

# Forschungszulagengesetz

Germany's R&D Tax Incentive Program

## Introduction

Germany is committed to investing around 3.5% of its national GDP in R&D until 2025. The government supports private investment in innovation through generous public funding programs. Among these, the Forschungszulagengesetz (FZulG) – introduced on January 1, 2020 – plays a pivotal role by offering a volume-based R&D tax credit to boost research and development across various sectors.

## Key Program Details & Timeline

- Open to all taxable companies undertaking R&D projects (as defined by EU state aid rules) on a project basis – including internal, cooperative, and contract R&D.
- Excludes companies in financial difficulties or with outstanding state aid reclaims.

## Program Timeline

Jan–Jun 2020	Jul 2020 – Mar 2024	Post Mar 27/28, 2024
<b>€0.5 million</b>	<b>€1 million</b>	<b>€2.5 million</b> <b>€3.5 million (SMEs)</b>
Initial phase of the program.	25% credit rate; covers personnel and social security costs.	Expanded contract R&D to 70% of contract value; includes depreciation on R&D assets

\*Note: The annual funding cap refers to the maximum tax credit a company can claim per year under the Forschungszulagengesetz (FZulG).\*

## Funding Snapshot

2023	2024 (Pre-adjustment)	2025 (Projection)
<b>€1.2 billion</b>	<b>€1.5 billion</b>	<b>€1.7 billion</b>
Emphasis on digitalization, sustainability, and high-tech sectors.	Continued support for innovation in key sectors.	Strategic initiatives to incentivize collaborative R&D between industries and academia.

# Compliance, Documentation & Strategic Insights

## Compliance & Documentation Requirements

### Rigorous Standards

- **Time Tracking:** Employers are required to maintain detailed, project-specific time records for all employees involved in R&D activities. These records must clearly document the actual hours worked on each R&D project, the tasks performed, and any absence days (e.g. vacation, sick leave). Timesheets must be updated regularly and reflect the proportion of time spent on eligible research tasks versus non-R&D duties. These logs serve as a core compliance component during audits by tax authorities.
- **Documentation:** Companies must provide comprehensive technical and financial documentation for each R&D project. This includes:
  - Clear definition of project objectives and expected outcomes
  - Project timelines and key milestones
  - Breakdown of expenditures (e.g. salaries, materials, external services)
  - Roles and responsibilities of involved personnel
  - Evidence of innovation or technological advancement pursued
  - Contracts or agreements for any collaborative or subcontracted work

\*All documents must be retained for review and submitted upon request during the certification and tax review phases.\*

- **Approval Process:** A two-step approval process is followed:
  - Secure a certificate from the Bescheinigungsstelle Forschungszulage (BSFZ).
  - Submit a formal tax application.

From 2024 onward, applications must adhere to annual deadlines based on project and company specifics.

## Eligible Cost Categories

- **Internal R&D:** Direct personnel costs and social security contributions.
- **Contract R&D:**
  - Until March 27, 2024: 60% of the contract value qualifies.
  - After March 27/28, 2024: 70% of the contract value qualifies, plus depreciation costs for certain movable R&D assets.

\*These criteria apply across company groups as defined by Section 290 of the German Commercial Code (HGB).\*

## Compliance Requirements as Compared to OECD Average

ASPECT	FZULG (GERMANY)	OECD AVERAGE
<b>Record-Keeping</b>	Must follow GoBD (electronic bookkeeping standards): separate project accounts, systemized timesheets, Procedural documentation for archives.	General tax-record rules, no R&D-specific archiving mandate; enterprises typically use standard ledgers.
<b>Documentation</b>	Detailed project plans, progress reports, cost-allocation schedules, self-evaluations under "Guidelines 2.0"	Varies by country - commonly: project descriptions, expense logs, and staff time records.
<b>Retention Period</b>	10 years (per GoBD)	Typically 5 – 7 years (e.g. US: 3 years; UK: 6 years).

