

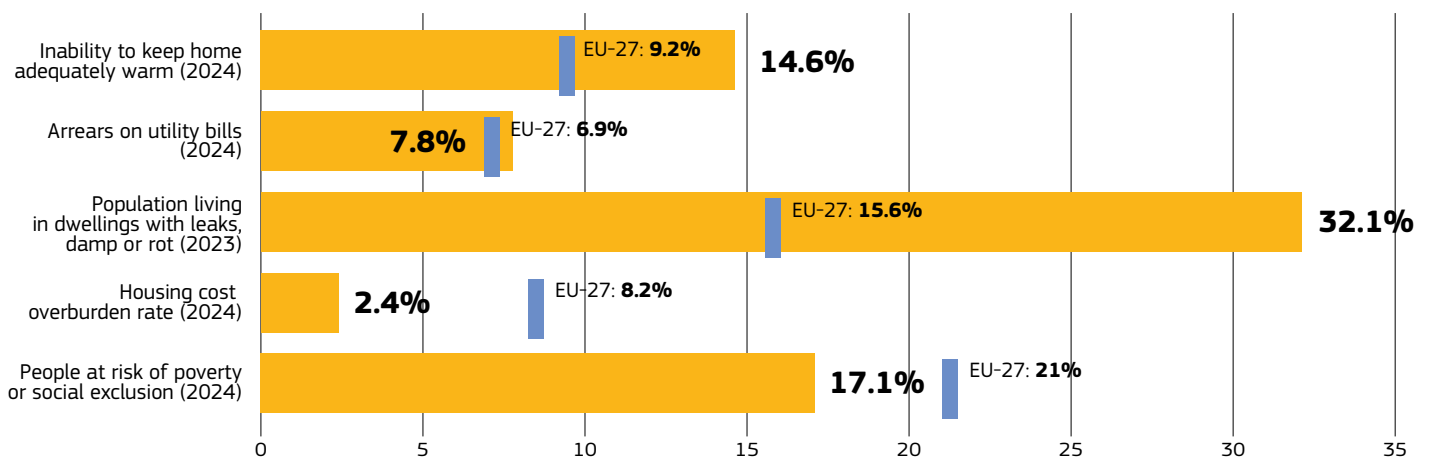


NATIONAL ENERGY POVERTY DEFINITION

Cyprus has not officially defined energy poverty. Still, the [Decree on the Determination of the Criteria of Energy Poverty \(2023\)](#), published in the scope of the Electricity Market Regulation Laws, contains the criteria for determining energy poverty, namely hardship due to low income combined with professional status, family situation, and special health conditions. Energy poverty “concerns households belonging to the following categories: 1. Recipients of public assistance from the Social Welfare Services of the Deputy Ministry of Social Welfare, and 2. Beneficiaries of the Minimum Guaranteed Income from the Welfare Benefits Management Service of the Deputy Ministry of Social Welfare.”

ENERGY POVERTY EPAH INDICATORS

A selection of indicators, based on the Commission Recommendation (EU) 2020/1563 on energy poverty.



[EPAH'S ENERGY POVERTY INDICATORS DASHBOARD](#)



NATIONAL ENERGY POVERTY INDICATORS AND TARGETS

Cyprus has not established official energy poverty indicators nor targets. A report titled [“Support to the Renovation Wave in Cyprus: Policies to alleviate Energy Poverty”](#) proposed a composite indicator to assess energy poverty. This study was commissioned in the context of technical assistance from the European Commission’s Directorate General for Structural Reform Support (DG Reform) to the Ministry of Energy, Commerce and Industry of Cyprus, as mentioned in the [National Energy and Climate Plan for 2030 \(2024\)](#).

