

Table of Contents

Welcome to	3
Welcome to Baden-Baden	3
Greeting from the Lord Mayor	3
Registration at the citizens' office	4
Residence in Germany, the Aliens Department	5
About Baden-Baden	5
Free WLAN in Baden-Baden	6
Important counselling and contact points	6
About Integreat	7
Integreat in sign language (Video)	7
Living together in Germany	8
Information on the war in Ukraine	13
Daily Life	15
Driving licence	15
Current account	16
Things in good condition to give away!	17
Health	17
Health insurance	17
Child health	17
Health care for asylum seekers	18
Support for traumatized migrants	19
Health care for people without identity papers	19
Advice and Assistance	19
Migration Counselling Centres for Adult Immigrants (27 Years and Older)	19
Youth migration services	20
Integration Commissioner	20
Psychological counselling, trauma and acute crises	21
Counselling and refuge in cases of domestic violence	22
Pregnancy counselling	22
Refugees/Asylum	23
Online consultation	24
Learn German	24
Information	24
Language levels	25
Language Courses	25
Initial orientation courses	26
Effective	26
USS	28
Volunteer language services	28
Interpreter	28
Children and adolescents	29
Childcare	29
Child protection	29
School for children from 6 to 18 years	29
Intercultural parent mentors	30
Living	30
How do I look for a flat?	30
What documents do I need?	32
Important terms and costs	34

Building cooperatives and GSE	36
Housing entitlement certificate and social housing	37
Housing benefit	37
Leisure	38
Labour	41
When can I start working?	41
What types of work are there in Germany?	44
How do I find work and how do I apply?	45
How important is school and training?	46
Are foreign qualifications recognised?	46
Unemployed? What support is available?	47
Which legal aspects are important?	48
What is the EU Blue Card?	49
Is everyone equal in Germany?	49
Who helps after illness or accident?	50
Any further questions?	51

Welcome to

Welcome to Baden-Baden!

Take your first virtual steps in the city with the Integreat app!

We look forward to seeing you and want to make your start in Baden-Baden as easy as possible.

Welcome to Baden-Baden

Greeting from the Lord Mayor

Welcome to Baden-Baden!

As Lord Mayor of Baden-Baden, I would like to welcome you to our city.

Many things will be new to you: the new language, some of the rules of everyday life and interpersonal relationships. Above all, however, you will certainly have specific questions about contact points and people to talk to.

You have probably already heard the term "integration". By this we mean the process in which you grow into German society. For integration to succeed, it is important that you learn the German language. As a rule, this is mainly achieved in a so-called integration course. This will make it easier for you to find a good job. You can support your children and relatives and contribute to society. But there are also many other ways to learn the German language.

It is our task and our wish to offer you the best conditions for integration. The InteGreat app is designed to help you with this: it supports your orientation in many everyday and life issues and facilitates your arrival in our society. In the app you will find lots of information, for example on the various German courses. Important addresses in our city and advice centres if you need help are also displayed.

The introduction of the Integreat app in Baden-Baden was initiated by "SPEKTRUM Baden-Baden". SPEKTRUM is the municipal body for people with an international background. SPEKTRUM works on a voluntary basis to ensure that all residents of Baden-Baden can live well together. My heartfelt thanks go to the members of the committee for their commitment.

The InteGreat app is free for you to use offline and has been translated into several languages. Please send any questions and suggestions to the e-mail address integration@baden-baden.de.

I wish you a good start in our beautiful city. I would be delighted if Baden-Baden soon becomes your home.

Yours
Dietmar Späth



Registration at the citizens' office

If you move into a flat in Baden-Baden, you must register with the city within two weeks.

You can register at the Citizens' Office. The Citizens' Office will record your details. You will then receive a free official confirmation of registration. This is written confirmation that you are registered.

There are two citizens' offices:

Citizens' office in the town hall



[Jesuitenplatz, 76530 Baden-Baden](#)

Briegelacker Citizens' Office



[Briegelackerstrasse 21, 76532 Baden-Baden](#)

The citizens' offices can be contacted by e-mail at



buergerbueror@baden-baden.de

You can also find information on how to register on the page:



[Registration - City of Baden-Baden](#)

Residence in Germany, the Aliens Department

The Foreigners' Registration Office helps all foreign citizens living in Baden-Baden.

