european energy award
ACTING LOCALLY FOR THE CLIMATE

Energiestadt
european energy award

Liechtenstein

Organisation

Based on Liechtenstein's geographical proximity to and close, successful cooperation with Switzerland, the country has been fully integrated into the Swiss European Energy Award (eea) programme "Energiestadt". The foundation for this successful cooperation was laid in 2002/2003. The Energiestadt / eea programme forms an important part of Liechtenstein's national 2020 energy strategy and therefore enjoys government support via the Office of Economic Affairs. The increasing demands associated with the eea label are met with the assistance of local eea advisors and highly committed local working groups/committees, and through regular exchanges of experiences.

Status of the eea in Liechtenstein

Triesen was Liechtenstein's first local authority to be awarded eea in 2004, and the way forward shown by Triesen triggered a veritable "eea boom" in the country. Triesen was followed by the local authorities of Planken (2006), Schaan (2007), Mauren (2008), Balzers (2009), Vaduz (2009) and Ruggell (2010), and in 2012 Eschen, Gamprin, Schellenberg and Triesenberg were the final four local authorities to be awarded the eaa label. Planken and Ruggell were successfully awarded with Gold in 2018. Planken with 456 inhabitants has clearly demonstrated that small size is no impediment to great achievement with model function. The 11 local authorities making up the principality of Liechtenstein in the heart of Europe have achieved outstanding success in energy, environmental and mobility management. Liechtenstein, one of the world's smallest countries with about 37,000 inhabitants and an area of 160 km^2, was the first that could be genuinely called an eea country.

Figures

Number of local authorities	
- participating in total	11
- awarded eea	9
- awarded eea Gold	2
Population involved	36,868
(100% of the inhabitants)	
1st eea award	2004
1st eea Gold award	2018
Status beginning of 2020	

Partcipating local authorities by number of inhabitants (status 2019):

Schaan	5,900	Triesenberg	2,657
Vaduz	5,341	Ruggell	1,932
Triesen	4,960	Gamprin	1,650
Balzers	4,553	Schellenberg	1,040
Eschen	4,269	Planken	426
Mauren	4,140		

Aerial photograph of Liechtenstein

National office

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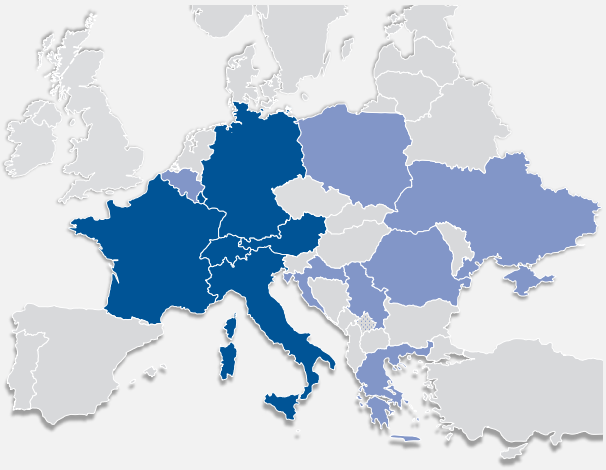
European Energy Award

The European Energy Award (eea) is a quality management, benchmarking and awarding system for local authorities. Committed to sustainable local climate policy the eea supports, through its process, instruments and qualified advisors, the planning and implementation of local actions in all relevant areas (such as e.g. spatial planning, buildings, water, waste, or mobility).

Today around 65 million people live in one of over 1500 participating local authorities from 15 countries.

The eea helps implementing national and European goals and is recognized as excellent implementation tools of the Covenant of Mayors.

Further information: www.european-energy-award.org



Ordinary member countries: Austria, France, Germany, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Monaco, Switzerland

Pilot countries: Belgium, Croatia, Greece, Romania, Serbia, Poland, Ukraine

Flagship projects in Liechtenstein

Buchs-Schaan Energy Bridge

Combined pedestrian/bicycle and energy bridge with a steam pipe to connect the towns of Buchs SG and Schaan. The Buchs waste incineration plant has been supplying two industrial companies in Liechtenstein (soon to be extended to three) with about 100,000 MWh CO_2-neutral steam energy per year since 2009 (5.5 km district steam network; substitution of about 12 million l fuel oil per year.)

Car Sharing project Planken

E-Car sharing project for the local authority of Planken

Industrial and commercial zone Ober Au Gamprin

The heat generation for the entire zone and adjoining properties is produced by a wood chip boiler, which amounts to a share of 86% of renewable heat generation. The roof covers a photovoltaic system which produces 320‘000 kWh of electricity per year.

Wood-fired heating plant Balzers

In this large plant, there is only heat generated to heat industrial and commercial buildings and residential buildings.