Energy-poor households in Cyprus are those that meet the following requirements: 1. household equivalized income net of energy expenses is below the at risk of poverty threshold, as this is defined each year by CyStat; 2. household energy expense/income is greater than the national median (~4%); and 3. household with a low energy performance (it is assumed that the majority of households in Cyprus that received a building permit to 2007 which is when minimum energy performance requirements were introduced are of low energy efficiency). Using this approach, the number of energy-poor households was estimated at 50,290, representing 15.1% of all households in Cyprus. The NECP sets an indicative national target to reduce energy poverty by 10% by 2030.



NATIONAL ENERGY POVERTY GOVERNANCE

KEY POLICIES ADDRESSING ENERGY POVERTY

YEAR	LAW	DESCRIPTION
2021-2023	Electricity Market Regulation Laws	The Electricity Market Laws of 2021-2023 create the modern legal framework for electricity generation, transmission, distribution, supply, storage, and market operation. Although the legislation does not define energy poverty, it provides the legal basis for issuing secondary regulations on vulnerable customers and energy poverty. Subsequent decrees have determined the criteria to identify energy-poor households and vulnerable consumers while also establishing measures to address these issues.
2024	Long-Term Building Renovation Strategy	Cyprus updated its LTRS (originally from 2020) in the context of the revision of the National Energy and Climate plan for 2030. It aims at improving the energy performance of buildings by 2050. It addresses energy poverty by providing vulnerable households with access to financial support for energy efficiency upgrades, including insulation and heating/cooling systems, and for renewable energy installations, such as solar water heaters and photovoltaic panels.
2024	National Energy and Climate Plan for 2030	The NECP outlines the country’s strategy for meeting EU climate and energy objectives while ensuring a fair energy transition. It addresses energy poverty by strengthening protections for vulnerable households, such as access to a special electricity tariff and prohibition of electricity disconnections during critical periods. It also offers financial incentives through grant schemes to support affordability and enable vulnerable households to receive funding for home energy efficiency upgrades.
Ongoing	Social Climate Plan	Cyprus is currently finalising its national Social Climate Plan. A public consultation process was open from May to June 2025.

NATIONAL ENERGY POVERTY OBSERVATORY

Cyprus does not have a National Energy Poverty Observatory.

EPAH ANTENNAS AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

EPAH Antenna: EPAH has established partnerships with stakeholders on energy poverty in all EU Member States. In Cyprus, the EPAH Antenna is the Cyprus Energy Agency (CEA). Since 2014, CEA has been active in addressing energy poverty, including by supporting energy renovations, developing renewable energy projects, and conducting research on the intersection of energy poverty and disability. It participates in multiple EU-level initiatives while providing technical assistance to local authorities in Cyprus.

Website: <https://www.cea.org.cy/en/>. Contact: marina.kyriakou@cea.org.cy, myrto.skouroupathi@cea.org.cy.

Check [EPAH’s Organisations List](#) to discover other energy poverty stakeholders in the country.





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NATIONAL MEASURES AND ILLUSTRATIVE PRACTICES

This section highlights a selection of ongoing national measures and local initiatives addressing energy poverty. Further projects and updated information are available in the online EPAH Atlas database.

