



Types of visas

VISA C (SCHENGEN VISA)

What:

It is a short-term visa, which allows you to stay in Germany a maximum of 90 days in a 180 days period. It's valid for all Schengen Member States. The European Community has abolished visa requirements for a number of states. A visa is not required for visits of up to 90 days in an 180-day period for nationals of those countries.

Visas have to be applied for prior to entry at the German mission abroad covering the place of residence of the applicant. You can download visa application forms here:

https://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/de/einreiseundaufenthalt/visabestimmungen-node#content_6

As a rule, missions require between two and ten working days to decide on an application for a short stay visa. Applications for visas entitling the holder to a longer stay or to take up gainful employment may take several months to process. During the peak travel season there may be a waiting period for making an application to a German mission. Persons requiring a visa to enter Germany should therefore submit their applications in good time.

Where:

Addresses of German missions around the world:

<https://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/de/aamt/auslandsvertretungen-node>

You can find an overview of visa requirements/exemptions for entry into the Federal Republic of Germany here:

https://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/de/einreiseundaufenthalt/visabestimmungen-node#content_6

VISA D (NATIONAL VISA)

What:



This visa is granted to certain persons who study, work or stay permanently in a Schengen State. The national visa entitles the holder to a one-time entry and is issued to persons who have to stay in a Schengen state for a certain time for a certain purpose and then return to their home country.

You should also apply for this visa if you are in the process of obtaining a temporary residence permit.

Visas have to be applied for prior to entry at the German mission abroad covering the place of residence of the applicant. You can download visa application forms here:

https://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/de/einreiseundaufenthalt/visabestimmungen-node#content_6

Where:

Addresses of German missions around the world:

<https://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/de/aamt/auslandsvertretungen-node>

Types of protection

There are four different types of protection which can be applicable for you after your asylum application has been processed.

The staff of the Federal Office for Migration and Refugees (BAMF) in the branch offices and arrival centres carries out all necessary steps for the asylum procedure. This includes the medical examination by the Länder, the recording of the personal data and the identity check, the application and the interview. Finally, the Federal Office decides about the asylum application on the basis of the German Asylum Act (Asylgesetz) as to which form of protection applies to you. If an entitlement to protection exists, you receive a positive notice.

The entire asylum process takes place under one roof in the arrival centres where the asylum proceedings are broken down into “clusters” depending on the applicant’s country of origin.

People who have very good prospects to remain and applicants from safe countries of origin whose prospects to remain tend to be slight, can be interviewed on the spot and their asylum application decided on within a few days. Here you find all the addresses in Germany:



<http://www.bamf.de/EN/DasBAMF/Aufbau/Standorte/Ankunftscentren/ankunftscentren-node.html> (in English)

REFUGEE PROTECTION

What:

Refugee protection is more extensive than entitlement to asylum and is based on the Geneva Refugee Convention. You are applicable for refugee protection if you are outside your country of origin and fear of being persecuted by state or non-state players for reasons of race, nationality, political opinion, fundamental religious conviction, or membership of a particular social group.

The procedure is the same as for asylum. You must report to and ask for protection at a state organisation on arrival or immediately thereafter. You can do this as soon as you reach the border or later within the country. If you are already reporting as seeking asylum on entry you can report to the border authority. Anyone who does not make a request for asylum until they are in Germany can report to a security authority (such as the police), an immigration authority, a reception facility or directly to an arrival centre.

If you are applicable for refugee protection you receive a residence permit for three years and you are entitled to privileged family reunification.

ENTITLEMENT TO ASYLUM (ASYL)

What:

If you have been persecuted on political grounds and you would be subject to a serious human rights violation should you return to your country of origin you are entitled to asylum. The right of asylum in Germany has constitutional status as a fundamental right.

You must report to and ask for protection at a state organisation on arrival or immediately thereafter. You can do this as soon as you reach the border or later within the country. If you are already reporting as seeking asylum on entry you can



report to the border authority. Anyone who does not make a request for asylum until they are in Germany can report to a security authority (such as the police), an immigration authority, a reception facility or directly to an arrival centre.

If you are applicable for the entitlement of asylum you receive a residence permit for three years and you are entitled to privileged family reunification.

SUBSIDIARY PROTECTION (SUBSIDIÄRER SCHUTZ)

What:

Subsidiary protection applies to you when neither refugee protection nor an entitlement to asylum can be granted and serious harm is threatened in the country of your origin.

You must report to and ask for protection at a state organisation on arrival or immediately thereafter. You can do this as soon as you reach the border or later within the country. If you are already reporting as seeking asylum on entry you can report to the border authority. Anyone who does not make a request for asylum until they are in Germany can report to a security authority (such as the police), an immigration authority, a reception facility or directly to an arrival centre.

If you are applicable for subsidiary protection you receive a residence permit for one year which can be extended to two more years in each case. Privileged family reunification is not possible during a transitional period of two years during your residence in Germany.

NATIONAL BAN ON DEPORTATION (NATIONALES ABSCHIEBUNGSVERBOT)

What:

If you are neither refugee, entitled to asylum or given subsidiary protection, a ban on deportation can be issued if specific grounds apply.

If you are seeking protection you may not be returned if return to the destination



country constitutes a breach of the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms (ECHR) or if a considerable concrete danger to life, limb or liberty exists in that country and a return would cause life-threatening or serious diseases to become much worse.

The process is the same as mentioned in the categories before. Once your asylum proceedings have been completed and the Federal Office for Migration and Refugees has decided that none of the three forms of protection (refugee protection, entitlement to asylum, subsidiary protection) applies to you, you may remain in Germany on the basis of a ban on deportation.

In case a national ban on deportation is issued, a person may not be returned to the country to which this ban on deportation applies. You receive a residence permit for at least one year with a possibility for repeated extension. You are not entitled to privileged family reunification and employment is only possible with permission by the immigration authority.

Posted workers from a third country company (Entsandter Arbeitnehmer)

WHAT

A “posted worker” is an employee that is sent by the company to work in a country other than his/her usual country of employment for a limited period of time.

WHO

As a posted worker, your employer is still the company that has sent you abroad. Therefore you are still part of the work regulation and legislation of your country of origin. However, your employer has to ensure that during your posting abroad, your work complies with local employment regulations.

Basically, you may only be employed if this is allowed by your residence title.

However, you can find some exceptions here:



http://www.zoll.de/EN/Businesses/Work/Foreign-domiciled-employers-posting/Residence-title/Nationals-of-third-countries/nationals-of-third-countries_node.html

HOW

Companies from abroad which post workers to Germany to carry out work or to provide a service must comply with a number of rules for giving notification of their posted workers. Since 1 January 2017 when the new Ordinance on Minimum Wage Reporting Obligations (Mindestlohnmeldeverordnung) has entered into force, employers from outside Germany are required to submit notifications of workers posted to Germany online using the Minimum Wage Notification Portal. The same applies to businesses that use workers leased from an agency located outside Germany. When posted, you are granted certain rights within the local labour laws.

Usually, individuals who are employed in Germany must be registered in Germany for social insurance. In case you are posted temporarily to Germany and are still in a direct employment relationship abroad you don't have to be registered for statutory health care, pension, unemployment, or accident insurance. However, the social security system determines whether there is an insurance obligation.

In the construction industry, an employment permit is always required. It doesn't matter for how long the posting is planned. The posting and employment permits don't give the right to residence.

The notification portal can be accessed via the German Customs website www.zoll.de (under the "Services and databases" section) or directly at www.meldeportal-mindestlohn.de. Sending notifications by fax is no longer possible.

<https://www.meldeportal-mindestlohn.de/Meldeportal/form/display.do?%24context=D0B3E399CC814156BF77> (English)



GOOD TO KNOW

More Information, contact and support for posting of workers you will find here (in English):

http://www.zoll.de/EN/Businesses/Work/Foreign-domiciled-employers-posting/Obligatory-notification-workers-posted/obligatory-notification-workers-posted_node.html;jsessionid=56180710EAFAB5F68CC563F6FE7C3954.live4401



Posted workers from EEA Member States

WHAT

A posted worker is an employee who is sent by his employer to carry out a service in another EU Member State on a temporary basis.

WHO

As a posted worker you are still employed by the sending company and the employment regulations of the sending Country applies for you. However, you are also entitled to a set of rights that are part of employment regulations of the country where you have been posted. If you are a citizen of the European Economic Area (EEA) States, Switzerland, or the European Union you don't require a residence title or a work permit.

HOW

Employers from abroad which are posting workers to Germany must comply with a number of rules for giving notification of their posted workers. Since 1 January 2017 when the new Ordinance on Minimum Wage Reporting Obligations (Mindestlohnmeldeverordnung) has entered into force, employers from outside Germany are required to submit notifications of workers posted to Germany online using the Minimum Wage Notification Portal. The same applies to businesses that use workers leased from an agency domiciled outside Germany.

When posted, you are granted certain rights within the German labour laws.

In the context of social security systems, the legislation of only one EU Member State is applicable at any time. If you are temporarily (not more than 24 months) posted to work in another state of the European Economic Area (EEA) your



applicable social insurance legislation does not change. The employer informs the social insurance institution (in Germany this is done by the employee's statutory health insurance scheme) of the posting of his employee. The social insurance institution then issues an A 1 certificate to show which social insurance legislation is applicable.

The rules of only one EEA state's social security legislation apply also to employees who regularly work in more than one country. For all questions, the *German Health Insurance Liaison Office – International Division (Deutsche Verbindungsstelle Krankenversicherung – Ausland (DVKA))* is able to provide support.

In the construction industry, an employment permit is always required. It doesn't matter how long the posting will be. The posting and employment permit don't give the right to residence.

The notification portal can be accessed via the German Customs website www.zoll.de (under the "Services and databases" section) or directly at www.meldeportal-mindestlohn.de. Sending notifications by fax is no longer possible.

<https://www.meldeportal-mindestlohn.de/Meldeportal/form/display.do?%24context=D0B3E399CC814156BF77> (English)

GOOD TO KNOW

More information and helpful contact on posting of workers you will find here (in English):

http://www.zoll.de/EN/Businesses/Work/Foreign-domiciled-employers-posting/Obligatory-notification-workers-posted/obligatory-notification-workers-posted_node.html



Seasonal workers

WHAT

Workers who come to Germany to perform jobs in selected sectors (agriculture, tourism) for a limited time, usually at certain periods of the year.

WHO

If you are coming to do seasonal work in Germany you need to apply for employment permit.

HOW

To carry out seasonal work in Germany, you have to apply for a visa to enter Germany. Once in Germany, you must obtain a residence permit allowing for seasonal work. A bilateral agreement must have been concluded between the German Public Employment Service and employment agencies in your country of origin.

Seasonal work means work for a minimum of 30 hours per week (six hours a day) and for a maximum of six months per calendar year in the following industries:

- the agricultural sector
- hotel and restaurant business
- in fruit and vegetable processing
- in sawmills.

Seasonal work may also involve persons working in fairs for not more than nine months per calendar year.

There are no restrictions for citizens of the EU with respect to residence and work permits in Germany (freedom of residence inside the EU). However, you must



apply for a residence permit for formal reasons. Seasonal workers are allowed to work for three months per year in agriculture, forestry, in the hotel and catering industry, in the vegetable and fruit industry and in sawmills.

WHERE

MÜNCHEN, GERMANY

Agentur für Arbeit München (Local
Employment Agency for Munich)
Kapuzinerstraße 26
80337 München

T +49(0)8004 555500 (Employees), +
49 (0)8004 555520 (Employers)

<https://www3.arbeitsagentur.de/web/content/DE/dienststellen/rdby/muenchen/Agentur/index.htm>







Transnational hiring of temporary workers

WHAT

Temporary work is a form of employment where workers are employed by agencies (temporary work agencies) . The agencies “loan” the employee to a third party (the client company) where they work temporarily under the client company’s direction and supervision. The temporary worker is considered an employee of the temporary work agency, not of the hiring company. During his employment relationship the temporary worker can be hired out to several client companies. Once such work is performed cross-border, it represents a transnational temporary work agency.

WHO

A person who is hired by a temporary work agency outside Germany to work for a client company in Germany.

HOW

Employers (temporary work agencies) must have a licence if they supply workers as part of their business activities. In Germany, the provision of a temporary worker can be for a limited period only; the employee can work a maximum of 18 consecutive months for the same company.

