The Commission Guidelines on State aid for climate, environmental protection and energy (CEEAG)\(^1\) aim to support Member States to reach the Green Deal objectives efficiently and with minimum competition distortions. The REPowerEU Plan underlines the importance of the energy transition to ensure energy security. To this end, the CEEAG facilitate the development of renewables, energy and resource efficiency, clean mobility and biodiversity. The rules on aid for early closure of coal activities aim to facilitate the power sector decarbonisation too. It is for Member States to decide whether to accelerate the phase out of coal and to grant a compensation to affected operators.

The proposal to create a new emissions trading system (ETS) for buildings and road transport will not be reversed. The new ETS plays a very significant role in achieving the 2030 target. It will promote energy efficiency bringing a decrease in the energy consumption and accelerate our energy independence. In combination with the Social Climate Fund, it will provide new revenues available for compensation and redistribution for the most vulnerable groups. Several Member States, including Germany, have introduced carbon pricing for the buildings and road transport sectors.

Competitiveness is the cornerstone of the EU industrial strategy. The EU action plan for critical raw materials\(^2\) addresses the raw materials dependencies. The REPowerEU Action Plan\(^3\) will secure more affordable and sustainable energy and reinforce the manufacturing capacity of energy transition technologies. InvestEU will mobilise EUR 372 billion to finance investments in line with the Green Deal, the Digital Decade, the Renovation Wave and the SME Strategy. The Pact for skills helps our workforce support a fair recovery and deliver on the ambitions of green and digital transition.

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\(^1\) Commission Guidelines on State aid for climate, environmental protection and energy (CEEAG).