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INTER-REP 18

NOTE

From:	General Secretariat of the Council
On:	24 February 2026
To:	Delegations
Subject:	Presentation by the Electricity Authority of Cyprus (EAC)

Delegations will find attached the presentation in subject delivered at the PROCIV CER WP meeting on 17 February 2026.

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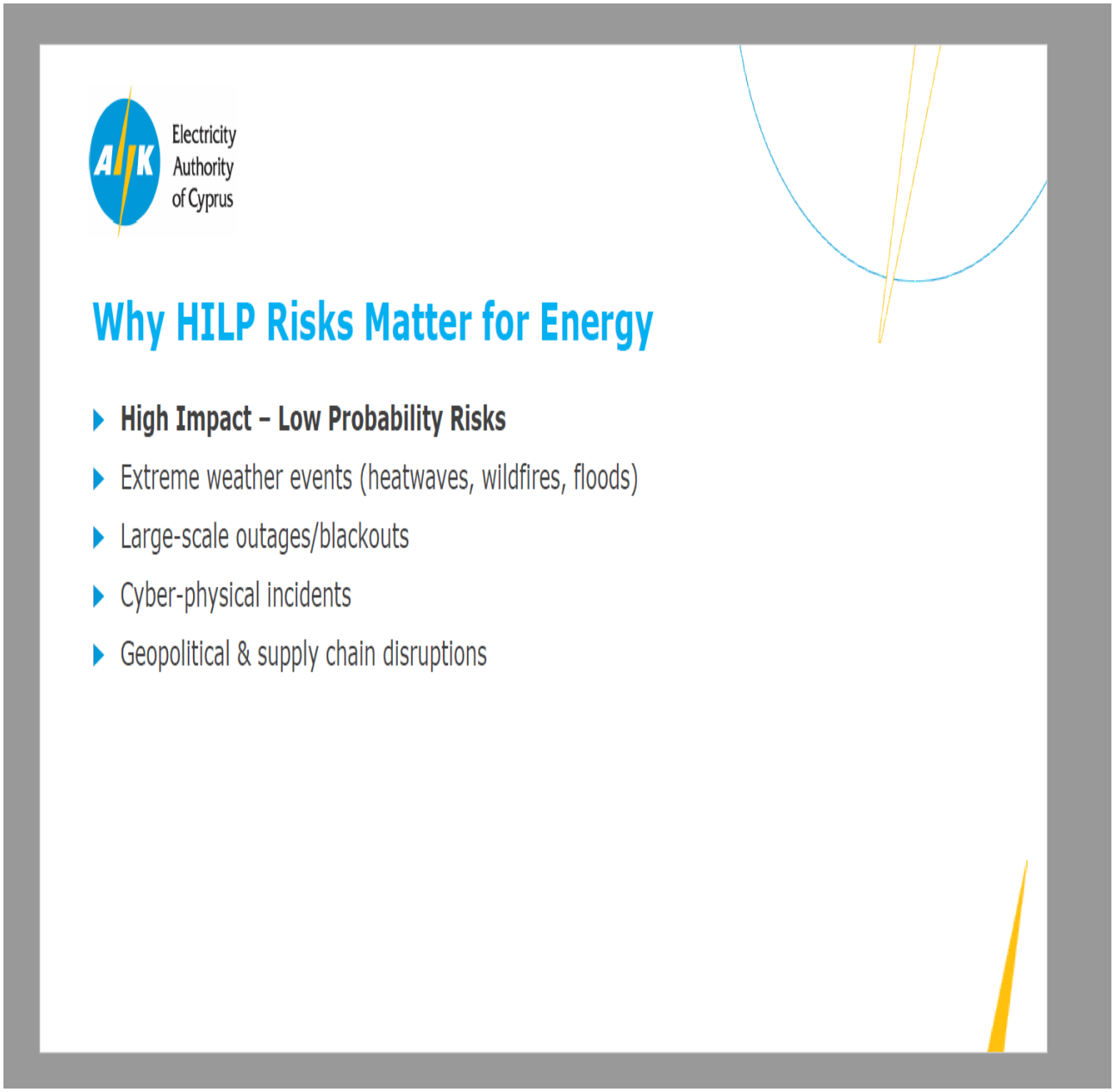
Electricity Authority
of Cyprus (EAC)
Risk Assessment & Business Continuity in Critical Energy Infrastructure.
Addressing HILP Risks in a Changing Climate
PROCIV CER Working Group

