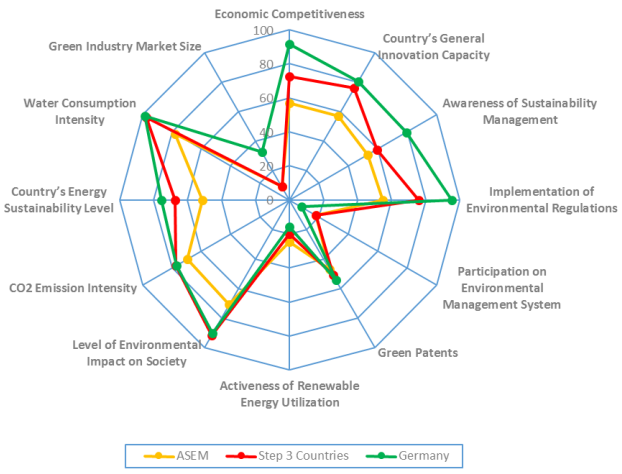
Germany

	41,267	80.8 million	1:30:69	0.916 Very high	6.36	6.00	
Flag	GDP per capita	Population	Industry structure (1st:2nd:3rd)	HDI	Sustainable social index	Sustainable env. index	Geographic location

	Score
ASEI 2015	**69.92**
Eco-Innovation Capacity	83.74
Economic Competitiveness	91.46
Country's General Innovation Capacity	80.59
Awareness of Sustainability Management	79.18
Eco-Innovation Supporting Environment	95.19
Implementation of Environmental Regulations	95.19
Eco-Innovation Activities	26.03
Firms' Participation on Environmental Management System	7.87
Green Patents	54.26
Activeness of Renewable Energy Utilization	15.95
Eco-Innovation Performance	74.74
Level of Environmental Impact on Society	90.42
CO_2 Emission Intensity	76.92
Country's Energy Sustainability Level	75.42
Water Consumption Intensity	98.29
Green Industry Market Size	32.64



- Germany's eco-innovation capacity, supporting environment and performance are high. However, eco-innovation activity is low.
- Most of the ASEI indicators of Germany are higher than the average score of the same development state countries.
- Firm's Participation on Environmental Management System (indicator no. 3.2) of Germany is lower than the average score of the same development state countries.

Table 32 Eco-innovation Policy instruments of Germany

National plan and strategy	Sustainability	■ The German Federal Sustainable Development Strategy (2002)
	Eco-innovation	■ High-Tech Strategy(2006) (renewed in 2010) ■ The Framework Research Programme for Sustainable Development ■ National ICT Strategy "Germany Digital 2015" and Action Plan "Germany: Green IT Pioneer" ■ National Research Strategy for BioEconomy 2030 ■ The High-Tech Strategy 2020 for Germany (2010) ■ National Raw Material Strategy (2010)
Programme and actions	National	■ Eco-Innovation Programme ■ The Master plan on environmental Technology (2008) ■ ProgRess programme promoting the understanding of resource efficiency as a competitive advantage ■ Research programme on Material Efficiency and Resource Conservation (MaRess) ■ Integration of the closed-cycle and waste management into a sustainable resource conserving substance management (2004) ■ Identification of Relevant Substances and Materials for a Substance Flow-Oriented, Resource-Conserving Waste Management (2006) ■ 5th Federal government energy research Programme ■ The "Saarländisches Umweltmanagement- Förderprogramm" - Goal is an increase of EMAS-certified enterprises in order to tackle the sustainable resource-management issue ■ The project WING (Materials innovation for industry and society) ■ The Research for Sustainable Development Programme of the Federal Ministry of Education and Research (2010) ■ The national eco-label scheme "Blue Angel" ■ The Integrated Energy and Climate Package (2007) ■ The National Energy Efficiency Plan (2008) ■ National Biomass Action Plan (2009) and Action Plan for the Industrial use of Biomass (2009) ■ National Resource Efficiency Programme (2011) ■ Material Innovation for Industry and Society(WING)
	International	
Legislation		■ Act for Promoting Closed Substance Cycle Waste Management and Ensuring Environmentally Compatible Waste Disposal (1994, latest update 2006; now under revision)
Finance		■ The federal government runs three subsidy programs

		- A subsidy program for renewable energy (MAP) - An energy advice program - A program for remodeling federal government buildings
Information		■ NeMAT (Netzwerken zur Materialeffizienz) programme ■ Solar Valley-grid parity for solar power in Germany ■ Cool silicon-climate friendly communications ■ The Centre for Resource Efficiency(VDI ZRE) (2009) ■ International partnerships for sustainable climate protection and environmental technologies and services(CLIENT) ■ The national Resource Efficiency Network

Germany has done well in composing a sustainable development policy along with its eco-innovation policy. Especially the green technology endorsement policy[72] was well developed as it was supported with the program for green technology development[73]. Germany has clearly chosen eco-innovation subjects and utilized relevant means such as technology demands, regulations, guidelines and incentives to establish an eco-innovation market (EIO, 2013f). In order to increase resource utilization efficiency, especially, a strong policy framework was established, which supported eco-innovation related to the climate changes, renewable energies, and waste[74]. In order to further encourage eco-innovation, waste disposal regulations[75] were created and economic support[76] measures related to renewable energies and remodeling of public institutions were arranged. Related networks were established and various information sharing events furthered eco-innovation awareness[77].

[72] High-Tech Strategy (2006) (renewed in 2010), The High-Tech Strategy 2020 for Germany (2010)

[73] Eco-Innovation Programme (former, Environmental Technology Programme), The Master plan on environmental Technology (2008), Material Innovation for Industry and Society(WING)

[74] ProgRess programme promoting the understanding of resource efficiency as a competitive advantage

[75] Act for Promoting Closed Substance Cycle Waste Management and Ensuring Environmentally Compatible Waste Disposal (1994, latest update 2006; now under revision)

[76] The federal government runs three subsidy programs

[77] NeMAT (Netzwerken zur Materialeffizienz) programme, Solar Valley-grid parity for solar power in Germany, Cool silicon-climate friendly communications, The Centre for Resource Efficiency (VDI ZRE) (2009), International partnerships for sustainable climate protection and environmental technologies and services (CLIENT), The national "Resource Efficiency Network"