

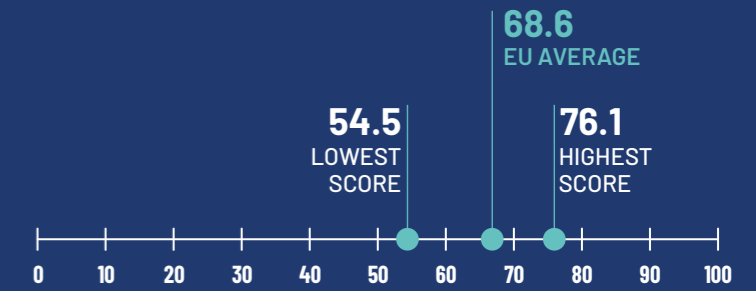
# GERMANY

Rates of overweight in adults, adolescents and children are high, but the country has incorporated sustainability issues in its nutritional guidelines; there is a low pressure on freshwater resources due to agriculture, high carbon content of soil, and government investment in R&D is quite high compared to other EU countries; food waste reduction targets and market based instruments as well as a national strategy are in place to contrast food waste.

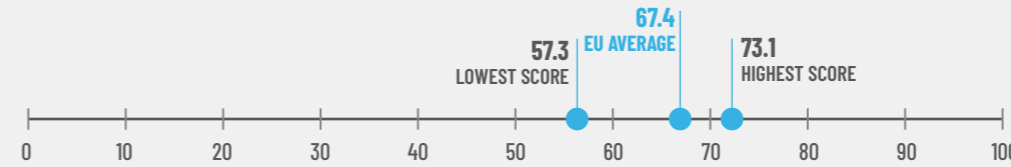
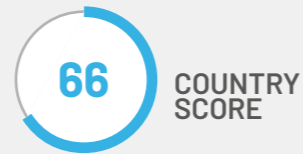
## FOOD SUSTAINABILITY INDEX PERFORMANCE



## COUNTRY SCORE



## NUTRITIONAL CHALLENGES



**81 years** life expectancy at birth

**71 years** healthy life expectancy

**57%** of adults are overweight

**26%** of children and adolescents are overweight

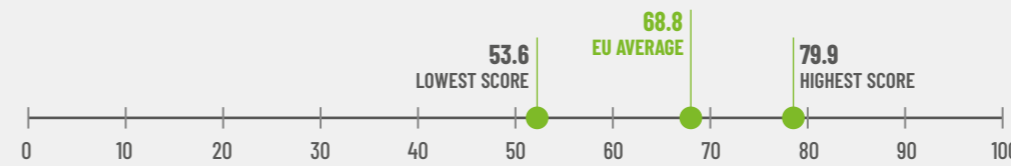
**58%** of the population reaches recommended physical activity levels

**13%** of calories from sugar

**3.54 g** of sodium per day

Food-based dietary guidelines are published on a national level, and sustainability-related concerns are integrated into dietary recommendations

## AGRICULTURE



**0.14%** of renewable water used in agriculture

**57.3%** of fish stocks overexploited or collapsed

**3%** of average soil organic carbon (content in weight)

**597,431 ha** are deforested each year

**3.4 ton CO<sub>2</sub> eq. per ha** are GHG emissions from agriculture

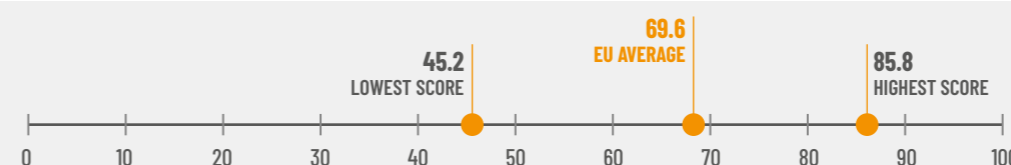
**2.94%** of GDP government expenditure on R&D

**53 years** average age of farmers

**1%** of youth (under 35) works in agriculture

**55.9%** of farmers are women

## FOOD LOSS AND WASTE



**57 kg/yr** per capita food waste

**Strategies:** Too Good for the Bin

**Legislation:** Germany has a host of waste regulations at the federal, state and municipal level

**Market instruments:** food donations are exempt from tax

**Targets:** Germany aims to halve food waste by 2030