The Private Wealth & Private Client Review

Sixth Edition

Editor
John Riches

The Law Reviews

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THE LAWREVIEWS

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GERMANY

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I INTRODUCTION

Private wealth and private client law in Germany is characterised by a high number of tax and legal regulations on the one hand and a high level of judicial review on the other. Not only the civil and finance courts, but also the state and federal constitutional courts ensure the consistent and proportionate application of German civil and tax law.

In recent decades, private wealth and family-owned enterprises have been growing. Accordingly, private wealth and private client law in Germany primarily deals with individuals living in Germany and German family-owned companies structuring assets in Germany and other jurisdictions.

II TAX

i Introduction

Unlimited tax liability in Germany is determined by the concept of residence for both income tax and inheritance and gift tax purposes. Residence is assessed using objective criteria. An individual is a German resident if he or she has either a permanent home or a habitual abode in Germany. The resident individual's worldwide income or assets are subject to income tax, as well as inheritance and gift tax. The concept of domicile, however, is not recognised by German law.

With regard to income tax, there is a progressive tax rate ranging from 14 to 45 per cent. Additionally, a solidarity surcharge of 5.5 per cent of the tax due is levied. This surcharge is intended to finance the German reunification of 1990. As mentioned, income tax is levied on the worldwide income of residents. Non-residents pay tax on income from German sources (e.g., income effectively connected with a permanent establishment in Germany, income from employment in Germany (including self-employment), income from German real estate or dividends and capital gains from German companies in cases of a substantial shareholding). Non-residents do not pay income tax on non-business interest income. Income from capital investments (e.g., dividends) is subject to withholding tax at a flat rate of 25 per cent plus the solidarity surcharge; a tax treaty may allow a partial refund.

Concerning inheritance and gift tax, each successor or donee (hereinafter both referred to as transferee) is liable for the tax on the value of the assets received, regardless of his or her personal wealth. The inheritance and gift tax rates range from 7 to 50 per cent, depending on the relationship between the deceased or donor (hereinafter both referred to as transferor)

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and the transferee, and on the value of the assets received. Spouses and descendants pay inheritance and gift tax at a rate of 7 to 30 per cent. Spouses receive a personal allowance of €500,000 and a maintenance allowance of up to a maximum of €256,000. Children receive a personal allowance of €400,000 and an age-dependent maintenance allowance of up to €52,000; grandchildren receive a personal allowance of €200,000. Transfers between most other relatives are taxed at a rate of 15 to 43 per cent. Between unrelated persons, the applicable tax rate is 30 or 50 per cent (for a transfer of more than €6 million).

Unlimited tax liability is triggered if either the transferor or the transferee is resident in Germany, regardless of whether the assets received are effectively connected to Germany. If neither the transferor nor the transferee is resident, inheritance and gift tax is only due on certain assets situated in Germany (e.g., real estate and business property). The transfer of a German bank account between non-residents generally does not trigger inheritance or gift tax.

Besides income tax and inheritance and gift tax, only a few other taxes are relevant for private clients. A real estate transfer tax with different regional rates ranging from 3.5 to 6.5 per cent applies to the acquisition of real estate or a substantial shareholding (at least 95 per cent) in a company holding real estate. Furthermore, real estate tax is levied annually and is calculated on the basis of rates determined by the local authorities, and property values, which were last assessed in 1964 or 1935. Thus, real estate tax is still low in comparison to the property's current market value. There are, however, plans to reform the real estate tax regime, possibly resulting in significant increases of the tax burden in the future. Wealth tax has not been levied in Germany since 1997.

ii Inheritance and Gift Tax Act

Since 1 July 2016, a new Inheritance and Gift Tax Act has been in force in Germany. The reform was necessary after the German Federal Constitutional Court held that the former Inheritance and Gift Tax Act was inconsistent with the constitutional principle of equality of taxation. Both the judgment and the subsequent reform triggered extensive political debate concerning the taxation of business assets. At the heart of the matter lies the question of if and how business assets should be exempt from taxation to prevent insolvency because of the tax burden carried on succession. In particular, the transferee might, for example, receive the shares of an enterprise, but no cash assets from which he or she could pay the inheritance tax.

