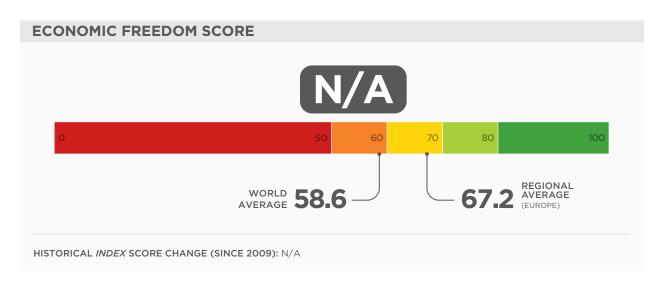
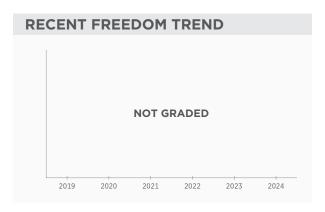


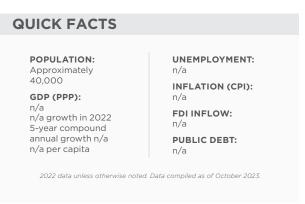
LIECHTENSTEIN

The Principality of Liechtenstein is not graded in the 2024 *Index of Economic Freedom*. Liechtenstein has a vibrant free-enterprise economy that is closely linked to Switzerland, whose currency it shares, and the European Union. Liechtenstein is a member of the European Free Trade Association, the Schengen Area, and the European Economic Area, but the lack of readily available comparable statistics precludes ranking of its economy.

Flexibility and openness to global commerce have been the cornerstones of Liechtenstein's modern economy. With an independent and impartial judiciary firmly institutionalized, the rule of law is very well respected. The vigorous defense of property rights and contracts, coupled with a well-established tradition of minimum tolerance for corruption, sustains the foundations of economic freedom and keeps the dynamic economy competitive. A straightforward, transparent, and streamlined regulatory system supports an innovative entrepreneurial sector. Banking has benefited from Liechtenstein's high levels of political and social stability.

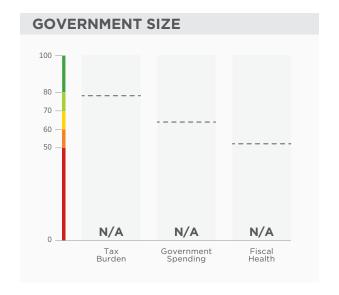






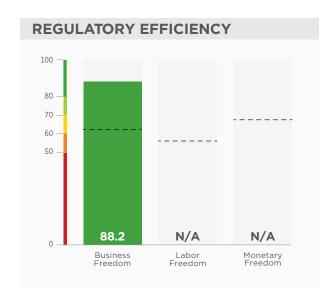
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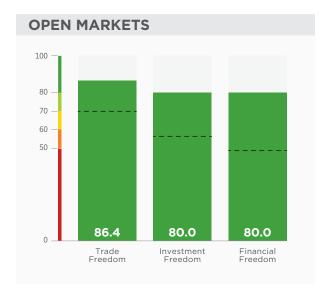




The overall rule of law is well respected in Liechtenstein. The country's property rights score is above the world average; its judicial effectiveness score is above the world average; and its government integrity score is above the world average.

Liechtenstein has a competitive tax system and imposes relatively low taxes. The corporate tax rate is 12.5 percent, and the capital gains, inheritance, and gift taxes have been abolished. Although the fiscal system lacks some transparency, fiscal management has been relatively sound.





The overall freedom to conduct a business is well protected under an efficient and transparent regulatory environment. Administrative procedures are straightforward and applied consistently. The labor market is stable, and unemployment has traditionally been very low. Monetary stability is well maintained.

Minimal barriers to trade and investment foster vibrant economic activity. Nontariff barriers are relatively minimal. Foreign and domestic investors are generally treated equally. The banking sector benefits from the country's high degree of political stability and its sound and transparent judicial system.