

GERMANY

FEDERAL COUNTRY

EUROPE

BASIC SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Income group - HIGH INCOME: OECD Local currency - Euro (EUR)

POPULATION AND GEOGRAPHY

AREA: 357 168 km²

POPULATION: 80.983 million inhabitants (2014), an increase of 0.2% per year (2010-14)

DENSITY: 227 inhabitants/km²

URBAN POPULATION: 75.1% of national population

CAPITAL CITY: Berlin (4.3% of national population)

Sources: OECD, Eurostat, World Bank, UNDP, ILO

ECONOMIC DATA

GDP: 3 757.1 billion (current PPP international dollars) i.e. 46 394 dollars per inhabitant (2014)

REAL GDP GROWTH: 1.6% (2014 vs 2013)

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: 5.0% (2014)

FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT, NET INFLOWS (FDI): 8 390 (BoP, current USD millions, 2014)

GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION (GFCF): 20% of GDP (2014)

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX: 0.916 (very high), rank 6

TERRITORIAL ORGANISATION AND SUBNATIONAL GOVERNMENT RESPONSIBILITIES

MUNICIPAL LEVEL	INTERMEDIATE LEVEL	REGIONAL OR STATE LEVEL	TOTAL NUMBER OF SNGS
11 092 MUNICIPALITIES (GEMEINDEN) AVERAGE MUNICIPAL SIZE: 7 320 INHABITANTS	402 DISTRICTS (KREISE)	16 STATES (LÄNDER)	11 510

MAIN FEATURES OF TERRITORIAL ORGANISATION. The German federal system, set up by the 1949 Basic Law, reformed in 2006 and again in 2009, is based on the principle of co-operative federalism. The three-tier system of subnational governments includes, below the *Länder* level, a local government level composed of 295 rural districts (*Landkreise*) and 107 district-free cities (*Kreisfreie Städte*), and at the lower level, municipalities. While local government status is constitutionally guaranteed, they are governed by their *Land*, thus with an organisation varying from one *Land* to another. Several districts and municipal merger policies were carried out by the *Länder* over the last decades, and more recently, in *Land* Saxony-Anhalt for example. Overall, the number of German municipalities has decreased by one-third between 1990 and 2016.

MAIN SUBNATIONAL GOVERNMENTS RESPONSIBILITIES. According to the Basic Law, all legislative and administrative functions are assigned to the *Länder*, except for those under exclusive competency of the federal government. There is some overlap in several areas (in addition, joint federal-*Land* tasks were introduced in 1969). A reform of the federation's SNG expenditure took place in 2006 (*Föderalismusreform I*) which clarified responsibilities and transferred new ones to the *Länder*. Today, their wide-ranging responsibilities include: education (including universities), internal administration, regional economic development, public welfare and health, culture, environmental protection, public order and local government affairs. Local government functions, defined by the *Land*, vary considerably from one area to another. However, they usually include both mandatory and optional functions. Mandatory district functions include secondary roads, public transport, spatial planning, fire protection, nature and landscape, hospitals, education (secondary schools), etc. For municipalities, they include local roads, town planning, housing, sewerage, waterways, education (primary schools), recreational areas and social and youth welfare. Optional functions include cultural activities, economic development, tourism, local public transport, sports and leisure, etc.

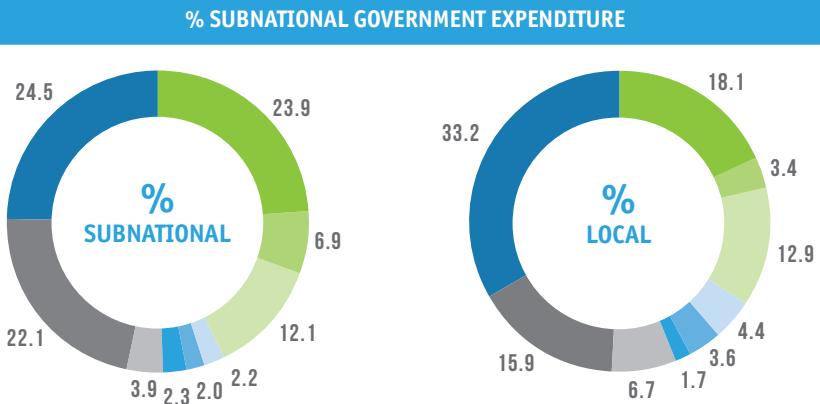
SUBNATIONAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE

EXPENDITURE	% GDP		% GENERAL GOVERNMENT (same expenditure category)		% SUBNATIONAL GOVERNMENT	
	SUBNATIONAL DATA	LOCAL DATA ONLY	SUBNATIONAL DATA	LOCAL DATA ONLY	SUBNATIONAL DATA	LOCAL DATA ONLY
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (2013)	20.5%	7.6%	46.2%	17.1%	100%	100%
CURRENT EXPENDITURE	18.1%	6.7%	-	-	88.4%	89.0%
STAFF EXPENDITURE	6.0%	1.9%	78.0%	24.6%	29.5%	25.2%
INVESTMENT	1.5%	0.7%	67.9%	34.3%	7.2%	9.9%

German SNGs are key economic and social actors. Their share in GDP and public spending is above the OECD average (respectively, 16.6% and 40.0%). SNGs are also key public employers, accounting for more than three-quarters of total public staff spending. SNG role in investment is also significant: SNG share in public investment is ten percentage points above the OECD average (of 58.5%), and even when only federations are considered (60.2%). However, the share of SNG investment in GDP is significantly below the OECD average of 1.8%. The *Länder* accounted for 63% of SNG expenditure in 2013. Within the local sector, municipalities account for the greatest part of local spending. Compared to OECD unitary countries, spending responsibilities of local governments in Germany are significantly lower, both in terms of current and capital expenditure.