Between the employer and the temporary worker must have been established an employment relationship(employment contract).

More Information about additional requirements:

http://www.zoll.de/EN/Businesses/Work/Foreign-domiciled-employers-posting/Temporary-work-temporary-worker-assignment/Requirements/requirements_node.html



WHERE

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49 (0)8004 555520 (Employers)

<https://www3.arbeitsagentur.de/web/content/DE/dienststellen/rdbj/muenchen/Agentur/index.htm>



Temporary residence permits for workers



WHAT

If you have a firm offer of employment and meet the general requirements for issuing a residence title, you can receive a residence permit for the purpose of employment which permits you to work in Germany in accordance with section 18 of the Residence Act.

WHO

As a citizen of the European Union (EU) or Switzerland, Iceland, Liechtenstein, or Norway you enjoy unlimited freedom of movement in the Federal Republic of Germany and do not need a residence permit for a permanent stay for employment purposes.

Nationals of non-EU countries who want to work in Germany will normally be granted a temporary residence permit, if the following requirements are met:

- recognized foreign university degree or a foreign university degree comparable to a German university degree
- specific job offer
- the Federal Employment Agency (BA) consents to the employment relationship.

Certain professional groups are excluded from the need for approval by the Federal Employment Agency. These are managers and those engaged in scientific, research and development activities. Find more information for these groups in the entries below.

HOW

You can apply for a visa for employment at the German foreign representation (embassy, consul general) of your country. Upon your arrival in Germany, the relevant aliens department is responsible for converting your visa and issuing a temporary residence permit for the purpose of employment. Please make an appointment with the relevant Public Authority as soon as possible. When your permit is due to expire, it can be extended temporarily if the conditions for a



permanent residence permit are not yet met.

GOOD TO KNOW

The Federal Employment Agency offers an overview of professions in which the employment of third-country nationals in Germany is basically possible (on a legal basis). You can find more information about this so called Whitelist here:

<https://www3.arbeitsagentur.de/web/content/EN/WorkingandJobSeeking/WorkinginGermany/Whitelist/index.htm>

Also, the Federal Employment agency offers a Migration check, as a first orientation whether you will be able to obtain a work permit in Germany:

<https://www.arbeitsagentur.de/fuer-menschen-aus-dem-ausland/migration-check-english>

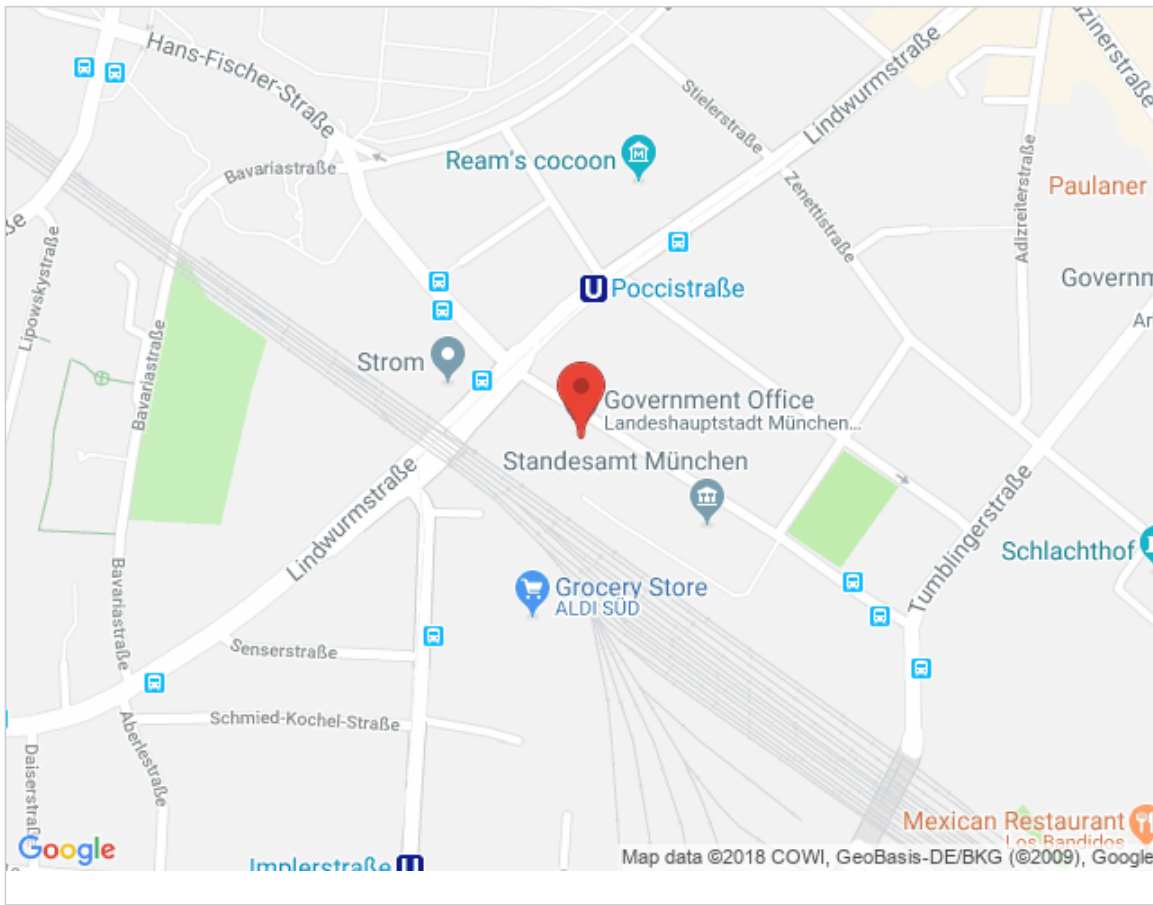
WHERE

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T +49 (0)89 233 96010

<https://www.muenchen.de/rathaus/Stadtverwaltung/Kreisverwaltungsreferat/Auslaenderwesen.html>





Residence permit for highly-qualified workers

WHAT

Highly-qualified individuals from non-EU countries may receive a permanent residence permit upon arrival. This residence permit is also known as “settlement permit” in accordance with section 19 of the Residence Act.

WHO

Highly-qualified foreigners, under the Residence Act, are in particular scientists with special technical or scientific knowledge, as well as teaching personnel and scientific personnel in prominent positions.

HOW

As a highly-qualified foreigner, you can receive a settlement permit for employment, immediately after your arrival in Germany. The following preconditions must be met:

- proof of a job offer
- evidence that your livelihood in Germany is guaranteed without public assistance (however, no proof of minimum income is required).

If you fulfil these requirements, you can apply for a settlement permit at the relevant aliens department, providing the necessary documents, including evidence of your special qualification (e.g. scientific awards, international reputation, references of scientific institution or organisation).

This permit allows you to live and work in Germany, without time or geographic restrictions.



WHERE

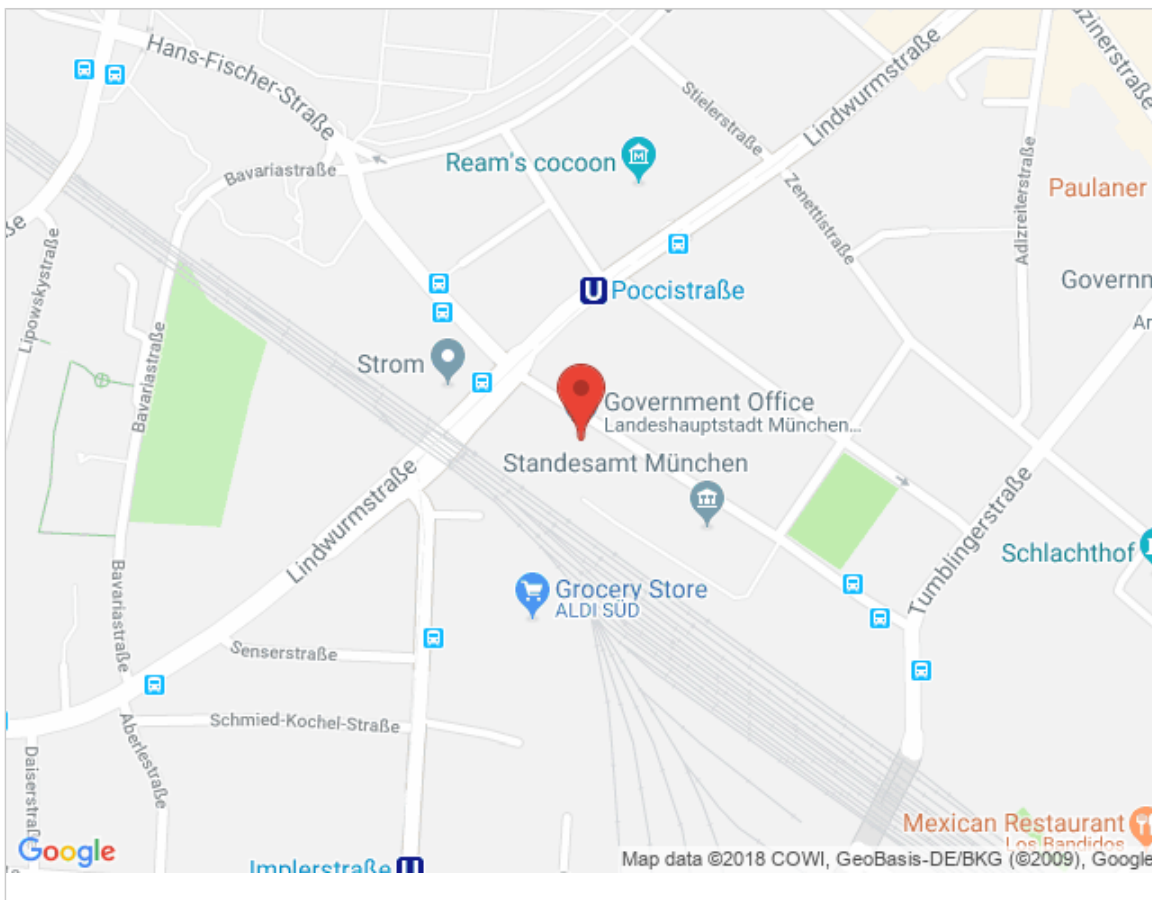
MÜNCHEN, GERMANY

Service Center für ausländische
Fachkräfte in München (Munich
Service Center for Skilled Labour)
City of Munich, Department of Public
Law and Order
Ruppertstraße 19
80337 München

T +49 (0)89 233-96010

E migration.kvr@muenchen.de

<https://www.muenchen.de/rathaus/Stadtverwaltung/Kreisverwaltungsreferat/Auslaenderwesen/Service-Center-Arbeitsmigration.html>





Residence permit for researchers

WHAT

Scientists can obtain a residence permit for research purposes in accordance with section 20 of the Residence Act. The residence title entitles the holder to pursue an employment with the research institution mentioned in the admission agreement and to pursue activities in teaching.

WHO

You are eligible for such a residence title if you fulfil the following requirements:

- A research facility (recognized by the Federal Office for Migration and Refugees) has concluded a valid hosting agreement with you or a similar contract to implement a research project
- Your livelihood is secured by a specific minimum monthly net income. This can be documented by salary, grants or your own savings.

The research institution will forward the completed admission agreement to the foreign representation in order to issue of a visa. The residence permit for the purpose of the research is granted for at least one year.

HOW

You will be issued with a residence title for research purposes, if you wish to work at a German research organisation only or if you will be researching in other EU Member States as well, but will be spending most of your overall EU residence period in Germany.

If you have already been issued with a residence title under the Directive on conditions of entry and residence in another EU Member State, you may come to



Germany and research here without applying for a German residence title. This means, you spend most of your research period in another EU Member State and work at a German research organisation for a maximum of 180 days within a 360-day period. For this short-term work in Germany, the host research organisation in Germany needs to send a notification to the National Contact Point at the Federal Office for Migration and Refugees.

If you want to stay in Germany for a prolonged period (more than 180 days), you may apply for a separate residence title for this purpose, known as the residence permit for mobile Researchers.