Electricity Authority of Cyprus

EAC's role

The EAC as a Critical Infrastructure Operator

- Electricity Transmission and Distribution System Owner (assets) & Distribution System Operator
- Backbone of societal, economic & security continuity
- High interdependency with:
  - Civil Protection
  - Telecommunications
  - Water & transport systems
- Strong public responsibility dimension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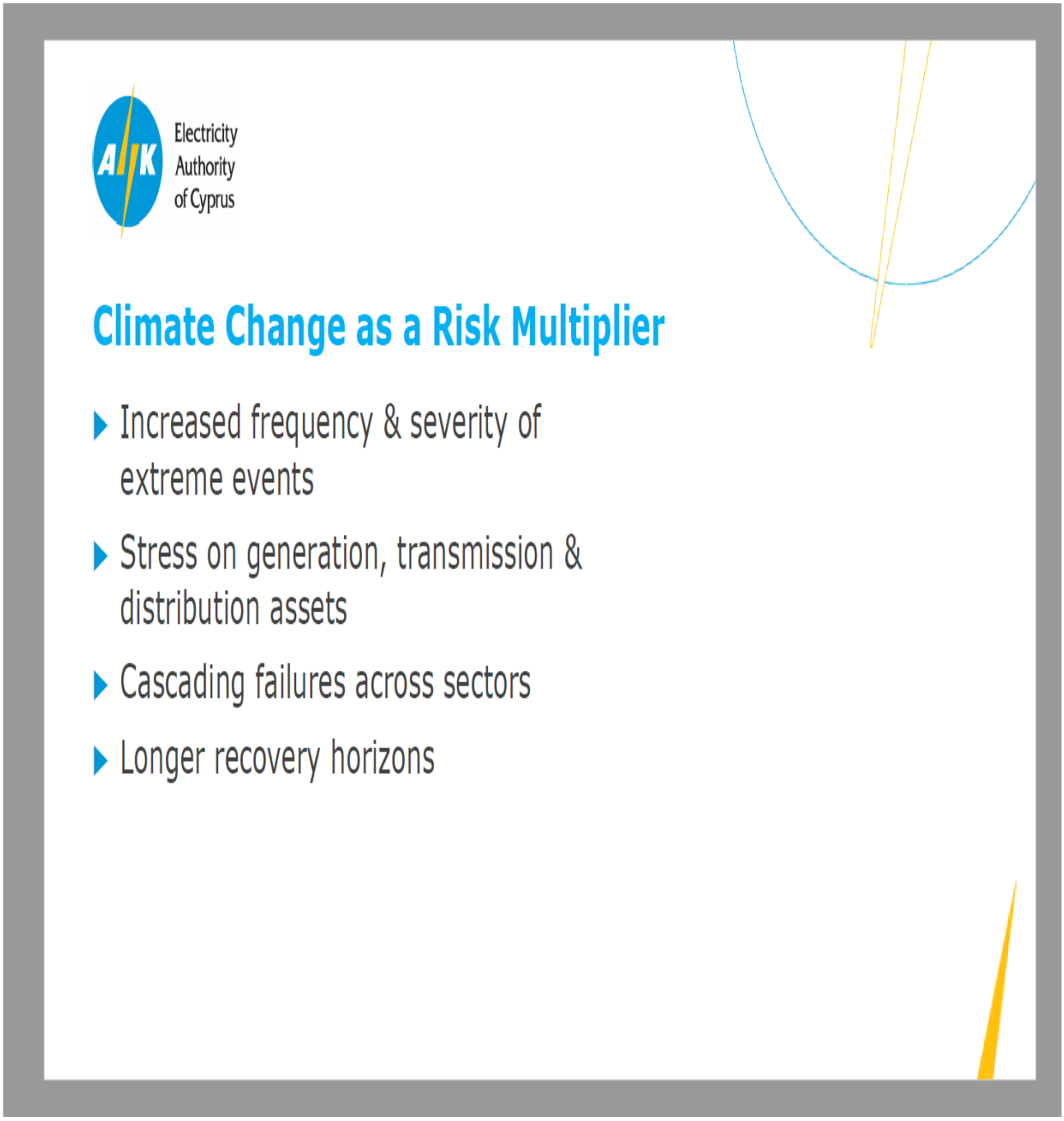
Why HILP Risks Matter for Energy
High Impact – Low Probability Risks
Extreme weather events (heatwaves, wildfires, floods)
Large-scale outages/blackouts
Cyber-physical incidents
Geopolitical & supply chain disruptions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Climate Change as a Risk Multiplier
Increased frequency & severity of extreme events
Stress on generation, transmission & distribution assets
Cascading failures across sectors
Longer recovery horizons

