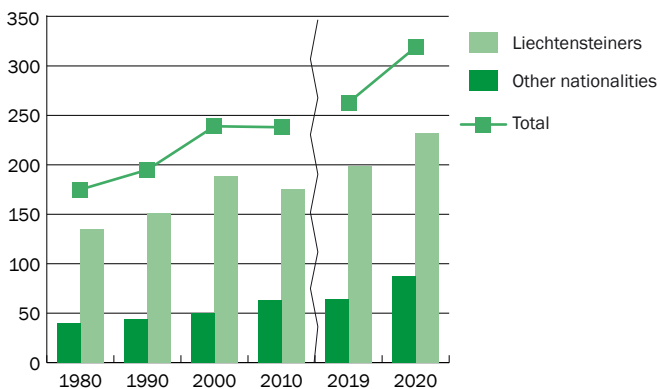
Deaths by cause, 2020

Cause of death	Deaths	Women	Men
Total	319	155	164
Circulatory system	69	33	36
Cancer	66	37	29
COVID-19	36	17	19
Respiratory organs	25	9	16
Dementia	19	11	8
Digestive organs	15	10	5
Infections	13	5	8
Accidents and violent deaths	10	4	6
Infirmity of old age	8	3	5
Others/Unknown	58	26	32

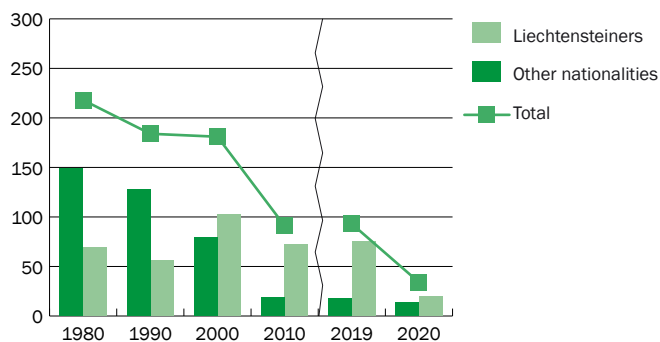
Live births by nationality



Deaths by nationality



Surplus of births by nationality



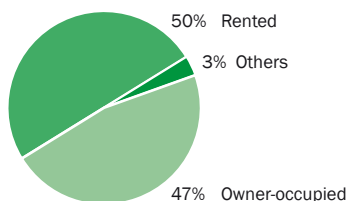
Households by type

	Population census		
	2015	2020	Change
Total	16 522	17 594	6.5%
Private households	16 506	17 571	6.5%
One-person households	5 799	6 349	9.5%
Couples without children	4 185	4 657	11.3%
Couples with children	4 867	4 729	-2.8%
Lone parent household	1 272	1 307	2.8%
Others	383	529	38.1%
Collective households (retirement homes etc.)	16	23	43.8%

Occupied buildings and dwellings

	Housing census		
	2015	2020	Change
Total buildings	10 861	11 203	3.1%
Single-family houses	6 283	6 317	0.5%
Apartment blocks	2 258	2 480	9.8%
Mixed-use residential buildings	1 991	2 073	4.1%
Others	329	333	1.2%
Total occupied dwellings	16 491	17 562	6.5%

Occupied dwellings, 2020





16

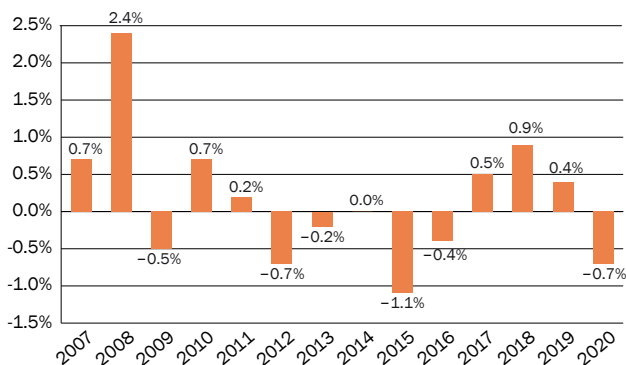
National Economy

Liechtenstein has a very diverse national economy with a large number of small and medium-sized enterprises. The strong industrial sector and financial services providers particularly contribute to the high value added. At the same time, the contribution of the public sector to the national economy is comparatively small.

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

In 2020 and 2021, the Liechtenstein State mitigated the economic consequences of the economic crisis in the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic through short-time benefits and State subsidies to companies and self-employed. Furthermore, the Liechtensteinische Landesbank provided liquidity to small and medium-size companies in the form of interest-free loans. In return, the state grants a default guarantee to the Landesbank.

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
2019	3 304
2020	3 340

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 inward cross-border commuters).