The Foreigners' Registration Office can help with these questions:

- Do you have questions about your right of residence?
- Do you want to apply for or extend a residence permit?
- Do you need a settlement permit?
- Do you have questions about the electronic residence permit?
- Do you have questions about visas?
- Do you have questions about working in Germany?

You can find important documents from the Foreigners' Registration Office online on the [Online Services and e-Forms - City of Baden-Baden](#) page under the keyword Migration.



Briegelackerstrasse 21

76532 Baden-Baden



07221 93 29 19 0

E-mail:

auslaenderbehoerde@baden-baden.de



<https://www.baden-baden.de/buergerservice/service...>

About Baden-Baden

Baden-Baden is a city in the federal state of Baden-Württemberg and is located in the south-west of Germany. In December 2023, 58,204 people lived there.

Baden-Baden is known for its hot thermal springs and spas. The city is also important for art, media and many major cultural events. Even the Romans used the hot springs. Baden-Baden was politically very important in the Middle Ages. The city helped shape the name of the federal state of Baden-Württemberg.

Baden-Baden became very popular again in the 19th century. Many important personalities came to the city. The casino was also very popular back then. Many beautiful old buildings and traditions from this period still exist today.

Discover what Baden-Baden has to offer:

[Highlights in Baden-Baden](#)

Free WLAN in Baden-Baden

There is a free WLAN service in the region. It is called: Baden-WLAN.

You can find out where it is currently available on the page [BADEN-WLAN - City of Baden-Baden](#)

Important counselling and contact points

1. Counselling and contacts for refugees

Special rules apply to people who come to Germany with an application for asylum. There is therefore special help and counselling for them in Baden-Baden:

You can reach social workers from the city of Baden-Baden on site in the asylum centres.

E-mail: Sozialarbeit.asyl@baden-baden.de

If you have secured residency, the integration management of the city of Baden-Baden will help you.

E-mail: integrationsmanager@baden-baden.de

If you would like volunteer support or have ideas for a project in the area of integration, please contact the City of Baden-Baden's volunteer coordinator

E-mail: jasmina.dezic@baden-baden.de

2. counselling for young migrants (12 to 27 years)

The Youth Migration Service is abbreviated to JMD. It supports young immigrants between the ages of 12 and 27.

The JMD helps with the following topics:

- Questions about general orientation
- School, training and work
- Personal questions
- Financial and legal matters

This youth migration service (JMD) for Baden-Baden is offered by the Caritas Association for the District of Rastatt.

Telephone: 07221 182-526

E-mail: p.rettig@caritas-rastatt.de

3. counselling for migrants (aged 27 and over)

The migration counselling service supports all people with a migration background. You must be over 27 years old to receive counselling.

The counselling is free of charge. It helps, supports, informs and clarifies the following topics:

- Residence
- language
- work
- money
- Housing
- health
- Mobility.

Phone: 07221 1835-25

E-mail: struch@caritas-baden-baden.de

Address: Briegelacker district centre

Briegelackerstrasse 40

76532 Baden-Baden

About Integreat

Integreat is a guide that supports you in your everyday life. You will find important addresses, contact persons and tips that can help you find your way around.

This guide has several chapters. Each chapter deals with a different topic. For example, you will find information about German courses or contact points. The information is constantly updated and expanded, so it is very good if you check your mobile app often for information. You can rely on the information in Integreat.

You can also use this app offline if you do not have internet access. When you are back online, the app will update itself.

We very much hope that we can simplify your life in Germany with this app. In Baden-Baden, the app is managed by the [municipal integration officer](#) and [SPEKTRUM Baden-Baden, the municipal committee for people with an international background](#).

We would like to take this opportunity to thank H&H Communication Lab GmbH from Ulm for supporting us with their TextLab software. The software helps us to make texts understandable. This makes the mostly machine translation into many different languages much easier.

Integreat in sign language (Video)

This [video](#) explains in sign language how the Integreat app works.

Living together in Germany

1. The Basic Law

Every nation has rules that everyone must abide by. The most important set of rules for Germany is the Basic Law. It is a collection of 146 articles. Each article stands for a law, a rule. These rules define how we live together in Germany. The basic rights protect the freedom of each individual. They are set out in Articles 1 to 19 of the Basic Law.

