



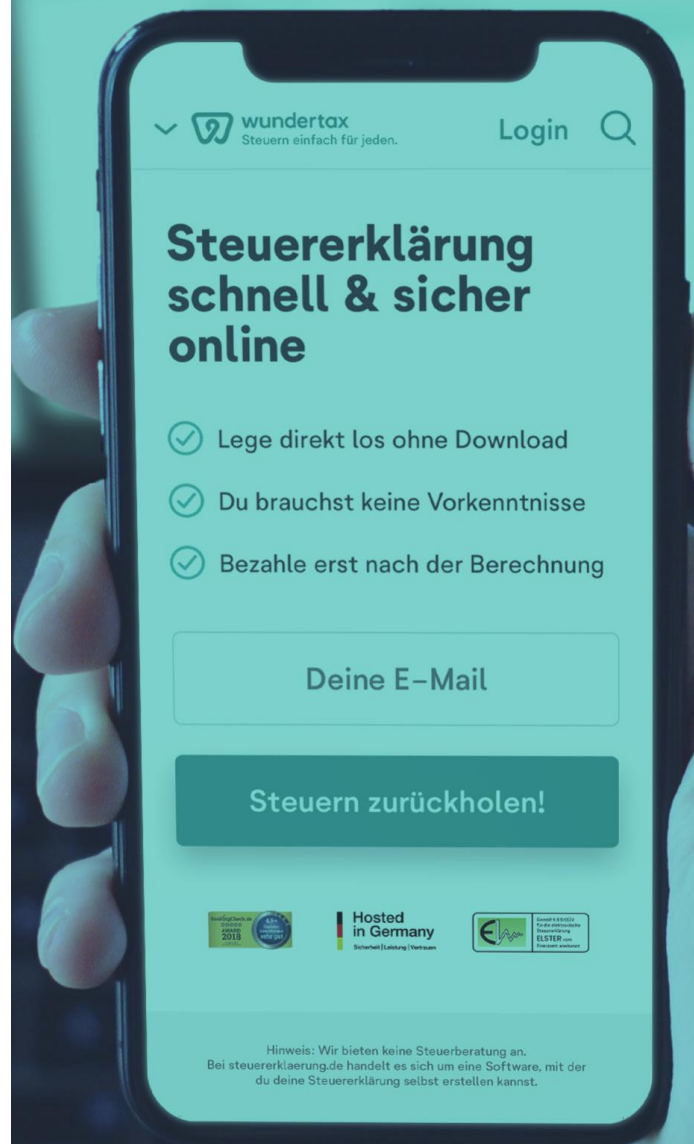
wundertax

Tax returns made easy

Tax Guide 2022/2023

Everything you need to know
about your 2022 tax return

Berlin, 23.02.2023



Most taxpayers will find that it's worthwhile to file a tax return – even if they're not required to. 90% of the time you will receive an average tax refund of 1,072¹ euros. Who would want to miss out on so much money?

wundertax offers the opportunity to complete your tax return in just 17 minutes without any prior knowledge. Since our debut in 2016, our goal has been to make filing your tax return online easy, uncomplicated, and secure. Our tax tools, tailored towards your specific needs, ensure that you'll save plenty of time filing while simultaneously maximizing your refund.

With our help and guidelines, we'll ensure that your tax return is an immediate success – no need to call up an expensive tax consultant or the income tax association. No more panicking about deadlines and no more incomprehensible tax forms.

We hope you enjoy our tax tools and wish you a large tax refund!

If you think we've missed any important topics in this guide, please reach out to us via the e-mail support@wundertax.com so we can include it in the next edition.

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¹ Source: Federal Office of Statistics: Employees receive an average tax refund of 1,072 euros.

1 What is a tax return (Steuererklärung)?

Your [income tax return](#) provides the tax office (Finanzamt) with information about your income and deductible expenses. Through this, they can determine how much tax you owe.

As a taxpayer, it's possible that you've paid too much tax in advance within the calendar year which leads to a tax refund – however, it's also possible that you paid too little, leading to a tax back payment.

You can claim all of your professional expenses on your tax return and likely receive a tax refund, 1,051 euros on average.

If you're required to file a tax return (see **Mandatory Tax Assessment (Abgabepflicht)**) and are at risk of paying a tax back payment, you can reduce the tax due by deducting various expenses – thus making a tax return worth it, no matter what!

1.1 Tax ID (Steuer-Identifikationsnummer)

All residents of Germany receive a personal and permanent 11-digit [tax ID](#) (Steuer-ID). Citizens receive these numbers upon birth and expats typically receive them upon registering their address (Anmeldung).

1.2 Tax number (Steuernummer)

The structure of [tax numbers](#) changed during the introduction of the ELSTER procedure for electronic tax return submissions. Tax numbers consist of 13 digits and change when one moves residences, newly generated tax numbers are issued by one's local tax office (Finanzamt). Tax numbers are not to be confused with tax IDs which never change.

1.3 Applying for a tax number

Self-employed workers must register their freelancing jobs with their local tax offices (Finanzamt) within 4 weeks of starting a new professional activity. Upon registration, they will receive a tax number as well as a questionnaire that registers them for taxes – since 01/01/2021, this questionnaire can only be submitted electronically via the Elster portal. A user account on the [Elster platform](#) must be created for this purpose. My ELSTER, the successor to the “ElsterFormular” program, is used by German tax authorities to store and order your tax data.

Note: If you're considered filing your tax return via the Elster portal, keep in mind that the tax authorities are not interested in helping you save taxes. On the contrary, **wundertax** offers you a tax solution *and* tax tips that enable you to receive the highest possible tax refund.

Tradespeople are required to register with the trade office (Gewerbeamt), which will then inform their local tax office about the registration. The tax office will then send the tradesperson a questionnaire where they can enter their anticipated profits to register them for taxes. After this, the tradesperson receives their tax number.

Employees who haven't yet received a tax number will receive one with their first income tax assessment notice (Einkommensteuerbescheid).

1.4 Your local tax office (Zuständiges Finanzamt)

Your local tax office varies depending on where you generate your income.

- An employee's local tax office is the one responsible for their area of residency.
- The tax office in charge of self-employed people depends on the district where their professional activity takes place.
- The tax office assigned to tradespeople manages the district where the trade's management is located.
- If a taxpayer moved away from Germany, their local tax office is the one in charge of their last area of residency in Germany.

[You can find your local tax office here.](#)

1.5 Tax classes (Steuerklassen)

In Germany, there are six different [tax classes](#) (sometimes called tax brackets), your primary job (if unmarried) is typically assigned to tax class 1. If you take on a second or side job, this is usually taxed according to class 6 and if you get married, you and your spouse can decide upon different tax class possibilities (for example 3/5 or 4/4).

Your tax class doesn't affect your tax return – the amount of taxes you are required to pay remain the same. It only affects the amount of tax you pay in advance; this can be seen on your income tax statement (Lohnsteuerbescheinigung). Married couples or life partners who choose to be taxed according to classes 3 and 5 often have to pay a back tax payment when submitting their tax returns due to not having made enough tax payments in advance – the lowest possible tax deductions from your monthly salary occur in tax 3.

Since 2010, married couples can apply for a combination of tax classes 4/4 with a factor procedure in order to avoid an additional tax payment. Their monthly wage tax deductions are then adjusted to comply with their annual salaries throughout the year.

Single parents benefit from the relief amount for single parents by choosing tax class 2. This amounts to 4,260 euros per year as of 2023.

List of Tax Classes	
Tax Class 1	Single, widowed, separated/divorced
Tax Class 2	Single parent, single, separated, divorced/widowed
Tax Class 3	Married (higher or own income), parental benefit recipient, combination with tax class 5
Tax Class 4/4 with Factor Procedure	Married (equal income with spouse) / splitting factor with spouse is observed throughout the year
Tax Class 5	Married (lower income), combination with tax class 3
Tax Class 6	Second and side job

1.6 Changing your tax class (Steuerklassenwechsel)

As of January 1st, 2020, married couples are permitted to change their tax classes multiple times throughout the year in order to choose the most beneficial combination. You can simply apply for the change at your local tax office and the change will take effect in the following month.

1.7 Joint Taxation (Zusammenveranlagung)

There are two ways for spouses or life partners to file their tax returns: either by being assessed individually (Einzerveranlagung) or together (joint taxation, *Zusammenveranlagung*). Joint taxation is also

often described as income splitting (in German: Ehegattensplitting). Each year, married couples or partners can choose which assessment they'd prefer.

If married couples choose to be assessed together, they will be treated as one person: they file a one joint tax return, receive one tax assessment notice (Steuerbescheid), and if a tax refund is granted, it will only be transferred to one bank account and will not be split.

Requirements for joint assessment that must be met simultaneously (for at least one day of the year)

- | |
|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Both partners have unlimited income tax liability |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · The couple may not live permanently separated |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · The marriage must be legally valid |

When joint assessment is chosen, both spouses' incomes are initially assessed individually and then both incomes are added together. The total income is halved again, and the income tax is then applied to one half. The result of this is multiplied by two, which yields the tax payment that is owed.

Since both spouses' incomes are considered, both of their expenses are as well. Extraordinary expenses (außergewöhnliche Belastungen), special expenses (Sonderausgaben), and more can therefore be declared on the couple's tax return – even when the expenses only affect one spouse.

If the couples' salaries greatly vary, joint assessment can be more lucrative due to tax progression: their tax rate does not increase linearly with their income amount, it increases disproportionately.

If one spouse received wage replacement benefits (Lohnersatzleistungen) such as short-term work benefits (Kurzarbeitergeld), it is probably more advantageous to submit [separate tax returns](#) (Einzelveanlagung) so that the so-called *Progressionsvorbehalt* only affects the partner who received the benefits.

Good to know: Even though men and women share equal rights in Germany, the tax authorities have clear rules in place for joint assessment in order to prevent errors in their IT systems. The male partner must always be inserted first in the tax return. In the case of same-sex marriages, spouses are inserted alphabetically.

1.8 Types of income (Einkommensarten)

The German tax system recognizes seven different types of income:

- Income from employment
- Income from capital assets
- Income from renting and leasing
- Other income
- Income from agriculture and forestry
- Income from business operations
- Income from self-employment

In this guide, we focus on the main type of income for employees: income from traditional employment (not freelance).

1.9 Wage tax (Lohnsteuer) and income tax statements (Lohnsteuerbescheinigung)

All taxpayers in Germany are required to pay income tax (Einkommensteuer) if their income exceeds the basic tax-free allowance (Grundfreibetrag). The basic tax-free allowance exists to ensure the existence minimum and amounts to 10,347 euros for 2022 and 10,908 euros for 2023.