Assets of the old age pension schemes

Year	Old-age and survivors' insurance (AHV)	Company pension scheme
	in million CHF	in million CHF
2016	2 999	5 643
2017	3 171	6 030
2018	3 040	6 260
2019	3 289	6 572
2020	3 460	6 926

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
2015	6.0	193 150	5.0	132 510
2016	6.1	194 990	5.9	156 390
2017	6.4	197 300	6.6	175 050
2018	6.5	196 380	6.8	176 870
2019	6.4	186 880	6.2	161 550

GDP at current prices, 2019 compared with neighbouring countries

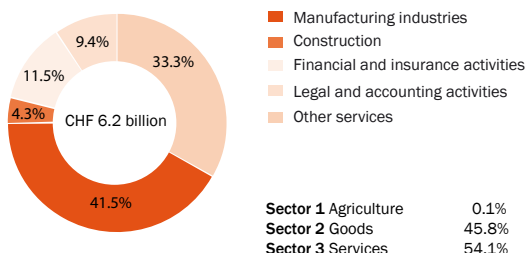
Country	National currency	in billion	
			in billion CHF
Liechtenstein	CHF	6.4	6.4
Switzerland	CHF	727.2	727.2
Austria	EUR	397.5	425.5
Germany	EUR	3 473.4	3 718.1

Euro converted at yearly average rate (1 EUR = 1.0705 CHF).

A distinctive feature of Liechtenstein's national economy is the large number of inward cross-border commuters. In 2020, 57% 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 lead to misleading conclusions in the case of Liechtenstein. Hence, GDP per person employed may be considered a more appropriate figure to compare Liechtenstein across countries.

Economic structure 2019

Measured as the share of gross value added of the respective sector in total gross value added.



In Liechtenstein, the economic branches financial & insurance activities, legal & accounting activities (incl. trust) are regarded as financial service providers.

Number of enterprises by sector and size

	2019	2020	Change
Total	5 050	5 179	2.6%
Economic sector			
Sector 1 Agriculture	99	99	0.0%
Sector 2 Goods	625	634	1.4%
Sector 3 Services	4 326	4 446	2.8%
Size class			
1–9 employees	4 469	4 589	2.7%
10–49 employees	464	479	3.2%
50–249 employees	99	93	-6.1%
250+ employees	18	18	0.0%

Social protection in Liechtenstein

Industrial Code Act (1910)

- Sickness and maternity insurance compulsory for commercial employees
- Obligatory accident insurance for companies with more than ten employees or companies with special risks

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)

Compulsory health insurance (1971)

Widowers pension (1981)

Maternity benefits (1982)

Insolvency compensation (1985)

Company pension scheme (1989)

Single parent allowance (1999)

Rent allowance (housing benefit) (2001)

Reduction of premiums for health insurance (2004)

Care allowance (2010)

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.

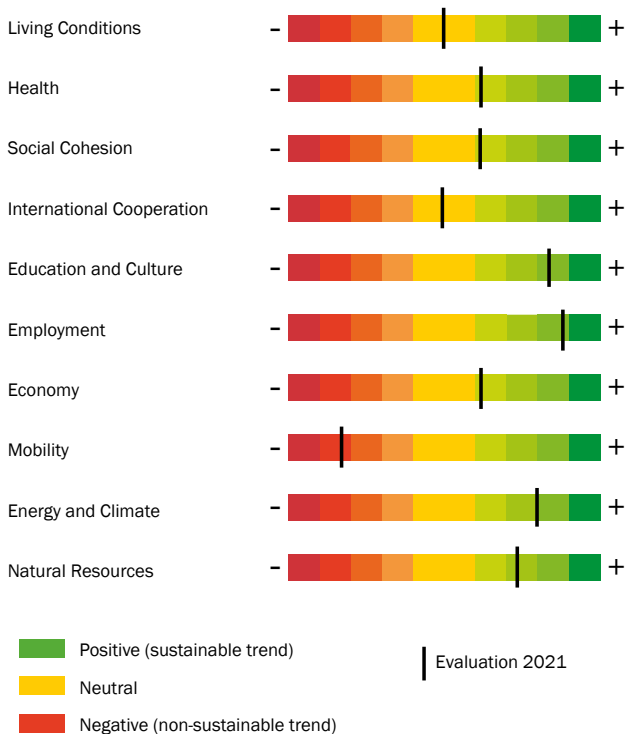
Sustainable development

In the areas of health, the development of the area of social cohesion, education and culture, employment, economy, energy and climate as well as natural resources the development is positive or at the very least slightly positive.

The areas of living conditions and international cooperation show no significant changes. Therefore the overall evaluation in these areas is neutral.

However mobility is not moving towards sustainability.

Indicators of sustainable development, 2021



Employment and Education

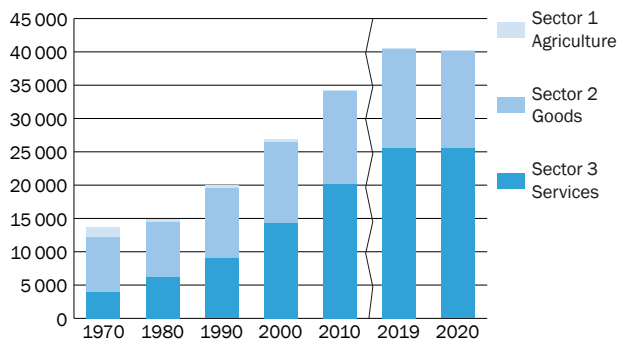
For many years, Liechtenstein's national economy has experienced an above-average growth in employment. Due to the strong economic growth over the past decades and the small size of the country, an increasing input of labour from neighbouring countries is required. More than half of the persons employed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