EXPENDITURE BY FUNCTION

GENERAL PUBLIC SERVICES
DEFENCE
SECURITY AND PUBLIC ORDER
ECONOMIC AFFAIRS
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
HOUSING AND COMMUNITY AMENITIES
HEALTH
RECREATION, CULTURE AND RELIGION
EDUCATION
SOCIAL PROTECTION



Social protection, general public services and education are the three main areas of spending, weighing similarly. They are followed by economic affairs and transport. *Länder* primary areas of spending are general public services, education and social protection. SNGs are responsible for the large majority of overall public spending in the areas of security and public order, environment, housing and community amenities, recreation and culture and education.

REVENUE BY TYPE	% GDP	% GENERAL GOVERNMENT (same revenue category)		% SUBNATIONAL GOVERNMENT	
		SUBNATIONAL DATA	LOCAL DATA ONLY	SUBNATIONAL DATA	LOCAL DATA ONLY
TOTAL REVENUE (2013)	20.6%	7.8%	46.2%	17.4%	100%
TAX REVENUE	11.3%	3.0%	49.3%	13.2%	54.8%
GRANTS AND SUBSIDIES	5.5%	3.1%	-	-	26.6%
OTHER REVENUES	3.8%	1.6%	-	-	18.5%
					20.8%

The Basic Law sets out detailed fiscal provisions, in particular the assignment of exclusive and shared taxes, intergovernmental transfers as well as equalisation principles between the federal government and the *Länder*. It also includes specific arrangements relating to municipalities although local government financing is established by the *Länder*. The 2009 Federalism reform (*Föderalismusreform II*) modified some financial arrangements. SNG financing is based mainly on tax revenues, whose share in SNG revenue, public tax revenue and GDP is significantly above the OECD average. However, there is a relatively low level of subnational tax autonomy, the Federation having almost exclusive power to legislate on tax bases, rates and sharing arrangements.

TAX REVENUE. The SNG tax system is based on shared and own-source taxes. *Länder* represent around three-quarters of SNG tax revenue. In 2013, shared taxes accounted for around 55% of all SNG tax revenue. Most of *Länder* tax revenue comes from shared taxes, essentially the PIT, CIT and the VAT. Their own taxes include inheritance tax, vehicle tax, real estate purchase tax, lottery tax, beer tax, etc. *Länder* have little control over own taxes, with the exception of real estate purchase tax. Main local shared taxes (around 40% of local tax revenue) are the PIT and tax on interest, and marginally the VAT. Own source tax includes the local business tax (41% of local tax revenue) and the property tax (13% of local tax revenue amounting 0.4% of GDP, one of the lowest levels of the OECD). Shared taxes are part of the formula-based fiscal equalisation system between *Länder* defined by the Equalisation Law, 25% of *Länder* VAT revenues being used for equalisation. At the local level, each Land is in charge of its own equalisation mechanism.

GRANTS AND SUBSIDIES. Besides tax equalisation, there are horizontal equalisation transfers to *Länder*, aimed at reaching equal public services in all regions. *Länder* with lower-than-average fiscal capacity are compensated through federal transfers. In addition, specific transfers are made to reflect certain needs of the *Länder*, to finance joint tasks or for specific purposes. At the local level, there is no direct federal grant to local governments, only state grants. They represent a significant source of revenue and comprise general, compensation, investment and specific grants.

OTHER REVENUES. Other revenues, in particular user charges and fees paid by local citizens and corporations as users of local public services, are a significant source for SNGs, especially for local governments.

OUTSTANDING DEBT	% GDP	% GENERAL GOVERNMENT	
		SUBNATIONAL DATA	LOCAL DATA ONLY
OUTSTANDING DEBT (2013)	29.6%	5.3%	36.3%
			6.5%

Balanced structural budget provisions and a “debt brake rule” were introduced in 2011 at the federal and *Länder* levels following the 2009 Constitutional reform. After a period of transition, it will take full effect in 2020 for the states. The rule calls for structurally balanced budgets for the *Länder*. Local governments must balance their budgets and have borrowing restrictions, determined by each state. Commonly, local governments may borrow to fund capital investment with the approval of the supervisory authority. German SNG debt, as a percentage of GDP and public debt, are above OECD averages, the *Länder* accounting for around 80% of the SNG debt. In 2013, debt included exclusively loans and bonds in equal proportion. Municipal borrowing is only under the form of loans while bonds represent around 60% of outstanding debt for *Länder*.

A joint- study of:



Sources: OECD National Accounts Statistics • OECD (2015 and 2016) Subnational Governments in OECD Countries: Key data • OECD (2015) The State of Public Finances 2015: Strategies for Budgetary Consolidation and Reform in OECD Countries • S. Nicol (2014) Fiscal Devolution Some Comparative Examples, SPICe paper • Committee of the Regions (2015), Division of powers <https://portalc.or.europa.eu/divisionpowers/countries/MembersLP/Germany/Pages/default.aspx> • OECD Regional Outlook 2014: Regions and Cities: Where Policies and People Meet • Wollmann H. (2013) The recent reform of German federalism through constitutional amendment.