Here you can find the Basic Law in 11 languages: Arabic, Chinese, English, German French, Italian, Persian, Polish, Russian, Serbian, Spanish and Turkish.

How the German constitutional state works is clearly shown in this film shown in this film: [German](#), [Dari](#), [Arabic](#), [English](#), [French](#), [Pashto](#), [Urdu](#).

According to the Basic Law, every person is a free and self-determined individual.

No differences may be made according to

- Gender
- Origin (ancestry, language, homeland)
- skin colour
- Religion, belief or ideology
- disability
- age or
- sexual orientation

Germany is a federal state consisting of 16 federal states.

Germany is a democratic state. This means that all state power comes from the people.

2 Rule of law

Germany is a democratic constitutional state. The Basic Law guarantees human dignity, freedom and justice. There are laws to ensure that human rights are respected.

Political decisions are made by representatives of the people. The representatives of the people are elected by the Germans in free elections.

The laws apply equally to all people in Germany. The state must abide by the laws. All people living in Germany must also abide by German laws.

This means, for example:

If people think that other people or the public administration are doing them wrong, they can appeal to a court. These courts are independent. This means that the government is not allowed to tell the courts how they should decide.

State courts decide whether someone should be punished. Punishments include fines, community service or imprisonment. There is no death penalty in Germany.

After serving their sentence, non-German nationals can lose their right to stay and be deported under certain circumstances.

3. personal freedom

All adults have the right to decide for themselves and their own lives. Whether man or woman, young or old, with or without a disability, regardless of skin colour or religious affiliation.

All people are allowed to do what they want as long as they abide by the law and do not restrict the freedom of others.

This means, for example:

- All people are allowed to decide what they want to wear. Women can decide whether they want to wear trousers, dresses, long or short skirts, tight or loose clothing or a headscarf. Men can decide whether they want to wear a suit and tie, a T-shirt and jeans, a turban, a hat or a beard.
- All people are allowed to eat what they want and what they like. The decision whether to eat meat (including pork or beef) is made by people alone. There are no general or religiously based dietary regulations from the state.
- The consumption of alcohol is permitted for adults. Children and young people are not allowed to consume alcohol.
- Every woman and every man may decide for themselves whether and whom they wish to marry.
- Every woman and every man may divorce.
- Unmarried couples are allowed to live together and have children.
- Members of different religions and faiths may marry and have children.
- Contraception is permitted for both sexes. A person's decision to use contraception must be respected.
- Same-sex partnerships are accepted. Same-sex couples can marry. The rights are the same as in a marriage between a man and a woman.
- Everyone decides for themselves how and where they want to live. This right may be restricted for persons in the asylum process until an asylum application is recognised.
- Sexual acts between adults may only take place with mutual consent. Any sexual activity with children is prohibited.
- Private property is permitted in Germany for every man and every woman. It is permitted to own a house or a plot of land. Many companies are privately owned.
- Women and men have equal rights when it comes to inheritance.

Important: One's own freedom ends where it infringes the freedom or human dignity of others or violates the law.

4. equal rights for men and women

Women and men have the same rights. This is reflected in the law and in everyday life.

This means, for example:

- Girls and boys go to school together and receive the same lessons. They take part in sports lessons together.
- Women are allowed to study or learn a trade. In principle, all professions are open to women.

- Women take on responsibility in society, for example as policewomen, doctors, teachers or in public offices and authorities. Their instructions must be followed.
- Women decide for themselves what work they want to do. They can dispose of the money they earn themselves.
- Women do not have to ask their husbands, parents or other family members for permission to work, open an account or conclude contracts.
- Women are allowed to dress as they wish.
- Women decide for themselves if, when and whom they want to marry.
- Mothers are particularly protected. They must and may not work for six weeks before and eight weeks after giving birth. They may not be dismissed because of their maternity.
- The tasks and roles in the family are not prescribed.
- Women take part in public life. They attend cultural, political or sporting events, restaurants and bars.
- Women can vote and be elected to political office.

This is not permitted in Germany, for example:

- Any form of violence against women, even in marriage.
- No one may be sexually harassed.
- Rape, even within marriage, is penalised.
- No one may be forced to marry. Coercion into marriage through violence or threats is punished.