Employment

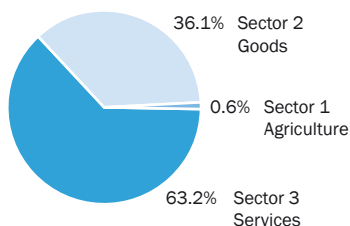
Year	Resident population in gainful employment		Inward commuters	Total employed	
		of which outward commuters			of which other nationalities
1930	4 436	.	150	4 586	.
1941	4 874	723	10	4 161	676
1950	6 018	380	700	6 338	2 007
1960	7 575	179	1 700	9 096	3 893
1970	9 336	368	2 601	11 569	6 240
1980	12 266	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
2019	19 948	2 052	22 715	40 611	28 749
2020	19 991	2 174	22 511	40 328	28 481

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

Employment by economic sector



Employment by economic sector (31.12.2020)



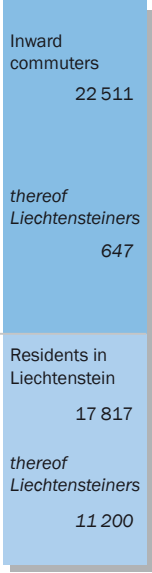
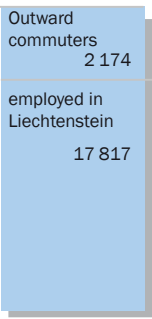
Persons employed by economic sector, 2020 compared with neighbouring countries

	Liechtenstein	Switzerland	Austria	Germany
Sector 1 Agriculture	0.6%	2.6%	3.9%	1.3%
Sector 2 Goods	36.1%	20.7%	25.1%	24.0%
Sector 3 Services	63.2%	76.7%	71.0%	74.7%

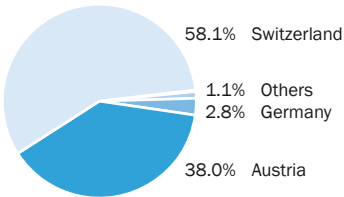
Total employment as at 31 December 2020 – Summary

Residents
39 433
permanent 39 055
non-permanent 378

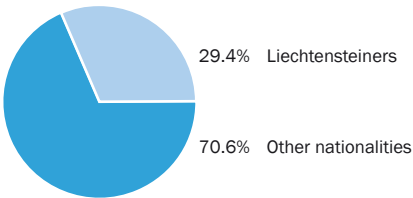
Employed in Liechtenstein
40 328



Inward commuters by residence



Employees by nationality



Employment by economic branch, 2020

	Resident population in gainful employment		Employed in Liechtenstein		
		of which outward commuters	Inward commuters	Total	Share in %
Total	19 991	2 174	22 511	40 328	100.0
Sector 1 Agriculture	230	8	37	259	0.6
Sector 2 Goods	5 600	719	9 684	14 565	36.1
Mining & quarrying	31	1	45	75	0.5
Manufacturing	3 225	573	8 325	10 977	75.4
Energy & water supply; sewerage & waste remediation	221	26	132	327	2.2
Construction	1 550	119	1 182	2 613	17.9
Sector 3 Services	14 161	1 447	12 790	25 504	63.2
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles & motorcycles	1 772	360	1 539	2 951	11.6
Transportation & storage	497	81	549	965	3.8
Accommodation & food service activities	553	68	428	913	3.6
Information & communication	424	69	566	921	3.6
Financial & insurance activities	1 628	98	2 585	4 115	16.1
Real estate activities	134	19	94	209	0.8
Legal & accounting activities	1 521	22	1 408	2 907	11.4
Activities of head offices; management consultancy activities	431	29	471	873	3.4
Architectural & engineering activities; technical testing & analysis	524	57	408	875	3.4
Scientific research & development; other technical activities	235	18	127	344	1.3
Administrative & support service activities	873	60	1 403	2 216	8.7
Public administration; compulsory social security	1 610	53	402	1 959	7.7
Education	892	117	509	1 284	5.0
Human health & social work activities	1 640	296	1 174	2 518	9.9
Arts, entertainment, recreation	379	23	528	884	3.5
Other service activities	499	59	241	681	2.7
Households as employers	157	1	328	484	1.9
Activities of extraterritorial organisations	10	17	30	23	0.1

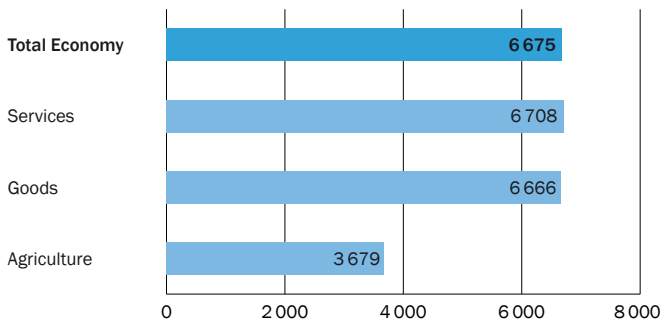
In Liechtenstein, the economic branches financial & insurance activities, legal & accounting activities (incl. trust) are regarded as financial service providers.