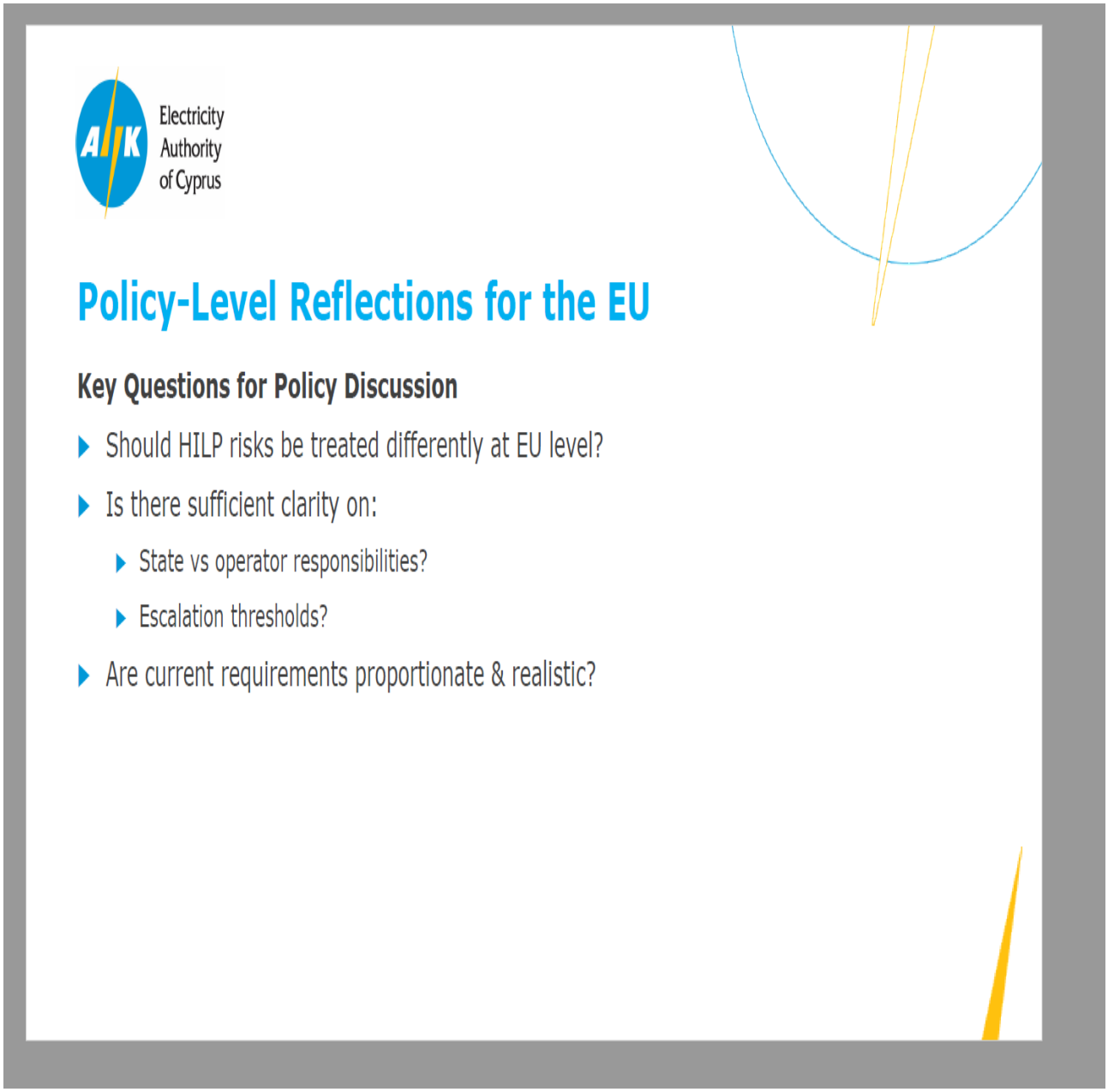
Electricity Authority of Cyprus

How Far Does Planning Go?

Limits of Organisational Planning

The EAC:

