

Crowe Germany

Update on recent tax legislation -,One Big Beautiful Bill' for Germany?

Daniel Wernicke 2nd July 2025

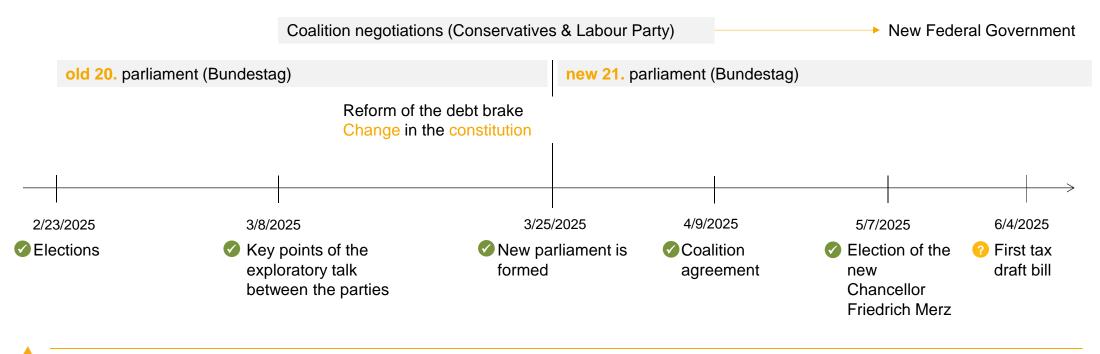
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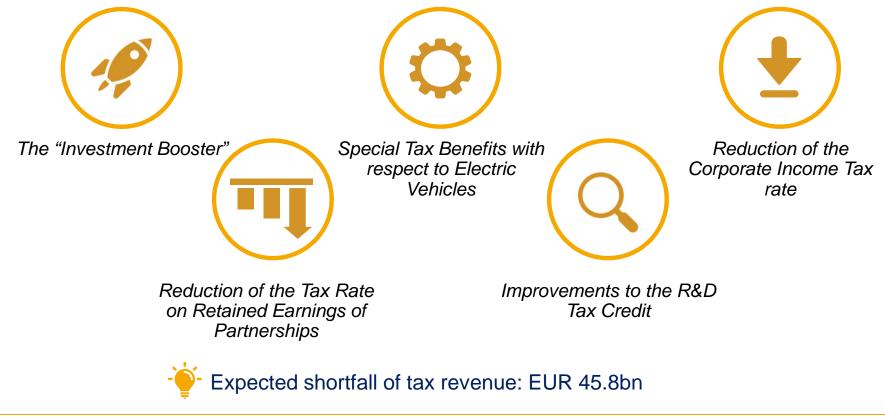
Political Changes in Germany



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Draft Bill

Overview of the Key Measures of the 'Draft Bill on an immediate tax investment program to strengthen Germany as a business location'



Draft Bill

Investment Booster

- 1. Reintroduction of a **declining balance depreciation method** (Investment booster) for moveable fixed assets
- 2. Increase of the declining balance depreciation to 30 %; maximum amount limited to three-times the applicable straight line depreciation rate
- 3. Firstly applicable in the 2025 tax period if acquisition / production after 6/30/2025 (no retroactive effect) and before 1/1/2028

DATE OF ACQUISITION		DEPRECIATION RATE	MAXIMUM
From 1/1/2020 to 12/31/2022	Also declining balance method	2.5 times the applicable straight line depreciation rate	25 %
From 1/1/2023 to 3/31/2024	Only straight line depreciation method		
From 4/1/2024 to 12/31/2024	Also declining balance method	2 times the applicable straight line depreciation rate	20 %
From 1/1/2025 to 6/30/2025	Only straight line depreciation method		
From 7/1/2025 to 12/31/2027	Also declining balance method	3 times the applicable straight line depreciation rate	30 %

Draft Bill

Special Tax Benefits with respect to Electric Vehicles

- Increased price limit for the tax favourable treatment of company cars (0.25 % Rule) from 70,000 to 100,000 EUR
 - Applicable for electric vehicles that are newly acquired after 6/30/2025 and before 1/1/2031
- 2. Introduction of a special depreciation allowance (see table) for electric vehicles that are acquired after 6/30/2025 and before 1/1/2028

YEAR	DEPRECIATION RATE	ACCUMULATED
01	75 %	75 %
02	10 %	85 %
03	5 %	90 %
04	5 %	95 %
05	3 %	98 %
06	2 %	100 %

Draft Bill Reduction of the CIT rate

Reduction of the CIT rate over a 5 year period by 1 % annually from currently 15 % down to 10 % in 2032, starting in 2028

YEAR	UNTIL 2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032
CIT Rate	15 %	14 %	13 %	12 %	11 %	10 %



Municipal Trade Tax remains unchanged (7 to 24.5 %) and will be in most cases higher than CIT then

Draft Bill Retention of Profits for Partnerships

For partnerships, unlike corporations, profits are **subject to income tax** which can be up to **45** % at the level of the individual. According to **Section 34a ITA**, a different rate applies to profits that are not withdrawn. The intention is, that partnerships should be able to retain profits **as favorably as corporations**.