Gross monthly wage by sex and age, 2018

	Gross monthly wage (median) in CHF		
	Both sexes	Women	Men
Total	6 675	6 078	7 125
20–24 years	4 613	4 557	4 645
25–29 years	5 695	5 573	5 788
30–34 years	6 628	6 283	6 833
35–39 years	7 060	6 525	7 441
40–44 years	7 375	6 693	7 948
45–49 years	7 456	6 639	8 143
50–54 years	7 475	6 500	8 333
55–59 years	7 313	6 324	8 156
60–64 years	7 518	6 480	8 393
65+ years	6 533	5 912	7 058

Gross monthly wage by economic sector, 2018

median wage 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 who enter a longer-term further education programme or who are on maternity leave are also counted as unemployed.

Unemployment

as at 31.12.	Jobseekers	Unemployed	Annual average unemployment rate
2010	628	401	2.2%
2011	654	463	2.5%
2012	635	443	2.3%
2013	663	481	2.5%
2014	635	463	2.4%
2015	683	475	2.4%
2016	622	406	2.1%
2017	527	343	1.8%
2018	502	325	1.7%
2019	446	276	1.5%
2020	539	370	1.9%

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 2019/20 1 182 students from Liechtenstein were registered at advanced vocational colleges and other higher education institutions abroad. 73% of these students joined educational programmes in Switzerland, 15% in Austria and 4% in Germany.

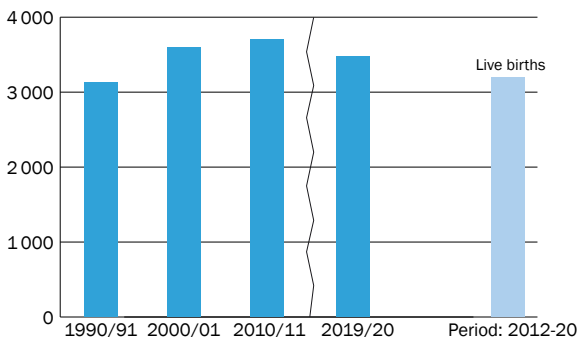
Pupils

From kindergarten to secondary education

	1990/91	2000/01	2010/11	2019/20
Total	4 153	4 885	4 898	4 728
Kindergarten	739	862	725	755
Primary school	1 892	2 111	2 014	1 929
Special school	65	71	84	93
Oberschule (Secondary school)	403	423	389	387
Realschule (Secondary school)	567	700	885	777
Grammar school	487	679	741	744
Voluntary tenth school year	.	39	60	43
Resident population	29 032	32 863	36 149	38 747

Pupils in compulsory school (9 years)

Primary and lower secondary education



Apprentices in enterprises

	1990/91	2000/01	2010/11	2019/20
Total	936	1 011	1 203	1 102
Percentage of women	.	35.8%	36.8%	37.9%
Residence abroad	37.3%	43.2%	32.7%	32.6%
Percentage with vocational secondary school	.	10.6%	9.2%	6.2%
Jobs in Liechtenstein	19 905	27 177	35 700	42 988

Students at universities in Liechtenstein

Field of study	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Total	780	819	831
Economics	439	470	477
Technical sciences	215	216	201
Law	63	60	74
Medicine and pharmacy	52	63	69
Humanities and social sciences	11	10	10
Percentage of women	37.6%	38.5%	39.5%

Not included are students in further education programmes.

Students from Liechtenstein at universities

Place of study	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Total	1 094	1 184	1 182
Liechtenstein	82	95	90
Switzerland	771	852	868
Austria	198	186	173
Germany	43	51	51
Percentage of women	47.3%	48.0%	48.1%



Agriculture

The agricultural area (excluding alpine pastures) accounts for about 22% of Liechtenstein's 16 054 ha. In 2020, 0.6% of all persons employed in Liechtenstein were working in agriculture and forestry.

For the farmers, the dairy industry plays an important role. Some 55 dairy farms produced 13 million kg of milk in 2020.

In 2020, there were 95 registered farms. Of these, more than 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 28% of the agricultural area. 60% of the agricultural area is used as permanent grassland.

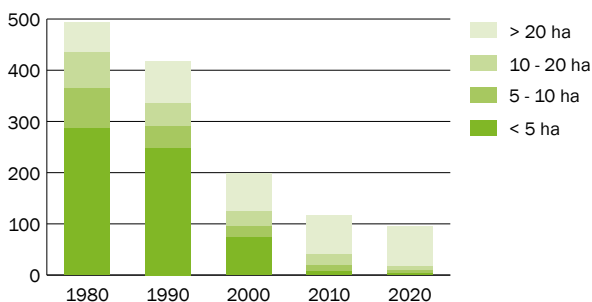
Farms by size

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
2020	95	3	6	8	78

Since 2010:

Only farms receiving agricultural subsidies in form of direct payments.

Farms by size



Livestock and milk production

	1990	2000	2010	2020
Cattle	6 328	5 054	5 993	6 327
of which cows	2 827	2 562	2 807	2 764
Equidae	239	379	489	455
Pigs	3 251	2 013	1 690	1 465
Sheep	2 781	3 319	3 656	3 829
Goats	171	239	416	494
Poultry	.	.	12 626	15 291
Bee colonies	1 058	953	1 173	1 175
 Milk production (in 1 000 kg)	 13 158	 12 968	 13 493	 13 135

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).



Goods-producing industry

Liechtenstein's economy continues to be strongly shaped by its goods production. In 2020, the goods-producing sector provided 36% of all jobs. This represents a remarkably high proportion, compared to other European countries.