Wage tax (Lohnsteuer), an automated method of taxation for the largest employee group, was established to simplify tax collection. This is an advanced payment on your annual income tax and is deducted from your monthly gross wage (for non-independent work). Your wage tax is calculated according to your personal electronic wage tax deduction details (Lohnsteuerabzugsmerkmale or EL-StaM for short) and transmitted monthly to the tax office (Finanzamt) – details about these deductions can be seen in your monthly pay slip (Gehaltsabrechnung).

At the end of each calendar year – by the end of February at the latest – your employer submits your annual [income tax statement](#) (Lohnsteuerbescheinigung) to the tax office and provides you with either a printout or electronic copy. This statement is then used for your tax return.

1.10 Wage replacement benefits and *Progressionsvorbehalt*

Wage replacement benefits (Lohnersatzleistungen, or sometimes called Entgeltersatzleistungen) are government benefits provided by social insurance institutions to compensate for the loss of earnings in the event of unemployment, illness, parenthood, etc.

Wage replacement benefits include:

- Unemployment benefits (Arbeitslosengeld)
- Short-term work benefits (Kurzarbeitergeld, **more in section 5: [Short-term work & Short-term work benefits](#)**)
- Maternity benefits (Mutterschaftsgeld)
- Parental benefits (Elterngeld)
- Sick pay (Krankengeld) after discontinuation of payment from your employer
- Transitional allowance (Übergangsgeld)
- Injury benefits (Verletztengeld)
- Subsistence payment (Unterhaltsgeld) as a supplement
- Care assistance benefits (Pflegeunterstützungsgeld)
- Employer supplements to wages and salaries (Arbeitgeberzuschüsse zum Arbeitsentgelt)
- Insolvency allowance (Insolvenzgeld)
- Compensation for loss of earnings in accordance with the Infection Protection Act (Infektionsschutzgesetz, **more in section 4: [Compensation for lost earnings \(Verdienstausfallentschädigung\)](#)**)

If you receive more than 410 euros in wage replacement benefits throughout the year, you are required to file a tax return (Pflichtveranlagung) in the following year. Wage replacement benefits themselves are tax-free – but there is a catch: they are subject to the so-called *Progressionsvorbehalt*. Although these benefits are not taxed, the amount is added to your total taxable income – if this increase pushes you into the next tax bracket, it leads to a higher tax rate (Steuersatz) which is then applied to your regular income.

On a more positive note, it is also possible that you've paid too much wage tax outside of your short-term work (Kurzarbeit) and are entitled to a partial refund.

1.11 Mandatory Tax Assessment (Abgabepflicht)

Income tax is deducted directly from employee wages each month, but in certain cases, the government wants to ensure that your tax liability is in accordance with the law and not detrimental to the government. In such cases, one must file a tax return to be assessed. You cannot avoid filing a tax return if:

- the tax office (Finanzamt) entered an income tax allowance (Lohnsteuerfreibetrag) for you (you are not required to file if the income doesn't exceed 13,150 euros per year for single persons or 24,950 euros for married couples assessed together in 2022. In 2023, these amount to 12,174 euros and 23,188 euros respectively)
- you received wage replacement benefits (Lohnersatzleistungen) that amount to more than 410 euros
- you received taxable supplementary income (Nebeneinkünfte) exceeding 410 euros
- you are separated and haven't split the education allowance (Ausbildungsfreibetrag), disability allowance (Behindertenpauschbetrag), or survivors' allowance (Hinterbliebenen-Pauschbetrag) for your children 50/50
- you received income from a second job in tax class 6
- you received a severance package and chose to tax it according to the one-fifth method (Fünftelregelung)
- you received capital gains (Kapitalerträge) that are subject to withholding tax (Abgeltungsteuer), but no withholding tax was paid
- you received vacation pay (Urlaubsvergütung) from the wage compensation fund for the construction industry (Lohnausgleichskasse der Bauwirtschaft)
- you are married and both spouses receive employee wages and have chosen the tax classes 3/5 or 4/4 with factor procedure
- the employee's marriage was ended by divorce or death during the tax assessment period and one partner remarried in the same year
- your minimum pension lump sum (Mindestvorsorgepauschale) is higher than your pension expenses (Vorsorgeaufwendungen)
- income from self-employment, renting, leasing, or other income exceeds the tax-free amount (Freibetrag)

You can find out more detailed information on this topic in our article [Mandatory Tax Assessment: Who is required to file a tax return?](#)

1.12 Deadlines (Fristen) / Extensions (Fristverlängerung)

Anyone required to submit a tax return has until July 31st of the following year, missing this deadline can lead to penalty payments. If the deadline falls on a holiday or weekend, it will be extended to the following workday.

Note: Due to difficulties caused by the Corona virus, the deadlines for 2020-2023 tax returns were extended. That means the tax office (Finanzamt) must receive your 2022 tax return by October 30th, 2023, and your 2023 tax return by August 31st, 2024.

If the deadline is missed, tax authorities (Finanzbehörde) can charge a [lateness penalty fee](#) of 0.25% of the assessed tax for each month (or part of the month) past the deadline with a minimum penalty charge of 25 euros. Taxpayers who are required to file their tax return and choose not to while ignoring reminders from the tax office can be issued with an estimated tax assessment, which is typically to their disadvantage. Even if you receive an estimated tax assessment, you still have to file your tax return!

Extension requests for mandatory tax returns must be received and approved before the deadline and the tax office typically only grants these requests in exceptional and justified cases.

Those who are not required to file but wish to file a voluntary tax return have up to 4 years to submit it. For example, if you wish to file your 2019 tax return voluntarily, your deadline is December 31st, 2023. The deadline is always December 31st, 4 years later and there are no extensions.

If you aren't required to submit a tax return, you should still consider filing: employees who are not required to file receive an average refund of 1,072 euros!

1.13 Obligation to provide proof (Nachweispflicht)

Before 2017, you were required to submit proof (receipts/invoices) of all of your expenses along with your tax return –since then, this is no longer required. Instead, you are required to preserve original proof in case the tax office requests it. This can include bills, receipts, certificates, and purchase contracts.

If you are claiming certain expenses for the first time which cause your tax return to significantly differ when compared with previous years, it is still advisable to submit receipts with your tax return. Some examples of this could include claiming a home office or second household for the first time, high medical expenses, large donations, etc. In such cases, the tax office will most likely request proof and by submitting them in advance, you end up saving yourself time and receiving your tax refund sooner.

Obligation to preserve records (Aufbewahrungspflicht): You are required to retain relevant receipts and invoices until your tax return is final. Your tax return becomes final one month after you receive your tax assessment notice (Steuerbescheid), which is also when the period to make an appeal ends.

If you choose to file an appeal or lawsuit against your tax assessment notice, you are required to preserve your proof of expenses until the proceedings are complete. Donation receipts must be kept for 1 year after receiving your tax assessment notice and invoices for household-related expenses (haushaltsnahe Dienstleistungen) for 2 years following the year they are paid. Some receipts/invoices, such as medical certificates, are important to hang on to for even longer.

1.14 Tax assessment notices (Steuerbescheid)

Tax assessment notices are always structured the same way. You will receive a letter stating whether your tax assessment notice is provisional or final. You receive a provisional notice if a tax court ruling hasn't been issued yet - once they reach a judgement, a provisional notice is changed into a final one. Sometimes a second "final" notice is sent.

Your tax liability, determined by the tax office (Finanzamt), is listed in your assessment notice. This is divided into:

- Income tax (Einkommensteuer)
- Solidarity surcharge (Solidaritätszuschlag) which was eliminated in 2021 for 90% of taxpayers
- Church tax (Kirchensteuer) if applicable

Underneath this, you will find your personal data. It is important that you ensure that the correct bank details are listed so that any possible refunds are transferred to the correct account.

1.15 Correcting your tax assessment notice

There are two ways to contest your tax assessment notice in Germany. You can either file an appeal (Einspruch) if certain items are not recognized, or you can make a request for a simple amendment (Änderung).

Amendment Request

Requirements and Advantages	Reasons for an Amendment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Selective review 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Tax assessment notice contains errors (such as wrong address)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Tax assessment notice can only be amended if it leads to an advantage for the taxpayer 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Your case was not clearly described
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · The deadline to submit an amendment request is a month after receiving your notice 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · You forgot to claim certain expenses or expenditures
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · The request must be formulated in concrete terms (you must indicate exactly what needs to be changed) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Only one item needs to be changed, not the whole assessment

Appeal

Requirements and Advantages	Reasons for an Appeal
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Essential data can be changed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Your household-related services (haushaltsnahe Dienstleistungen) weren't recognized
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Tax burdens can be reduced (if the tax office recognizes the appeal) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Your special expenses (Sonderausgaben) weren't observed
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · The deadline to file an appeal is one month after receiving your tax assessment notice 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · The tax office miscalculated
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Initially, you can send an informal letter stating that you'd like to file an appeal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Taxpayer-friendly rulings and administrative instructions were disregarded
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Reasons for your appeal can be given following your initial letter 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Income-related expenses (Werbungskosten) weren't recognized
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Your appeal can be withdrawn later without consequences 	

More information on this subject, including a sample letter, can be found here: [„How do I file an appeal against the tax notice?“](#).

2 What costs are tax-deductible (steuerlich absetzbar)?

The most common tax-deductible costs belong to income-related expenses (Werbungskosten) which include all expenses that arise from your profession. These include (but aren't limited to) commuting costs, business trips, further education, costs for work clothes, setting up a home office, professional insurances, and job applications. Income-related expenses are legally defined as “expenses incurred to acquire, secure, and maintain income” (§9 EStG).

The income-related expenses lump sum (Arbeitnehmer-Pauschbetrag/Werbungskostenpauschale) is automatically deducted each year by the tax office. As of 2022, the lump sum was increased from 1,000 to 1,200 euros per year and in 2023, this will be increased again to 1,230 euros. No evidence is required for this lump sum. If you wish to claim more expenses that exceed this lump sum, you can claim them individually on your tax return and hold on to proof.

2.1 Deductible income-related expenses (More in Section 6)

- Moving costs
- Double household management (if you have a second residence for professional reasons)
- Telephone and internet costs
- Business trip costs
- Commuting allowance (Entfernungspauschale)
- Job application costs
- Contributions to professional associations (Berufsverbände)
- Costs for a work room in your home (häusliches Arbeitszimmer)
- Work equipment and materials (Arbeitsmittel)
- Costs for further education
- Home Office Lump Sum (Home-Office-Pauschale) from 2020
- etc.

