

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 municipality 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 municipalities 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 municipalities to be awarded the eea label. Planken, the smallest eea municipality of the Energiestadt programme with only 446 inhabitants and an area of 5.3 km², was successfully re-awarded in 2014, having achieved 74.8% of its target. This municipality has clearly demonstrated that small size is no impediment to great achievement with model function. The 11 municipalities 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 km², was the first that could be genuinely called an eea country.

Figures

Number of municipalities	
- participating in total	11
- awarded eea	11
- awarded eea Gold	0
Population involved	36,868
(100% of the inhabitants)	
1st eea award	2004
1st eea Gold award	-
Status beginning of 2018	

Participating municipalities by number of inhabitants (status end of 2017):

Schaan	6,039	Triesenberg	2,608
Vaduz	5,521	Ruggell	2,268
Triesen	5,155	Gamprin	1,658
Balzers	4,591	Schellenberg	1,084
Eschen	4,387	Planken	456
Mauren	4,344		



National office

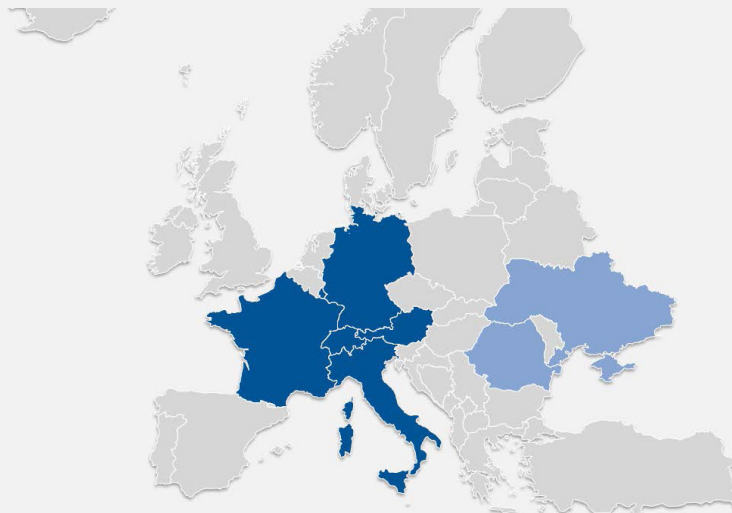
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European Energy Award

The European Energy Award (eea) is a quality management and awarding system for municipalities committed to sustainable municipal energy, climate and transport policies. From spatial planning to energy supply, from mobility to communication and cooperation – the eea comprises the full range of proven energy and climate protection measures municipalities can take. The eea is therefore the most comprehensive quality management system for municipalities in the field of energy efficiency.

The eea takes particularities of individual countries and regions into account, yet provides for benchmarks to be established between municipalities at a European level. At the European level, the eea is interlinked with other programmes such as the Smart Cities initiative and the Covenant of Mayors and corresponds to the 20-20-20 objectives of the European Union for 2020. Today, more than 1,500 municipalities are participating.

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



- Ordinary member countries: Austria, France, Germany, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Monaco, Switzerland
- Pilot countries: Romania, 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 CO₂-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 community 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.