Under the new law, exemptions of the Inheritance and Gift Tax Act for business assets are generally available as before. The transferee may choose between a basic relief and an optional relief. According to the basic relief, 85 per cent of the business assets do not form part of the tax base and the remaining 15 per cent only are taxed. If the taxpayer chooses the optional relief, 100 per cent of the business assets are not considered part of the tax base. The relief is, however, conditional upon the continuing operation of the business for a certain amount of time (retention period) and the preservation of jobs. The retention period amounts to five years for the basic relief and seven years for the optional relief. Regarding the preservation of jobs, depending on the relief model chosen and the number of employees, after the retention period, the total payroll has to amount to at least 250–700 per cent of the payroll before the transfer.

Furthermore, business assets can only benefit from the relief as far as they do not constitute so-called passive non-operating assets. Passive non-operating assets are, generally speaking, leased real estate, minority shareholdings of 25 per cent or less, securities, certain movables like artworks, antique cars and yachts, and liquid funds if they exceed, after deduction of debt, 15 per cent of the business' total value.

The passive non-operating assets are fully taxable at the regular rate, as far as their value exceeds 10 per cent of the total business assets (the contamination clause). In extreme cases, if the passive non-operating assets equal 90 per cent or more of the value of the whole business, the remaining potentially tax-privileged assets of up to 10 per cent are excluded from all relief too in order to avoid any misuse. 'New passive non-operating assets' (i.e., those assets that were contributed to the business assets within a period of two years before the relevant transfer) are completely excluded from any form of relief.

In contrast to the old law, relief can no longer be claimed independently from the value of the business assets transferred. If the value of the assets exceeds €26 million, the transferee may choose between two relief models: an ablation model or an economic needs test. According to the ablation model, the extent of relief is reduced by 1 per cent for each €750,000 in company value exceeding €26 million. The result is, that there is no longer any relief for acquisitions of approximately €90 million. The economic needs test, on the other hand, focuses on the transferee as a person and examines his or her assets. Out of his or her entire non-exempt assets after the transfer, the transferee is required to spend up to 50 per cent for the taxes due on the transferred business assets. Only if the 50 per cent of assets are not sufficient will an exemption from inheritance tax be considered upon request. Finally, it is noteworthy that the reform introduced the possibility of an advance deduction for family companies whose articles of association contain clauses typical for such family companies. However, this is only applicable if the provisions in the articles of association were already incorporated two years before the relevant transfer and if they are not revoked for 20 years thereafter. Therefore, it is highly recommended that family companies examine their articles of association and incorporate the appropriate clauses, if they are not in place already.

iii Tax treatment of trusts

Trusts are generally not recognised in Germany (see Section IV.iii, *infra*). Trusts can, however, trigger inheritance and gift tax in several ways. The establishment of a trust by residents (see Section II.i, *supra*) or of a trust comprising assets located in Germany is considered to be a transfer of assets that is taxable in accordance with the Inheritance and Gift Tax Act. Distributions to beneficiaries during the trust period or on the trust's dissolution may trigger income tax and gift tax as well, if the beneficiary is a German resident or if German situs assets are distributed. The relationship between gift tax on the one hand and income tax on the other with regard to trust distributions has not yet been ultimately clarified by the courts.

In addition, corporate tax can be triggered if income is received by a foreign trust from German sources. The worldwide income of a foreign trust may be subject to corporate tax if the trust's management is in Germany and if certain other conditions are met; for example, if the effective management of a trust is vested with a trustee resident in Germany.

