



2011 Survey of resource efficiency policies in EEA member and cooperating countries

COUNTRY PROFILE:

Liechtenstein



Country information on resource efficiency policies,
instruments, objectives, targets and indicators,
institutional setup and information needs

May 2011

This country profile is based on the information provided by Hanspeter Eberle from the Office of Environmental Protection, Vaduz. The information is current as of February 2011.

This country profile was prepared as part of the EEA-ETC/SCP 2011 survey of resource efficiency policies, which aims to collect, analyze and disseminate information about national experience in the development and implementation of resource efficiency policies in EEA member and collaborating countries. The work resulted in the following outcomes:

- **Short 'country profiles' (this document)** - self assessments prepared by countries, describing the current status of resource efficiency policies, including key strategies and action plans, policy objectives, instruments, targets and indicators used, institutional setup and information needs.
- **Summary report** - prepared by the EEA and ETC/SCP, the report reflects on trends, similarities and differences in policy responses, showcases selected policy initiatives from member countries and identifies information needs and knowledge gaps.
- A session on resource efficiency policies during the 2011 EIONET workshop to discuss further needs and to facilitate information sharing and experience exchange among EIONET members.

More information about resource efficiency policies, including an analytical report "Resource efficiency in Europe" and thirty one country profiles, can be found at:

<http://www.eea.europa.eu/resource-efficiency>

1. Resource use in Liechtenstein – facts and figures

1.1 General facts and figures about the country



Source:
<https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/index.html>

Population (projected inhabitants for 2010) [1]	35,894
➤ Percent of total EEA-32	0.006%
Surface area (km ²) [2]	160
➤ Percent of total EEA-32	0.003%
GDP at market prices – Purchasing Power Standard – Current Prices (Million Euro, 2009) [3]	N/A
➤ Percent of total EEA-32 (minus Liechtenstein)	N/A
GDP per capita in Purchasing Power Standards (PPS) [4] EU27=100 (2009)	N/A
Urban population (rate of pop., 2009) [5]	N/A
Main economic sectors and their share in total GDP (2009 est.) [2]	
Agriculture	8%
Industry	39%
Services	54%
EU accession date [6]	N/A

Additional relevant background information on Liechtenstein (and on 37 other EEA member and cooperating countries) can be found at the SOER2010 website:

<http://www.eea.europa.eu/soer/countries/li>

2. Evolution and main drivers for the development of resource efficiency policies

The main drivers concerning the recycling of building and demolition waste are the national and local authorities, the architects and engineers, the recycling companies and buildings owners. Liechtenstein industry has been intensively involved in the development of the action plan of the use of recycled concrete. The topics of resource management and supply of resources have gained more and more significance in this area.

3. Overall Policy Approach for Resource Efficiency

In the “**Agenda 2020**” the government of Liechtenstein has defined 37 fields of action and formulated its strategic aims. One of these aims is the preservation of natural resources for future generations through resource-saving and sustainable development.

In September 2010 a working group adopted an action plan drawn up for implementation. The title of this plan is “**Einsatz von Recyclingbaustoffen bei öffentlichen Bauten**” and is available for download in German (<http://www.llv.li/amtstellen/llv-aus-abfall/llv-aus-abfall-recyclingbaustoffe.htm>).

According to the plan, the use of recycled concrete in public buildings and plants should be increased. To this respect, five main measures have been formulated (see below). The implementation is under progress and the first measurements have already been taken.

In 2011 Liechtenstein will start developing a national waste management plan. In this plan the situation of waste management in Liechtenstein will be analyzed. The plan aims at comparing suitable alternatives in order to formulate different methods of resolution. The final report is expected in the middle of 2012.

4. Strategies or action plans to improve resource efficiency for individual economic sectors, products or product groups

As mentioned above, construction and demolition waste is the most important waste fraction and its construction industry and building owners.

