

THE SUSTAINABLE FUTURE OF OUR NEIGHBOURHOODS STARTS TODAY!



Energy efficiency

means using less energy to perform the same task, which helps reduce energy waste and lower bills.



Energy sufficiency

means using only the energy we truly need. This helps protect the planet, while making sure people facing energy poverty aren't burdened further.



The EU is a key ally in transforming our buildings.

The **Renovation Wave** plans to double the number of energy-efficient building upgrades each year by 2030 and cut building-related greenhouse gas emissions by 60% compared to 2015.

The **Energy Performance of Buildings Directive** promotes Resource Centres as a practical solution — these centres make renovations easier by bringing together building assessments, contractor management, and financial guidance all in one place.



We're working with you and your neighbourhood for a more energy efficient community!

Resource Centres

(also called **One Stop Shops**) are helping people to renovate buildings to improve energy sufficiency.

- They provide all necessary information and support to everyday people in one place
- They advise on the technical, financial, and administrative elements of a building's renovation
- They are connected by networks across Europe to learn from each other and continue to improve the services they offer

The result is that residents are better informed on how to save money on energy bills and feel more comfortable indoors. They also feel empowered to advocate for their right to good living conditions, which can improve lives beyond changes in one building.

You, your home and your neighbourhood are part of this change!



In 2023, an estimated 48 million Europeans (almost 11% of the EU's population) were unable to afford heating their homes properly³.

This challenge is known as **energy poverty**.



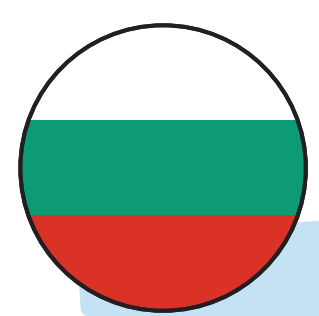
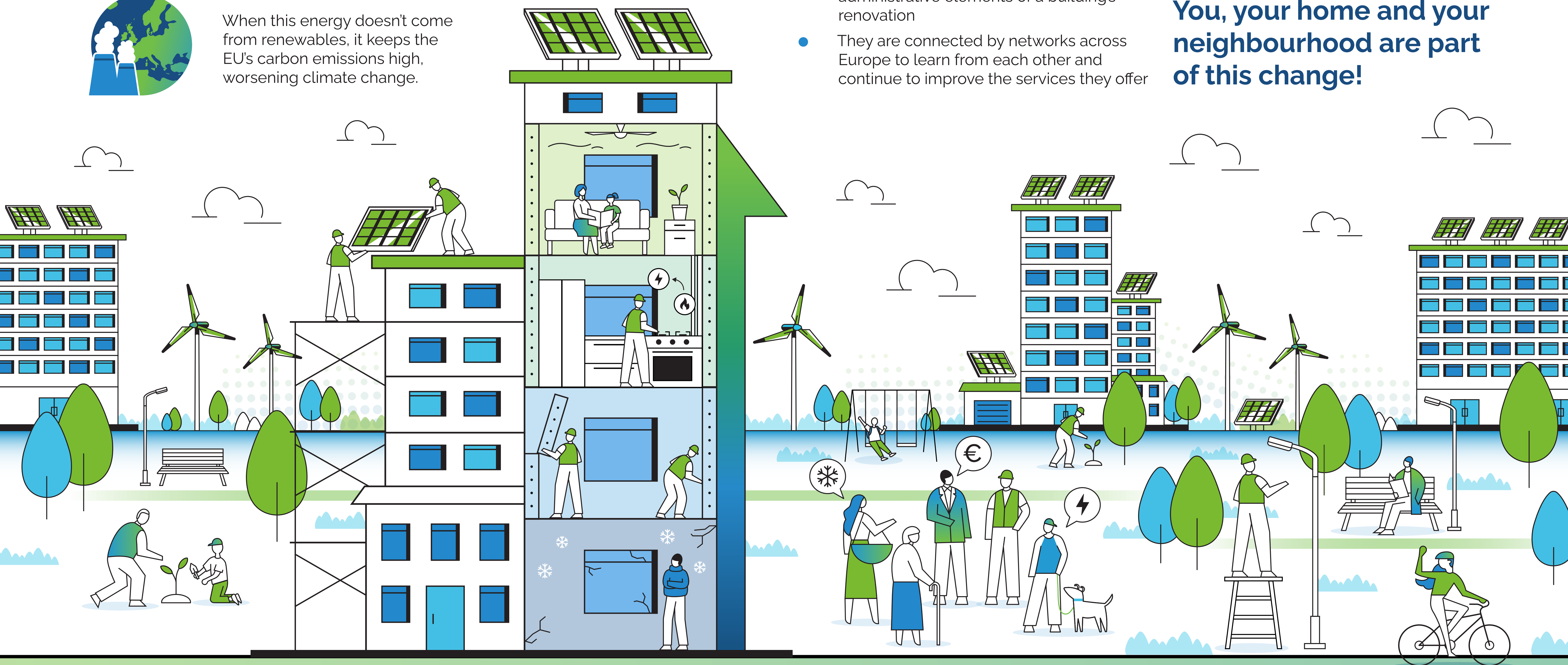
75% of buildings in the EU are energy inefficient¹.