Undistributed income received by a foreign trust can be attributed to the settlor or the beneficiaries if they are German residents. In this case, it can be subject to the settlor's or the beneficiary's personal income tax.

iv CFC rules in Germany – Sections 7–14 of the Foreign Tax Act

Taxation in Germany generally cannot be avoided by establishing a foreign entity in a low-tax country. The German rules for the taxation of controlled foreign companies (CFCs) meanwhile have an extensive scope of application. The CFC rules are settled in Sections 7–14 of the Foreign Tax Act (AStG).

These CFC rules extend the unlimited tax liability of residents to certain undistributed income of foreign corporations. The income may be attributed to domestic shareholders. The additional taxation under the CFC rules generally requires a substantial shareholding of German residents of more than 50 per cent of the corporation's shares (in certain cases, 1 per cent may suffice). The foreign corporation has to be an intermediate company, which receives passive or tainted income instead of income from its own business activities. Passive income is defined negatively by a list of active income in Section 8 of the AStG. Cumulatively, this passive income has to be subject to low tax rates of less than 25 per cent. Income that meets both criteria is added to a resident individual's income, to the extent to which the individual holds shares in the corporation. The taxable person can choose whether the taxes paid on income received from an intermediate company in a foreign country will be deducted from the amount subject to the additional taxation in Germany or whether the foreign taxes shall be credited against the additional taxes levied in Germany. In most cases, the second alternative is advantageous for the taxable person.

A foreign corporation is not, however, supposed to be an intermediate company if, *inter alia*, its effective place of management or statutory seat is located in a Member State of the EU or the European Economic Area and if the corporation carries out substantial economic activities.

III SUCCESSION

i Wills

According to Section 2064 et seq. and 2229 et seq. of the German Civil Code, there are two valid forms of wills: the holographic and the public will. The holographic will has to be handwritten, dated and signed by the testator. The public will has to be signed before and certified by a notary public. Neither form of will requires a witness.

A testator can also enter into a contract of succession with another person or set up a joint will with his or her spouse or civil partner. A contract of succession must be signed before and certified by a notary public; a handwritten contract does not meet the formal requirements.

By making a will, an individual can choose his or her heirs and state what share each heir receives. Additionally, an individual can make a legacy; that is, a person can be empowered to make a claim against the heirs, without being an heir him or herself. This claim can be for an amount of money, a share of the deceased's estate, an item or anything else.

Wills made in a foreign jurisdiction can be valid in Germany. Germany recognises the HCCH Convention on the Conflicts of Laws Relating to the Form of Testamentary Dispositions 1961. A will is valid if it complies with the law of the state where the testator made the will, the state of the testator's nationality or residence, or – in the case of real estate – the location of the assets. Foreign grants and probates are not recognised. An heir must ask the competent probate court to issue a German certificate of inheritance.

ii Intestacy and forced heirship regime

If an individual dies intestate, intestacy rules apply. Under the intestacy rules, the deceased's estate is distributed among his or her relatives and spouse or civil partner in accordance with a strict order of succession. Children and their descendants constitute the first category, followed by parents and their descendants, grandparents and their descendants, and great-grandparents and their descendants. Relatives within a particular category inherit in equal shares (succession *per stirpes*). Where German law applies, the surviving spouse or civil partner also has a right of inheritance, determined by the matrimonial regime. Within a community of accrued gains, the surviving spouse or civil partner gets at least 50 per cent of the estate. If the deceased and his or her spouse or civil partner chose separation of property or community of property as their matrimonial regime, the surviving spouse or civil partner receives at least 25 per cent of the inheritance.

There is a forced heirship regime under which the descendants, the spouse or civil partner and the parents of the deceased are entitled to make a claim for a compulsory share of the deceased's estate, if they are excluded from the testator's will or if the share granted to them is less than their compulsory share. A relative's compulsory share generally amounts to 50 per cent of the value of that relative's hypothetical share on intestacy. It is a monetary claim and not a claim for a share of the estate. The compulsory share comprises all assets governed by German succession law (regardless of the beneficiary's residence). Therefore, the forced heirship regime can be avoided by acquiring assets that are situated abroad and that German succession law does not govern. The forced heir can renounce his or her right to his or her compulsory share during the testator's lifetime by signing a contract with the testator before a notary public. If the testator has died, a forced heir can also refrain from claiming his or her compulsory share.

iii Conflict of laws rules

Under old conflict of laws rules in Germany, the applicable succession law was that of the deceased's nationality. If the deceased was a foreign national, German succession law applied only if the law of the deceased's nationality provided for a reference back to Germany (*renvoi*). This could be the case if the deceased was domiciled in Germany, if the deceased's habitual abode was in Germany or if the deceased held property or assets in Germany on the date of his or her death.