2.2 Special expenses, extraordinary expenses, and household-related expenses (More in Sections 8-11)

Deductible special expenses (Sonderausgaben) include:

- Church tax
- Donations & membership contributions
- Costs for your own initial career-related education
- Provisional expenses such as retirement contributions or contributions to health or nursing insurance
- Alimony payments to an ex-spouse

Extraordinary expenses (außergewöhnliche Belastungen) include:

- Costs for medicine and therapies
- Expenses for commutes to your doctor
- Nursing care expenses for your parents
- Maintenance payments to dependents
- Expenses related to a disability

Household-related expenses (haushaltsnahe Dienstleistungen) include:

- Pet care
- Tradespeople expenses
- Personnel costs for your annual utility bill
- etc.

3 2022 Tax Return: Tax changes and updates

Numerous tax changes took effect in 2022 due to the government introducing several relief packages. In this section, we will sum them up and explain how they affect your tax return.

3.1 Submission deadline

The Fourth Corona Tax Assistance Act (Corona-Steuerhilfegesetz) provided an extension to tax return deadlines for the coming years which differ from the typical July 31st deadline. If you are required to file a 2022 tax return, it is due on October 2nd, 2023.

3.2 Depreciation/Wear and tear (Abschreibung)

In 2020 and 2021, companies were able to choose between straight-line and declining depreciation for investments in movable assets. This Corona-related special regulation is also valid for 2022.

3.3 Retirement provisions (Altersvorsorge)

The amount of retirement contributions that you can deduct on your tax return increases each year by 2 percent – as of 2022, you are able to claim 94% of your retirement provisions as special expenses (Sonderausgaben) on your tax return. There is a maximum deductible amount of 25,639 euros (94% taken into account: 24,101 euros) for individual assessment and 51,278 euros (94%: 48,202 euros) for married couples filing a joint assessment. As of 2023, your retirement contributions should be 100% deductible as special expenses – 2 years earlier than originally planned.

3.4 Income-related expenses lump sum (Arbeitnehmer-Pauschbetrag)

The income-related expenses lump sum (known as Werbungskostenpauschale or Arbeitnehmer-Pauschbetrag in German) is increasing from 1,000 to 1,200 euros as of 2022. In 2023, there will be an additional 30 euro increase.

3.5 Corona assistance and premiums

Self-employed persons and companies affected by Corona-related restrictions can continue securing government support in the form of bridging aid (Überbrückungshilfe) and new start aid (Neustarthilfe) until the end of June 2022.

Since March 2020, employers had the option of supporting their staff with a tax-free **Corona bonus** of up to 1,500 euros. This option was extended to the end of March 2022.

Those working in the healthcare sector could be awarded with a tax-free **care bonus** (Pflege-Bonus) from their employer amounting up to 4,500 euros from November 18th, 2021 until the end of 2022. The tax exemption applied to both the care bonus from federal funds (Pflegebonusgesetz) as well as voluntary bonus payments from employers. The tax exemption for care bonuses awarded to employees in part/full-time inpatient care facilities applies until May 31st, 2023.

A new **inflation premium** was introduced with the government's Third Relief Package. Between October 26th, 2022, and December 31st, 2024, employers are to be able to pay their employees up to 3,000 euros free of tax and social security in addition to their existing wages.

These tax-free bonuses do not have to be claimed on your tax return.

3.6 Income tax rate (Einkommensteuertarif)

To compensate for so-called “cold progression” (additional tax burdens due to price rate increases), the income tax rate was once again adjusted as of January 2022: The thresholds at which the next higher tax rate begins were each increased by 1.17%. This means that the top tax rate of 42% now applies to a taxable income of 58,597 euros.

3.7 One-time payments and immediate supplements (Einmal- & Sofortzahlung)

From July 2022, an additional **child bonus** (Kinderbonus) of 100 euros will be paid out automatically by the family benefits office (Familienkasse) along with child benefits.

Those receiving transfer benefits (Transferleistungen) will receive a **one-time payment** of 200 euros in July 2022. Recipients of unemployment benefits (ALG 1) will also receive a **one-time payment** of 100 euros. There is no need to apply for these, they will be paid out automatically.

Children and young people up to 25 years of age who are affected by poverty will receive an **immediate supplement** (Sofortzuschlag) of 20 euros per month from July 2022. This means the new maximum amount for child supplements (Kinderzuschlag) is 229 euros per month. As of January 2023, this maximum amount will be raised to 250 euros to parallel the increase in child benefits.

3.8 Energy costs

The legislature passed several measures to counteract rising energy costs for 2022:

The **EEG reallocation charge** (EEG-Umlage) of 3.72 cents per kWh will be abolished for all electricity customers as of July 2022.

In September 2022, all employed persons (including mini-jobbers and short-term employees) will receive a one-time **energy price lump sum** (Energiepreispauschale) of 300 euros in addition to their wages. Freelancers and self-employed persons receive this via a reduction in their advance income tax payment. The lump sum must be taxed.

The Third Relief Package also provides an energy price lump sum for **retirees, pensioners, and students**. Retirees received this lump sum from the German Federal Pension Fund on December 1st, 2022. Students and vocational students will receive a tax-free energy lump sum of 200 euros from March 2023.

A **cap on electricity prices** for "basic consumption" will also come into effect as of January, 2023. Learn more about this in [Section 12: Price breaks for electricity, gas, and heating](#)

The **CO2 price** is not to rise in January 2023 as previously decided, but instead from January 2024 by 5 to 35 euros per ton.

The **sales tax on gas** was reduced from 19% to 7% on October 1st, 2022 and will apply until the end of March 2024. The previously envisaged gas levy for consumers (Gasumlage) was overturned.

3.9 Travel expenses

From January 2022, the **commuter allowance** (Entfernungspauschale) for long-distance commuters will increase from 35 to 38 cents per kilometer from the 21st kilometer of one-way travel. This applies regardless of transportation means and applies to trips home in the case of double household

management (doppelte Haushaltsführung). The **mobility premium** of 14% of the increased commuter allowance will also increase accordingly.

From June to August 2022, there will be **reliefs for local public transport** and **tax cuts for fuel**: local and regional transport will cost 9 euros per month nationwide, and the fuel rebate will decrease gasoline costs by 30 cents per liter and diesel costs by 14 cents per liter.

The German government decided on a successor to the 9-euro ticket. The "**Deutschlandticket**" will cost 49 euros per month and be valid as of May 2023.

3.10 Basic tax-free allowance (Grundfreibetrag) & Maintenance payments (Unterhalt)

In 2022, the **basic tax-free allowance** will be increased to 10,347 euros (previously 9,744). This is automatically deducted from your taxable income – you're only required to pay tax on your income exceeding this amount.

Maintenance payments for dependents can be deducted as special expenses (Sonderausgaben) or extraordinary expenses (außergewöhnliche Belastungen). The latter is always possible up to the amount of the basic tax-free allowance, i.e., 10,347 euros in 2022. You can additionally deduct the basic contributions to health and care insurances for your dependent.

3.11 Property tax reform (Grundsteuerreform)

As of January 1st, 2022, property and real estate began to be revalued. All property owners are required to file a [property tax return](#) (Grundsteuererklärung) by January 31st, 2023, so their property value can be reassessed. New property tax (Grundsteuer) will be due from 2025 onwards.

3.12 Home office

The Home Office Lump Sum (Homeoffice-Pauschale) has been extended through 2022. A maximum of 120 days (600 euros) can be claimed each year. Keep track of all your days spent working from home! As of 2023, the Home Office Lump Sum is now valid indefinitely and was raised to 1,260 euros.

3.13 Compressed tax return discontinued

At the beginning of 2022, tax authorities abolished compressed tax returns which were used if you prepared your tax return online but sent them per post to the tax office. Compressed tax returns were printed out, signed, and mailed. This will no longer be possible starting with your 2021 tax return – you now have the options to either submit your tax return electronically or with paper form per post.

3.14 Short-term work (Kurzarbeit)

Short-term work regulations were adjusted multiple times to account for the Corona crisis. Most recently, it was determined that those receiving short-term work benefits (Kurzarbeitergeld) can continue receiving them until the end of June 2022 and for a period of 28 months. The temporary increase in benefits over time was also extended to the end of June 2022.

Employer top-ups (Arbeitgeberzuschüsse) to short-term work benefits also remain tax-free until the end of June 2022.

As of 2021, all supplementary income earned on the side while receiving short-term work benefits will be offset against them.

Exception: Working minijobs while receiving benefits will not be counted against them until after the end of June 2022.

Note: As of **July 1st, 2022**, the same short-term work (Kurzarbeit) regulations that existed before the pandemic will once again apply to employees: Short-term work benefits can be claimed for a maximum of 12 months and the benefits will remain permanently at 60% (67% for parents). Income from mini jobs taken up during short-term work will be offset against short-term work benefits.

The German government extended **special regulations** for short-term work until June 30th, 2023. Temporary workers (Leiharbeiter) can once again claim short-term work benefits as of September 2022.

3.15 Wage tax reduction (Lohnsteuerermäßigung)

If you apply for an income tax reduction at the tax office (Finanzamt), you are required to submit a tax return in the following year unless your income doesn't exceed 13,150 euros for single persons or 24,950 euros for couples filing a joint assessment.

3.16 Sales tax (Mehrwertsteuer)

The reduced sales tax rate of 7 percent will continue to apply to food (not beverages) in the restaurant industry until the end of 2022. The reduced sales tax rate also applies to 2023.

3.17 Minimum wage (Mindestlohn), Mini jobs, & Midi jobs

The **minimum wage** was raised twice in 2022. On January 1st, 2022, it was raised to 9.82 (from 9.60) per hour, and on July 1st, 2021, it was increased again to 10.45 euros per hour. As of October 2022, the federal minimum wage was raised to 12 euros per hour.

At the same time, the maximum earnings for mini-jobs and midi-jobs were raised to 520 and 1,600 euros per month respectively. As of January 2023, the maximum earnings for midi-jobs were increased to 2,000 euros per month.

3.18 Tax-free fringe benefits (Steuerfreie Sachbezüge)

The monthly exemption limit for non-cash benefits (i.e., job tickets, merchandise, gas vouchers, etc.) will be raised to 50 euros; previously, such benefits were tax-free up to 44 euros. If the value of these benefits exceeds the exemption limit, the entire amount is subject to tax. As these benefits apply monthly, tax-free one-off payments are not possible.