Jobs in the goods-producing industry are provided by a total of 634 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, the production of food, 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)

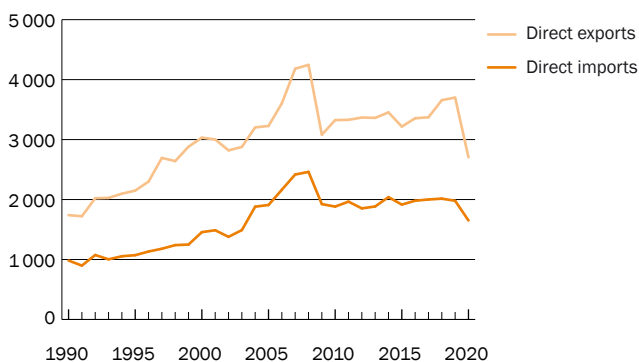
Year	in million CHF	Change
2010	3 325	7.9%
2011	3 329	0.1%
2012	3 388	1.8%
2013	3 389	0.0%
2014	3 453	1.9%
2015	3 217	-6.9%
2016	3 301	2.6%
2017	3 333	1.0%
2018	3 585	7.6%
2019	3 422	-4.6%
2020	2 861	-16.4%

Direct goods imports (without Switzerland)

Year	in million CHF	Change
2010	1 882	-2.2%
2011	1 965	4.4%
2012	1 860	-5.4%
2013	1 909	2.6%
2014	2 040	6.9%
2015	1 916	-6.1%
2016	1 952	1.9%
2017	1 974	1.1%
2018	2 008	1.7%
2019	1 990	-0.9%
2020	1 651	-17.0%

Data of the Swiss Federal Customs Administration.

Goods exchange with and via Switzerland is not recorded because of the common customs union.

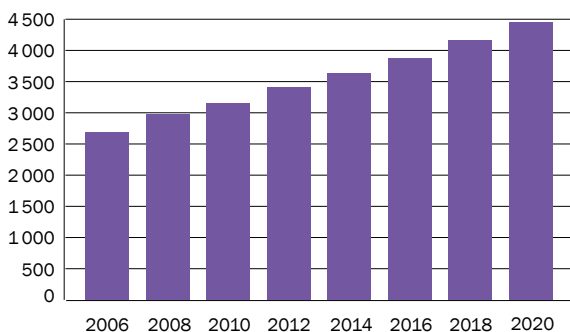
Direct goods exports and imports (without Switzerland)
in million CHF



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.

Enterprises in the service sector

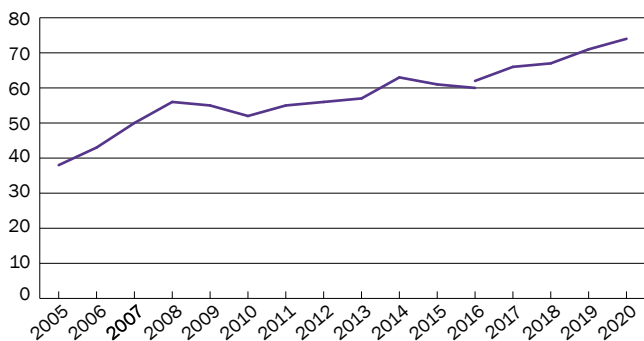


Banks

in billion CHF	2005	2010	2015	2019	2020
Balance sheet total	38.2	52.5	60.6	71.5	73.7
Assets under administration	.	.	.	174.2	179.2
Net new asset in-/ outflows	.	.	.	0.9	5.5
Number of banks	15	16	15	14	13
Persons employed in Liechtenstein	1 719	2 177	2 053	2 396	2 436
Number of full-time equivalent jobs	1 573	1 959	1 902	2 203	2 246

Since 2017 non-deposit banks and branches are included.

Net assets of domestic investment companies in billion CHF

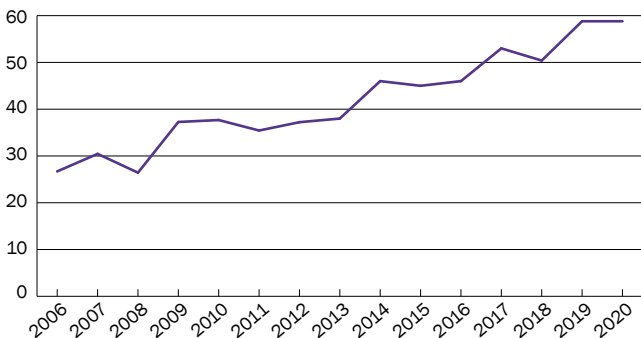


Domestic investment companies

in billion CHF	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Net assets	46.0	53.1	50.4	58.8	59.1
Individual portfolios	695	683	710	740	763
Number of enterprises	490	480	489	516	522

Net assets of domestic investment companies

in billion CHF



Insurance companies domiciled in Liechtenstein

in billion CHF	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Gross premiums written	3.5	5.2	5.4	5.5	5.5
Investment assets	26.5	28.7	26.8	27.9	27.7
Technical provisions	24.6	26.6	24.4	25.7	25.2
Equity	2.4	2.7	3.1	2.9	3.1
Number of enterprises	39	38	38	37	36
Persons employed in Liechtenstein	490	504	567	576	554

Trustees, auditors, lawyers

	2018	2019	2020
Trustees	113	112	108
Trust companies	210	214	214
Financial auditors	43	43	41
Auditing firms	28	28	28
Lawyers	210	214	223
Law societies	43	47	45
Patent lawyers	6	5	5
Patent law firms	3	3	4

The figures include licences for restricted activities, licences benefiting from free movement of services and established EU lawyers.