GOOD TO KNOW

Find more detailed information about the residence permit for researchers at the website of the Federal Office for Migration and Refugees:

<http://www.bamf.de/EN/Migration/Arbeiten/BuergerDrittstaat/Forscher/forscher-no-de.html>

WHERE

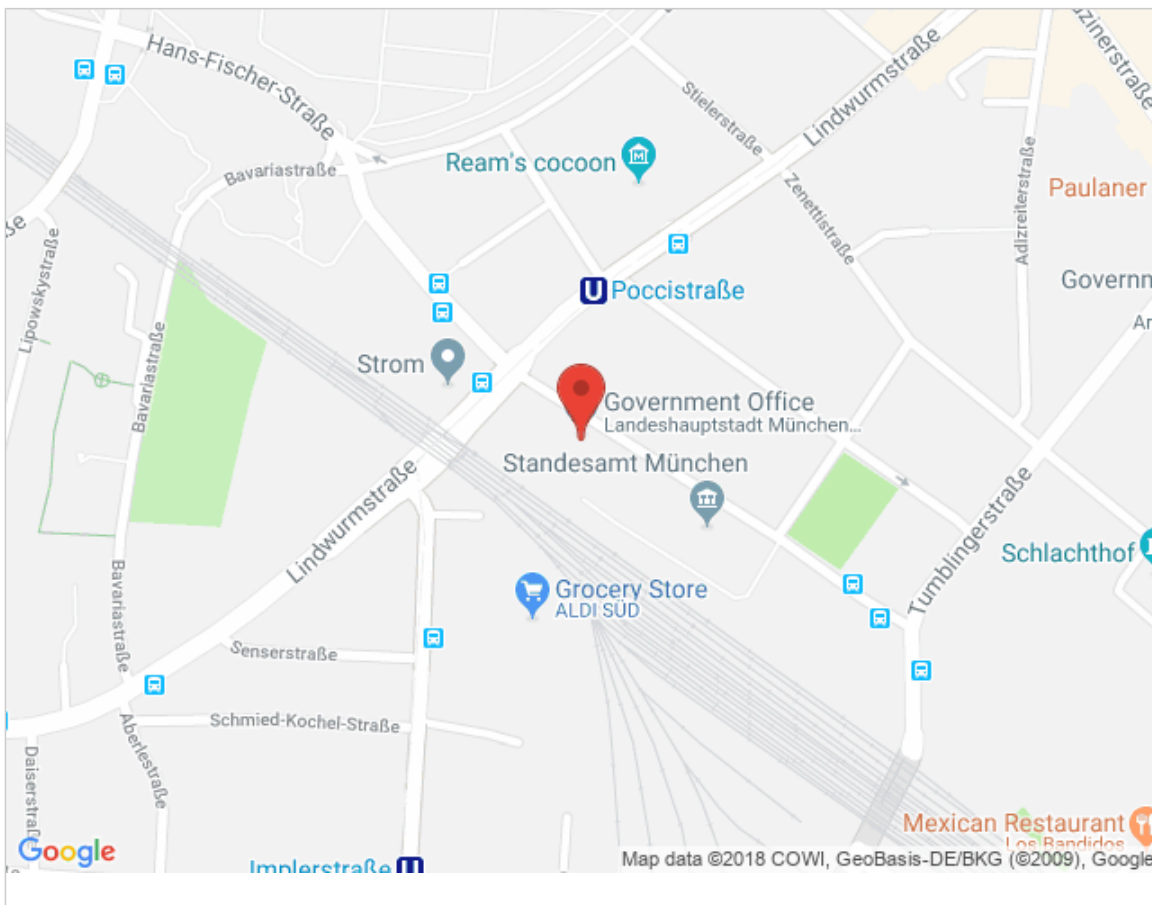
MÜNCHEN, GERMANY

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ATTENTION

The residence permit for researchers is granted for at least one year, unless the research project is of a shorter duration.



Residence permit for self-employed

WHAT

Business operators who are from non-EU countries and who manage their company on location in Germany as a self-employed person require a residence permit for the purpose of selfemployment in accordance with section 21 of the Residence Act.

WHO

You are considered to be self-employed if you are, for example:

- Sole trader (including freelance professions)
 - Partner in a partnership
 - Managing partner and are no employee of the company
-

HOW

A residence permit for the purpose of self-employment may be issued if an economic interest or regional need for the activity exists, the business is likely to generate a positive effect on the economy and if financing is secured.

The local immigration office individually assesses whether these requirements are met, depending on the following criteria:

- Viability of the underlying business idea
- Business experience of the applicant
- Amount of initial investment
- Effects on the regional employment and (employee) training level
- Contribution towards innovation, research and development in Germany



Therefore also the local trade office and the local trade and business associations, like the Chamber of Industry and Commerce will be consulted.

If you have graduated from a German higher education institution or have a residence permit to work as researcher or academic employee, you may be granted a residence permit in order to engage in self-employed activity. The intended activity must be connected with the knowledge acquired in the university education or with the previous activity as an academic or researcher.

GOOD TO KNOW

If you have successfully implemented your business idea and your livelihood is secured, a permanent residence permit can be issued after three years.

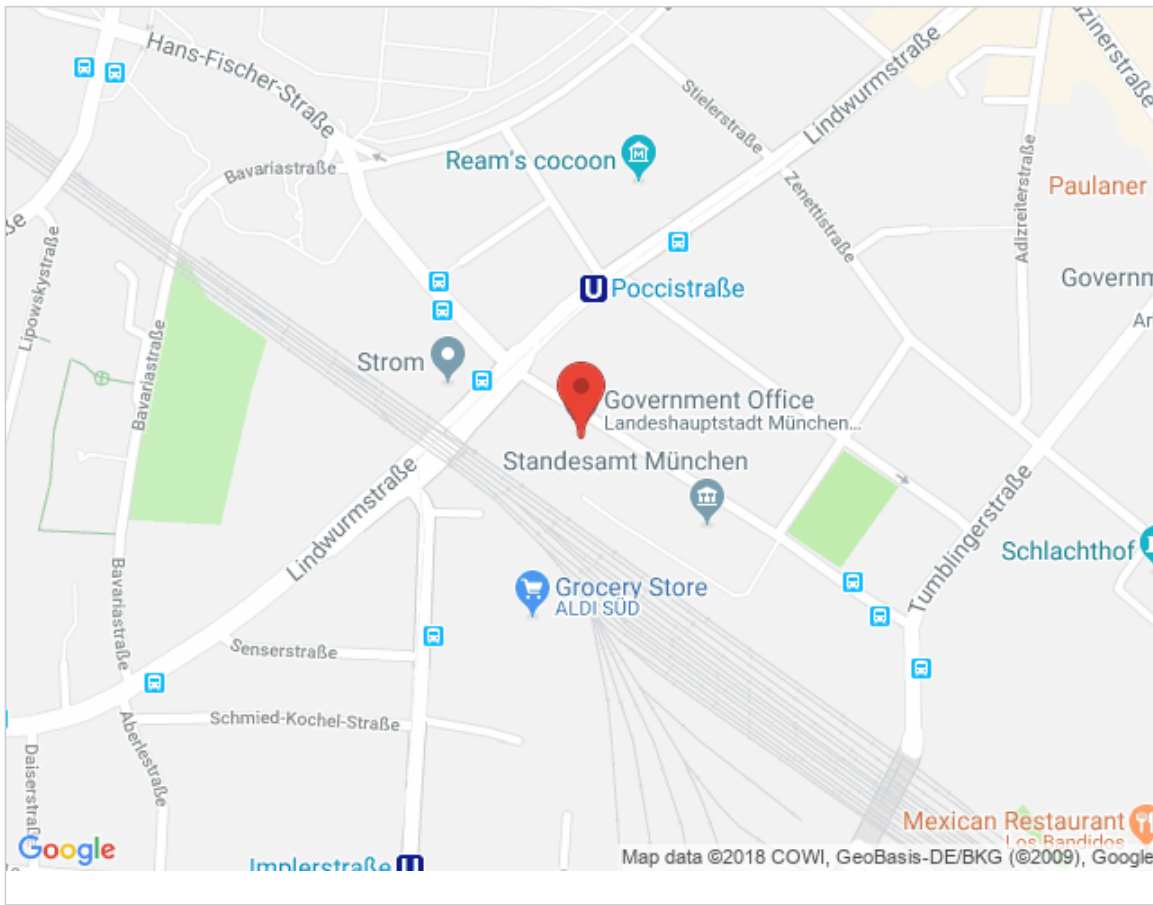
WHERE

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<https://www.muenchen.de/rathaus/Stadtverwaltung/Kreisverwaltungsreferat/Auslaenderwesen.html>





Residence permit for job-seekers

WHAT

University graduates or graduates of the vocational training can apply for a visa to enable them to seek employment in Germany which is limited for a certain period of time.

WHO

You can receive a residence permit with the purpose of seeking employment if you

- have graduated from a German higher education institution or
 - have successfully completed professional vocational training or
 - have a German higher education qualification or a foreign higher education qualification that is comparable to a German one
 - and if your livelihood is secured and
 - you have adequate health insurance coverage for the duration of your stay in Germany.
-

HOW

If you recently have graduated from a higher education institution in Germany, your residence permit can be extended for up to 18 months to look for a suitable job which corresponds to your university degree. During this period of searching for a job you may engage in gainful employment without any restrictions.

If you have a foreign higher qualification that is recognized in Germany or comparable to a German one you can get a residence permit limited to 6 months to look for a suitable job in Germany. During this time you are not allowed to work. Once your search was successful the residence permit can be converted into a residence permit for the purpose of employment.

If you don't find a suitable job within the 6 months, you must remain abroad for 6



months before starting a new job search in Germany. If you have successfully completed a professional qualification training programme it is possible to extend your residence permit for up to one year to find employment. Employment is permitted during this time.

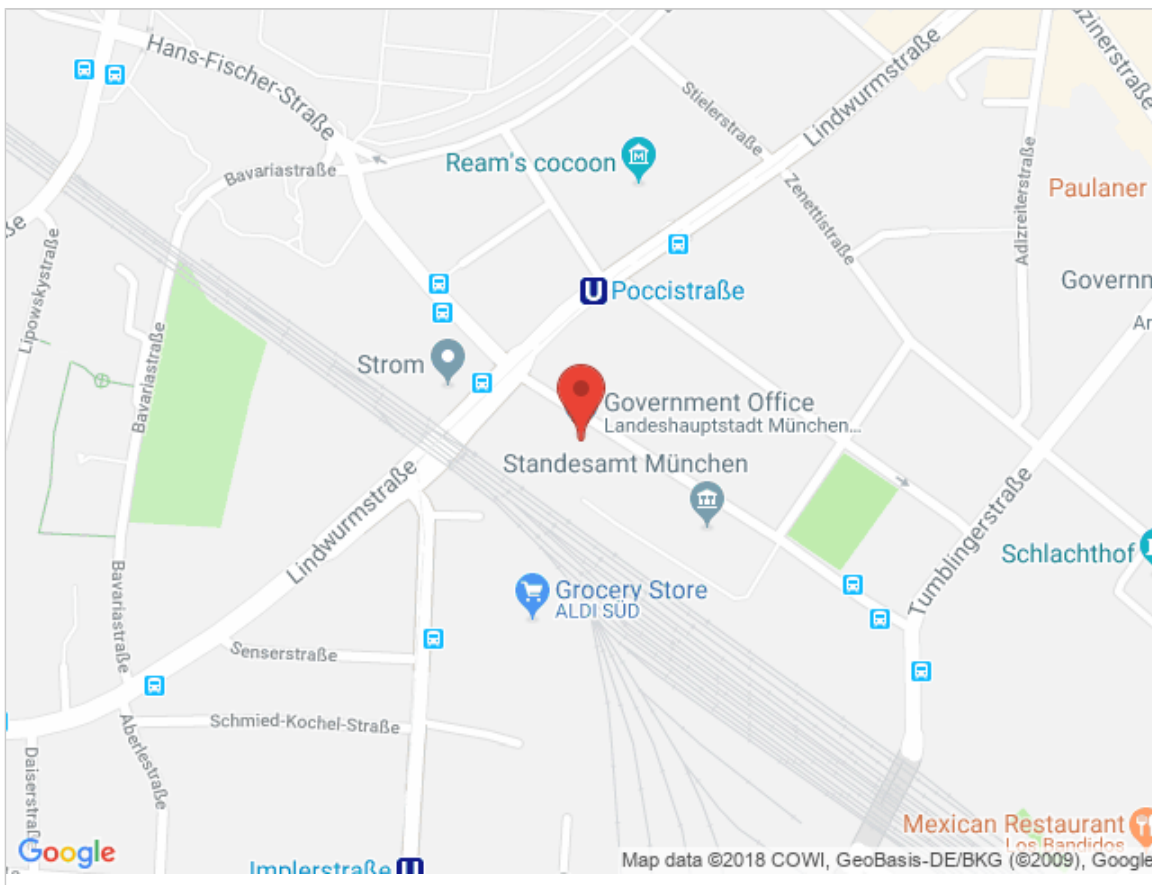
WHERE

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Family reunification

WHAT

The temporary residence permit to enable foreigners to be joined by foreign dependants so that they can live together as a family (subsequent immigration of dependants) shall be granted and extended to protect marriage and the family in accordance with Article 6 of the Basic Law.