3.19 Moving costs (Umzugskosten)

On April 1st, 2022, the flat-rate allowance for work-related moves will increase from 870 to 886 euros for the entitled person and from 580 to 590 euros for each additional household member.

3.20 Housing benefits (Wohngeld), BAföG, and heating supplements

Those who receive housing benefits (Wohngeld) will receive a one-off **heating supplement** (Heizkostenzuschuss). The same applies to students and trainees receiving BAföG, training allowances, or dependent allowances who no longer live at home. Housing benefit recipients receive 270 euros (350 euros for 2 persons entitled to housing benefits in the same household, 70 euros for each additional person), students and trainees receive a uniform 230 euros. Payments will be made between June and October 2022, depending on federal state.

A major **housing benefits reform** (Wohngeldreform) began in January 2023 with higher housing benefits, more beneficiaries, and a permanent cooling and heating cost component. By then, all recipients of housing benefits and BAföG received a **second heating cost supplement** for September to

December 2022: 415 euros for a 1-person household, 540 euros for a 2-person household, and 100 euros for each additional person.

3.21 Interest (Zinsen)

In July 2021, the Federal Constitutional Court declared the current interest rate of 6 percent per year (0.5 per month) for tax arrears and tax refunds to be unconstitutional and adopted a lower interest rate of 0.15% per month of 1.8% per year. This applies retroactively from January 1st, 2019, and applies 15 months following a given tax year.

4 The tax impacts of Corona & inflation

Whether it's due to the Corona pandemic, rising energy prices, or inflation, the German federal government is working to counteract some of the financial burdens weighing on German residents with social protection packages, Corona tax assistance laws, and relief packages. The 2022 Annual Tax Act (Jahressteuergesetz) also introduces measures as a response to ongoing hardships. We will explain that that means in this section.

4.1 Home Office Lump Sum (Homeoffice-Pauschale)

The Home Office Lump Sum was implemented in 2020 to allow the countless employees that work from home to deduct their days spent working remotely, even if they don't have a work room that meets the strict requirements.

A flat rate of 5 euros can be deducted for each calendar day spent exclusively working from home. In 2020, 2021, and 2022, the lump sum was limited to 600 euros per year, meaning a maximum of 120 remote workdays per year could be claimed.

As of 2023, the lump sum applies indefinitely and was increased to 6 euros per day, and a maximum of 210 claimed days per year (1,260 euros). The requirements for deducting an office in your home were also simplified and aligned with the Home Office Lump Sum. You can learn more about this in [Section 12: Home office lump sum & Home offices](#)

The Home Office Lump Sum is included in the 1,200-euro income-related expenses lump sum (*Werbungskostenpauschale*, 1,230 euros as of 2023). If you exceed the income-related expenses lump sum, you can claim these expenses individually on your tax return.

4.2 Special bonuses & premiums

Employers are temporarily permitted to award their employees special bonuses exempt of tax and social contributions to help mitigate the additional burden brought on by the Corona pandemic and inflation. These bonuses must be awarded in addition to employee wages. They apply per employment relationship and do not have to be claimed on your tax return.

- Employees could receive a “**Corona premium**” (Coronaprämie) of up to 1,500 euros between March 1st, 2020, and March 31st, 2022
- Employees can receive an “**Inflation compensation premium**” (Inflationsausgleichsprämie) of up to 3,000 euros between October 26th, 2022, and December 31st, 2024
- Employees in the medical field could receive a tax-free **Corona premium** of up to 4,500 euros between November 18th, 2021, and December 31st, 2022. The tax exemption also includes the 2022 **care bonus** (Pflegebonus) awarded by the federal government from June 30th, 2022

4.3 Corona: Support for families

4.3.1 Child bonus (Kinderbonus)

All parents who were entitled to child benefits (Kindergeld) for at least one month in the respective tax year automatically received a one-time child bonus of 300 euros in 2020 to help provide additional support. An additional bonus of 150 euros per child will be paid out in 2021, and as of July 2022, parents receive another 100-euro bonus per child.

Child bonuses are not taxable. Like child benefits, the tax office offsets the bonus against your child allowances (Kinderfreibeträge) when calculating your taxes and automatically chooses the more favorable option for you.

Families with low or medium income benefit the most from child bonuses. You can read more about this in [section 7: Child benefits and child allowances \(Kindergeld und Kinderfreibeträge\)](#)

4.3.2 Relief amount (Entlastungsbetrag) for single parents

The Corona pandemic and ongoing inflation has been especially tough on single parents trying to care for their child(ren) alone. For this reason, the second Corona Tax Relief Act (Corona-Steuerhilfe-Gesetz) raised the relief amount from 1,908 euros to 4,008 euros for single parents (tax class 2). Initially, this only applied to 2020, 2021, and 2022. In 2023, the relief amount will increase to 4,260 euros plus a uniform 240 euros for each additional child.

4.4 Childcare & loss of income

4.4.1 Children's sick days

Employed parents often have to care for their children and call off work on short notice when their children become sick or their Kitas (daycares) or schools close due to the Corona pandemic. Parents can apply for children's sick pay (Kinderkrankengeld) from their statutory health insurance for such situations – as of 2021, this also covers school closings and currently applies until April 7th, 2023. The number of children's sick days has also been increased.

To claim this sick pay, you and your child must have statutory health insurance and your child must be under 12 years of age. In 2023, each parent can claim up to 30 days per child. Single parents with one child can claim up to 60 days, and both single parents and couples with two children can claim 120 days. Parents with more than two children (whether single parents or coupled) can claim up to a total of 130 children's sick days. Typically, you receive 90% of your lost net wages in children's sick pay.

Note: Like compensation for your lost wages (see below), this is subject to the so-called *Progressionsvorbehalt*.

4.4.2 Compensation for lost earnings (Verdienstausfallentschädigung)

If you and your child are insured privately or you've used up all the possible children's sick pay, you can receive compensation for lost earnings (Verdienstausfallentschädigung). This is regulated by section 56 paragraph 1a of the Infection Protection Act (Infektionsschutzgesetz). For the first six weeks, you receive your full salary, and from the 7th week on you receive 67% of your lost net salary. You are also entitled to compensation if your child's school or daycare is closed, or childcare is limited.

These benefits can be received for a maximum of 2,016 euros per month and 10 weeks per parent (or 20 weeks for single parents) of children under 12 years of age.

Note: You can only claim compensation for your lost earnings due to childcare until September 23rd, 2022. The regulation expired at that time.

Compensation for lost earnings can also be applied for independently if you yourself are in isolation or quarantine or you are subject to a Corona-related activity ban. From November 2021 onwards, it can only be claimed if you received a Corona vaccination. Compensation for lost earnings is subject to the *Progressionsvorbehalt*. Therefore, you are required to file a tax return and may be subject to a higher tax rate. You can find out more about this in [Section 1: Wage replacement benefits and Progressionsvorbehalt](#)

5 Short-term work & Short-term work benefits

Short-term work (Kurzarbeit) gives companies relief in times when there is little to no work to be fulfilled and often prevents employees from being laid off. The government made it much easier for companies to apply for short-term work in the wake of the Corona pandemic in order to prevent mass layoffs as well as extended special regulations (until the end of June 2023).

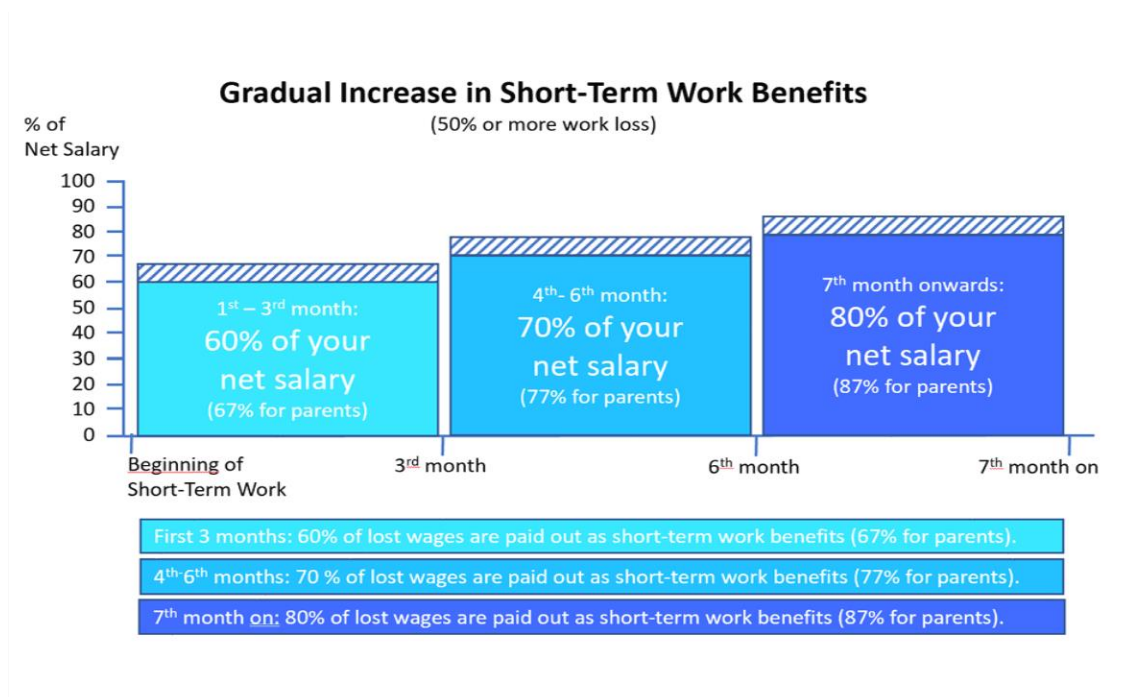
Since March 2020, millions of employees in Germany have received or applied for short-term work benefits (Kurzarbeitergeld) and the Federal Employment Agency took on a part of the costs for social security contributions and lost net wages. Due to the pandemic, short-term work benefits were increased in stages and the entitlement period was extended from 12 to 28 months.

Note: From July 2022 onwards, the pre-pandemic regulations will once again apply to employees: Short-term work benefits can be received for a maximum of 12 months and the rate remains permanently at 60% (67% for parents). Income from secondary employment taken on during short-term work will be offset against the benefits.

