



Energy poverty in Cyprus – main actions and current research

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Definitions and legislative framework

Energy poverty may relate to the situation of consumers who may be in a difficult position because of their low income as indicated by their tax statements in conjunction with their **professional status**, **marital status** and **specific health conditions** and, therefore, are unable to respond to the costs for the reasonable needs of the supply of electricity, as these costs represent a significant proportion of their disposable income.

Law amending the regulatory electricity market legislation, 2012, p.88

Definitions and legislative framework

The notion of vulnerable customers is defined after consultation with the Minister, within which energy poverty may be referenced, as well as prohibition of disconnection of such consumers at critical times and can include income levels, share of energy expenditure in relation to disposable income, **energy efficiency of buildings**, critical dependence from electrical equipment for health purposes, age, geographic location and other criteria.

Law amending the regulatory electricity market legislation, 2021, p.1274

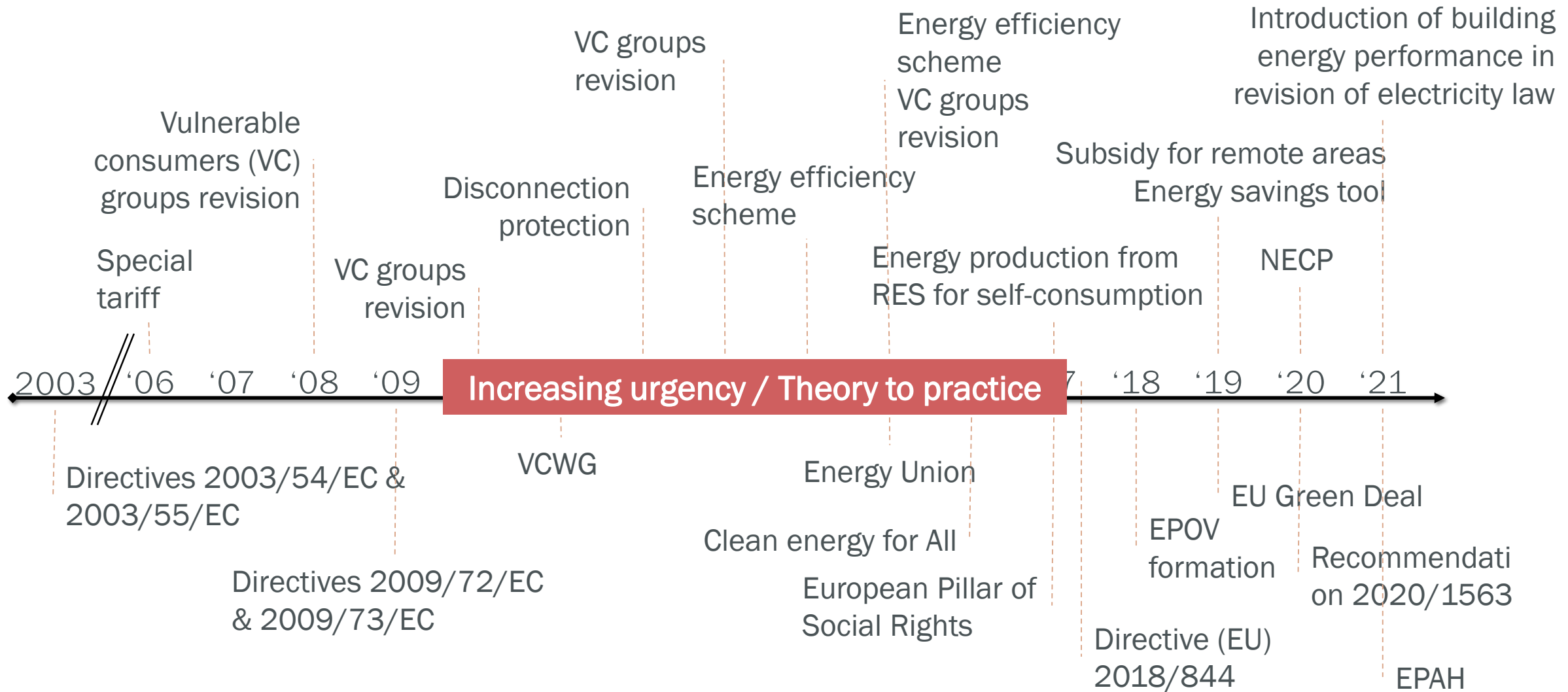
Vulnerable consumer groups

| | | |
|---|---|---------------------------|
| A | Minimum guaranteed income | Income criteria |
| B | Public aid | Income criteria |
| C | Allowance for heavy bodily disability | No income criteria |
| D | Allowance for retired individuals with very low incomes | Income criteria |
| E | Allowance for paraplegic individuals | No income criteria |
| F | Allowance for quadriplegic individuals | No income criteria |
| G | Allowance for blind individuals | No income criteria |
| H | Large families (5-person or higher) receiving child support | Income criteria |