WHO

Your family members can apply for this permit when you are a German citizen, a third-country citizen with a permanent residence in Germany, refugee or holder of “EU Blue Card”. Family members are a spouse, registered partner and unmarried children (including adoptive and stepchildren). Spouses and civil partners usually must be at least 18 years old.

HOW

Family reunification is possible if the family member in Germany is able to provide sufficient living space, healthcare insurance and sufficient means of subsistence for him- or herself and the family members. Your spouse and children should apply in the German Embassy or Consulate in your home country for a residence title for the purpose of family reunification for Germany. Since this process can take some time, please familiarise yourself with the documents needed for the application in good time and apply early. Once your family has arrived in Germany, register your family members with the residence registration office and with the competent immigration authority. In order to do so, you need to collect the passports, birth certificates and wedding certificates, salary or tax certificates as well as evidence of tenancy and possibly other documents, depending on your specific family circumstances.



As a rule, spouses must have a basic knowledge of German (level A1) in most cases to be issued with a residence title and/or successfully attend language and orientation courses in the framework of the integration course after their arrival in Germany.

GOOD TO KNOW

If you have an EU Blue Card or work in Germany as a highly-qualified person, a researcher or self-employed person and were already married when you moved to Germany, your spouse might be granted a residence permit even if they do not have any knowledge of German prior to entering the country. In addition, spouses are immediately entitled to take up dependent and independent employment without any restrictions.



EU Blue Card

WHAT

The EU Blue Card (Blaue Karte EU) is a residence title for academics outside the EU who wish to work in an EU member state. It is issued for the duration of the employment contract plus three months, but for a maximum period of four years. To obtain an EU Blue Card, applicants are required to have a university degree and a work contract which meets the minimum gross salary requirement.

WHO

You can apply for a Blue Card if you fulfil the requirements:

- a German or recognised foreign or comparable foreign higher educational qualification,
 - submission of an employment contract or a binding job offer,
 - as a matter of principle proof of a minimum annual gross salary of 50.800 Euro
 - and proof of accommodation in Germany.
-

HOW

If you are already living in Germany under a different residence title and would like to apply for an EU Blue Card, you should contact the immigration authority responsible for your place of residence. If you are living in a non-European country you must first apply for a visa with the purpose of employment in Germany in the competent German Embassy in your home country.

You can apply in person to the competent immigration authority in Munich, when you fulfill the requirements mentioned above and bring along the necessary documents for the application. Also there are some exceptions which may apply to you:

- A lower salary threshold of 39.624 Euro is applied for EU Blue Cards issued



to scientists, mathematicians and engineers, as well as to doctors and IT specialists.

- If the employment contract is shorter than four years, the residence title is issued for a period that is limited to the term of the employment contract, plus three months. Holders of an EU Blue Card are to be issued with an unlimited settlement permit if they have held their employment as a highly-qualified person for more than 33 months, they can demonstrate that they have made obligatory contributions in this period or show other proof of expenditure to obtain an entitlement to insurance benefits which are comparable to those from statutory pensions insurance, and the other prerequisites generally necessary for issuing a settlement permit are met.

WHEN

- As a general rule, citizens of non-EU countries need to apply for any residence permit in advance, before entering Germany.
- An exception is made for nationals of countries such as Australia, Canada, Israel, Japan, the Republic of Korea, New Zealand and the United States, who may enter Germany without a visa and apply for an EU Blue Card within three months.
- Third-country nationals who have held an EU Blue Card issued by another EU Member State for at least 18 months can enter the country without a visa in order to take up highlyqualified employment. An application must be submitted for an EU Blue Card for Germany within one month of entering the country.

WHERE

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Munich, Department of Public Law &
Order)

[dtverwaltung/Kreisverwaltungsreferat/
Auslaenderwesen.html](https://www.danubecompass.de/dtverwaltung/Kreisverwaltungsreferat/Auslaenderwesen.html)

Hauptabteilung II Einwohnerwesen

Ausländerangelegenheiten

Ruppertstraße 19

80337 München



ATTENTION

A change of job within the first two years of employment must be notified to the competent immigration authority, which has issued your BlueCard and in turn issues their written consent.



Residence permit for students

WHAT

As a foreign student enrolled as a regular student at German university you are entitled to temporary residence permit in accordance with section 16 of the Residence Act. In order to study in Germany, you need a so-called “Hochschulzugangsberechtigung” (HZB), or higher education entrance qualification. Depending on the type of higher education institution, this can be the Hochschulreife (general school-leaving qualification permitting tertiary study, which is the Abitur) or the technical school-leaving certificate (Fachhochschulreife).

WHO

If you're a regular student from an EU country, Liechtenstein, Iceland, Norway or Switzerland, you have equal rights to access education as German students.

If you're a student from a third country, your international higher education entrance qualification lets you study at a German university, provided that the international certificate of education is recognised as higher education entrance qualification in Germany.

You can also study in Germany as a foreign student under the framework of bilateral international programmes, as well as spend a period studying in Germany through the ERASMUS+ programme.

HOW

You have to apply firstly to the higher education institution for a university place. It's important that you inform yourself properly at the institution of your choice about the requirements and deadlines necessary for the university application.



This also includes the recognition of your qualification certificates. The German Academic Exchange Service offers a database where you can check which of your documents are recognised as a higher education entrance qualification in Germany:

<https://www.daad.de/deutschland/nach-deutschland/voraussetzungen/en/6017-the-requirements/>

If your international higher education entrance qualification does not directly qualify you for admission to study in Germany, you can participate in a preparatory course at a German university. The “Studienkolleg” (preparatory course) websites for the German universities provide all the information you need:

<http://www.uni-assist.de/preparatory-courses.html>

Also, you must be able to demonstrate an adequate knowledge of German in order to participate in the courses. Exceptions are made for students in international courses, post-graduate courses or if you want to study in Germany for one or two semester only. You can find more information about the language skills here:

<https://www.daad.de/deutschland/nachdeutschland/voraussetzungen/en/6221-german-language/>

Once you have been accepted to study at a state or state-recognized institute of higher learning you will receive the letter of acceptance. This proves your admission and with it you can apply for a residence permit for the purpose of studying. This residence permit is valid for a period of at least one and at the most two years. Studying must be the primary purpose of the stay; evening or weekend courses or correspondence courses therefore do not qualify. Limited employment as well as spare-time student employment is permitted. If you have not been accepted at a higher education institution yet, you can be issued a residence permit for up to nine months in order to apply for a study place in Germany.

WHEN

Each university has different deadlines. Please find out your universities' deadlines as early as possible. Some universities also have different deadlines for applicants from EU and non-EU countries, and they may even differ from course to course.



GOOD TO KNOW

Every university or University of Applied Sciences in Germany has an Akademisches Auslandsamt (AAA) or International Office (IO). It is the central contact for international students and those interested in applying for a course. Here you can get answers to all your questions related to recognition of documents, the application process, visas and work permits. You can search for the International Offices at Munich's universities at the website of the German Academic Exchange Service:

<https://www.daad.de/deutschland/in-deutschland/hochschule/en/9147-the-first-port-ofcall/>

In Bavaria there are no tuition fees to study at universities. But you must pay semester contributions, including contribution to the student union and the costs of a compulsory semester ticket which allows the use of public transport at a reduced price. Private institutions usually charge considerably higher fees. Students can claim state training support (Bafög) if they fulfil certain conditions and apply for scholarships or student loans.



Residence permit for au-pair

WHAT

Au-pair is a young person who spends a limited period of time in a foreign country to live with a family in exchange for help the family with the children and house chores, receiving in exchange accommodation, food and a payment.

WHO

A young person between 18 and 26 years from a Non-EU country (between 17 and 30 years from a member state of the EU), who hasn't been employed as Au-pair in Germany before and can prove a minimum level of German language.

HOW

Once you have chosen a host family for your stay as Au-pair in Germany, you need to make a written Au-pair contract with them.

The contract should include:

- Working hours: maximum of 30 hours per week (usually up to six hours a day)
- Leisure time: at least one free day per week; exemption for language courses, religious exercises, cultural events and excursions; paid holiday of four weeks (per year)
- Pocket money: appropriate allowance, at least around 260€ per month

If you are coming from an EU member state you just need a valid passport or ID to enter Germany. Upon your arrival you need to register your place of residence at the registration office. Therefore you need a signed Au-pair contract from your



host family. If you are a third-country citizen you need a visa to enter Germany as an Au-pair. Therefore you need the signed Au-pair contract and an invitation letter from your host family in order to apply for a visa at the German Embassy in your home country. Ask the competent Embassy in your home country which additional documents you need for the visa application. The planned length of stay must be at least 6 months. Upon your arrival you need to register your place of residence at the registration office at your host family's place of residence. Since 2011 Au-pair in Germany also have to apply for an electronic residence permit at the local immigration office, the so called "eAufenthaltstitel".

GOOD TO KNOW

You can apply to the nearest German Embassy in your country:
<https://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/en/aamt/auslandsvertretungen>

Long term residence permit (Daueraufenthalt – EU)

WHAT

If you have been staying in the Federal Territory under a residence title for the last five years, you are entitled to an EU permit for permanent residence. This permit is largely equivalent to the settlement permit. However, the permanent EU residence permit also entitles the holder to mobility within the European Union by granting a right to a limited residence title in the other Member States.

WHO

You can apply for a permanent residence permit if you are a third-country citizen and have had a residence permit in Germany for the last five years without interruptions.

For the EU permit for permanent residence and for above mentioned permanent



residence permit, a settlement permit can already be issued after shorter periods in the following cases:

- Graduates of German universities: entitled to a residence permit after only two years.
- Highly-skilled persons: eligible for a settlement permit immediately after arrival.
- Owner of an EU Blue Card: entitled to a settlement permit after 33 months of highly qualified employment (after 21 months if you can show B1 German language skills).
- Self-employed persons: entitled to a settlement permit after three years when successfully implemented your business.
- Family members of a German citizen: entitled to a settlement permit after possession of a residence permit for three years.

HOW

You have to fulfill the following requirements:

- Your livelihood and that of your family members entitled to support are secured through fixed and regular income.
- You have sufficient knowledge of the German language.
- You have a basic knowledge of German society, as well as of the social and legal order in Germany.
- Your residence does not jeopardize public safety and social order.
- You have sufficient living space for you and the family members living with you.

GOOD TO KNOW

The proof of adequate German-language skills required for a settlement permit and a permanent EU residence permit can be obtained by attending an integration course and passing the exam.