5.1 Calculation, scale, and duration of benefits

The amount in short-term benefits that you receive are calculated based on the difference between your current job wages (after losing hours) versus the amount you should be earning (your typical salary before losing hours).

The Employment Agency (Agentur für Arbeit) calculates the flat-rate net pay from the two gross salaries. Employees receiving short-term work benefits get (calculated from March 2020) 60% of their lost net wages for the first 3 months, while parents receive 7% more. If you've lost at least 50% of your work, this rate increases to 70% (parents: 77%) from the fourth month and 80% (parents: 87%) from the seventh month.



The duration that short-term work benefits can be claimed for was extended from 12 to 28 months (until the end of June 2022 at the latest) as a result of the Corona crisis.

Your increased benefit rate is calculated by adding the months that you received benefits, regardless of any interruptions. This also applies if you change jobs and return to short-term work.

Note: If you are a parent in tax class 5, it might be worthwhile to switch to tax class 3 or 4 so that you can receive the increased benefits rate for parents (7% extra) as there are no child allowances (Kinderfreibeträge) in tax class 5. Alternatively, you can apply for a certificate from the Employment Agency stating that your child is registered or provide your employer with a copy of your spouse's income tax card (Lohnsteuerkarte) showing a child allowance.

Tax class 3, a more efficient tax class, also leads to higher short-term work benefits regardless of child allowances.

5.2 Supplementary income (Hinzuverdienst) during short-term work

Because short-term work benefits can lead to financial bottlenecks for some taxpayers, the rules surrounding supplementary income were amended several times in since 2020.

Typically, those who already had a second job before receiving short-term work benefits can continue earning their secondary income without reducing their benefits. If you had secondary income from a system-relevant occupation in March or April of 2020, it won't be offset against your benefits as long as the total (benefits + secondary income) doesn't exceed your typical income (before short-term work started). This regulation was extended to all types of jobs (not just system relevant) from May to December of 2020.

Since January 2021, all income earned on the side while receiving benefits is once again offset against your short-term work benefits.

There is one exception to this rule: Minijobs remain exempt from this rule from May 2021 until the end of June 2022.

5.3 Benefits top-up (Aufstockung) from your employer

Some employers choose to provide their employees with extra support by voluntarily topping up their short-term work benefits. These top-ups are typically subject to tax, but due to the Corona pandemic, some changes have been made. The second Social Protection Package (Sozialschutz-Paket) determined that these top-ups can remain tax-free as long as they don't exceed 80% of your lost pay when combined with your benefits. This regulation applies until the end of June 2022.

5.4 Progressionsvorbehalt

Like all wage replacement benefits, short-term work benefits (Kurzarbeitergeld) are tax-free, but still subject to the so-called *Progressionsvorbehalt*. This means that although the benefits themselves are not taxed, the amount is added to your total taxable income which is used to calculate your tax rate (Steuersatz) – this tax rate is then applied to your regular income (without benefits). If this increase pushes you into the next higher tax rate bracket, it can lead to an additional tax payment. All wage replacement benefits that are subject to the *Progressionsvorbehalt* oblige you to file a tax return for the corresponding tax year.

Note: Tax-free employer subsidies (Arbeitgeberzuschüsse) to short-term work benefits are also subject to the *Progressionsvorbehalt*.

6 Income-related expenses – everything related to your profession

[Income-related expenses](#) include all costs that make your work possible. Among other things, these can consist of daily commuting costs, business trip expenses, work equipment purchases, job applications, and professional insurances (i.e., professional liability and employment protection insurances). The Home Office Lump Sum (Home-Office-Pauschale) is also considered an income-related expense.

Each year, the tax office (Finanzamt) automatically includes a 1,200-euro (as of 2023: 1,230 euros) [income-related expenses lump sum](#) (Werbungskostenpauschale/Arbeitnehmer-Pauschbetrag) when calculating your taxes without any need for proof. Proof for individual costs is necessary if you wish to exceed this lump-sum amount by claiming additional expenses – so you should hang on to your receipts for equipment purchases, commuter costs, etc. so that you can deduct more from your taxes and secure a higher tax refund.

Note: Even if you had minimal professional expenses throughout the year or you were only employed for a part of the year, the tax office still recognizes the entire lump sum automatically.

6.1 Commuting expenses (Fahrkosten)

For many employees, [commuting expenses](#) rack up the majority of their income-related expenses. Until January 1st, 2021, the commuting allowance (Entfernungspauschale/Pendlerpauschale) allowed you to deduct 30 cents per kilometer traveled to work each day (one-way), regardless of which type of transport you use. As of January 1st, 2021, the commuting allowance raised to 35 cents per kilometer and as of January 1st, 2022, until the end of 2026 it will be raised again to 38 cents per kilometer (from the 21st kilometer one-way).

The commuter allowance, a part of your income-related expenses, has a deduction limit of 4,500 euros per year with a few exceptions. Proof is required for these exceptions:

- Journeys to your primary home if you have a second residence for work (double household)
- Public transportation costs that exceed 4,500 euros per year
- Trips in your own car or company car

Long-distance commuters whose income doesn't exceed the basic tax-free allowance (Grundfreibetrag) don't benefit from the commuter allowance as they aren't required to pay taxes. For this reason, the mobility premium (Mobilitätsprämie) was introduced on January 1st, 2021. This must be applied for within your tax return and applies from 2021 to 2026.

The mobility premium amounts to 14% of the increased commuter allowance. To be eligible, your income-related expenses (Werbungskosten) must exceed the income-related expenses lump sum (Arbeitnehmer-Pauschbetrag) of 1,200 euros as of 2022. The assessment basis for the bonus is limited: At most, the difference between your taxable income and the basic tax-free allowance can be used for the calculation. The mobility bonus is transferred directly to your bank account.

Note: The increase in the commuter allowance as well as the mobility premium apply regardless of means of transportation and for double household management (doppelte Haushaltsführung).

6.2 Work equipment (Arbeitsmittel)

All equipment that you require for your professional activities can be deducted as income-related expenses (Werbungskosten). The costs can only be deducted in full if they're almost exclusively (90%) used for work-related reasons – if you also use them privately, you will have to split up the costs and only deduct the professional portion.

You have two options: you can either claim the work equipment flat rate of 110 euros, or you can prove your costs individually if they exceed the flat rate amount. Some examples of work equipment include:

- Computers
- Smartphones
- Work attire
- Technical literature
- Briefcases
- Tools
- User software
- Office furniture
- Office supplies

You can deduct up to 800 euros net (952 euros including VAT) in work equipment purchases per year. If you make a purchase that exceeds this limit, you have to depreciate it over the course of multiple years. The number of years varies depending on the device, the Federal Ministry of Finance (provided a full list in their "[AfA-Table](#)" (depreciation for wear and tear).

New: In February 2021, the Federal Ministry of Finance reduced the fixed "operating life" (Nutzungsdauer) of a computer from 3 years to 1 year. This means that, as of 2021, computers, application software, and all "peripheral devices" (printers, scanners, monitors, keyboard, etc.) that exceed costs of 952 euros can be fully deducted in the same year of purchase. The previous 3-year operating life will still apply to equipment purchased before 2021. Ensure you hang on to all invoices and receipts!

Tip: In addition to purchase costs, you can deduct repair, cleaning, and maintenance expenses for your work equipment.

6.3 Home office room (Häusliches Arbeitszimmer)

Until the end of 2022, [an office in your home](#) could only be deducted if no other workstation was provided to you by your employer (deduction of up to 1,250 euros) or when the core of your work activity took place in the room (full deduction). The room had to meet a few requirements:

- It must be a separate room that is integrated into the *domestic sphere* of your apartment or home
- It should be equipped like an office
- It must be used at least 90% of the time for professional activities
- All residents of the home must have sufficient living space outside of the office room

There has been a remarkable increase in the amount of employees working from home since the onset of the Corona pandemic - even if said employees don't have an office in their home as defined by tax law. The Home Office Lump Sum was made available to support these employees.

From 2023 onwards, the regulations on claiming an office in your home have been simplified and aligned with the Home Office Lump Sum, which was increased to 1,260 euros per year. You can learn more about this topic in [section 12: Home office lump sum & Home offices](#).

6.4 Job application costs (Bewerbungskosten)

All expenses that arise from job applications are deductible as income-related expenses regardless of whether the application is successful. If they are not covered within the income-related expenses lump sum, the costs must be individually proven.

There are also job application flat rates: the tax office calculates an average of 8.50 euros per written application and 2.50 euros per electronic application.

Deductible Application Costs

Job Application Materials	Costs for Self-Marketing
• Application folders	• Application photos
• Printer cartridges	• Advertisements
• Envelopes	• Websites
• Transparent folders	• Proportionate telephone costs
• Writing paper	• Proportionate internet costs
• Writing utensils	• Resume/CV designs
• Adhesive utensils	• Application videos
• Postage	• Online advertisements
• Copies	

Research and Training Costs	Travel Expenses
• Courses	• Travel to interviews
• Seminars	• Overnight stays
• Books, guides & journals	• Parking fees
• Translations	• Room & board
• Notarizations	• City maps
• Police clearing certificates	• Costs for accidents on a trip

6.5 Telephone and internet costs

Telecommunication and internet costs can be deducted as long as they were used for professional purposes. There is a flat rate of 20% of the costs with a limit of 20 euros per month.

You also have the option to provide the tax office (Finanzamt) with individual proof of the costs and information on the percentage of personal and professional use. If you do this, there is no limit.

Note: Proving these costs individually is worthwhile for those whose internet/telephone professional expenses exceed 20 euros per month or if the tax office rejects a flat rate calculation.

6.6 Double household management (Doppelte Haushaltsführung)

There are many expenses that can be claimed on your tax return when maintaining two households.

Requirements	Tax-Deductible Costs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> You have a second apartment/home (including a room in a shared apartment) for professional reasons 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rent and utility costs Additional room & board costs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Your second residence is closer to your job than your main residence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Second residence taxes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> You have a primary residence outside of your place of work 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Broadcasting tax
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Your primary residence is the center of your life, family, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Costs for journeys back home
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> You make a financial contribution to your primary residence (more than 10% of your double household expenses) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Moving costs Furniture and equipment

7 Child benefits and child allowances (Kindergeld und Kinderfreibeträge)

7.1 Child benefits (Kindergeld)

Child benefits (Kindergeld) must be applied for through the family benefits department (Familienkasse) by parents who are either residents of Germany and or are subject to unlimited tax liability in Germany.

Child benefits can be claimed for children up to 18 years of age. Once the child is no longer a minor, child benefits can be granted if the child is studying, in training (Ausbildung), or volunteering.

