



A European Green Deal Striving to be the first climate-neutral continent

Climate change and environmental degradation are existential threats to Europe and the world. To overcome these challenges, EU launched the European Green Deal - a roadmap for making Europe the first climate neutral continent by 2050. The Green Deal will transform EU into a modern, resource-efficient and competitive economy, ensuring:

- No net emissions of greenhouse gases by 2050
- Economic growth decoupled from resource use
- No person and no place left behind

The Green Deal research and innovation projects are funded within the following policy areas:

- [Biodiversity](#) - Measures to protect our fragile ecosystem
- [From Farm to Fork Ways](#) - to ensure more sustainable food systems
- [Sustainable agriculture](#) - Sustainability in EU agriculture and rural areas thanks to the common agricultural policy (CAP)
- [Clean energy](#) - Opportunities for alternative, cleaner sources of energy
- [Sustainable industry](#) - Ways to ensure more sustainable, more environmentally-respectful production cycles
- [Building and renovating](#) - The need for a cleaner construction sector
- [Sustainable mobility](#) - Promoting more sustainable means of transport
- [Eliminating pollution](#) - Measures to cut pollution rapidly and efficiently
- [Climate action](#) - Making the EU climate neutral by 2050

To achieve these ambitious goals, the Green Deal requires actions. Actions include a new climate law and a series of policies and strategies. Furthermore, the EU recognise the importance of investment in research and innovation for reaching these goals, therefore, many projects have been funded through the Green Deal.

The Green Deal provides solutions
for the following sectors:



The project ENOUGH is part of the farm to fork strategy, which is one of the most important pillars of the European Green Deal.

ENOUGH will analyse and develop innovative concepts and techniques, covering minimization of energy use and maximization of energy efficiency of cooling, freezing and heating processes, more widespread introduction of natural refrigerants, thermal storage techniques, energy demand/supply strategies, smart integration of cooling and heating, high temperature heat pumps, ad/absorption cooling, heat driven energy generation cycles, more use of zero-carbon energy sources (including for example hydrogen, solar power and geothermal energy), efficient transport and packaging, alternative food supply chains and smart fridges.

Find out more:

[A European Green Deal](#)

[The European Union's Green Deal, Explained \(Video\)](#)