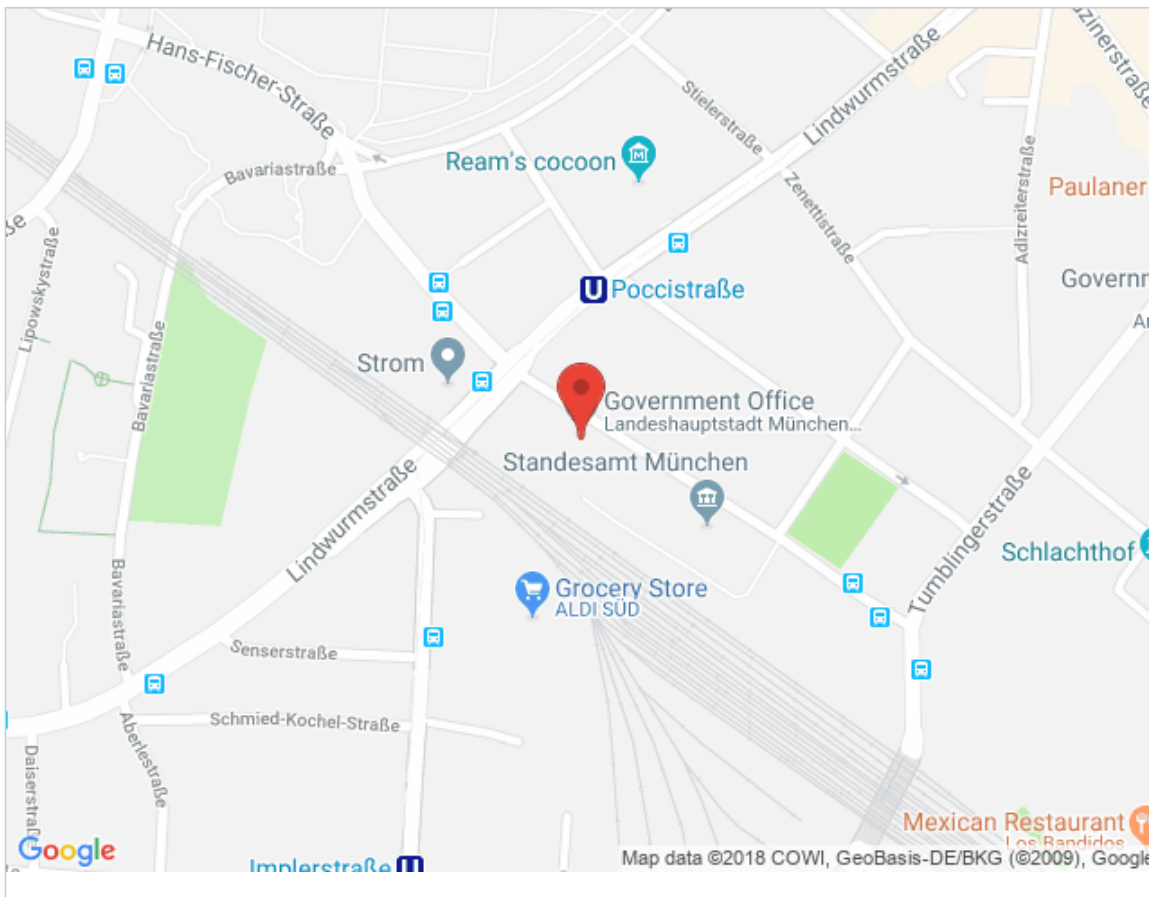
WHERE

MÜNCHEN, GERMANY

Kreisverwaltungsreferat der
Landeshauptstadt München (City of
Munich, Department of Public Law &
Order)
Hauptabteilung II Einwohnerwesen
Ausländerangelegenheiten
Ruppertstraße 19
80337 München

T +49 (0)89 233 96010

<https://www.muenchen.de/rathaus/Stadtverwaltung/Kreisverwaltungsreferat/Auslaenderwesen.html>





Settlement permit

WHAT

As a third country national, you are entitled to a settlement permit in accordance with section 9 of the Residence Act. The settlement permit is unlimited in time and entitles the holder to engage in gainful employment.

WHO

You can apply for a permanent residence permit if you are a third-country citizen and have had a residence permit in Germany for the last five years without interruptions.

HOW

You have to fulfill the following requirements:

- You can secure your livelihood without needing public assistance.
- You have made mandatory contributions to the statutory pension insurance in Germany for at least 60 months.
- You have sufficient German language skills (at least B1).
- You have a basic knowledge of German society, as well as of the social and legal order in Germany.
- You have a work permit.
- Your residence does not jeopardize public safety and social order.
- You have sufficient living space for you and the family members living with you.

To take up permanent residence, you must register your address within two weeks of your arrival at the Residence Registration Office in Munich, the so-called “Bürgerbüro”. To get your permanent residence permit issued, you have to apply personally at the competent aliens department at your place of residence. To



proof that you fulfill the requirements mentioned above you need to bring various documents, including salary statements, employer confirmation, proof of health insurance, rental contract or purchase contract with indication of the size of the apartment, proof of the current amount of the monthly costs for the apartment, monthly housing allowance.

GOOD TO KNOW

Please arrange an appointment and bring your passport and confirmation of registration with you.

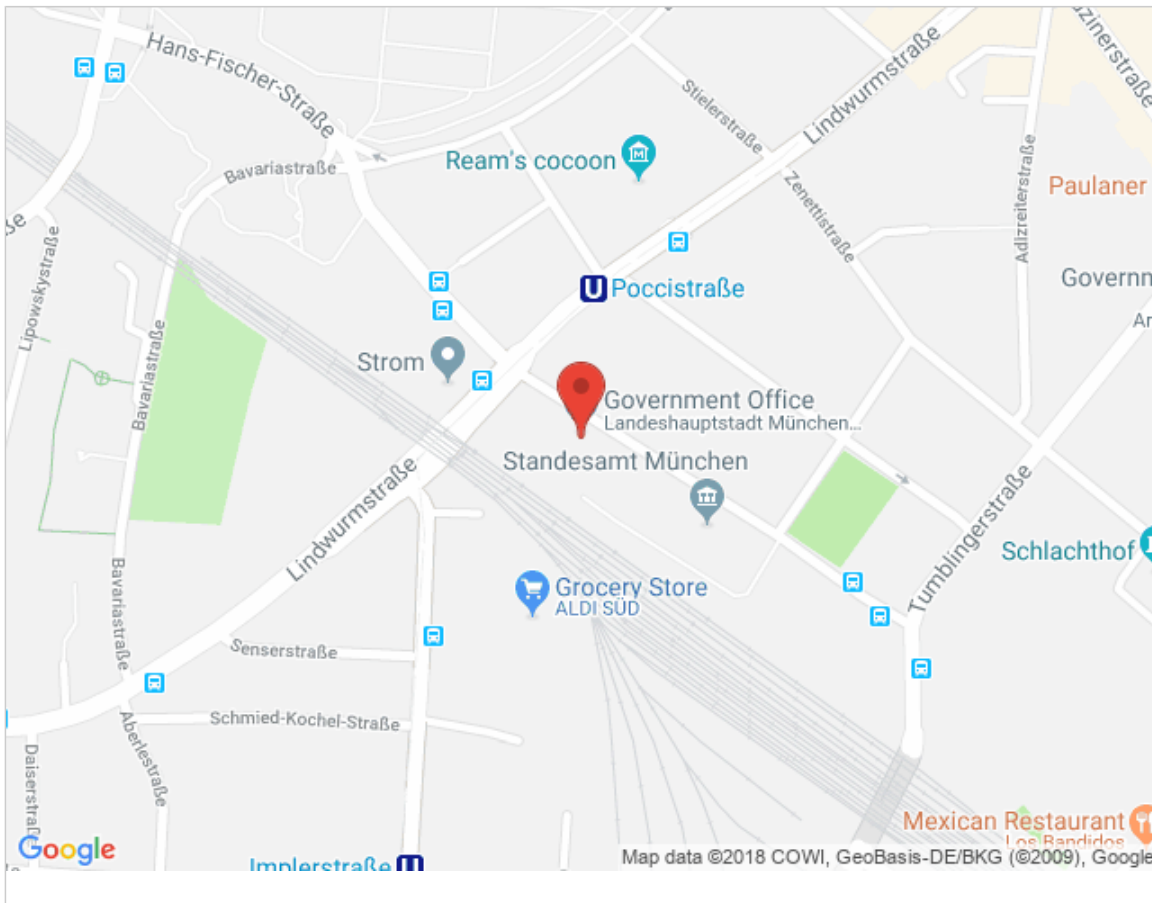
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Munich, Department of Public Law &
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Acquisition by naturalization (Einbürgerung)

WHAT

If you are living in Germany permanently, you can become naturalised under certain circumstances.

WHO

You have to turn 16. Parents must make the application on behalf of children and young people under the age of 16.



HOW

You must submit an application. You have a right to naturalisation if you fulfil the following conditions:

- You have an unrestricted right of residence at the time of being naturalised.
- You have passed the naturalisation test (knowledge of the legal and social system, as well as living conditions in Germany).
- Your habitual, lawful place of residence has been in Germany for eight years (this period can be reduced to seven years if you attend an integration course successfully, and can be reduced to as few as six years in the case of special integration measures).
- You have independent means of securing a living (including for family members entitled to maintenance) without resorting to welfare payments and unemployment benefit II.
- You have adequate German-language skills.
- You do not have any convictions on account of a criminal offence.
- You are committed to the free democratic constitutional order of the Basic Law of the Federal Republic of Germany.
- You have lost or given up your former nationality (exceptions apply with regard to this point, depending on the country of origin; please contact the naturalisation authority). You can obtain application forms from the responsible Department of Public Order (Kreisverwaltungsreferat or KVR).

GOOD TO KNOW

Please make an appointment.

WHERE

MÜNCHEN, DEUTSCHLAND

Kreisverwaltungsreferat der
Landeshauptstadt München (City of
Munich, Department of Public Law and

T + 49 (0) 89 115



Order)

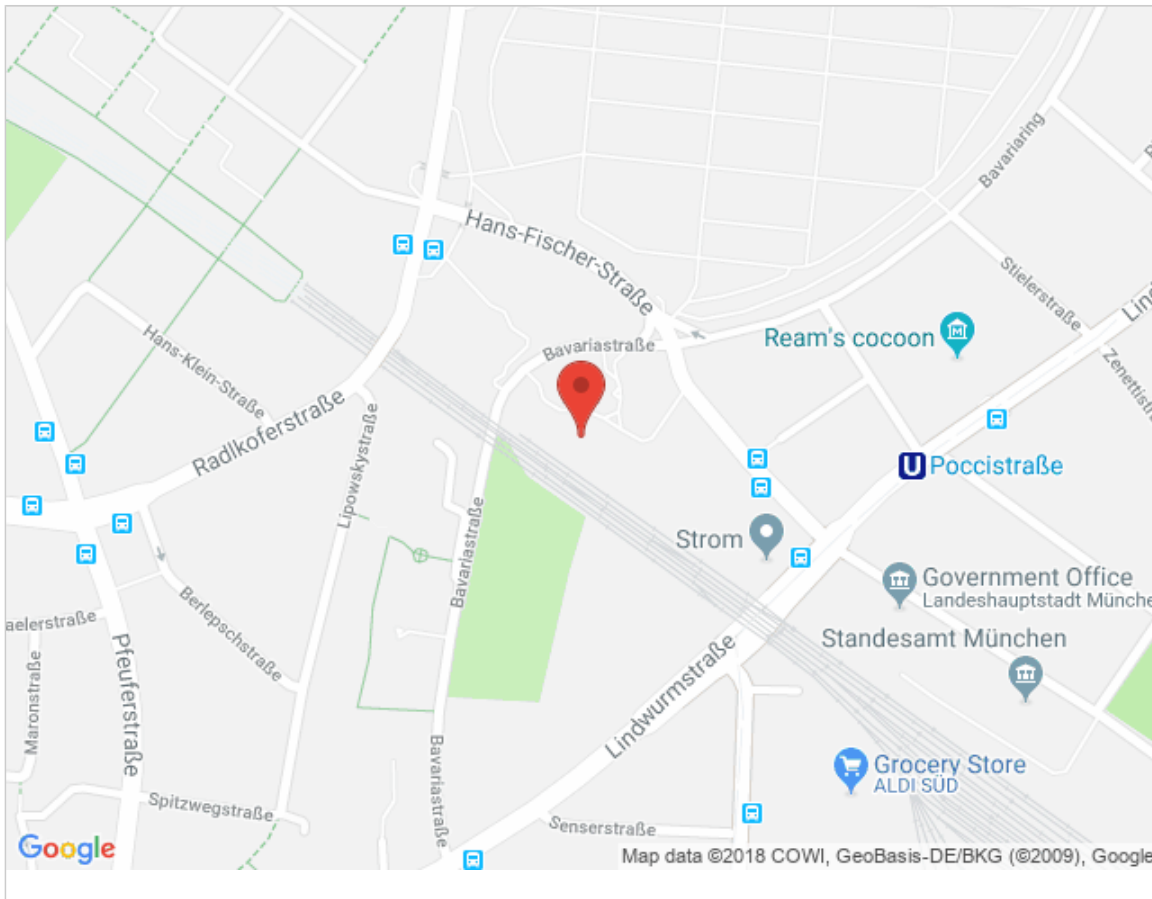
F + 49 (0) 89 233-24503

Hauptabteilung II Einwohnerwesen

Staatsangehörigkeit, Einbürgerung

Bavariastraße 7a

80336 München



ATTENTION

Naturalisation costs EUR 255 per person. A fee of EUR 51 applies to minors who are to be naturalised with their parents. Minors who are to be naturalised without their parents must also pay EUR 255. If you are on a low wage or have several children who will be naturalised at the same time as you, the fee can be reduced, or payment in instalments can be agreed.