## Legal Risks & Sanctions

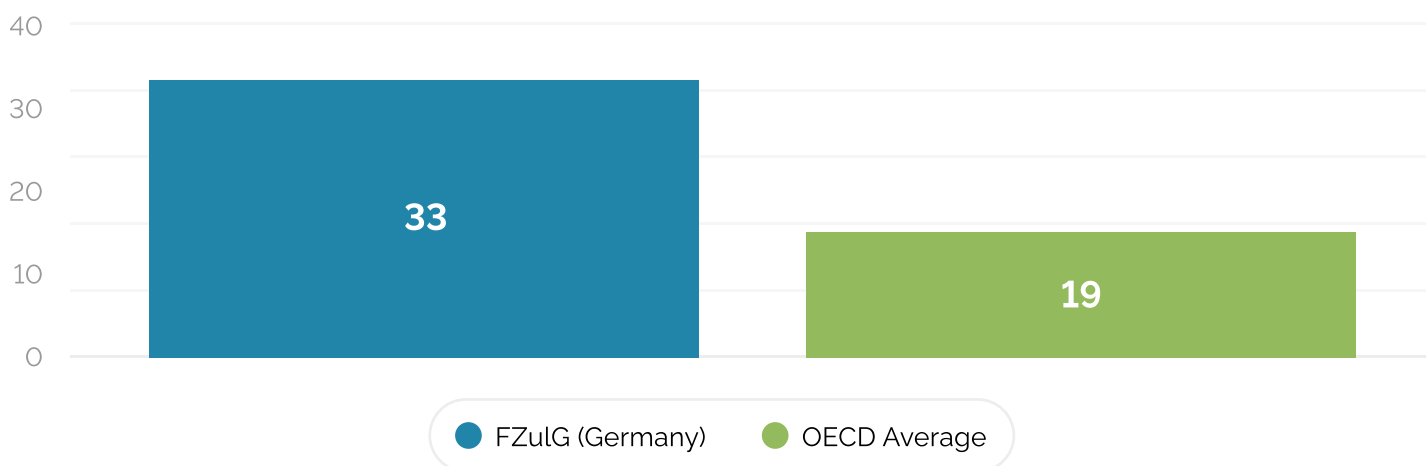
Failing to comply with documentation and eligibility rules may lead to severe consequences:

- Misreporting R&D claims is treated as a tax offence under German law
- Violations may result in penalties, interest charges, and legal proceedings, particularly if intentional misrepresentation is detected.

## Penalties & Sanctions as Compared to OECD Average

ASPECT	FZULG (GERMANY)	OECD AVERAGE
<b>Record-Keeping</b>	Full or partial denial of the research allowance if documentation is incomplete or inaccurate	Disallowance of credit under general audit procedures.
<b>Interest on Repayments</b>	Interest on reclaimed credits at 0.5 % per month under the Fiscal Code (§ 233 AO).	Similar interest regimes—rates ~3–6% per annum in many OECD countries.
<b>Administrative Fines</b>	For GoBD violations, fines up to €25,000 under GoBD enforcement; misreporting R&D claims considered tax offences under § 370 AO, with fines or imprisonment.	Accuracy-related penalties typically 10–40 % of underpaid tax (e.g., US 20 %; UK up to 100 % of understatement).
<b>Criminal Liability</b>	Tax evasion (including fraudulent R&D claims) can lead to imprisonment up to five years.	Generally civil penalties; criminal prosecution reserved for deliberate fraud in most OECD jurisdictions.

## Overall Penalty Severity: FZulG (Germany) vs OECD



## Strategic & Financial Advantages

### • Generosity & Impact


- The scheme provides a legally-entitled, ex post tax credit that improves cash flow predictability relative to non-repayable cash grants.
- Non-repayable grants remain available for specific project areas, with increased budgets for sustainability, decarbonization, and circular economy initiatives.
- By enhancing EBIT via tax credit or cash refunds (if the credit exceeds tax liability), the incentive directly benefits the financial performance of eligible companies.


### • OECD Comparison

- The Forschungszulagengesetz offers a 25 % tax credit on qualifying R&D expenditures - well above the OECD's implied average subsidy rate of approximately 17 % for large, profitable firms.

**Contact Us Today!**

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