Mitigating measures

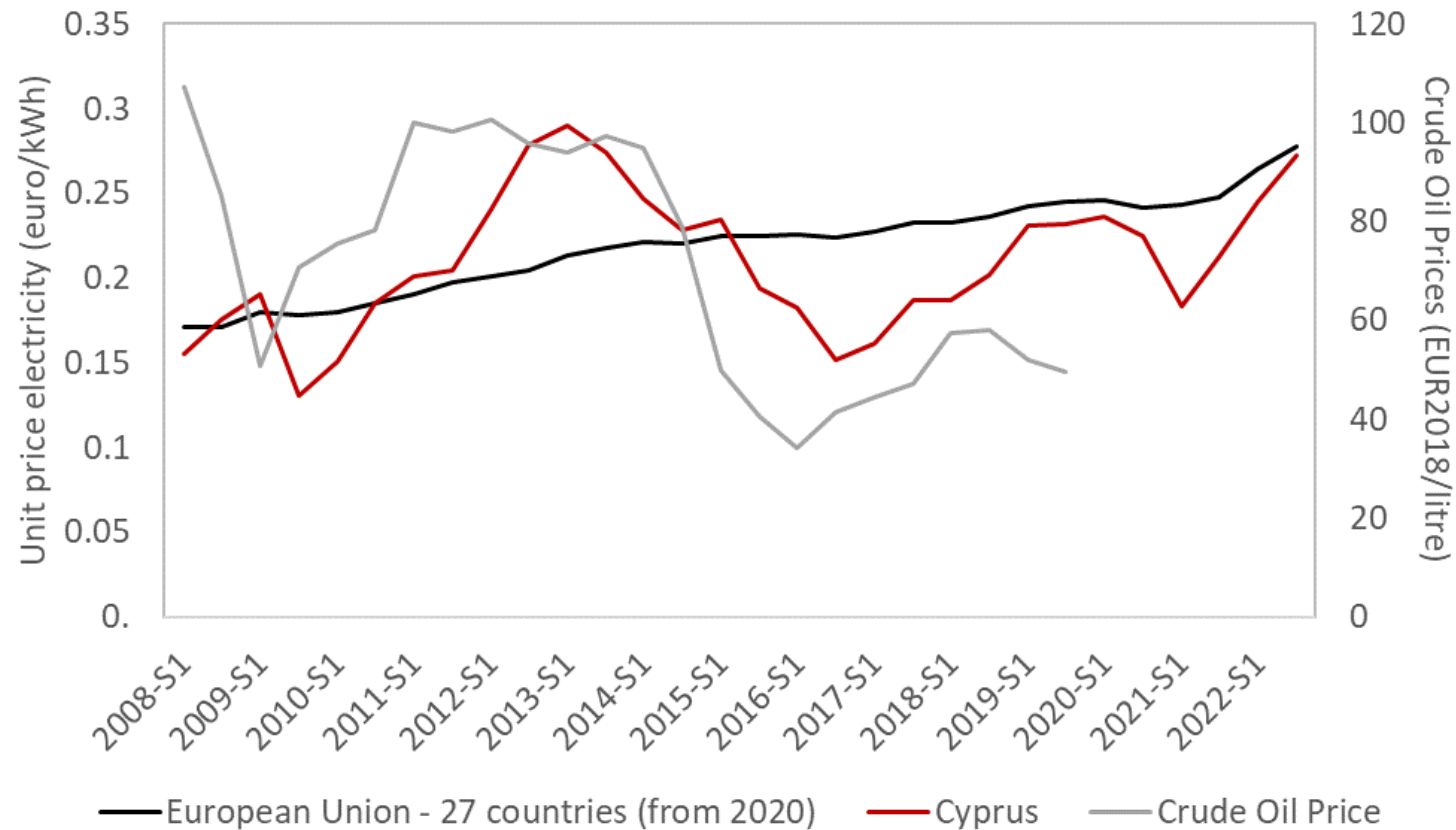
| Financial interventions | Consumer protection | Energy efficiency & RES | Information provision |
|--|--|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Special tariff / A, B, C, E, F, H • Financial aid for residents of remote areas / no targeting • Subsidies for the purchase of new appliances / no targeting | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Electricity <p>Cyprus fulfils the EU obligations, uses an improved EP definition but still no notion of energy vulnerable consumers / measures cannot target the energy poor</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Saving Energy – systems / no targeting • Energy production from renewable sources for self-consumption / All groups | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy saving web tool / no targeting |