Tourism

The majority of people visiting Liechtenstein are day tourists. In group tourism, the Principality is very popular as a place to visit and as a shopping stop on round trips (above all for watches, jewelry and souvenirs). The average length of stay of overnight guests in 2020 was 2.1 nights.

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	1 184	62 894	133 485
2010	40	1 098	51 815	115 051
2019	33	1 357	84 983	149 598
2020	29	1 296	53 835	113 317



Transport and Communication

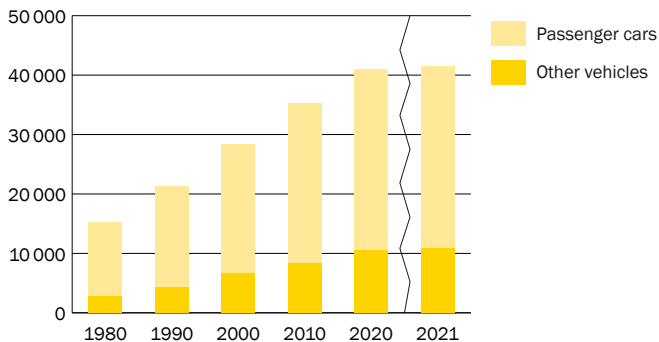
Liechtenstein's road network consists of 420 km of asphalted and 425 km of unpaved roads. The well developed public transport relies mostly on buses, which connect the eleven municipalities with each other and with the railway networks in Switzerland and Austria. The railway line links Feldkirch in Austria to Buchs in Switzerland and has three stops in Liechtenstein.

The level of motorisation is very high. There are around 780 passenger cars for every 1 000 inhabitants. This represents a peak value in Europe. In the neighbouring countries of Switzerland and Austria around 540 respectively 570 passenger cars per 1 000 inhabitants are in use.

Motor vehicles

Year (as at 30.6.)	Motor vehicles		Passenger 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	877	21 784	672
2010	35 291	983	26 890	749
2020	40 997	1 058	30 434	785
2021	41 420	1 061	30 538	782

Number of vehicles (as at 30.6.)



Road traffic accidents

	1990	2000	2010	2019	2020
Accidents	340	424	366	509	408
Injured persons	115	150	114	103	109
Fatalities	3	3	-	-	1

Public transport and postal services

in 1 000s	2005	2010	2015	2019	2020
Letters delivered	13 188	21 655	16 947	12 492	10 985
Parcels delivered	499	581	571	605	1 063
Bus passengers	4 120	5 213	5 294	5 843	4 227
Number of post offices	12	12	10	9	7
Number of postal partners	.	.	2	3	4

Telecommunication

	2010	2015	2019	2020
Telephone connections to the fixed network	18 521	17 312	13 727	12 607
Television connections	14 602	14 740	16 132	15 009
Internet connections	15 250	15 781	17 173	18 050
Mobile phone subscriptions with +423 phone number	13 036	10 999	14 954	16 321

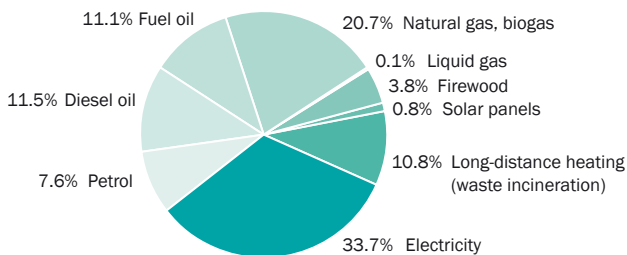


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Energy

Electricity, natural gas, heating oil, diesel 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 13%. Energy production in Liechtenstein is limited to the energy sources electricity, firewood and biogas.