For successions as of 17 August 2015, new conflict of laws rules apply because of the EU Succession Regulation. They are valid in all EU Member States except Denmark, Ireland and the United Kingdom. According to the Regulation, the deceased's habitual abode at the time of his or her death instead of his or her nationality is relevant for the question of which succession law is applicable. If it is obvious that the deceased had a closer relationship to another state, that state's law will apply under certain circumstances. There is, however, the opportunity to opt for the succession law of an individual's nationality through a will, a joint will or by conclusion of an agreement regarding succession.

In addition, provisions on legal jurisdiction, recognition and enforcement of decisions and authentic instruments and on the European Certificate of Succession are part of the Regulation. As a general rule, the jurisdiction will be determined by the habitual abode at the time of the individual's death.

IV WEALTH STRUCTURING & REGULATION

i Commonly used structures: corporations and partnerships

Two structures are commonly used in Germany to hold assets: corporations and partnerships.

A corporation is subject to German corporate tax on its worldwide income if its effective place of management or statutory seat is located in Germany. The corporate tax amounts to 15 per cent plus the solidarity surcharge (see Section II.i, *supra*). In addition to corporate tax, a trade tax is also levied. The trade tax due depends on the rates determined by the local authorities. A participation exemption may apply, however, for dividends and capital gains. Profits distributed to shareholders of the corporation are subject to withholding tax at a flat rate of 25 per cent plus the solidarity surcharge.

A foreign corporation with income from German sources might be subject to German corporate tax. If a foreign corporation has a branch in Germany that constitutes a permanent establishment, the corporation will be subject to German corporate tax and trade tax on all income effectively connected to this permanent establishment.

Partnerships are fiscally transparent in Germany for income tax purposes. The partners are subject to income tax at their individual tax rates plus the solidarity surcharge. If the partnership is engaged in trade or business, the partnership itself is subject to trade tax. Trade tax levied from the partnership is (to a large extent) credited against the income tax of the partners if they are individuals.

ii Foundations

Foundations in Germany can be established either as charitable foundations or as family foundations. Charitable foundations are tax-privileged. Recognition as a charitable foundation requires that the foundation's activities are dedicated to the altruistic advancement of the general public in material, spiritual or moral respects. These purposes must be pursued altruistically, exclusively and directly. A charitable foundation may, however, use one-third of its income for the maintenance of the founder and his or her family. The formation of a charitable foundation neither triggers any inheritance or gift tax, nor real estate transfer tax if real property is transferred gratuitously to the foundation. A charitable foundation is released from almost every current form of taxation, especially corporate tax and trade tax.

In contrast, a family foundation is not tax-privileged. It is conducted for the personal benefit and the advancement of one or more families. The formation of a family foundation and later donations to the foundation generally trigger inheritance and gift tax. The current taxation of a family foundation generally complies with the taxation of other legal persons. A family foundation can, however, receive income not only from trade or business but any type of income. In addition, only family foundations are liable for a substitute inheritance tax. This special tax accrues every 30 years. Moreover, distributions to beneficiaries are subject to income tax. The liquidation of a family foundation leads to an acquisition of assets on the level of the beneficiaries. This acquisition is treated as a lifetime gift. Therefore, it is subject to gift tax. Income tax may be triggered as well. The classification of the tax bracket depends on the relationship between the founder and the beneficiary.