Unless the child has a disability and cannot support themselves, child benefits can no longer be claimed once the child reaches the age of 25.

On January 1st, 2021, child benefits were raised by 15 euros per month per child. You can receive 219 euros for your first and second child(ren), 225 euros for your third, and 250 euros for each additional child.

Child benefits were increased for the years 2023 and 2024 to a uniform 250 euros per child. From 2025 onwards, a new type of support for children is planned to be introduced (Kindergrundsicherung) which already includes child benefits.

7.2 Child allowances (Kinderfreibeträge)

Unlike child benefits, child allowances are not paid to you directly and you also don't need to apply for them. Instead, they are deducted from your taxable income when calculating your income tax, thus, reducing your tax burden. Your child benefits (Kindergeld) can be considered advance payments on your child allowance at the end of the year.

Tax-free child benefits and child allowances both exist to ensure that parents have enough funds to secure their children's existence. Child allowances are divided into two parts: allowance to secure the existence minimum for children and the allowance for childcare, daycare, and education needs (BEA).

In January 2022, child allowances were raised from 7,812 euros to 8,548 euros for married parents who file a joint tax assessment. If each parent files an individual assessment, they each receive half of this amount. In 2023, they will be raised again to 8,952 euros. Single parents, widowed parents, and parents not subject to unlimited tax liability are also eligible for child allowances. The child's age limit is the same for child allowances as it is for child benefits, with the same exceptions.

Before you start worrying about whether [child benefits/allowance](#) provide you with a tax advantage, you should know that the tax office (Finanzamt) automatically carries out a "more favorable tax assessment" (Günstigerprüfung) and applies the option that is most beneficial to you. First, your tax burden on your taxable income is calculated, then, your tax burden is reduced by your child allowances. If the difference between these two amounts exceeds the amount of child benefits that you've received, then the result is beneficial – this means child allowances are most beneficial for parents with higher income.

8 Special expenses (Sonderausgaben)

Deductible expenses contributing to your personal life that cannot be claimed as income-related expenses (Werbungskosten) or business expenses (Betriebsausgaben) are called [special expenses](#) (Sonderausgaben). Unlike income-related expenses, the amount in special expenses that one can claim is regulated according to their income and sometimes limited to maximum amounts.

Special expenses can be divided into four categories:

- Expenses for retirement provisions (Altersvorsorge)
- Other provident expenses (Vorsorgeaufwendungen)
- General special expenses
- Other special expenses

A lump sum of 36 euros (single taxpayers) or 72 euros (married taxpayers) is automatically deducted from your income for general special expenses – of course, most taxpayers can deduct much more if they list their expenses individually in their tax return. The extra effort is worthwhile as it can contribute towards a larger tax refund!

8.1 Expenses for retirement provisions (Altersvorsorge)

The amount you can deduct for contributions to retirement provisions increases by 2% each year. For 2022, this amounts to 94% of your contributions. However, a maximum amount applies: In 2022, the limit is 25,639 euros and 94% of this can be deducted (24,101 euros). The maximum amount is doubled for married couples filing a joint tax return (51,278 euros, 94%: 48,202 euros).

Expenses for retirement provisions include
· Statutory retirement insurance
· Certain private retirement insurances
· Occupational pension schemes
· Riester pensions
· Rürup pensions
· Agricultural old-age insurance (landwirtschaftliche Altersklasse)

Note: The limit was to be abolished by 2025, but instead, your retirement contributions are now deductible in full as of 2023. You just need to deduct your employer’s contribution and receive the total of your personal contributions to old-age deductible provisions. In return, retirement contributions must be taxed on a pro rata basis when being paid out and will be taxed in full starting in 2040.

8.1.1 Information on retirement and life insurance policies

Contributions to retirement (Rente) and life insurance policies (Lebensversicherungen) can be deducted from your taxes as long as they meet a few requirements. Annuity insurance policies with or without a lump-sum option as well as all life insurance policies must have at least a 12-year term. The first premium payment must also have been made before January 1st, 2005.

8.1.2 Riester Pensions

All employees are typically eligible for Riester pensions as long as they are also making contributions towards their statutory retirement insurance. The state subsidy is always the same regardless of which Riester pension option is chosen. It consists of tax savings and direct allowances – the maximum allowance amount being 175 euros a year per employee.

If you are a parent, this allowance is increased to 185 euros with an increased allowance of 300 euros for children born after 2007. A one-time “career starter bonus (Berufseinsteigerbonus)” of 200 euros can be received by those under 25 years of age.

Tax savings consist of a separate special expenses deduction for Riester pension contributions: Up to 2,100 euros per year in Riester pension contributions can be deducted per year from your taxes.

Who can't profit from Riester	Riester pension variants
· Students who are not subject to retirement insurance	· Fund savings: recommended for younger people
· Those compulsorily insured with occupational pension schemes who are exempt from statutory pension	· Riester insurance · „Wohn-Riester“
· Marginally employed persons (mini-jobs) who do not pay retirement insurance	· Bank savings: recommended for older people
· Those who already receive pension/retirement insurance payments	· Unit-linked (fondsgebundene) insurance

8.1.3 Rürup pension

Rürup pensions are fully funded, not pay-as-you-go. Instead of being paid out in one lump sum, they are paid out monthly and earn interest over time. Rürup pensions are colloquially called “basic pension,” in which the state provides special support for the policyholder.

Note: Rürup pensions are primarily intended for self-employed persons that cannot take out state subsidized Riester contracts.

8.2 Other provident expenses

Up to 1,900 euros in other provident expenses can be deducted per year (2,800 euros for freelancers). Basic contributions to health insurance and nursing care insurance can be deducted in full even if they exceed the maximum amount – however, in this case, you cannot deduct any additional provident expenses.

Other provident expenses include
· Unemployment insurance (Arbeitslosenversicherung)
· Health insurance (Krankenversicherung)
· Nursing care insurance (Pflegeversicherung)
· Accident insurance (Unfallversicherung)
· (Occupational) disability insurance (Erwerbs- und Berufsunfähigkeitsversicherung)
· Liability insurance (Haftpflichtversicherung)
· Risk insurance (Risikoversicherung)
· Life insurance (Lebensversicherung)

8.3 General special expenses

The maximum deductible amount for general special expenses varies based on what the expense was for.

General special expenses include
· Alimony payments (Unterhaltszahlungen) for an ex-spouse when divorced or permanently separated (max. 13,805 plus contributions to health and nursing care insurance)
· Expenses for childcare (<i>Kinderbetreuungskosten</i> , 2/3 of the costs, max. 4,000 per child)
· Church tax (<i>Kirchensteuer</i> , no limit)
· School fees (<i>Schulgeld</i> , 30% of the costs, max. 5,000 euros)
· Donations (<i>Spenden</i> , see below)
· Expenses for first apprenticeship (Berufsausbildung) or first degree (max. 6,000 euros)

8.3.1 Donations (Spenden)

[Money donations and donations in kind](#) can both be deducted as special expenses if they meet certain conditions. The maximum deductible amount varies on their purpose:

A sum amounting to 20% of your annual income can be deducted for donations to tax-privileged organizations. Donations up to 300 euros can be claimed without a donation receipt (simplified proof). Up to 1,650 euros in donations to political parties and voters associations (as well as membership fees) are tax-deductible. 50% of the donation is directly deducted from your tax liability. A further maximum amount of 1,650 euros can be deducted from your taxable income for higher donations.

Donations are deductible if...	You can submit a simplified proof for...
· non-profit organizations benefit from them	· donations following disasters
· they support tax-privileged purposes	· non-profit organizations
· they are made voluntarily without a promise of compensation	· government agencies
· they can be proven with donation receipts	· political parties and independent voter associations

8.4 Other special expenses

Costs for the restoration or renovation of historical monuments and cultural artifacts which are occupied for your own residential purposes are tax-deductible as special expenses. 9% of these costs can be deducted annually over the course of 10 years.

9 When the going gets tough – Extraordinary expenses

Extraordinary expenses are costs that exceed the ‘reasonable burden’ that taxpayers with a similar income, family status, and assets face. These expenses can be claimed on your tax return if they are unavoidable and necessary – more specifically, they cannot be avoided for legal, moral, or factual reasons.

The purpose of extraordinary expenses is to prevent unreasonable hardships for those paying income tax, but this does not mean that they are unconditionally recognized by the tax office (Finanzamt).

[Extraordinary expenses](#) are divided into two groups:

9.1 Special extraordinary expenses

Special extraordinary expenses (besondere außergewöhnlichen Belastungen) are limited to:

- Alimony payments (*Unterhaltsleistungen*, deductible up to the limit of the basic tax-free allowance)
- Educational allowance for adult children pursuing a degree/apprenticeship (up to 924 euros)
- Disability allowance (maximum amount varies based on severity of disability)
- Nursing care allowance (maximum amount varies depending on the degree of care)
- Survivor allowance (up to 370 euros)

There are lump sums and allowances for special extraordinary expenses, they are deductible from the first cent. You can find out more about lump sums in [Section 10: Lump sums \(Pauschalen\) and allowances \(Freibeträge\)](#).

9.2 General extraordinary expenses

General extraordinary expenses (allgemeine außergewöhnlichen Belastungen) refer to expenses that arise from extraordinary life events such as illnesses or environmental disasters. These can include, but are not limited to:

- Medical expenses
- Travel costs to the doctor
- Care costs for your parents
- Funeral costs
- Equipment costs to make a residence suitable for handicapped persons
- Personal contributions towards the Foreign Affairs Office’s repatriation campaign for residents of Germany stranded abroad due to Corona
- Damage to your own occupied dwelling as well as the cost of replacing household goods and clothing after a natural disaster

General extraordinary expenses can only be deducted if they exceed the “reasonable burden” amount.

9.2.1 Reasonable burden (zumutbare Belastung)

Your individual “reasonable burden” amount varies based on your income and marital status. This amount is then deducted from your extraordinary expenses and only the costs that exceed this amount can be deducted from your taxes.

	<u>Total Income</u>		
<u>Marital Status</u>	Up to 15.340 euros	From 15.340 euros to 51.130 euros	From 51.130 euros
Singles and individually assessed spouses without children	5 %	6 %	7 %
Jointly assessed spouses without children	4 %	5 %	6 %
Singles and married persons with 1 or 2 children	2 %	3 %	4 %
Singles and married persons with 3 or more children	1 %	1 %	2 %

Note: Your reasonable burden is calculated in steps. Only the part of your income that falls into the next income bracket is subject to the next higher percentage.