5 LSBTIQ+ (lesbian, gay, bisexual, trans, inter, queer)

Many different people live in Germany.

They differ, for example, in

- religion
- gender
- origin and
- political views.

They live together peacefully. They have the same rights.

This also applies to people with different sexual orientations. Or gender identity:

- Lesbians,
- gays,
- bisexuals and
- trans, intersex and queer people (LGBTIQ for short)

They have the same rights in Germany as other people.

In Germany, there is the gender entry "male" and "female". There is also "diverse". Anyone can have their entry and name changed.

Women can love and marry women.

Men are allowed to love and marry men.

This is permitted in Germany.

6 Children's rights

Children and young people have rights. These rights are set out in the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child. It also applies in Germany to all children and young people under the age of 18. In addition, there are many laws in Germany that protect the life, health and rights of children in a special way. The protection of children is always the top priority.

This means, for example:

- All children have the same rights. No matter where they live, where they come from, what colour their skin is, what their parents do, what language they speak, what religion they are, whether they are boys or girls, what culture they live in, whether they have a disability, whether they are rich or poor. Children whose parents are not married have the same rights as children who live with married parents.
- Children have the right to a name, a birth certificate, a nationality and a family. The state generally helps if children lack any of these rights.
- Children should be able to live with their parents, unless this puts them in danger. Parents may and must care for their children, protect and promote their health and well-being.
- Children who have fled have the right to special protection and help.
- Children must and may go to school. School attendance is compulsory. Parents must support their children in attending school. School education is free in Germany.
- At the age of 14 at the latest, children can decide for themselves whether they want to belong to a religion and which one.

Children should be able to develop well. Parents are responsible for this. If they need support, the state must help and provide food, clothing and housing, for example.

This is not permitted in Germany, for example:

- Children must not be neglected or abused.
- Children may not be beaten or physically or mentally abused in any way.
- Children may not be used as labourers until they are 13 years old. When they are older, they are only allowed to work to a very limited extent. This must not impair their health and development.
- It is forbidden to perform sexual acts on children.

7 Freedom from violence/physical integrity

Everyone has the right to a life without violence. This means that all people have the right to life and physical integrity. This includes both the physical and mental health of a person.

This means, for example:

- Conflicts should be resolved without violence.
- Anyone who needs help in the event of danger or conflict can call the police.
- All police instructions must be followed.

- Vigilante justice is not permitted. If your rights have been violated, a state court will decide.
- The state must act non-violently. It may only use force in exceptional cases when all other means have been exhausted. There is no death penalty and no corporal punishment; torture is prohibited.

This is not permitted in Germany, for example:

- Physically injuring or killing another person.
- This also applies within the family, at school and on the street.
- Criminal offences in the so-called name of honour.
- Violence against women and children
- Human trafficking, slavery and forced prostitution.
- Sewing up, circumcision or mutilation of female genitalia.

8. freedom of religion

Religion and faith are private matters in Germany. The state does not dictate to anyone whether and in which God he or she should believe. State and religion are separate.

This means, for example:

- All people are free to practise and choose their religion and beliefs.
- All people have the freedom not to be religious and to say so. Anyone who does not believe in God is allowed to say so publicly.
- Members of different religions and faiths may marry each other.
- Marriages only count as legally valid marriages if they are concluded before the registry office. Marriages concluded exclusively within the framework of a religion are not legally binding in Germany.

This is not permitted in Germany, for example:

- To place religious rules or traditions above applicable laws, for example being married to several women at the same time or slaughtering an animal without special permission.
- Boys may only be circumcised if this does not jeopardise their welfare.

Many people in Germany today are committed to dialogue between religions. The aim is the peaceful coexistence of religious people, believers and people who do not belong to any religion. The state is committed to ideological neutrality. As long as the practice of a religion does not jeopardise democracy or the separation of state and religion, it is protected.

9 Freedom of opinion

All people may form their own opinions and express and disseminate them freely. People may also express these opinions publicly. All media are also free, all people can inform themselves there. Anyone who expresses their opinion freely must ensure that the personal honour or personal dignity of other people is protected.

That means, for example:

- The government may be criticised.

- Religion may be criticised.
- Artistic works may provoke. No one may dictate to writers, musicians or visual artists how they should work.
- The government and religions may also be the subject of satire and critical art.