- Plans for **credible severe scenarios**
- Designs **resilience up to defined tolerance thresholds**
- Recognises that some scenarios:
  - Exceed organisational control
  - Become **national emergencies**
- Clear distinction between:
- **Organisational responsibility**
- **State-level crisis management when thresholds are crossed**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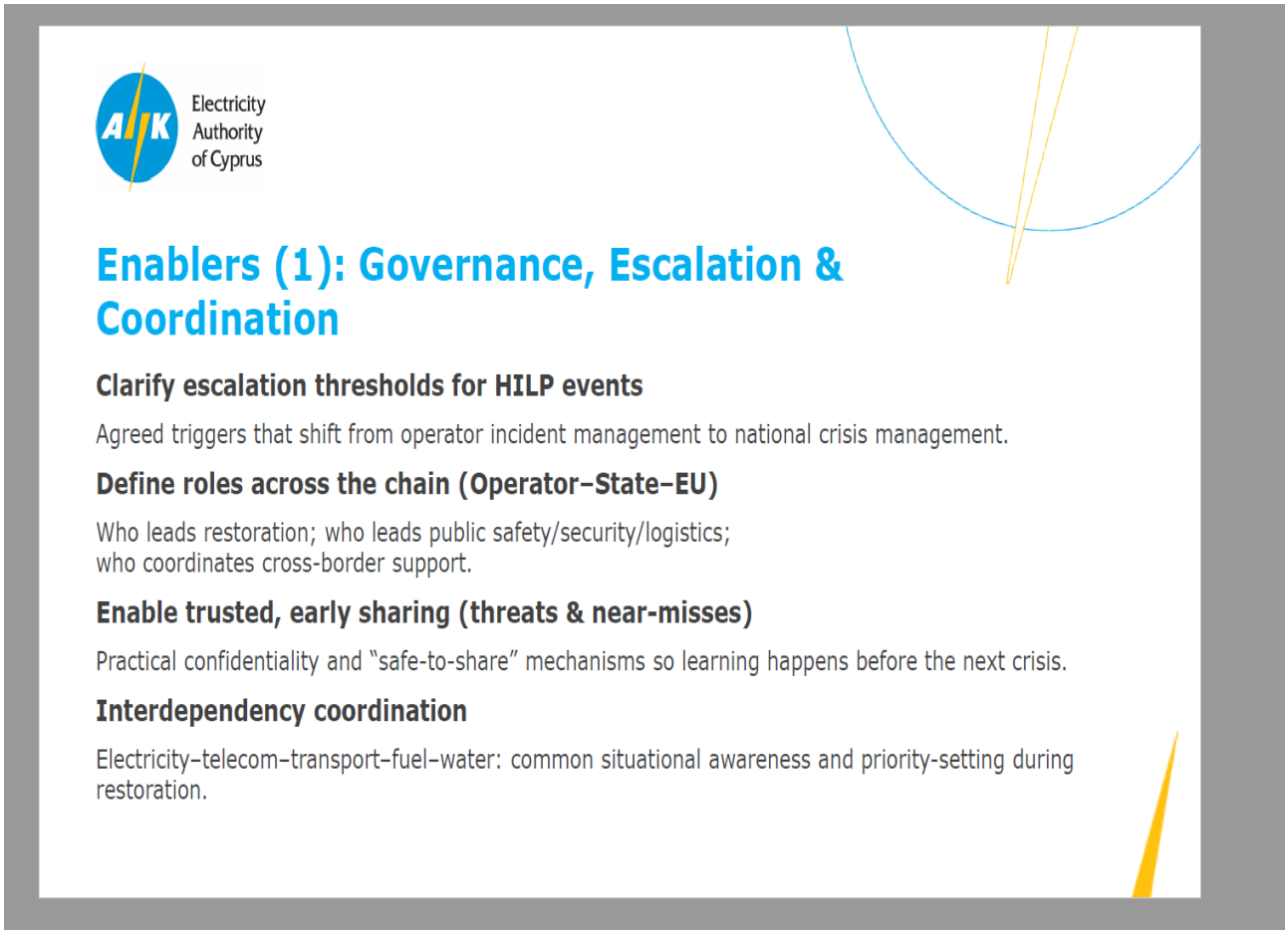
Policy-Level Reflections for the EU
Key Questions for Policy Discussion
Should HILP risks be treated differently at EU level?
Is there sufficient clarity on:
State vs operator responsibilities?
Escalation thresholds?
Are current requirements proportionate & realistic?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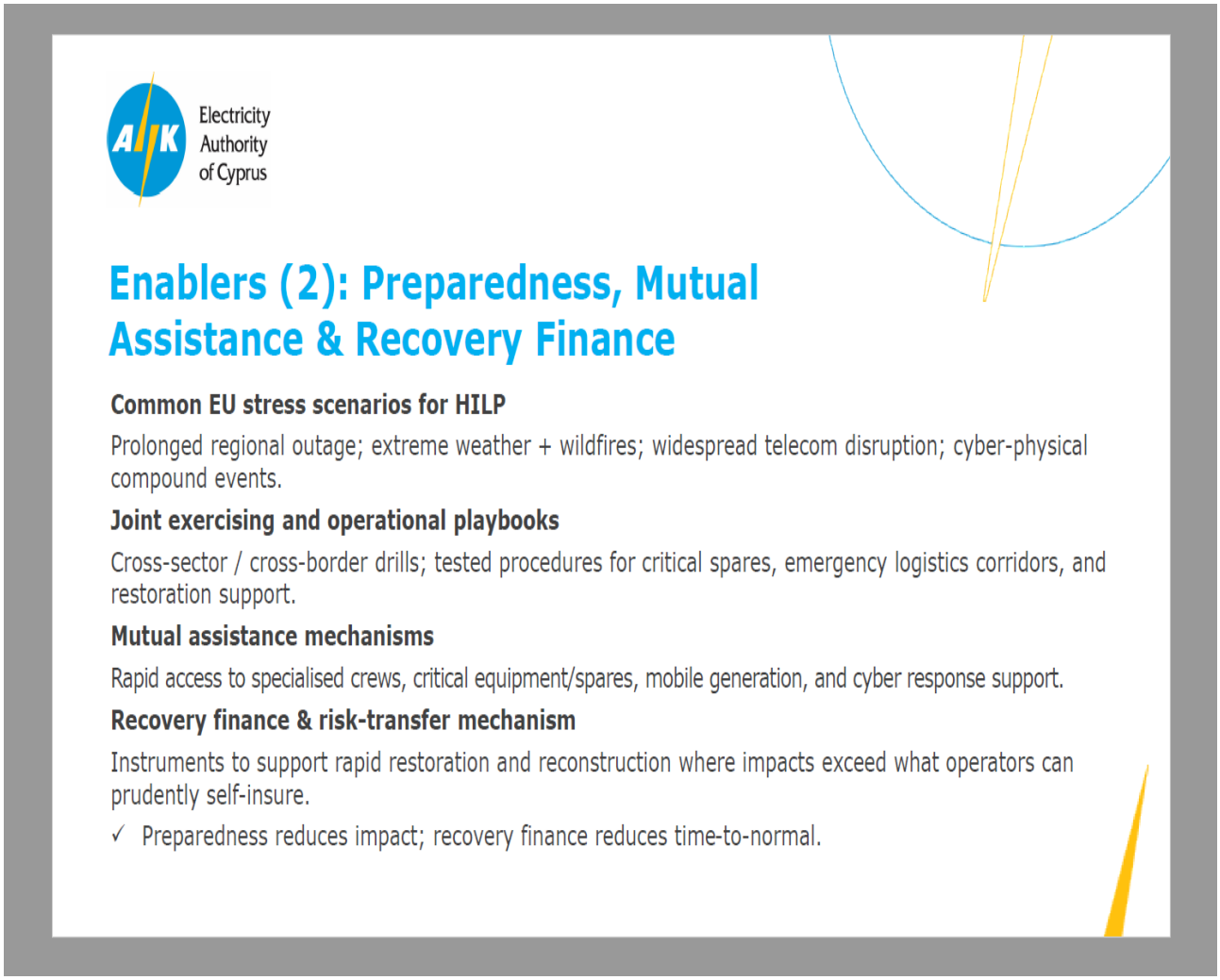
Enablers (1): Governance, Escalation & Coordination