EPAH ATLAS DATABASE



MEASURES	DESCRIPTION
ειδική διατίμηση παροχής ηλεκτρισμού <i>(special electricity tariff)</i> <i>[since at least 2006]</i>	<p>The Special Residential Tariff for Specific Categories of Vulnerable Consumers (Code 08) provides reduced electricity rates for vulnerable households. Households meeting defined criteria, such as recipients of public assistance, beneficiaries of guaranteed minimum income, and large families with dependent children, may apply to a reduced tariff roughly 20% lower than the regular rate.</p>
Grant scheme for the encouragement of the use of RES and energy savings in dwellings 2024-2025 <i>[previous versions since at least 2020; current version from 2024]</i>	<p>Funded by the Renewable Energy Sources and Energy Conservation Fund, the 2024-2025 grant scheme supports energy efficiency and renewable energy upgrades in existing private homes, primarily through roof insulation and photovoltaic installations. A specific category is reserved for households classified as vulnerable electricity consumers which receive higher subsidies, with up to 75% of roof insulation costs or up to €6,250 for PV systems, compared to lower rates for general households. The scheme also offers a bonus of €750 if both PV installation and roof insulation are completed within two years. Previous versions of this scheme date back at least to 2020.</p>
Grant scheme for solar water heating systems in dwellings 2025 <i>[previous versions since at least 2020; current version from 2024]</i>	<p>Funded by the Renewable Energy Sources and Energy Conservation Fund, this scheme offers a €900 grant per dwelling for the installation or replacement of a full solar water heating system (tank plus solar collectors). A specific category is reserved for vulnerable electricity consumers. Previous versions of this scheme date back at least to 2020.</p>
Grant scheme for the replacement of energy-intensive electrical appliance in homes of vulnerable electricity consumers <i>[since 2021]</i>	<p>Funded by the Renewable Energy Sources and Energy Conservation Fund in 2021-2022, this scheme provided grants to vulnerable electricity consumers for replacing energy-intensive household appliances with more efficient ones (refrigerators, washing machines, and air-conditioners).</p>
Σχέδιο Χορηγιών “Εξοικονομώ – Αναβαθμίζω στις Κατοικίες (2024)” <i>(grant scheme “save - upgrade in housing (2024)”)</i> <i>[previous versions since at least 2020; current version from 2024]</i>	<p>A national grant program (€30 million) that provides financial support for energy efficiency and renewable energy upgrades of existing private residences. Eligible investments include thermal insulation of building envelopes, replacement of windows/doors, installation of shading systems, solar water heaters, high-efficiency heating and cooling systems, photovoltaic systems with net-billing, energy storage batteries, and related expert and construction services. The maximum grant per home depends on the scope of renovation, with up to €32,000 for deep renovation and lower caps for more limited upgrades.</p>
EAC+ grant scheme: air conditioning unit replacement for vulnerable consumers <i>[current version from 2025]</i>	<p>The Electricity Authority of Cyprus (EAC) Supply Grant Scheme, “EAC+” aims to promote energy saving through the implementation of measures to improve the energy efficiency of buildings. Specifically for Vulnerable Consumer Households, the scheme subsidizes the replacement of existing, inefficient, split and stand-alone air conditioning units with new, highly efficient stand-alone air units.</p>





NATIONAL MEASURES AND ILLUSTRATIVE PRACTICES

ILLUSTRATIVE PRACTICES	DESCRIPTION
KTIZO: full renovation of high-rise buildings of refugee settlements	<p>The scheme covers 358 apartment blocks in government-managed housing estates for displaced persons (refugees), offering grants for repair, reinforcement or rebuilding depending on structural condition. As of early implementation, 43 of these blocks – considered unsafe or structurally unsound – are slated for demolition and replacement, 70 require maintenance/repairs, and 245 are in acceptable condition. The total budget is roughly €130 million, and works are planned over a ten-year period, with the first phase already underway since 2023.</p>
Technical Support to households of persons with disabilities	<p>Under the country’s Resilience and Recovery Fund, the Cyprus Energy Agency has offered technical support to vulnerable households of people with disabilities to install rooftop PV. The support also included a simplified energy audit to suggest energy efficiency solutions and a consumption meter, as a measure of energy education. The support reached more than 100 households.</p>
EPAH Technical Assistance	<p>The Kato Pyrgos Tyllirias applied to EPAH’s technical assistance programme and received expert support from the Cyprus Energy Agency. The project provided capacity building for the local government’s staff, structured and implemented data collection (around 100 households), and identified best practices for integration in local plans.</p>

FURTHER READING

- [Dealing with energy poverty in Cyprus – an overview](#)
- [European energy poverty: the case study of Cyprus](#)
- [Learning from the Past: The Impacts of Economic Crises on Energy Poverty Mortality and Rural Vulnerability](#)
- [Household Budget Survey 2023](#)
- [Next Generation EU: Photovoltaics in a home \(video testimony\)](#)