Anyone who feels slandered, insulted, defamed or whose personal honour or dignity has been violated can turn to the police or a court.

This is not permitted in Germany, for example:

- The use of anti-constitutional symbols and calls to overthrow democracy.
- Insults and statements that demean other people.
- Defamation or slander against other people.
- Incitement to hatred and violence.

Information on the war in Ukraine

Information from the Federal Foreign Office and the Federal Office for Migration and Refugees

Here you can find out what is important at the moment - for example, what the current [situation](#) is. You can also find rules here if you want to enter Germany or if you need a visa. We have already written down some important questions and answers for you:

I am in Germany without a visa - what can I do now?

If you come from Ukraine, you do not need a visa to come to Germany until **4 December 2025**. From the day you enter the country, you can stay here for up to 90 days without a special permit. You can even stay in Germany without a special residence permit until **4 March 2026**.

During the 90-day visa exemption period, you can consider whether you would like to stay in Germany for longer. There are various options for this:

1. You can apply for a residence permit under Section 24 of the Residence Act within 90 days of your first entry into Germany. This provision specifically regulates the situation for war refugees from Ukraine on the basis of the EU decision. You can find out who is eligible for a residence permit under Section 24 of the Residence Act [here](#). You can find answers to the procedure [here](#).
2. You can apply for a residence permit for another purpose within 90 days of your first arrival in Germany. For example, to study or for gainful employment. This may be more favourable for you. You can seek advice on this from the authorities if you have an appointment, or you can find out more in advance on the website: <https://www.make-it-in-germany.com/>.
3. Alternatively, you can apply for asylum. However, this option is not recommended due to the less favourable legal consequences - such as the restriction on taking up employment and the obligation to live in an initial reception centre.

Do you have a valid residence permit in accordance with Section 24 of the Residence Act as of 1 February 2025?

Your residence permit will be automatically extended and will then be valid until 4 March 2026. You do NOT need to visit the immigration office for this. You can find more information on [Germany4Ukraine](#).

What happens when you arrive in Germany?

When you come to Germany, there are a few important steps that you need to take one after the other. This is how it works:

- First, you register - this is called registration.
- If you need help from the state (for example money or food), you will be told where you can live.
- Then you register your new address, i.e. where exactly you now live.
- Finally, you apply for a permit so that you can stay in Germany for longer.

You can find more information on this [here](#).

Can I work in Germany with a residence permit for temporary protection?

Yes, you can. However, before you can work, the immigration authority must authorise it. The immigration authority will often already enter in your residence permit that you are allowed to work - even if you do not yet have a job. This is good, because then you no longer need an extra permit from another authority.

The immigration authorities will issue so-called fictitious certificates as soon as you submit your application. These bridge the right of residence until the actual residence title can be issued and granted. The foreigners authority will also enter "Gainful employment permitted" in the fictitious certificate. This fictitious certificate therefore authorises you to work in Germany either as a self-employed person or as an employee. Special professional access requirements (such as a licence to practise medicine or a permit for a trade requiring a licence) naturally apply to persons with temporary protection in the same way as to all others. However, the procedures for recognising foreign professional qualifications are also open to those affected, just like everyone else.

Persons with a residence permit for temporary protection in Germany can also receive counselling and placement services from the employment agencies in accordance with SGB III.

Should people from Ukraine apply for asylum?

No, that is not necessary. The necessary protection is granted in a different, faster procedure. It is therefore recommended that you do not apply for asylum. However, if you want to apply for asylum later, you can still do so.

As a result of the decision to admit war refugees in accordance with Article 5 (1) of Council Directive 2001/55/EC of 20 July 2001 on minimum standards for giving temporary protection, a residence permit in accordance with Section 24 of the Residence Act (AufenthG - Residence Permit for Temporary Protection) will be granted to the group of persons covered by the decision upon application.

Registration upon entry does not constitute an application for asylum. An application for asylum must be submitted to the responsible branch office of the Federal Office for Migration and Refugees in order for an asylum procedure to be carried out.

For these reasons, it is not necessary to file an asylum application to secure a right of residence or to claim social benefits.


Information portal of the German government

The Federal Ministry of the Interior and Homeland offers a digital information portal in German, English, Russian and Ukrainian. Here you will find all official information about residence and living in Germany.