5. Individual types of resources identified as priority for national or sector-specific resource efficiency policies

Due to its small size, Liechtenstein only has two natural resources; gravel and water. However, the recycling of construction and demolition waste has been identified as a priority for national or sector-specific resource efficiency policies. Due to the Customs Treaty with, and the geographical vicinity to, Switzerland, the legal and environmental situation in both countries is comparable and in many cases transferable to each other. As a result of the close cooperation with Switzerland, we closely follow the Swiss strategy (recycling management) in this respect. Liechtenstein does not have an own legal framework concerning recycling management.

In the above mentioned “Agenda 2020” an “energy vision 2020” is mentioned. The aim of this “energy vision” is to work out a long-term orientation of the energy supply in Liechtenstein containing precise implementation measurements.

In 2010 the University of applied science Nordwestschweiz in Muttenz drew up a report about the reutilization of excavated material in Liechtenstein on behalf of the office of environmental protection (Verwertungsmöglichkeiten von unverschmutztem Aushub in Liechtenstein). The report shows different possibilities to reuse the excavated material in Liechtenstein. It provides the basis for further studies and the planned national waste management plan.

6. Strategic objectives, targets and indicators on resource efficiency

In the above mentioned action plan, the exemplary function of the authorities like governmental bodies and communities are very important, especially regarding strategy and fiscal incentives. Annual data is collected in order to calculate the production and use of recycled material. No quantitative targets have been defined in this action plan.

7. The institutional setup for the development and implementation of resource efficiency policies

The Office of Environmental Protection was the project manager of the work group. However, the cooperation with all involved authorities was ensured. The formulated measures will be implemented by the primarily responsible authorities and involved parties (see below).

8. Selected policy instruments or initiatives on resource efficiency presented in more detail

The five formulated measurements are summarized:

1. Use of recycled building materials from construction waste in public buildings and plants;
2. Information, education and training about the topic;
3. Evaluation of a gradual degrees of dumping fees;
4. Increase of use of recycling materials in road surfaces;
5. Enhancement of the fields of application for recycling materials.

9. Topics of interest and information needs for follow up work

None reported

10. References

10.1 Facts and figures about the country

[1] Eurostat, 2011 [demo_pjan]

http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=demo_pjan&lang=en

[2] CIA World Factbook (2009 est.)

<https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/index.html>

[3] Eurostat, 2011 [nama_gdp_c]

<http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do>

[4] Eurostat 2011 [tsieb010]

<http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/tgm/table.do?tab=table&init=1&language=en&pcode=tsieb010&plugin=0>

[5] World Bank, Migration and Remittances Factbook 2011

<http://econ.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/EXTDEC/EXTDECPROSPECTS/0,,contentMDK:21352016~pagePK:64165401~piPK:64165026~theSitePK:476883,00.html>

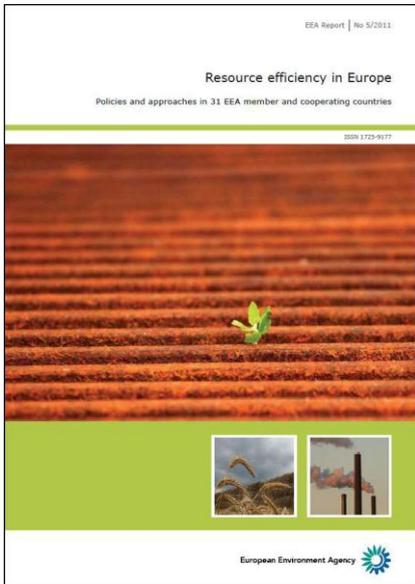
[6] European Commission 2008

http://europa.eu/abc/12lessons/key_dates/index_en.htm visited December 15, 2008

10.2 Resource Efficiency Policy References

Einsatz von Recyclingbaustoffen bei öffentlichen Bauten

<http://www.llv.li/amtstellen/llv-aus-abfall/llv-aus-abfall-recyclingbaustoffe.htm>



Resource efficiency in Europe

Policies and approaches in 31 EEA member and cooperating countries

Further information about resource efficiency policies, including the analytical report and thirty-one detailed country profiles, are available on the EEA website:

<http://www.eea.europa.eu/resource-efficiency>

Selected examples of resource efficiency policies, instruments or targets presented in the thirty one detailed country profiles