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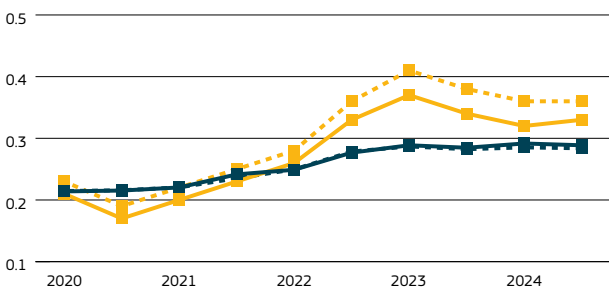
MEMBER STATE BACKGROUND

Cyprus is a Mediterranean island country with a hot, dry summer and mild, wet winter climate. The country has a population of [966,365 people](#). The real GDP per capita in 2024 was [29,870 euros](#), which is below the EU-27 average value (33,650 euros). Cyprus has a Gini coefficient of [30.1](#) (a measure of economic inequality), which is above the EU-27 average value of 29.4.

ENERGY PRICES

Legend: Cyprus (in EURO) (solid yellow line), Cyprus (in PPP) (dashed yellow line), EU-27 (in EURO) (solid blue line), EU-27 (in PPP) (dashed blue line)

ELECTRICITY PRICES FOR HOUSEHOLD CONSUMERS

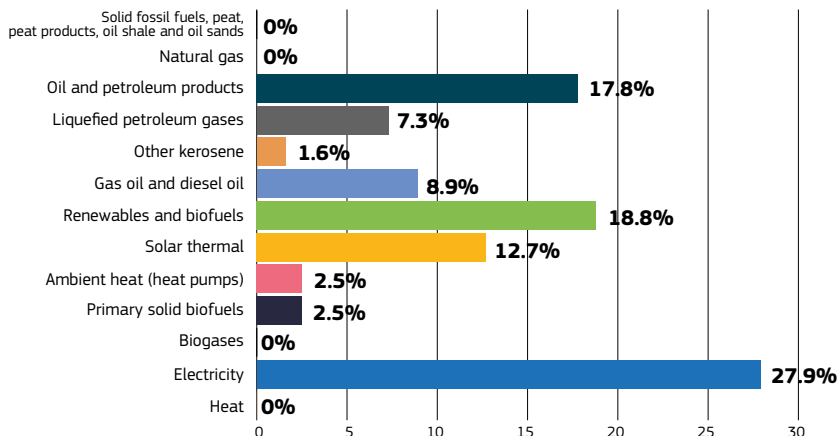


GAS PRICES FOR HOUSEHOLD CONSUMERS

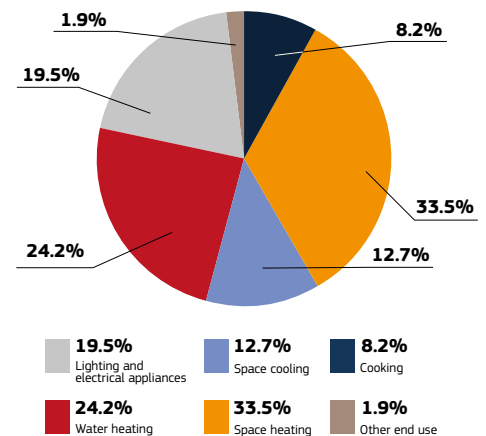


HOUSEHOLDS ENERGY CONSUMPTION

FINAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION IN HOUSEHOLDS BY ENERGY SOURCE (2024)



FINAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION IN HOUSEHOLDS BY END USE (2024)



VULNERABLE AND HARD TO REACH

Note: All data shown as a share of the total population of the country (2024). [Source](#).

	Low income	23%
	Low education	12%

	Rural households	21%
	Elderly households	12%
	Young households	10%
	Single parents	4%

	Migrants	27%
	Unemployed persons	4%
	Ill-health and disabilities	34%
	Tenants	31%