The choice between different energy sources is a Member State right. Member States are bound by collectively agreed EU energy and climate targets but choose energy sources case by case, also in light of current market prices.

The EU Emissions Trading System (ETS) puts a price on emissions in a technology-neutral way. Emissions from the sectors covered by the system are capped. The market determines the carbon price, incentivising emissions reductions where it is most cost-effective.

Ambitious and consistent action on climate change is key to developing a sustainable and resilient economy. In the REPowerEU Communication, the Commission makes the case for an accelerated clean energy transition to reduce the EU’s dependency on fossil fuel imports and mitigate energy price hikes, while ensuring security of gas supply.

The EU ETS delivers a clean energy transition by setting a trajectory for emissions reductions and generating revenues that can be used to foster further decarbonisation investments. Member States can also use ETS revenues to finance tax breaks and temporary support to consumers, and most are already doing so. At the same time, the carbon price remains an important factor for investment decisions and the EU continues to ensure the robustness of the EU carbon market.

Other resources available to Greece to accelerate a just transition away from fossil fuels include the Recovery and Resilience Facility and the Just Transition Mechanism.

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1 As per Article 194 of the Treaty on the functioning of the European Union: [https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=celex%3A12012E%2FTXT](https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=celex%3A12012E%2FTXT)