Draft Law measure: Reduction of the **tax rate on Retained Earnings** from currently 28.25 % in three steps down to 25 % in 2032

YEAR	UNTIL 2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032
tax rate on retention of profits	28.25 %	27 %	, D	26	%	25 %



Draft Bill R&D Tax Credit

Personnel expenses for employees (gross wage), when attributable to beneficiary projects

- + Tax-free employer contributions to social security
- + Wage expenses for employees without PAYE tax deduction
- Notional hourly wages for "researching" individual entrepreneurs and "researching" co-entrepreneurs new (lump sum of 100 Euro/h per 40h work week instead of 70 Euro/h before)
- + Parts of the acquisition and production costs of a depreciable movable fixed assets
- = Previous cost basis
- + 20 % (lump sum of operating and overhead expenses) new
- = New cost basis

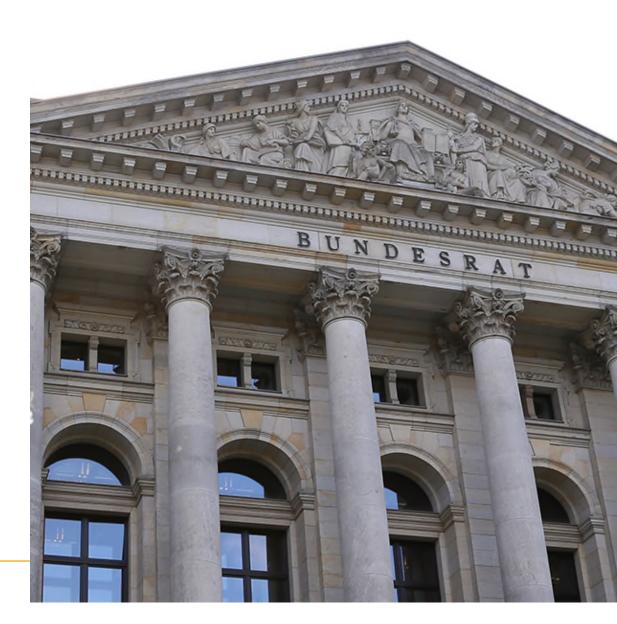
	AFTER 1/1/2020	AFTER 6/30/2020	AFTER 3/27/2024	AFTER 12/31/2025		Research Allowance	
	BEFORE 7/1/2020	BEFORE 3/28/2024	BEFORE 1/1/2026			For SME's	35 %
cost basis limit p. a.	a. 2,000,000 Euro	4,000,000 Euro	10,000,000 Euro	12,000,000 Euro new	×		
						Base rate	25%
	Maximum amount per company and R&D project over the years						15,000,000 Euro



Timeline

When will the bill come into force?

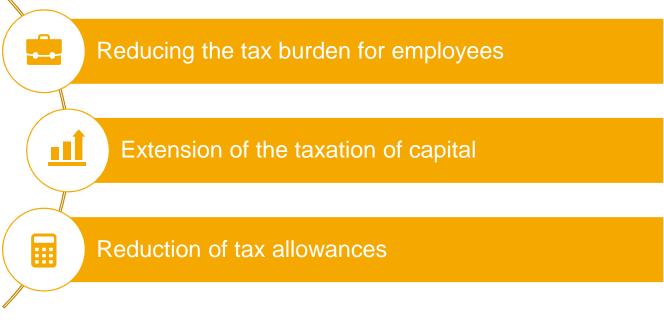
- According to plan, the law should come into force by July
- The Parliament (Bundestag) has agreed on the draft law on 26 June
- As a next step, the draft needs to pass the Federal Council (Bundesrat) on 11 July



Demand for a change of course

The view of the OECD

While the German government plans on **boosting** the economy by **reducing taxes**, the OECD remains **critical**. Instead the OECD proposes:



Source: Handelsblatt from 12.06.2025, accessible via: Deutschlandbericht: OECD fordert Kurswechsel in der deutschen Steuerpolitik

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Thank you