Energy consumption/ imports, 2020

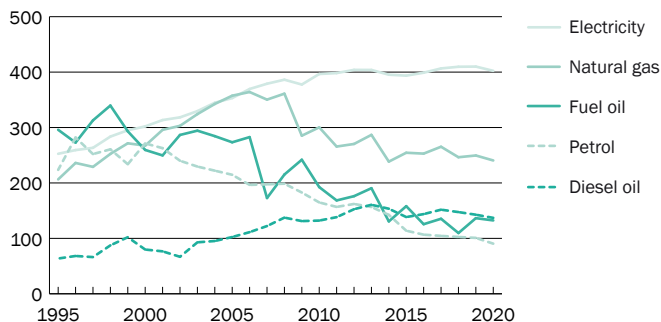


Energy consumption/ imports

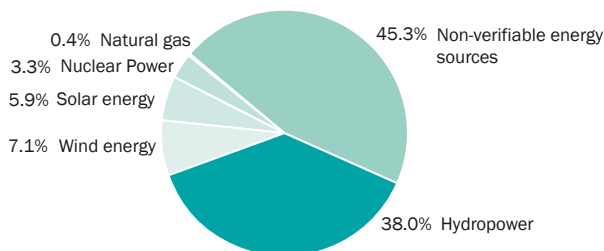
in GWh	2010	2015	2019	2020
Total	1 338.1	1 241.3	1 234.8	1 194.5
Electricity	396.6	395.2	410.0	402.3
Petrol	164.9	113.8	100.9	90.4
Diesel oil	132.1	138.5	142.7	137.0
Fuel oil	192.5	158.1	136.4	132.4
Natural gas, biogas	300.3	260.8	256.4	247.5
Liquid gas	1.5	1.0	1.0	1.0
Firewood	50.8	58.2	57.5	45.5
Solar panel	8.1	10.3	10.1	9.9
Long-distance heating (waste incineration)	91.2	105.6	119.9	128.5
Self supply	129.8	135.2	164.5	155.7
Consumption per inhabitant in MWh	37.0	33.0	31.9	30.6

Energy consumption/ imports

in GWh



Electricity consumption by energy source, 2020



Electricity purchased on exchanges and electricity volumes without designations of origin are declared as "Non-verifiable energy sources".

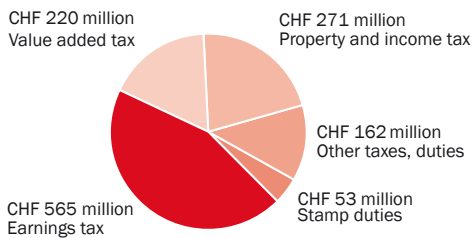


Public Finance

Liechtenstein's public authority budgets comprise the national budget and the budgets of the eleven municipalities. In 2020, total tax receipts amounted to around CHF 1 270 million. Other sources of revenue include 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, 2020



Fiscal income

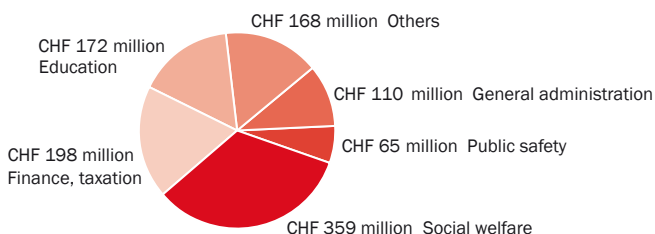
in million CHF	2000	2010	2019	2020
Total	959	1 158	1 387	1 692
Taxes	739	833	970	1 271
Social contributions	220	324	417	421

National budget

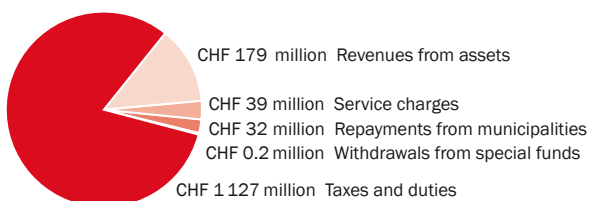
Overview of the accounts

in million CHF	2019	2020
Operating revenue	889	1 206
Operating expenditure	-789	-1 047
Operating result	100	158
Net financial result	228	146
Extraordinary result	-	-
Result of the profit and loss account	328	304
Depreciation on fixed capital	32	30
Gross investment	-47	-38
Investment income	15	18
Financing surplus/ deficit (-)	327	315

Current expenditures by purpose, 2020



Current revenues by type, 2020

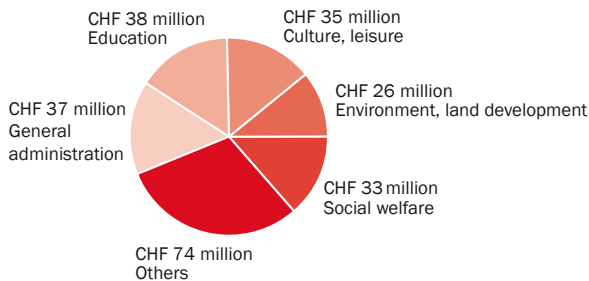


Local budgets – Municipalities

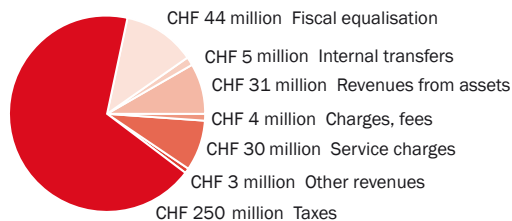
Current accounts

in million CHF	2000	2010	2019	2020
Current expenditure	139	179	214	242
Current revenue	288	314	345	366
Cash flow	149	135	131	124
Depreciation on fixed capital	65	94	30	34
Surplus current accounts	84	41	101	90

Current expenditures by purpose, 2020



Current revenues by type, 2020



Capital accounts

in million CHF	2000	2010	2019	2020
Gross investment	130	135	87	81
Investment income	26	26	3	6
Net investments	103	110	84	75
Financing surplus/ deficit (-)	45	26	47	49

General government

The government finance statistics provide an overview of the financial situation of the general government (central government, local government, social security funds). The general government's net lending amounted to CHF 244.4 million in 2019. This corresponds to 3.0% of the gross domestic product.