CY governance



EU governance

Electricity prices in EU and CY



Electricity prices in EU are steadily increasing

Electricity prices in CY are highly oscillating- following the trends of **crude oil price**

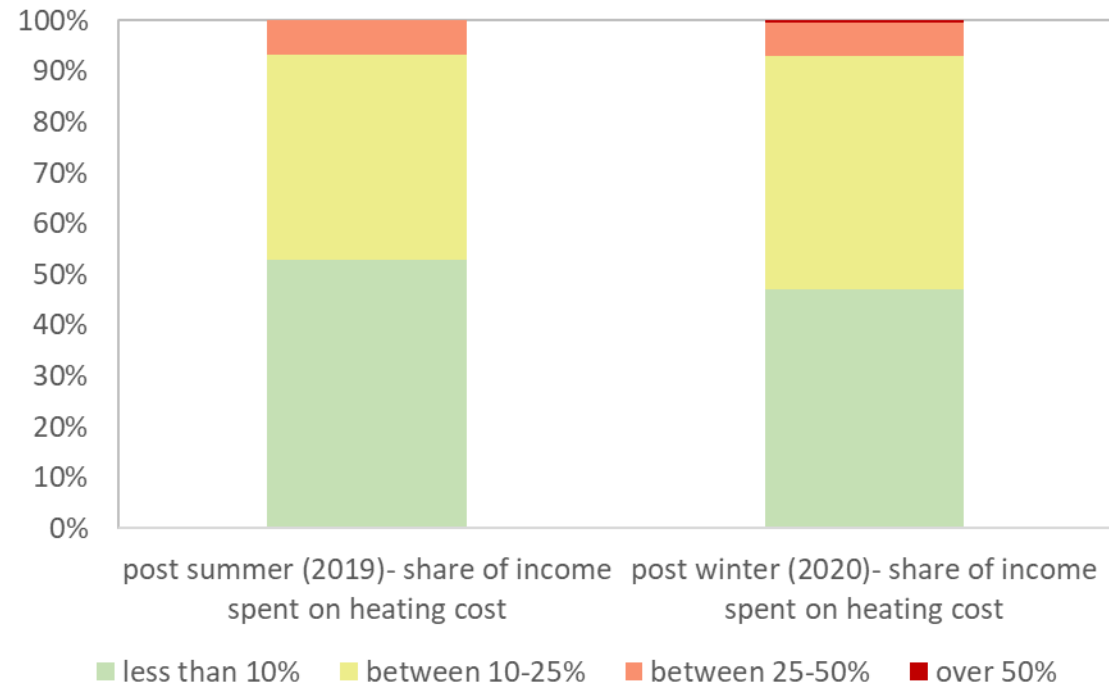
Energy affordability

Post-summer 2019: 278 participants

Post-winter 2020: 189 participants

BUT

Survey bias: higher than average incomes,
living in buildings <20 years old



Energy poverty related mortality

| YEAR | WINTER DEATHS | NON-WINTER DEATHS | EWD (COUNT) | EWD (INDEX) |
|----------------|---------------|-------------------|-------------|-------------|
| 2009 | 1926 | 3274 | 289 | 18 |
| 2010 | 1826 | 3205 | 224 | 14 |
| 2011 | 1890 | 3369 | 206 | 12 |
| 2012 | 2255 | 3557 | 477 | 27 |
| 2013 | 1875 | 3324 | 213 | 13 |
| 2014 | 2083 | 3389 | 389 | 23 |
| 2015 | 2280 | 3647 | 457 | 25 |
| 2016 | 2053 | 3514 | 296 | 17 |
| 2017 | 2490 | 3720 | 630 | 34 |
| 2018 | 2185 | 3663 | 354 | 19 |
| AVERAGE | | | 353 | 20 |
| MAX | | | 630 | 34 |

Mortality with causes of death related to cardiovascular and respiratory disease (ICD-10).

The term does not exclusively attribute the accounted deaths to energy poverty; it merely specifies the higher likelihood of any one of a range of aspects related to energy poverty affecting those deaths.

**Winter EP mortality =
twice the decade
average**

**EU average around 14
(Fowler et al. 2015, Liddell et al. 2016)**

Thank you

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