Clarify escalation thresholds for HILP events
Agreed triggers that shift from operator incident management to national crisis management.
Define roles across the chain (Operator–State–EU)
Who leads restoration; who leads public safety/security/logistics;
who coordinates cross-border support.
Enable trusted, early sharing (threats & near-misses)
Practical confidentiality and "safe-to-share" mechanisms so learning happens before the next crisis.
Interdependency coordination
Electricity–telecom–transport–fuel–water: common situational awareness and priority-setting during restoration.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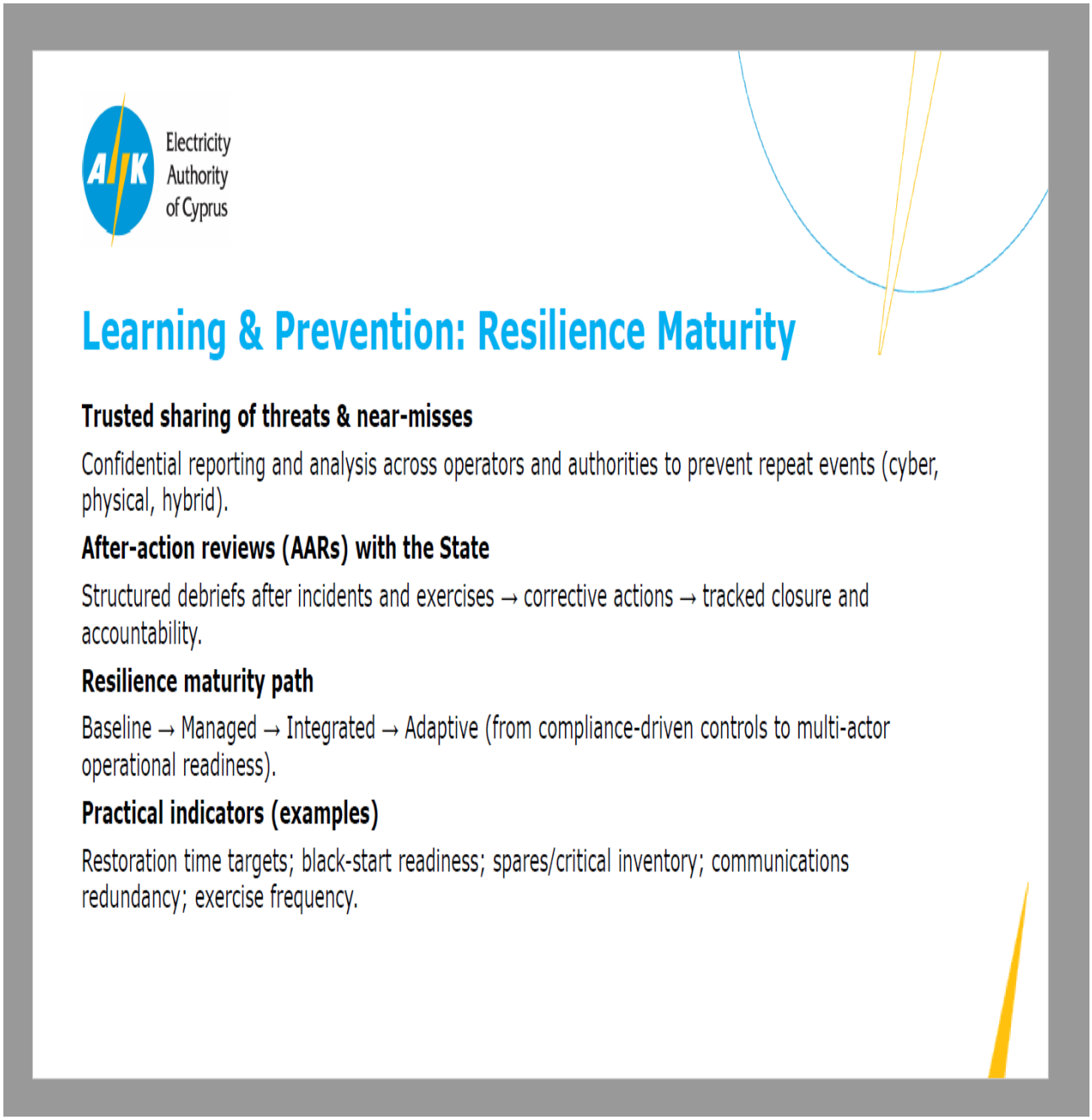
Enablers (2): Preparedness, Mutual Assistance & Recovery Finance
Common EU stress scenarios for HILP
