

duction cover farming with cereals, silo maize, oats, barley, corn, sugar beet, rape and vegetables. The amount of vineyards covering approximately 16 hectares has remained stable in the past few years. Agriculture on mountain slopes is nowadays not only of importance as regards the yields, but also as regards the care for, and conservation of the landscape.

### Multifarious handicraft business

The secondary economic sector reveals a broad spectrum of small and medium-sized businesses. There are, for instance, a large number of handicraft businesses, which are primarily oriented towards the domestic economy. Building contractors and subcontractors are particularly well represented. The relatively large number of small-scale and infant businesses reveals the high degree of interest in self-employment thanks to favourable conditions.

### Industry and state-of-the-art technology

As regards employment, industry is the most important secondary sector. There are 30 companies classed as industrial enterprises which mainly produce for foreign markets and employ approximately 7,000 workers. Only one of these companies employs more than 1,000 staff, and most of the other companies have fewer than 100 employees. Two thirds of those employed in this sector work in companies with fewer than 100 employees, and only one third in companies with more than 100 staff.

The industrial manufacturing programmes boast great variety. Growth-favoured companies are primarily represented. Many capital, research and development-intensive speciality products are manufactured in Liechtenstein. The country is, however, no suitable location for mass production because of the limited labour market, the size of companies and the level of pay.

Approximately two thirds of those employed in industry work in the metal processing trade with products such as:

- Components and plants for high and ultra-vacuum technology
- Boilers for central heating and water heating including electric controls and heating installations.
- Equipment and material for fixing purposes in the building and plumbing trade, hammer drills.
- Extruded parts, propeller shafts.
- Production plants for the semiconductor trade.
- Electronic testing and sorting equipment.
- Precision-tools.
- Commercial vehicles for industrial, agricultural and municipal use.

In addition, the following should be mentioned: The ceramic industry with artificial porcelain teeth, household, utility and decorative ceramics; the chemical and pharmaceutical industry with artificial synthetic teeth, materials and accessories for dental prosthetics, material for dental fillings, paints, pharmaceutical products. The food industry with canned and deep-frozen products, and further areas such as the manufacture of eiderdown quilts, philatelic commodities, upholstered furniture and the manufacture of thin barriers (interference filter coating, optical and electrical coatings).

### Varied range of services

The service sector, which employs approximately 9,700 people, is marked by the same diversity as every other industrialized economy. Many people work in trade, in catering and in public administration. Some 2,200 people are employed in commercial and technical services, and some 500 each work in education, health, traffic, transport and postal services. The small remainder work in fields such as insurance, culture, and entertainment.

The banks registered in Liechtenstein, employing 6 percent of the total workforce, i.e. 1,400 people with a consolidated balance of more than 27,000 million Swiss Francs, contribute enormously to the country's economic success. Tourism does not play as big a role as is often assumed: The capital Vaduz is subject to heavy seasonal transit tourism, especially in the summer months, whilst holiday tourism is concentrated in the highland and alpine regions. Approximately 6 percent of the workforce are involved in the tourism industry.



*Fürst Johann Adam Andreas, genannt der Reiche, übernahm 1684 die Regierung des Hauses Liechtenstein. Er war der erste fürstliche Bankier des Hauses und wurde 1704 zum Präsidenten der Girobank in Wien ernannt (Goldmedaille verkleinert).*

*Le Prince Johann Adam Andreas, nommé le Riche, se chargea en 1684 du gouvernement de la maison Liechtenstein. Il fut le premier prince banquier de la maison et sa nomination de président de la Girobank à Vienne eut lieu en 1704 (Médaille d'or).*

*Prince Johann Adam Andreas, called the Rich One, took over government of the House in 1684. He was the first prince of the family to become a banker and in 1704 was nominated President of the Girobank in Vienna (Gold medal).*