



Tax legislation and administration in Germany

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- I. Germany – a federation
- II. The German tax system
 - Tax legislation
 - Allocation of tax revenues
- III. Structure of the German tax administration



I. GERMANY – A FEDERATION

- ❖ Federation („Bund“) consisting of 16 Federal States („Länder“)
- ❖ Tax legislation primarily task of the Federal Government in Berlin
- ❖ Tax administration mainly in the responsibility of the Federal States





II. THE GERMAN TAX SYSTEM

TAX LEGISLATION

Federal Government

Exclusive legislative power¹
for customs

Competing legislative power²

for other major taxes, e.g.

- Income Tax
- Corporate Tax
- Value Added Tax

Federal States

Exclusive legislative power¹
for local consumption and
expenditure taxes
(e.g. Second Home Tax and
Dog Tax)

Local Communities

No autonomous legislative power

BUT: Bavaria transferred its
exclusive legislative power
for local consumption and
expenditure taxes to the
Local Communities (e.g.
Second Home Tax and Dog
Tax)

¹ Federal Government or Federal States have sole legislative power.

² Federal States have legislative power, as long as the Federal Government did not make use of its legislative power.



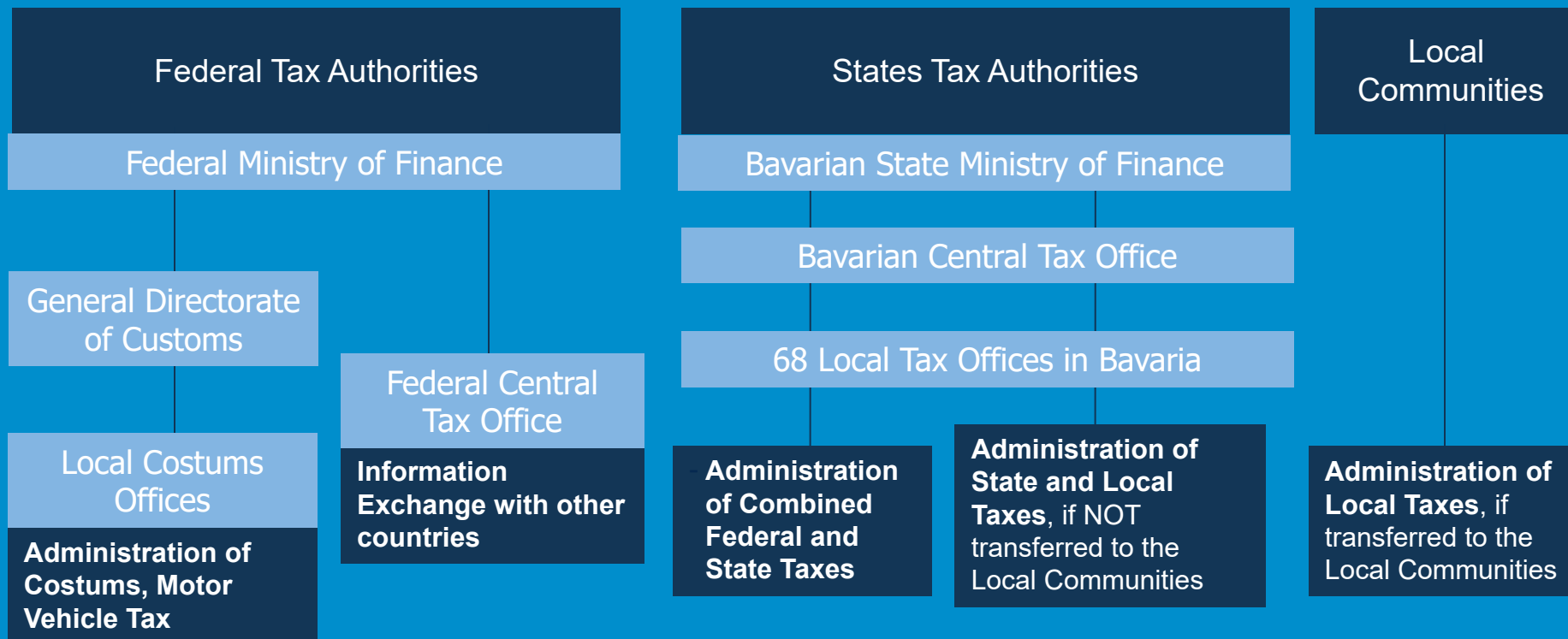
II. THE GERMAN TAX SYSTEM

ALLOCATION OF TAX REVENUES

Federal Government	Federal States	Local Communities
Federal Taxes	States Taxes	Local Taxes
Customs Tobacco Tax Tax on Electricity Motor Vehicle Tax Insurance Tax	Inheritance Tax Real Estate Transfer Tax Beer Tax	Property Tax Trade Tax Dog Tax Second Home Tax
Combined Federal and States Taxes → Revenue is allocated between Federal Government, Federal States and Local Communities		
Value Added Tax, Income Tax (including Payroll Tax), Corporate Tax (no share for Local Communities)		



III. STRUCTURE OF THE GERMAN TAX ADMINISTRATION





Many thanks for your attention!