Acquisition of citizenship by birth

WHAT

Children can become German citizens at the time of their birth if the parent(s) are German.

HOW

Children born in Germany have an automatic right to German nationality if their mother, their father or both parents are German. Children of foreign nationals take German nationality if they are born in Germany if, at the time of their birth, Germany has been the habitual, lawful place of residence of at least one parent for eight years and that parent has unlimited right of residence. Children must decide when they are aged between 18 and 23 whether they wish to take German nationality or retain the nationality of their parents.

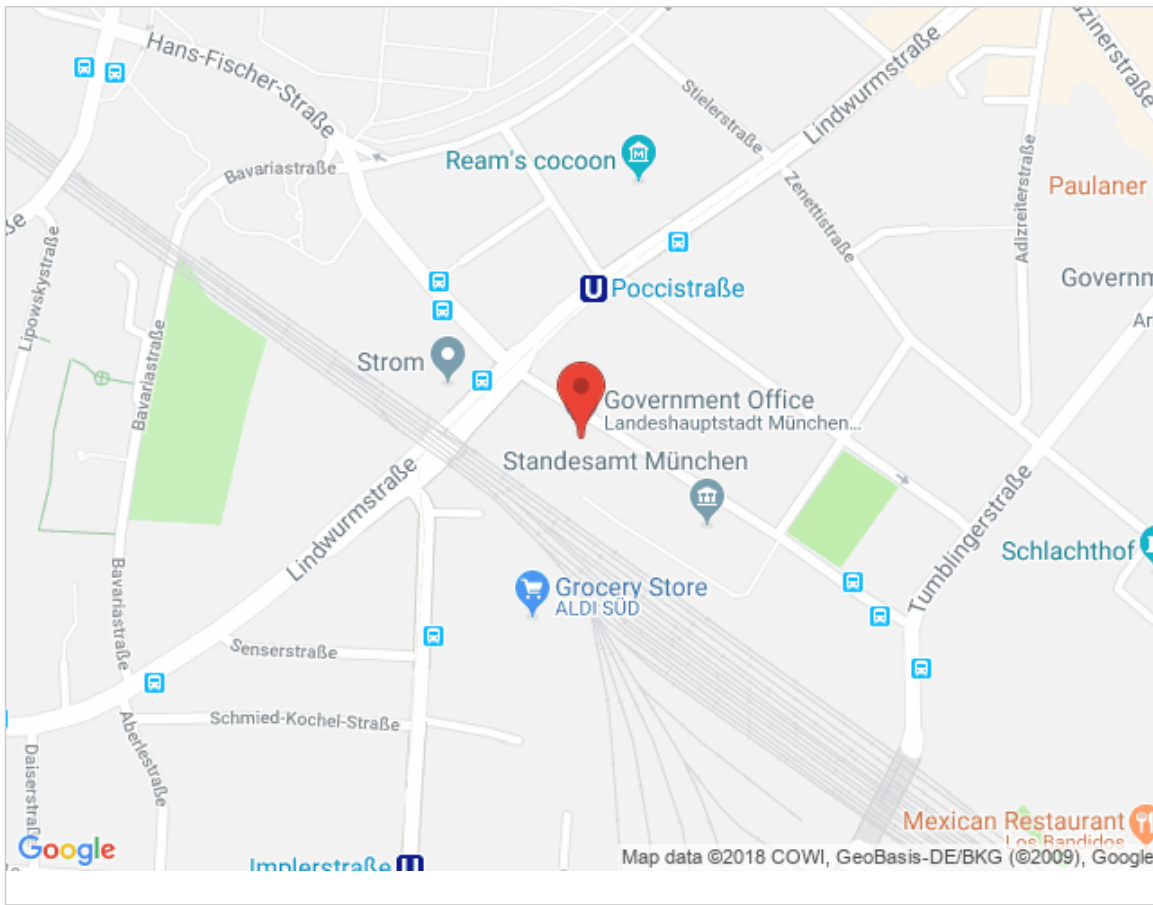
WHERE

MÜNCHEN, GERMANY

Kreisverwaltungsreferat der
Landeshauptstadt München (City of
Munich, Department of Public Law &
Order)
Hauptabteilung II Einwohnerwesen
Ausländerangelegenheiten
Ruppertstraße 19
80337 München

T +49 (0)89 233 96010

<https://www.muenchen.de/rathaus/Stadtverwaltung/Kreisverwaltungsreferat/Auslaenderwesen.html>





Other types of naturalization

WHAT

In Germany, there are some more types of naturalization:

- Discretionary naturalization: Discretionary naturalization rests not on entitlement derived from law but on a decision made at the legal discretion of the relevant authority. Persons who wish to become naturalized but are not yet legally eligible to do so may, under circumstances defined in Section 8 of the Nationality Act, become naturalized citizens at the discretion of the authorities.
- Derivative naturalization: Spouses who are not yet eligible for naturalization and minor children may apply for naturalization along with their eligible spouse or parent, which gives families of foreigners the possibility of acquiring German citizenship together. Apart from the minimum residence requirement, the requirements for derivative naturalization are the same as for naturalization on the basis of legal entitlement.

WHERE

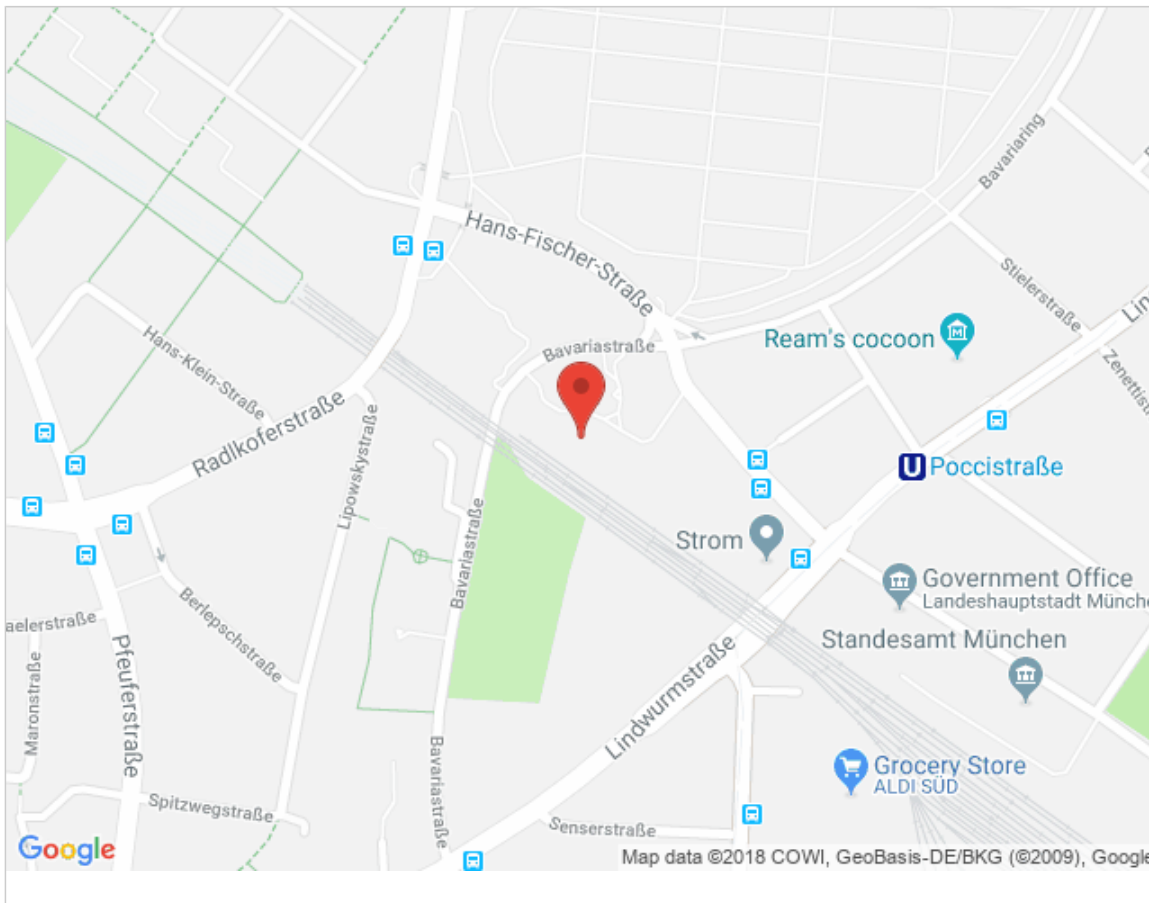
MÜNCHEN, DEUTSCHLAND

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Hauptabteilung II Einwohnerwesen
Staatsangehörigkeit, Einbürgerung
Bavariastraße 7a
80336 München

T + 49 (0) 89 115

F + 49 (0) 89 233-24503



Undocumented migrant worker

WHAT

A) If you're working without a legal contract but with a residence permit.

B) If you're working without a legal contract and you don't have a residence permit.

HOW

Working without legal contract is illegal in Germany. If you are detected working illegally in you may have to leave. If you do not leave voluntarily, you may be returned and could be prohibited from coming back to the EU. You may also face



other penalties depending on the circumstances. Your employer must verify before you are recruited that you have the right papers and must keep a copy or record of this authorisation during your employment. She/he must also notify the national authorities that you are being employed. An employer who complies with these obligations will not be punished unless she/he knew that you presented fake documents.

WHERE

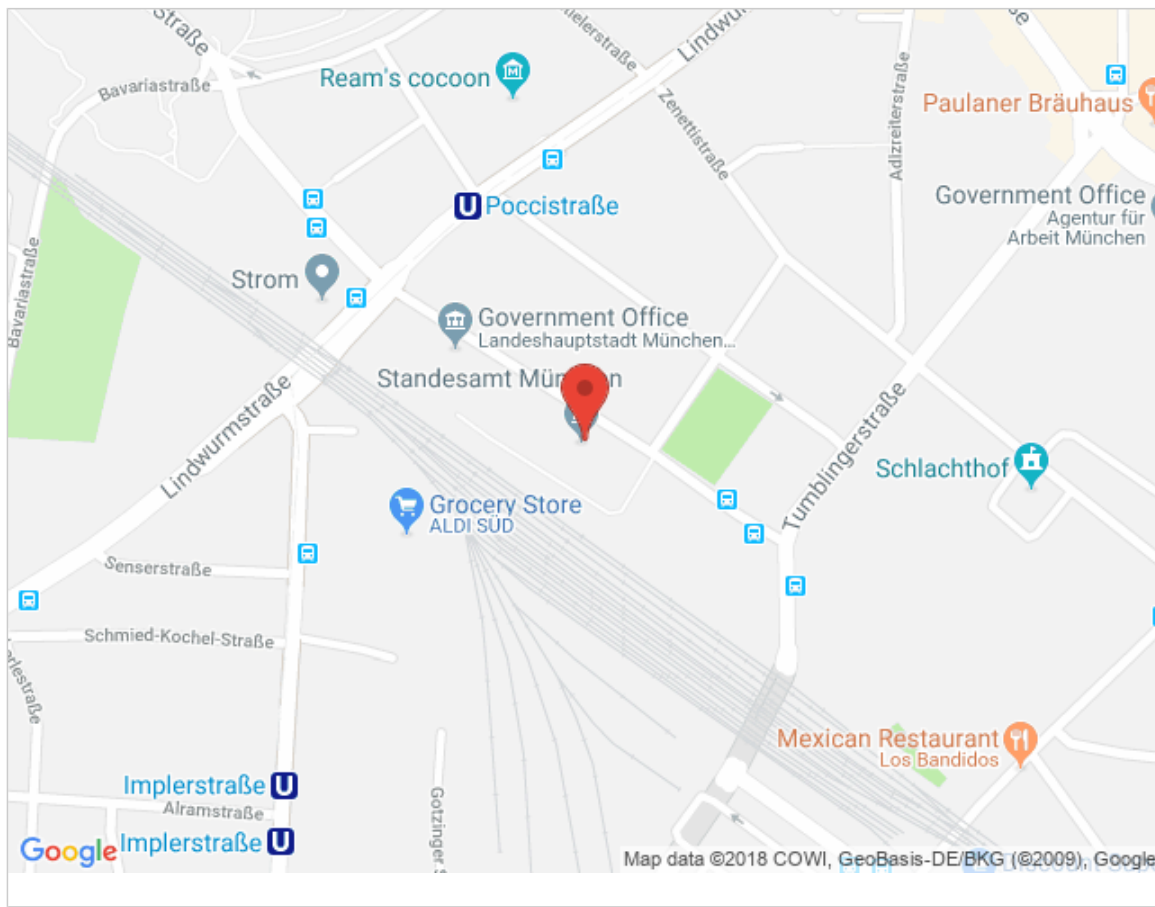
MÜNCHEN, DEUTSCHLAND

Gewerbebehörde (Business Licensing
Office)
Ruppertstraße 11
80337 München

T +49 (0) 89 233-96030

E gewerbemeldung.kvr@muenchen.de

https://www.muenchen.de/rathaus/home_en/Department-of-Public-Order/Trade-Licensing-Office.html





Visa overstay

WHAT

Visa only permits to stay a certain time. But you can apply for an extension. If you stay longer than permitted you have to contact immediately a foreigner's office. Otherwise you would have to face the judicial consequences.