Prolonged regional outage; extreme weather + wildfires; widespread telecom disruption; cyber-physical compound events.
Joint exercising and operational playbooks
Cross-sector / cross-border drills; tested procedures for critical spares, emergency logistics corridors, and restoration support.
Mutual assistance mechanisms
Rapid access to specialised crews, critical equipment/spares, mobile generation, and cyber response support.
Recovery finance & risk-transfer mechanism
Instruments to support rapid restoration and reconstruction where impacts exceed what operators can prudently self-insure.
✓ Preparedness reduces impact; recovery finance reduces time-to-normal.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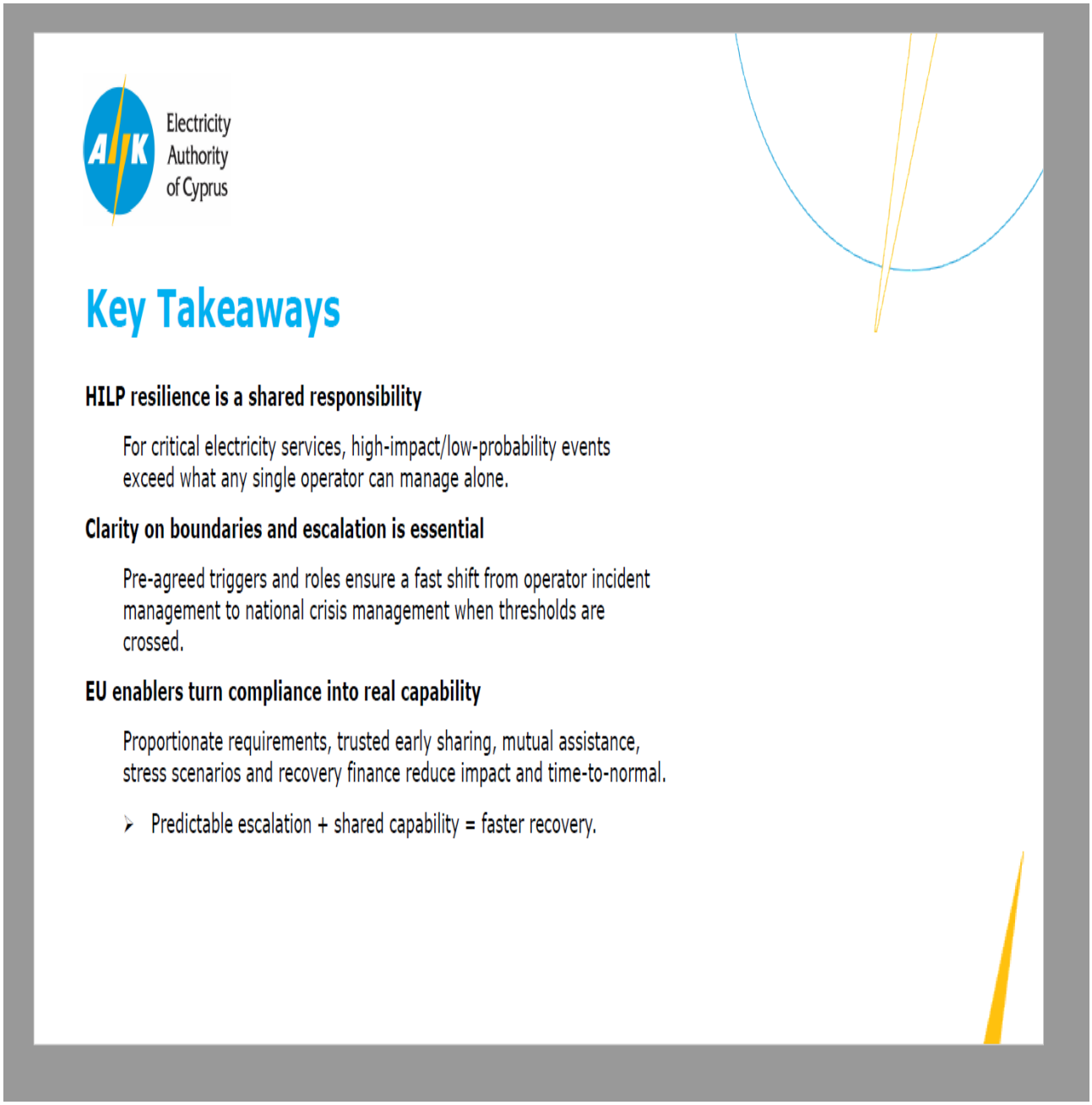
Learning & Prevention: Resilience Maturity
Trusted sharing of threats & near-misses