9.2.2 Medical expenses

Medical expenses due to an illness can be deducted as extraordinary expenses if they meet certain conditions.

<u>Deductible medical expenses</u>
· Expenses for inpatient or outpatient treatment
· Hospital costs
· Illness-related accommodation in a nursing home (for yourself)
· Laser eye surgery
· Healing remedies that are not recognized by your health insurance
· Cures that heal or relieve an illness
· Prescribed medicines, remedies, and aids
· Travel costs to the doctor or pharmacy
· Treatment for reading/writing disabilities
· Costs for an outpatient nurse

Your proof of your medical expenses must have been issued before the treatment/remedy started. A prescription from a doctor or practitioner is required as well a certificate from a public health officer or from your insurance. To prove travel expenses when travelling to your spouse or child receiving medical treatment, a certificate from the hospital’s physician (where they’re being treated) is required.

Note: If your health insurance did not already refuse to cover your medical costs, they cannot be claimed on your tax return.

10 Lump sums (Pauschalen) and allowances (Freibeträge)

10.1 Lump sums (Pauschalen)

Lump sums are used to make a portion of your income tax-free, and your local tax office (Finanzamt) recognizes them without requiring you to provide individual proof. If your expenses exceed the lump sum amount, you can write them off individually on your taxes; otherwise, if your expenses do not reach the lump sum amount, they are deducted automatically.

The income-related expenses lump sum for employees and retirees as well as the special expenses lump sum are always automatically taken into account.

Lump sum examples
• Work equipment lump sum: 110 euros
• Nursing care lump sum (Pflege-Pauschbetrag): From care level 2 (600 euros) to care level 5 (1,800 euros) (valid as of 2021. Until 2020: 924 euros for care levels 4 and 5)
• Savers' allowance (Sparer-Pauschbetrag): 801 euros (from 2023: 1,000 euros)
• Home office lump sum: 5 euros/day, max. 600 euros (from 2023: 6 euros/day, max. 1,260 euros)
• Moving costs lump sum (Umzugskosten-Pauschale): As of April 1 st , 2021: 870 euros for the entitled person and 580 euros for each additional person. From April 1 st , 2022: 886 euros and 590 euros respectively.
• Commuter allowance (Entfernungspauschale): 30 cents/km (from the 21 st km: 35 cents, from 2022: 38 cents)
• Exercise leader lump sum (Übungsleiterpauschale): 3,000 euros
• Income-related expenses lump sum (Werbungskostenpauschale): 1,200 euros/1,230 euros from 2023 (Retirees: 102 euros)
• Room & board lump sum (Verpflegungspauschale): 14 euro for 8+ hours absent, 28 euros for 24 hours absent
• Volunteering lump sum (Ehrenamtspauschale): 840 euros
• Special expenses lump sum (Sonderausgaben-Pauschbetrag): 36 euros for single persons, 72 euros for married persons
• Disability allowance (Behinderten-Pauschbetrag): 385 to 2,840 euros; For those in need of constant care according to §33 Paragraph 6 of the Income Tax Act: 7,400 euros (values valid from 2021)

10.2 Allowances (Freibeträge)

There are allowances (German: Freibeträge) that exempt a certain amount of income from taxation, and those who exceed this amount must pay tax on the excess income. The most notable is the basic tax-free allowance (Grundfreibetrag) which is automatically deducted from your taxable income to secure the minimum subsistence level.

Note: An exemption limit (Freigrenze) behaves differently: if the limit is exceeded the entire amount is taxed.

Regarding income tax assessment (Lohnsteuerveranlagung), allowances are approved in the Income Tax Act (Einkommensteuergesetz), Inheritance Tax Act (Erbchaftsteuergesetz), and Corporate Income Tax (Körperschaftsteuergesetz).

Important allowances (exemption limits)
· Basic tax-free allowance (Grundfreibetrag): 10,347 euros (as of 2023: 10,908 euros)
· Education allowance (Ausbildungsfreibetrag): 924 euros (as of 2023: 1,200 euros)
· Child allowance (Kinderfreibetrag): 2,810 euros per parent (from 2023: 3,012 euros)
· BEA-Allowance (Allowance for childcare, daycare, and education) 1,464 euros per parent (valid for 2022 and 2023)
· Discount allowance (Rabatt-Freibetrag): 1,080 euros
· Age relief allowance: 684 euros max. (14.4% of income) in 2022 (2023: 13.6% of income, 646 euros max.)

11 More valuable information

11.1 Household-related services

[Household-related services](#) (Haushaltsnahe Dienstleistungen) are services/activities in your household for which you hired a company or self-employed service provider. This can include domestic help, nursing services, and tradespeople services.

Tradesperson labor and travel costs as well as consumables and machinery can be deducted from your taxes, while material costs cannot. There is a distinction between **tradespeople services** and other **household-related services**: up to 20% of the costs for household-related services can be claimed per year (with a maximum limit of 4,000 euros), an additional 20% of labor costs can be deducted for tradespeople services (maximum limit of 1,200 euros).

Deducting [tradespeople services](#) from your taxes is limited to maintenance, repairs, or renovations – the service cannot create something new. You are required to have an official itemized invoice from the company or freelancer that you paid with a bank transfer, direct debit, or credit card. You cannot claim services that were paid for in cash. Your household-related service expenses and tradespeople costs are deducted directly from your calculated tax liability, which can help result in a large tax refund.

Note: Many don't know that part of your landlord's [utility bill](#) can also be claimed on your tax return. Simply review your utility bill, but keep in mind that you can only claim labor costs (chimney sweep, gardener, etc.), not material expenses.

· Home cleaning
· Meal prep
· Childcare / care for people in need
· Renovation costs
· Garden maintenance
· Repair costs
· Snow removal services
· Animal care and dog walking services
· Janitorial services
· Window cleaning

11.2 Capital gains (Kapitalerträge) and savers' allowances (Sparerpauschbetrag)

Profits from financial investments, also known as capital gains, are subject to [withholding tax](#) (Kapitalertragsteuer/Abgeltungssteuer) which is deducted directly from the source. This means that the bank, insurance company, etc. will automatically deduct the tax from your capital gains and forward it to the necessary financial authority.

Examples of capital gains
· Share sales
· Income from funds
· Income from certificates
· Interest on checking or savings accounts
· Dividends

The **savers' allowance (Sparer-Pauschbetrag)** exempts up to 801 euros of your capital gains from being taxed, this amount is doubled (1,602 euros) for married couples who are assessed together (Zusammenveranlagung). In 2023, these amounts will be raised to 1,000 and 2,000 euros respectively. [Find out more about the savers' allowance here.](#)

11.3 Rental income (Mieteinnahmen)

[Rental income](#), a part of "income from renting and leasing" (in the Income Tax Act: *Einkünfte aus Vermietung und Verpachtung*) must be declared in your income tax return and taxed accordingly.

The amount of tax that must be paid on rental income varies depending on your individual tax rate (Steuersatz). Claiming allowances (Freibeträge) and income-related expenses (Werbungskosten) can help reduce the tax burden.

Examples of rental income
· Renting a house
· Subletting an owned apartment
· Subletting an apartment in your home
· Subletting a vacation home
· Renting property
· Subletting a room in your apartment

Note: Income from renting and leasing is taxed domestically in the country where the property is located. Therefore, if you are renting out a vacation home in Spain, you have to declare the rental income and related expenses on your Spanish tax return.

11.4 Foreign income

Anyone registered as a German resident with their primary residence in Germany are subject to unlimited income tax liability. As a result, all income (whether domestic or abroad) is liable to German taxes. In addition, the country where you've received your foreign income will also deduct tax – this is not unusual and is referred to as the "source principle" (German: Quellenprinzip).

Germany has signed a [double tax treaty](#) (Doppelbesteuerungsabkommen) with 70 countries so far to help taxpayers avoid double taxation. This can be avoided with two different methods:

11.4.1 Exemption method (Freistellungsmethode):

This is the most typical method. This ensures that income earned abroad is tax-exempt in Germany, however it is still subject to the *Progressionsvorbehalt* – meaning the amount is added to your taxable income to calculate your tax rate, and your tax rate is then applied to your income *without* the foreign income.

11.4.2 Imputation method (Anrechnungsmethode):

Your foreign income is recorded in Germany and the tax you paid abroad is deducted from your German tax burden.

11.5 Monetary benefits (Geldwerter Vorteil)

Monetary benefits can be awarded by your employer in addition to your salary and must be taxed the same way. There are a few exceptions to this rule that allow you to receive tax-free monetary benefits:

11.5.1 Discount allowance (Rabatt-Freibetrag)

Employees who receive discounts on wares and services that their company provides are entitled to 1,080 euros in tax-free company savings, any discounts above this tax-free limit are subject to tax. This includes discounts on (or free) hotel rooms for hotel employees, cars for auto salespeople, etc. Frequent flyers can also use their bonus miles from business travels for a personal vacation if their employer approves it – but the rule remains the same, if the received benefits extend above the 1,080-euro limit, the excess amount will be taxed.

11.5.2 De minimis or exemption limit (Bagatell- or Freigrenze)

Tax-free benefits in kind are limited to a value of 50 euros per month (as of 2022, previously 44 euros). Contrary to allowances, the entire value of the benefits in kind must be taxed as soon as they exceed the exemption limit – not just the excess value.

Some examples of benefits in kind include merchandise or gasoline coupons, high-quality promotional gifts, a company Christmas party, company outings, job tickets for public transportation, or gym memberships.

Note: Benefits in kind such as your employer taking over childcare costs for non-school age children, or a work cellphone/laptop are generally tax-free if they are an employer loan.

11.6 Severance packages and the one-fifth method

When companies experience financial difficulties or lack of work it is typically inevitable that they will have to let some employees go. In Germany, employees are lucky enough to have protection against unlawful dismissals; therefore, many companies offer one-time severance packages as a compensation when terminating an employee even though employees aren't technically always entitled to them. If an employee accepts the severance package offer, they cannot take legal action for the dismissal.

Since 2006, severance packages have been treated as taxable wages, just like your typical salary. They are entered on your tax return as extraordinary income (außerordentliche Einkünfte). Extraordinary income can be taxed according to the [one-fifth method](#) (Fünftelregelung) in Germany which divides the taxation over a course of five years, as if you had received the payment in five installments. The tax office automatically checks if it is more beneficial for you to tax your severance package according to the one-fifth method. If this method is applied, you're required to file a tax return in the following year.