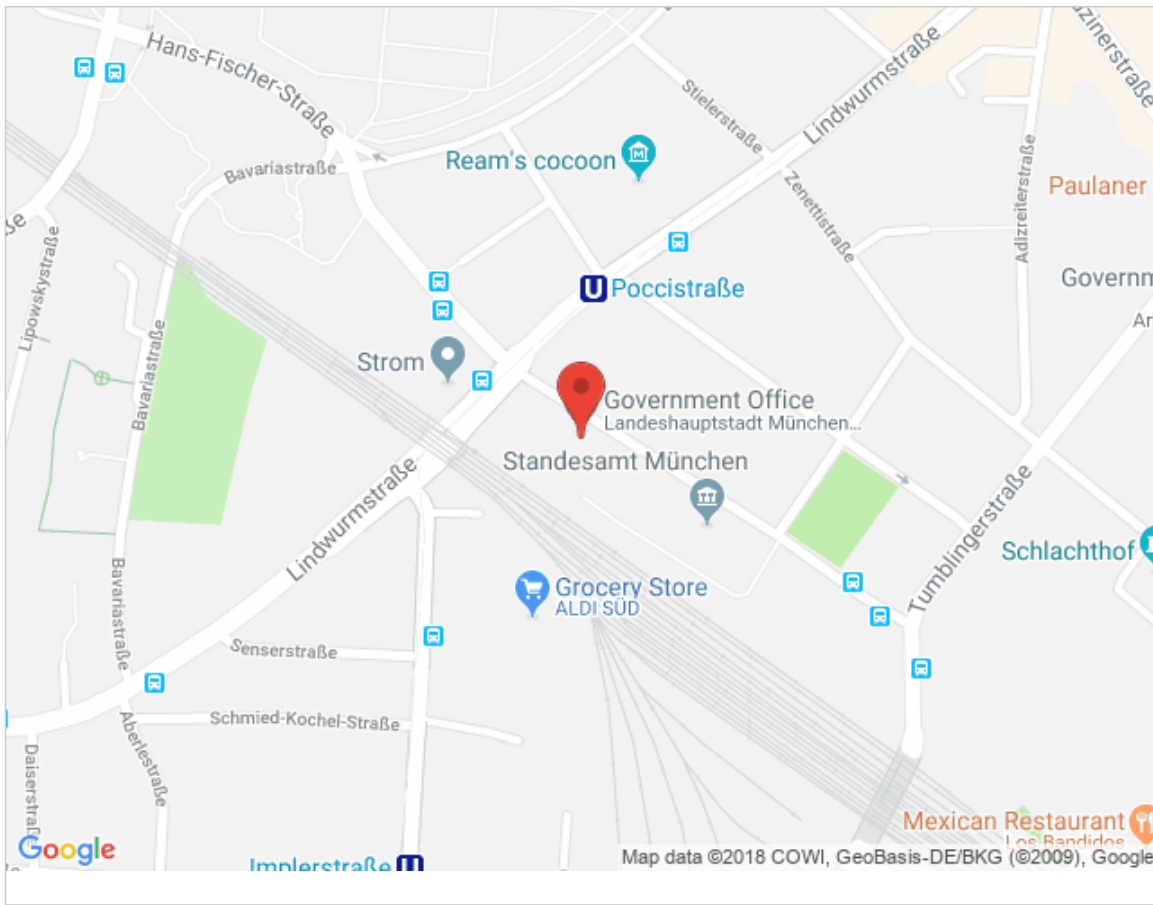
WHERE

MÜNCHEN, GERMANY

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Irregular stay and immigration detention

WHAT

A foreigner that resides illegally in Germany must leave the country immediately or within the set deadline. You are deemed to reside illegally in Germany, if:

- you have entered Germany illegally;
- your visa has been annulled or the date of the visa's validity has passed;
- you reside in Germany on grounds different from those on which your visa was issued;
- the time during which you are able to reside in Germany on the basis of German law or an international agreement, has passed;
- you do not possess a residence permit or such a permit has expired.

In certain cases, you may face detention:

- As a non-citizen issued with a return decision you may be detained if you cannot be deported immediately and you display a risk of unlawful entry, a previous unlawful stay, entry despite entry ban, conviction for a criminal offence, possession of forged documents, giving false information, and being unwilling to voluntarily leave Germany) or fail to leave the country within the time period ordered in the return decision. As a non-citizen you can also be detained when your identity cannot be established.
- As an asylum seeker, you can be detained to establish identity; in case of a suspicion that you will mislead or abuse the procedures; to prevent threat to other persons' life or property; or pending transfer to a "safe third country" if there are reasons that you will avoid it. As an asylum applicant subject to Dublin proceedings you may also be detained if you have visa or residence permit of another member state, have unlawfully crossed the border, or have received a decision that German authorities will not consider your application.
- You can also be detained if you have been refused entry into Germany because



you did not fulfill the entry conditions and cannot be immediately returned.

You can be detained at the border for maximum 48 hours if you intend to or have already crossed the border and suspicion exists that you have done so unlawfully.

Detention may last up to six months. Detention can be extended for another six months if you have not been deported within the initial period of detention for “objective reasons” (if you don’t cooperate in the deportation procedure, there are delays in obtaining the required documents from a third country, or the identification procedures are still in progress).

As an asylum seeker you may be detained for up to three months. If after the lapse of this period, the grounds for detention are still valid, detention may be extended for another month.

ATTENTION

A foreigner that has filed for an extension of his/her residence permit or for the issue of further residence permits, is allowed to remain in the country until his/her application has been decided upon. He/she is issued a form that counts as proof of having a temporary residence permit, until his application has been decided upon.

In setting the deadline for leaving the country, the state organ must take into account the timeframe in which a foreigner can leave the country. The deadline for leaving the country cannot be longer than three months.

Important personal documents



ID CARD (PERSONAL AUSWEIS)

What:

If you're from a European Union Member, it can be used as identification card and it allows you to travel within the EU and Schengen Member States.

If you're from a third-country, you'll need to show also your passport, visa or residence permit.

PASSPORT (REISEPASS)

What:

Passports are normally issued by the authorities from your origin country. Be aware of the expiring date of the passport. If you're visiting Germany with a visa, make sure you always have it with you.

Where:

The passport will be issued by the competent authorities in your country.

RESIDENCE CARD

What:

You always need to have it with you. Be aware of the expiring date of the card and make sure to apply for the next residence permit on time.

Where:

You can apply to the nearest German Embassy in your country.

HEALTH INSURANCE CARD (KRANKENVERSICHERUNGSKARTE)

What:

You always need to have it with you. You can get one, once you have found a job in Germany and the company has insured you in the state medical insurance. After working one year in Germany, you can get the European Health Card that will ensure your health insurance coverage throughout EU. If you have a private health insurance, make sure to have policy number and contact information always with you.



DRIVING LICENCE (FÜHRERSCHEIN)

What:

If you're from an EU/EEA Member State or Switzerland, you don't need anything else to drive in Germany. If you're a third-country citizen, you need to get an international driving license that will be valid for a year if your driving license isn't translated to German.

STUDENT CARD

What:

You will have to show the student card at special occasions (entrance fees etc.) and at the campus (libraries etc.). If you're student, with this card you may have access to some discounts in cultural events, public transport or student facilities.

VACCINATION RECORD (IMPFAUSWEIS)

What:

Vaccinations effectively protect people against diseases caused by bacteria and viruses. You may already have a vaccination document that records which vaccinations you have already received. If you do not yet have a vaccination document, you will receive a vaccination record (*Impfausweis*) after a vaccination by the doctor or, alternatively, an immunisation certificate as a substitute.

Important certificates

BIRTH CERTIFICATE (GEBURTSURKUNDE)

What:

It's an official document issued to record a person's birth and includes



-
- The name of the child
 - The name of the parents
 - The sex of the child
 - Time and place of birth

You need to register the new born in the first 7 days.

Where:

Kreisverwaltungsreferat der Landeshauptstadt München (City of Munich,
Department of Public Law and Order)
Hauptabteilung II Einwohnerwesen Bürgerbüro
Ruppertstraße 19, 80337 München
T +49 (0) 89 233-96000

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE (HEIRATSURKUNDE)

What:

It's an official document issued to record a legal marriage and includes

- Family names before and after the marriage
- Academic degree / civil status
- Day and place of birth
- The day and place of marriage

You can get an international marriage certificate translated to different languages.

Where:

Kreisverwaltungsreferat der Landeshauptstadt München (City of Munich,
Department of Public Law and Order)
Hauptabteilung II Einwohnerwesen Bürgerbüro
Ruppertstraße 19, 80337 München
T +49 (0) 89 233-96000

DEATH CERTIFICATE (STERBEURKUNDE)

What:



It's an official document issued to certify the decease and includes

- Name and surname of the deceased
- Gender
- Last residence
- Time, date and place of registration of birth
- Time and place of death
- Last partner information

A doctor has to examine the body. After the examination, a close family member will receive the death certificate from the registry office.

Where:

Kreisverwaltungsreferat der Landeshauptstadt München (City of Munich,
Department of Public Law and Order)
Hauptabteilung II Einwohnerwesen Bürgerbüro
Ruppertstraße 19, 80337 München
T +49 (0) 89 233-96000

PROOF OF NATIONALITY (STAATSBÜRGERSCHAFTSNACHWEIS)

What;

It's an official confirmation that a person has a certain citizenship and includes

- Name and surnames
- Date and place of birth
- Authority that issues it
- Place and date of issuance

The issuance authority can ask for several documents like birth certificate, the registration of address, official identification, marriage certificate and proof of nationality of the parents.

Where:

Kreisverwaltungsreferat der Landeshauptstadt München (City of Munich,
Department of Public Law and Order)



Hauptabteilung II Einwohnerwesen Bürgerbüro
Ruppertstraße 19, 80337 München
T +49 (0) 89 233-96000

CERTIFICATE OF CRIMINAL RECORD (FÜHRUNGSZEUGNIS)

What:

The criminal record certificate is a document containing all of a person's registered convictions (if there are any). It includes

- Name and surname
- Date and place of birth
- Address
- Court, file number and date of the decision

It's required for certain jobs and it can't be older than 3 months. You might need it for the residence permit application.

Where:

Kreisverwaltungsreferat der Landeshauptstadt München (City of Munich,
Department of Public Law and Order)
Hauptabteilung II Einwohnerwesen Bürgerbüro
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T +49 (0) 89 233-96000

POWER OF ATTORNEY (VOLLMACHT)

What:

It's a legal binding document that authorizes to act for another person in specified or all legal or financial matters. It includes

- Name and signature of the power of attorney
- Name of the authorized person
- Date of issue of the power of attorney



- Description of the powers of the authorized person or the transaction for which the power of attorney is granted

It might need notarial authentication. It finishes with the death of the authorized person or it can be limited for a certain period of time.

Where:

Any lawyers' office.

Types of verification

LEGALISATION (BEGLAUBIGUNG)

What:

The legalization is used to confirm that a document is authentic.

The legalisation is only necessary for the countries that didn't sign the Convention of the Hague: www.internationalapostille.com/hague-apostille-member-countries/ (in English).