In contrast to German family foundations, foreign family foundations are not liable to pay substitute inheritance tax. However, the undistributed income of a foreign family foundation may be attributed to the personal income of the founder or the beneficiaries if they are resident for tax purposes in Germany. This does not apply to family foundations that have their seat in a Member State of the EU or the European Economic Area, if the foundation's assets are legally and effectively separated from the beneficiaries' property and that a treaty regarding mutual administrative assistance exists between Germany and the state in which the foundation has its seat. These conditions have to be satisfied cumulatively.

iii Trusts

Neither domestic nor foreign trusts are recognised in Germany. Germany does not have its own trust law. Germany did not ratify the HCCH Convention on the Law applicable to Trusts and on their Recognition 1985. Therefore, German property law does not recognise the transfer of assets located in Germany to a trust. In these circumstances, the terms of a trust are interpreted in accordance with German law for civil law and tax purposes.

Where assets governed by foreign property law have been transferred to an irrevocable trust effectively formed under foreign trust law, the trust can shelter these assets from the settlor's or beneficiary's creditors. German courts generally do not recognise claims against trust assets on the dissolution of a marriage or partnership after 10 years from the date of the transfer.

Foreign trusts are disadvantaged in terms of tax issues when they are established or when distributions to beneficiaries are made (see Section II.iii, *supra*).

V CONCLUSIONS & OUTLOOK

The German legal and tax system offers some flexibility for private wealth and estate planning. If structured appropriately, the taxpayer can take advantage of certain relief mechanisms for the succession in family-owned businesses. In particular, flexibility was gained when the EU Succession Regulation came into effect.

Usually, corporations and partnerships are used to structure assets and transfer them to the next generation. Family foundations and charitable foundations may be considered an alternative instrument in estate planning from time to time. Trusts, however, are not recognised in Germany. In comparison with corporations and foundations, they are disadvantaged if beneficiaries of a foreign trust have their permanent home or their habitual abode in Germany.

Appendix 1

ABOUT THE AUTHORS

ANDREAS RICHTER

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Dr Andreas Richter, LLM, is a partner and a member of the management board at P+P Pöllath + Partners. He has outstanding experience in business and wealth succession, estate planning, legal and tax structuring of private wealth and family offices, corporate governance for family-owned businesses, expatriation taxation and charities, as well as in trust and foundation law. Some of Germany's leading family offices, family businesses and foundations, as well as their peers abroad, form the client base for Andreas's work as a legal and tax adviser. Clients in common law jurisdictions often engage Andreas due to his background in English law (BA Hons, Trinity College, Cambridge) and US law (LLM, Yale Law School). He is listed in domestic and international rankings as one of the leading lawyers in his practice areas. Among others, *Who's Who Legal: Private Client 2016* lists Andreas Richter as the only German lawyer among the 15 'Most Highly Regarded Individuals' worldwide.

Andreas is the managing director of the Berlin Tax Policy Forum, chairman of the executive board of the postgraduate programme 'Inheritance Law & Business Succession' at the University of Muenster/Westphalia and Academician of the International Academy of Estate and Trust Law. He serves as a member on boards of family offices, foundations and family businesses and acts as executor.

Andreas is the editor of the leading German compendium on foundations and trusts and related tax issues. He also is the author and editor of numerous other publications, commentaries and compendiums, in particular on family offices, foundation law, business succession and all tax-related matters.

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Dr Anna Katharina Gollan LLM is admitted as attorney-at-law and specialist tax lawyer. Her thesis was awarded the W Rainer Walz prize of Bucerius Law School. As a counsel at P+P Pöllath + Partners, she focuses on legal and tax advice with regard to inheritance law, succession planning, foundation law and non-profit law. Dr Gollan is an adjunct lecturer for non-profit and foundation law as part of the postgraduate programme 'Inheritance Law & Business Succession' at the University of Münster. She is a member of the Inheritance Law Committee of the German Bar Association (Deutscher Anwaltverein). She has authored numerous publications in her practice areas.

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