12 2023 Important Tax Changes

Numerous tax changes will come into force throughout 2023. These stem from multiple sources including the 2022 Annual Tax Act (Jahressteuergesetz 2022), the third relief package, and the coalition agreement. These changes are primarily intended to provide tax relief in the face of increased inflation. In this section, you can find a clear overview of the upcoming changes.

12.1 Single parents & Families with children

The **relief for single parents** (Entlastungsbetrag für Alleinerziehende) will be raised by 252 euros as of January 2023 and amount to 4,260 per year. Single parents will receive another 240 euros for each additional child.

Child benefits (Kindergeld) were increased for the years 2023 and 2024 to a uniform 250 euros per child. From 2025 onwards, a new type of support for children is planned to be introduced (Kindergrundsicherung) which already includes child benefits.

The maximum amount for **child supplements** (Kinderzuschlag) will also be increased to 250 euros per month per child. Low-income families entitled to child benefits can apply for child supplements as well. The immediate supplement, which has been paid to children affected by poverty since July 2022, is already included in the new maximum amount.

As of 2023, the **child allowance** (Kinderfreibetrag) has been increased to 8,952 euros per child. This includes the base child allowance as well as the allowance for childcare, education, and training needs (BEA).

12.2 Retirement provisions fully deductible

The tax-deductible portion of retirement contributions has increased by 2 percent each year and should have reached 100% from 2025 onwards. The German government's joint plan from the coalition agreement is instead implementing this in 2023.

12.3 2022/2023 Tax return deadlines

Mandatory tax returns for the 2022 tax year must be submitted to the tax office by October 2nd, 2023. There was also an extension to 2023 tax returns: Instead of the typical July 31st deadline, 2023 tax returns will instead be due on August 31st, 2024. Since this falls on a Saturday, the deadline is extended to September 2nd, 2024.

12.4 Increases in allowances and lump sums

The **income-related expenses lump sum** (known as Werbungskostenpauschale or Arbeitnehmer-Pauschbetrag in German) is increasing by 30 euros to 1,230 euros in 2023.

The **basic tax-free allowance** (Grundfreibetrag) was also increased in January, 2023, from 10,347 to 10,908 euros. Payments made to dependent relatives (Unterhaltszahlungen) can be deducted as extraordinary expenses (außergewöhnliche Belastungen) up to a maximum of the basic tax-free allowance amount.

The **education allowance** (Ausbildungsfreibetrag) is increasing from 924 euros to 1,200 euros per calendar year. If your child entitled to [child benefits/allowance](#) is pursuing an education and living away from home, this allowance can be claimed for them. The allowance is granted pro rata each month

and serves to reduce parents' taxable income. The allowance is halved for married parents who file [individual tax returns](#).

The coalition agreement has also led to an increase in **the Savers' Allowance** (Sparer-Pauschbetrag). From January 2023, the allowance will be increased from 801 euros/year to 1,000 euros per year. Married couples filing a [joint tax return](#) can double the exemption amount to 2,000 euros (previously 1,602 euros). If you've already issued an exemption order, it'll be automatically adjusted to the new limit and increased by 25%.

12.5 Income tax rates adjusted

To help reduce the so-called cold progression (additional tax burden due to the rate of price increases), the tax rate thresholds (Einkommensteuertarife) will be shifted to the right. As of 2023, the top tax rate of 42 percent will be applied to annual incomes of 62,810 euros (2022: 58,597 euros).

12.6 Food service industry

A reduced sales tax rate of 7 percent will continue to apply to food (excluding beverages) in the restaurant industry in 2023.

12.7 Reforms: Housing benefits & Bürgergeld

As of January 1st, 2023, the new **"Citizen's Benefits"** (Bürgergeld) will replace unemployment benefits II (ALG 2/Hartz IV) and income support (Sozialgeld). The standard rate for single adults will increase by 52 euros to 502 euros per month. In the future, the requirements to receive such benefits will be adjusted to inflation rates looking forward instead of retroactively. During the waiting period of 12 months, assets of up to 40,000 euros will not be taken into account and accommodation costs will be covered in full while an appropriate level of heating costs will also be covered.

The **housing benefits** (Wohngeld) reform will introduce "Housing benefits +" (Wohngeld Plus) from January 2023 onwards. Entitlement to the benefits will greatly increase from 600,000 residents to around 2 million. The amount of housing benefits will also double from an average of 180 euros to 370 euros.

12.8 Tax-free photovoltaics

Income from the operation of photovoltaic systems on single-family homes or commercial properties will be tax-exempt for a total output of up to 30 kW and applies retroactively to January 2022. This applies regardless of whether the generated electricity is consumed by the owner or not.

The tax exemption for multi-family dwellings and mixed-use buildings applies to a total output of up to 15 kW per residential and commercial unit. If there are multiple installations, the revenue remains tax-exempt up to a maximum total output of 100 kW.

As of January 2023, sales tax for delivery, import, purchase, and installation of small photovoltaic systems (up to 30 kW) amounts to 0% (previously 19%).

12.9 Basic retirement supplements

Since January 2021, a supplement known as "basic retirement" (Grundrente) has been granted to retirees with low pensions. This supplement will be made tax-free retroactively to the point of its introduction as a result of the 2022 Annual Tax Act.

12.10 Price breaks for electricity, gas, and heating

Due to the massive increase in energy costs, the German government decided to implement **price breaks on gas, heating, and electricity** that will come into effect from March 2023 and apply retroactively to January and February 2023.

Maximum prices will apply to “base consumption” (80% of the previous year’s consumption): Electricity prices are capped at 40 cents per kWh, gas at 12 cents per kWh, and district heating (Fernwärme) at 9.5 cents per kWh. The normal market price must be paid for the remaining consumption.

A **one-off relief** (Dezemberhilfe) was provided as a bridging measure for gas and heat customers until the price brakes take effect. This relief will be subject to tax for private consumers. With this being said, a phase-in and mitigation zone applies, so the relief only has to be taxed from income subject to solidarity surcharges.

To provide additional relief, a reduced **sales tax rate** of 7% will apply to gas and heating from October 2022 until the end of March 2024.

12.11 Inflation premium (Inflationsprämie)

From October 26th, 2022, to December 31st, 2024, employers have the option of paying their employees a tax-free inflation premium of up to 3,000 euros in addition to their wages in order to help compensate for inflation.

12.12 Home office lump sum & Home offices

The **home office lump sum** (Homeoffice-Pauschale), previously applying to 2020, 2021, and 2022, now applies indefinitely as of January 2023. The lump sum was also increased: 6 euros per day spent working from home can now be claimed (previously 5 euros) and a total of 210 days per year (previously 120 days). A maximum of 1,260 euros per year can be claimed with the home office lump sum (previously 600 euros).

Regulations on **home offices** (häusliches Arbeitszimmer) have also been revised. Up until now you could deduct up to 1,250 euros per year for your home office provided that no other professional workspace was made available to you (limited deduction). To avoid unequal tax treatment from the home office lump sum, you are also able to claim the home office lump sum as of 2023 – even if you worked away from home or at your primary workplace on the same day. For example, a teacher can claim the home office lump sum on a day that they both went to work at school and corrected exams in their home office. The maximum amount of 1,260 euros per year also applies here.

If your home office is the core of your business and professional activity, you can continue to deduct the expenses in full or a flat rate of 1,260 euros per year.

To sum it up: You can take advantage of the home office lump sum regardless of whether you work in your home office or at your kitchen table and whether the home office is the core of your professional activity, or another workspace already exists.

13 The simplest way to file your taxes: wundertax

wundertax offers a simple, fast, and stress-free way to file your taxes – no prior knowledge required! We designed interview questions tailored to different target groups so that you don’t miss any deductible expenses. While you enter your data into our easy-to-understand templates, our live tax calculator is constantly updating to show you your estimated tax refund based on your entries.

Our tax tool is connected to ELSTER, Germany's official state tax software. Therefore, your data submission to the tax office is protected by the same high security standards.

In addition to numerous predetermined lump sums, you can deduct countless other expenses. This includes:

- Insurances (Versicherungen)
- Moving costs and double household maintenance
- Costs for business trips
- Job application costs
- Commuting costs
- Union dues and membership fees for professional associations (Berufsverbände)
- Home office and remote work costs (incl. telephone & internet costs)
- Costs for volunteering
- Household-related expenses (Haushaltsnahe Dienstleistungen)
- Child and pet care costs
- Retirement provisions
- Tradespeople and renovation costs
- Extraordinary expenses (Außerordentliche Belastungen) such as medical or disability costs
- Donations (Spenden)
- Maintenance payments to dependents & alimony payments
- Much more...

Other advantages that **wundertax** has to offer:

- Clever tax tips and integrated optimization checks
- **wundertax**'s online tools are cheaper than any tax consultant
- Simple interview questions instead of complicated tax forms
- Automatic submission of your official documents
- Good for those with little time to spare
- Good for those without prior tax knowledge or who are submitting their first tax return
- **wundertax** considers all professional costs and lump sums
- **wundertax**'s tools are recognized by all German tax offices (Finanzämter)
- Your tax return can be submitted up to 4 years retroactively (up to 7 years for loss carryforwards by students pursuing a second degree)
- Our customer support will assist you every step of the way
- Tested by *Wirtschaftswoche* (Rating: VERY GOOD)

[Submit your tax return now and secure your tax refund!](#)

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We are **wundertax** and our goal is to provide you with your ideal tax solution by making taxes simple and stress-free. With us, you can submit your tax return easily, fast, and inexpensively – without any prior knowledge!

Our live tax calculator updates along with your entered values so that you can always see your estimated tax refund. If you have any questions, our customer service is always happy to assist you. Our tool was tested by *Wirtschaftswoche* and awarded with the title “Very Good.”

wundertax doesn't only help traditional employees – we strive to provide a tax solution for everyone including students, apprentices, expats, police officers, teachers, fire fighters, and soldiers. You can find the portal that fits your needs on our homepage: www.wundertax.de/en



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Note from the publisher:

wundertax does not offer tax consultancy – **wundertax** is a service provider that assists you in preparing your tax return yourself. This guide should help you prepare your tax return quickly and easily. For this purpose, we've compiled the most important information for you and have tried to present the necessary facts as simply as possible.

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Due to the simplified nature of this guide, there may be minor inaccuracies; furthermore, it cannot be ensured that the latest changes in tax law are always reflected in this document. For this reason, we must exclude liability and guarantees for completeness and accuracy.