If your country signed it, please read directly about the apostille.

To get the legalisation you need to pay a fee.

Where:

In the case, that the documents are from your country of origin but you need them in

Germany, first you need to legalize them at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of your country. Once you have this legalization, go to the German embassy to finish the process and get the legalisation there too.

APOSTILLE

What:

It's a legalization of a document, to verify its authenticity. It's a sheet stamped by the competent authority that it's added to the original documents.



The apostille is used by the countries that signed the Convention of Hague: www.internationalapostille.com/hague-apostille-member-countries/ (in English). If your country didn't sign it, please read about legalization. To get the apostille you need to pay a fee.

Where:

Each country has different competent authorities that do the apostille. You can ask your embassy about the delegation of the government in charge of it.

Judicial translations

WHAT

The website of the City of Munich offers a table of official translators.

Use the service page for finding translation services:

<https://www.muenchen.de/service/branchenbuch/U/440.html>

Registration of address

WHAT

When moving to a place to take up permanent residence (staying for more than three months), you must register your address within two weeks of your arrival.

WHO

All German citizens or people with residence permit.



HOW

You need to register in person or you may give another person a letter of authorisation to register on your behalf. For the registration you need your valid passport or identification card. In addition you need to present a written confirmation by your landlord or property owner. This so-called “Wohnungsgeberbestätigung” and has to be filled out and signed by the landlord or property owner of your accommodation. If you authorise another person they have to present your authorisation letter, their passports or identity cards, your passport or identity card, the Registration Form filled out and signed by you and the so-called “Wohnungsgeberbestätigung”, filled out and signed by the landlord or owner of your accommodation. You will receive a written confirmation of registration. This proof of registration is often required by other institutions or authorities.

GOOD TO KNOW

Please arrange an appointment and bring your passport and confirmation of registration with you.

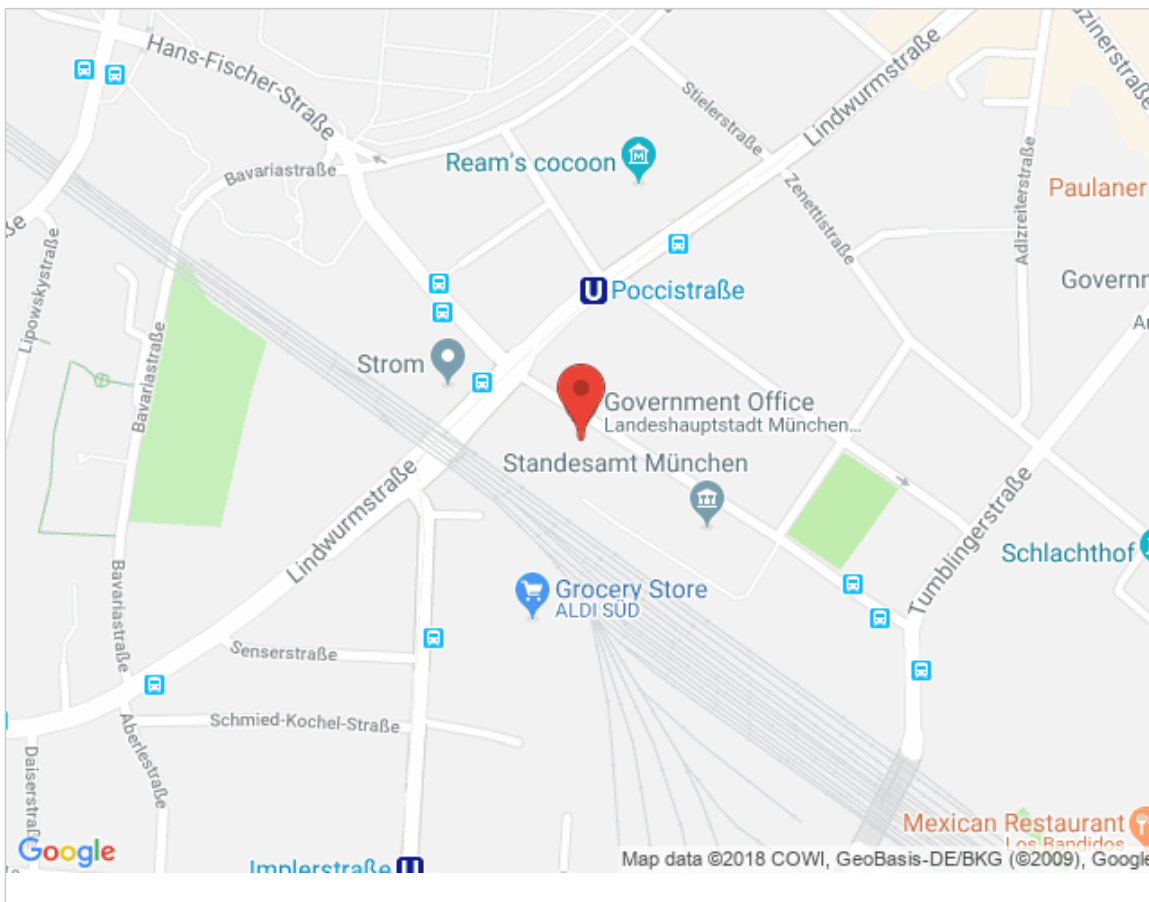
WHERE

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<https://www.muenchen.de/rathaus/Stadtverwaltung/Kreisverwaltungsreferat/Auslaenderwesen.html>



List of support services and projects regarding arrival and stay

MUNICH FOREIGNERS OFFICE

What:

The official local alien's authority for the City of Munich to provide information about and execute the alien's law.

Where:

Kreisverwaltungsreferat der Landeshauptstadt München (City of Munich, Department of Public Law and Order)
Hauptabteilung II Einwohnerwesen Staatsangehörigkeit, Einbürgerung
Bavariastraße 7a, 80336 München



https://www.muenchen.de/rathaus/home_en/Department-of-Public-Order/Foreigners-Office.html

HELP FOR REFUGEES

What:

A point of contact by the City of Munich to provide basic information for refugees.

Where:

Kreisverwaltungsreferat der Landeshauptstadt München (City of Munich,
Department of Public Law and Order)

Hauptabteilung II Einwohnerwesen, Ausländerangelegenheiten,
Asylangelegenheiten,

Bavariastraße 7a, 80336 München

<https://www.muenchen.de/rathaus/Stadtverwaltung/Kreisverwaltungsreferat/Auslaenderwesen/Asyl.html>

ASSOCIATION FOR LEGAL AID

What:

Rechtshilfe für Ausländer/innen München e.V. (Association for legal aid) supports foreign fellow citizens who have difficulties because of their status as migrants in the Federal Republic of Germany.

Where:

Rechtshilfe für Ausländer/innen München e.V. (Association for legal aid),
c/o: EineWeltHaus,

Schwanthalerstr. 80, 80336 München

T +49 (0)89 – 85 63 75 21, Contact: Anna Regina Mackowiak

E-Mail: rechtshilfe@einewelthaus.de

INTERNATIONAL SERVICE CENTER



What:

Service Center for migrants and foreigners run by the City of Munich, NGO and welfare associations.

Where:

Internationales Informations- und Beratungszentrum (International Service Center),
Goethestraße 53, 80336 München
T +49 (0)89 54424715

TÜR AN TÜR (DOOR TO DOOR)

What:

Tür and Tür (Door to Door) is an association to support and promote integration projects for migrants on a local level.

Where:

Tür an Tür, Wertachstraße 29, 86153 Augsburg
T +49 (0) 821/907 99-0
E-Mail: info@tuerantuer.de
<https://tuerantuer.de/> (in German)

MIGRANET

What:

MigraNet – the IQ Landesnetzwerk Bayern is part of the funding programme “Integration through Qualification (IQ)” and works closely with the relevant labour market actors in Bavaria to ensure the professional integration of people with a migration background.

Where:

Regional Coordination Munich:
Landeshauptstadt München, Sozialreferat, Amt für Wohnen und Migration (Office for Housing and Migration),



Streitfeldstr. 23, 81673 München
T +49 (0) 89 233-67139
www.migranet.org (in German)

BAVARIAN NETWORK FOR COUNSELING AND LABOR MARKET PLACEMENT FOR REFUGEES

What:

The BAVF, Bavarian network for counseling and labor market placement for refugees works for a structural improvement in the labor market integration of asylum seekers, those who are tolerated and refugees. It was initiated by the Tür an Tür Integrationsprojekte charitable limited liability company (gGmbH).

Where:

Tür an Tür – Integrationsprojekte gGmbH,
Thomas Wilhelm,
Wertachstrasse 29,
86153 Augsburg
T +49 (0) 821 – 90799-38
E-Mail: bleiberecht@tuerantuer.de
<https://tuerantuer.de/bavf/> (in German)

GERMAN ACADEMIC EXCHANGE SERVICE DAAD (DEUTSCHE AKADEMISCHER AUSLANDSDIENST)

What:

The German Academic Exchange Service e. V. is a community institution of the German universities and student organizations to support their international relations and the studies of German and international students und researchers.

Where:

Headquarters in Germany: Kennedyallee 50, 53175 Bonn
T +49 228 882-0
E-Mail: postmaster@daad.de



<https://www.daad.de/en/>

You may find one of the many regional offices and information centres in your country here:

<https://www.daad.de/der-daad/kontakt/en/29344-addresses-telephone-numbers/>

GERMAN TRADE AND INVEST (GTAI)

What:

Germany Trade & Invest (GTAI) is the economic development agency of the Federal Republic of Germany. It offers information about funding a business in Germany and the necessary legal requirements.

Where:

German Trade and Invest (GTAI)

Friedrichstraße 60,

10117 Berlin

T +49 30 200 099-0

<http://www.gtai.de/GTAI/Navigation/EN/Invest/Investment-guide/coming-to-germany.html>



List of online resources regarding arrival and stay

DATABASE OF GERMAN EMBASSIES

What:

Information on German embassies. If there isn't any German Embassy in your country, contact the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and ask which Schengen State represents Germany where you live.

Where:

<https://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/en/aamt/auslandsvertretungen> (in English)

GENERAL INFORMATION FOR REFUGEES IN MUNICH

What:

The City of Munich provides an internet information service with important hints and information for refugees, especially on the asylum process.

Where:

<https://www.muenchen.de/rathaus/Stadtverwaltung/Sozialreferat/Fluechtlinge/Verfahrensablauf.html>(in German)

MUNICH INTERNATIONAL RESOURCES

What:

Munich support for expats, foreign professionals and families

Where:

https://www.muenchen.de/rathaus/wirtschaft_en/international-resources.html (in



English)

THE FEDERAL OFFICE FOR MIGRATION AND REFUGEES (BAMF)

What:

The official German authority about all concerns, including research and many other activities in the field of asylum, migration, integration and support to the return.

Where:

<http://www.bamf.de/EN/Startseite/startseite-node.html> (in English)

INTERNATIONAL PLACEMENT SERVICES (ZENTRALE AUSLANDS- UND FACHVERMITTLUNG - ZAV)

What:

International Placement Services (Zentrale Auslands- und Fachvermittlung – ZAV) by the Federal Employment Agency

Where:

<https://www.arbeitsagentur.de/en/welcome> (in English, Deutsch, Francais)

WHITELIST OF THE FEDERAL AGENCY OF EMPLOYMENT

What:

The service of the Federal Employment Agency offers an overview for foreign skilled workers about professions in which the employment of third-country nationals in Germany is basically possible (on a legal basis).

Where:

<https://www3.arbeitsagentur.de/web/content/EN/WorkingandJobSeeking/WorkinginGermany/Whitelist/index.htm> (in English)



MIGRATION CHECK OF THE FEDERAL AGENCY OF EMPLOYMENT

What:

This online service offered by the Federal Agency of Employment provides a first orientation as to whether you will be able to obtain a work permit in Germany.

Where:

<https://www.arbeitsagentur.de/en/welcome> (in English)

FRESH START IN GERMANY

What:

This is where asylum seekers can find out all they need to know about asylum procedure, labour-market access, recognition of qualifications and assistance in Germany.

Where:

<http://www.bmas.de/EN/Our-Topics/Fresh-start-in-germany/fresh-start-in-germany.html> (in English)

JUST LANDED

What:

Information tool about entry, live, work, education, health and more in Germany and other countries in nine languages.

Where:

<https://www.justlanded.com/english/Germany> (in English)