This highlights that a large amount of the energy used to heat and cool our homes, workplaces, schools, hospitals, libraries and other public buildings is wasted.

The result is that we feel either too warm or too cold when we're indoors. It also means that **buildings account for about 40% of all energy used in the EU²**.



When this energy doesn't come from renewables, it keeps the EU's carbon emissions high, worsening climate change.



Bulgaria

Nearly 30% of Bulgarians are estimated to live in energy poverty⁴.

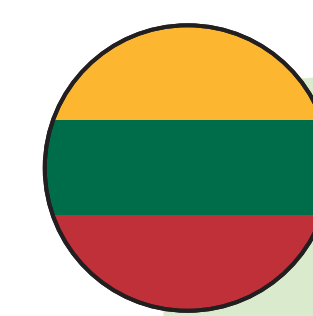
In December 2022, the **Burgas** Resource Centre opened and had provided consultations for over 5,000 people by the end of 2025. It provides information and administrative support to help citizens and homeowner associations apply for funding from programmes that support energy efficiency improvements and renewable energy installations. They also organise workshops and trainings on energy efficiency & energy sufficiency for citizens, municipal experts and building sector professionals.



Hungary

Up to one million Hungarian households (14-18%) could struggle with energy poverty, while only a fraction of them are eligible for social heating or home renovation supports⁵.

In Budapest the **Józsefváros** Resource Centre opened in October 2025. It offers tailored, in-person energy-sufficiency advice for residents, supported by community events and participatory planning for renovating buildings. It provides information on what municipal renovation funds, programmes and tenders are available, and helps residents to apply.



Lithuania

In 2023, around 20% of Lithuanian households experienced energy poverty, which is double the EU average⁶. Lithuania's Multi-Apartment Building Renovation (Modernization) Program has been operating since 2005, but only 15% of buildings have been renovated so far.

"Renkuosi renovaciją" (I Choose Renovation) opened in **Elektrėnai** in November 2025. Its mission is to distribute information about the benefits of renovation, promote renovation in the municipality, and provide direct assistance to residents through trainings, community discussions and events. Another Resource Centre is scheduled to open in the **Kaišiadorys** municipality in early 2026.

¹European Commission, 2020, Energy efficiency in buildings https://commission.europa.eu/system/files/2020-03/in_focus_energy_efficiency_in_buildings_en.pdf

²European Commission, Energy Performance of Buildings Directive, https://energy.ec.europa.eu/topics/energy-efficiency/energy-performance-buildings/energy-performance-buildings-directive_en

³Eurostat (2023), Inability to keep home adequately warm - EU-SILC survey https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/ilc_mdso1/default/table?lang=en

⁴Sustainable Energy Development Agency Report, March 2024, Bulgaria, https://seea.government.bg/documents/Analiz_EE_za2023.pdf

⁵Corvinus' Regional Centre for Energy Policy Research (REKK), presentation of latest projects and research, 2 May 2024, Corvinus University, <https://www.uni-corvinus.hu/post/hir/one-million-hungarian-households-struggle-with-energy-poverty/?lang=en>

⁶European Environment Agency, Energy poverty chart (interactive), Published 29 Sept 2025, Modified 23 Sept 2025

⁷<https://www.eea.europa.eu/en/europe-environment-2025/countries/lithuania/energy-poverty>

⁸Lithuanian Renovation Roadmap, Apartment building renovation (modernization) program, webpage consulted

⁹January 2025 <https://renomap.pvpa.lt/>

Learn more about improving energy efficiency and sufficiency of buildings in the EU!



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Enabling community action for energy sufficiency



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