Confidential reporting and analysis across operators and authorities to prevent repeat events (cyber, physical, hybrid).
After-action reviews (AARs) with the State
Structured debriefs after incidents and exercises → corrective actions → tracked closure and accountability.
Resilience maturity path
Baseline → Managed → Integrated → Adaptive (from compliance-driven controls to multi-actor operational readiness).
Practical indicators (examples)
Restoration time targets; black-start readiness; spares/critical inventory; communications redundancy; exercise frequency.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Key Takeaways
HILP resilience is a shared responsibility
For critical electricity services, high-impact/low-probability events exceed what any single operator can manage alone.
Clarity on boundaries and escalation is essential
Pre-agreed triggers and roles ensure a fast shift from operator incident management to national crisis management when thresholds are crossed.
EU enablers turn compliance into real capability
Proportionate requirements, trusted early sharing, mutual assistance, stress scenarios and recovery finance reduce impact and time-to-normal.
Predictable escalation + shared capability = faster recovery.


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EAC Perspective
Resilient energy systems are the foundation of resilient societies
• Strong commitment to resilience & preparedness
• Continuous alignment with EU policy
• Willingness to contribute to collective learning


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Thank you
Andreas Ioannides
General Management Manager
E: aioannid@eac.com.cy
LinkedIn: linkedin.com/in/andreasioannides