Government revenue and expenditure by sub-sector, 2019

in million CHF	General government	Central government	Local government	Social security funds
Revenue	1 816.8	992.0	330.7	494.2
Taxes	970.3	748.6	221.7	-
Social contributions	416.9	-	-	-
Sales	124.3	68.9	44.9	10.5
Other current revenue	303.1	174.5	61.9	66.8
Capital revenue	2.2	0.0	2.2	-
Expenditure	1 572.4	842.9	297.9	431.5
Intermediate consumption	235.8	134.6	88.0	13.2
Compensation of employees	337.5	268.2	59.0	10.3
Interest	1.1	0.4	0.3	0.4
Subsidies	51.7	51.7	-	-
Social benefits	513.6	86.7	19.5	407.5
Other current expenditure	301.4	256.6	44.9	-
Capital transfers payable	19.3	14.5	4.8	-
Capital investments	111.9	30.3	81.5	0.1
Net lending (+) / net borrowing (-)	244.4	149.0	32.8	62.6
Transfer revenue within the government sector	185.0	73.5	5.4	-
Transfer expenditure within the government sector	185.0	73.5	5.4	-
Consolidated revenue	1 631.8	918.4	325.3	494.2
Consolidated expenditure	1 387.4	769.4	292.6	431.5

Central government = State, public corporations state

Local government = Municipalities, public corporations municipalities, citizens' cooperatives

Social security funds = Old-age, survivors' and disability insurance, unemployment fund

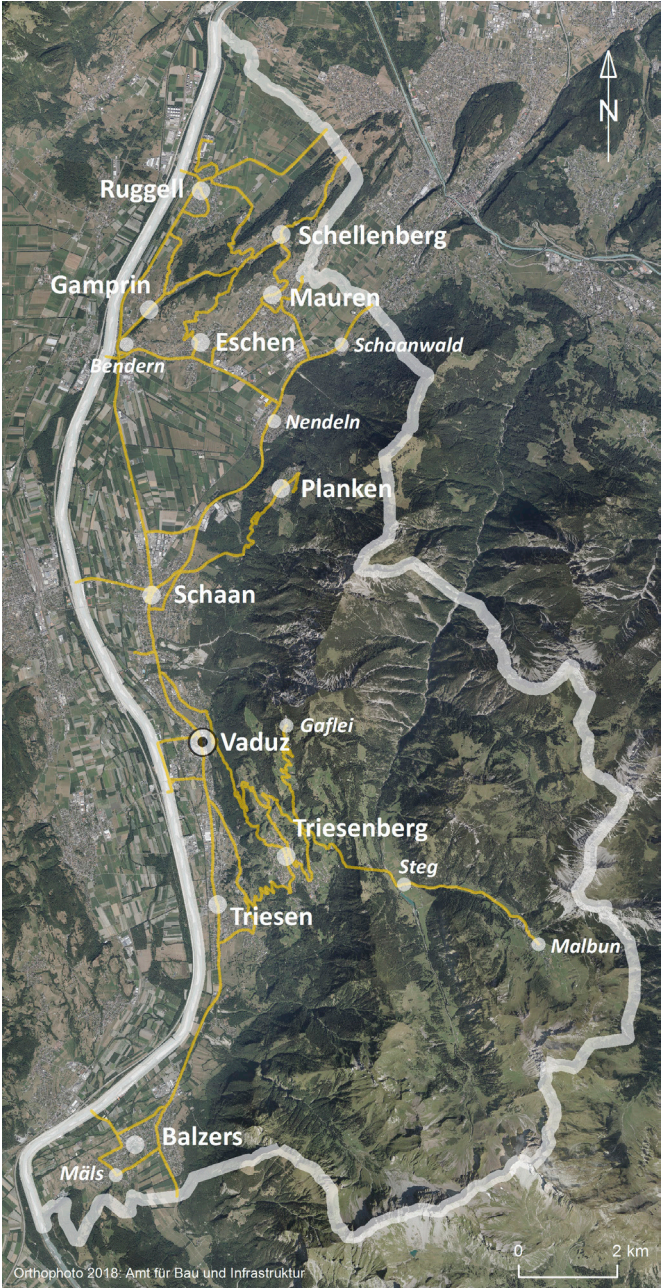
Data are consolidated between and within the sector of general government.

Statistical Publications (in German)

Frequency of publication

Accident insurance statistics	Annually
Agriculture statistics	3 to 4-yearly
Banking statistics	Annually
Building and housing 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
Foreign trade statistics	Annually/ quarterly
Gender equality indicators	2-yearly
Government finance statistics	Annually
Health care statistics	Annually
Health insurance statistics	Annually
Health survey	5-yearly
Indicators of sustainable development	Annually
Liechtenstein in figures	Annually
Migration statistics	Annually
Motor vehicle statistics – Inventory	Annually
Motor vehicle statistics – First registrations	Annually/ monthly
National accounts	Annually
Naturalisation statistics	Annually
Population and housing census	5-yearly
Population scenarios	Not defined
Population statistics	Half-yearly
Research and development	4-yearly
Revenue statistics	Annually
Statistical yearbook	Annually
Tourism statistics	Annually/ seasons
Unemployment statistics	Annually
Vital statistics	Annually
Wage statistics	2-yearly

All publications of the Office of Statistics are available on the Internet at www.as.llv.li. Individual online queries can be created in the eTab portal (www.etab.llv.li).



Orthophoto 2018: Amt für Bau und Infrastruktur

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