 [Germany4Ukraine](#)

Embassy of Ukraine in Berlin

 [+493028887128](#)

 [Albrechtstraße 26, 10117 Berlin](#)

Daily Life

A valid driver's license and a German bank account are very important. Here you can read what you need to know.

Driving licence

In Germany, you must always have your driving licence (= driving permit) with you when you drive a vehicle.

Where was your driving licence issued:

- A valid driving licence from a state of the European Union or the European Economic Area does not usually have to be reissued. As a rule, it is valid until it expires.
- If the driving licence was obtained in a third country, please contact the driving licence authority.
- If the driving licence originates from another country, it is usually valid for 6 months. After that, it must be reissued. This is calculated from the day of registration in Germany. The countries affected are listed [here](#).
The driving licence authority will tell you which documents you need to transfer your driving licence.

Baden-Baden Driver Licensing Office:



[Briegelackerstraße 21, 76532 Baden-Baden, Germany](#)



<https://www.baden-baden.de/buergerservice/fahrzeu...>

Questions on the validity of driving licences from abroad are answered by the [Federal Ministry of Transport](#) and Communications

You do not have a valid driving licence?in order to obtain a German driving licence, you must be able to prove your identity. If you want to obtain a driving licence first, you have to attend a driving school.

There you have to take a theoretical and practical test.

You should therefore ask the driving licence office whether you will be admitted to an examination at all. Then you can register at a driving school.

A driving school is associated with high costs. Ask the driving school about the costs beforehand.

Current account

A bank account (or current account) is essential for almost all money movements. Your money is always available in your current account. Make sure you have enough money in your account for all withdrawals and payments.

With a current account you can:

Make transfers

Receive cashless payments (payments from offices / authorities / social benefits are often made without cash, i.e. transferred to a personal current account)

Set up standing orders

Participate in direct debit procedures

Cash cheques, make cashless payments with the EC / Maestro card

Withdraw cash at the bank counter or from ATMs


Print out your account statements

Opening an account

You are free to decide which bank you would like to have an account with. Make an appointment with the bank to open an account. Please bring one of your documents with you Proof of arrival and residence permit. The bank needs a current address. Please also bring your identity card, a certificate of registration or a comparable document.

After opening the account, you will receive an **EC card** with a four-digit PIN code. Sign the EC card on the back and memorise the PIN code. You will need the PIN code for cashless payments and for cash withdrawals at ATMs. Be sure to keep your card and PIN code separate!

If you want to withdraw cash, it is best to use ATMs at the bank where you have your account. Then the withdrawal costs nothing. If the PIN code is entered incorrectly 3 times at the ATM, the EC card will be confiscated and blocked. In this case, you must ask your bank.

If your EC card is lost or stolen, have it blocked immediately at  **116116**. The number is available around the clock. Say your bank code and your account number. Then ask your bank for a new EC card.

Things in good condition to give away!

Things that you no longer need may still be of use to others.

Items in good condition can be exchanged or given away here and will not become waste. This includes furniture and household goods, toys, books, electrical appliances, tools and much more.

You can also offer items that you no longer need.

It is free to use, both for creating advertisements and for searching for and finding items.

Commercial offers are excluded.

Click here to go to the marketplace on the Internet:

<https://www.verschenkmarkt-stadtwerke-baden-baden...>

Translated with DeepL.com (free version)

Health

Here you will find many answers to questions about health.

Health insurance


In Germany, it is compulsory to take out health insurance. This means that as soon as you have a residence permit, you must register with a health insurance fund. There you will get an insurance card. This entitles you to the same benefits as all residents in Germany.

You are free to choose a general practitioner. In Germany, these doctors are also called general practitioners (Hausärztin/Hausarzt). If you need treatment from a specialist, you will receive a referral from your family doctor. Please always take your insurance card with you when you seek medical treatment.

Here you will find all the important information about health insurance in 40 languages. It explains what you need to know.

Insurance card

With the insurance card of a health insurance company, you can receive medical services throughout Germany. On the back is the European Health Insurance Card (EHIC). It covers you in the EU, in many other European countries and in some countries outside Europe.

 If you want to go to the doctor as a refugee or asylum seeker and do not yet have health insurance, you need a health insurance certificate. Please contact the persons named on the page "[Refugees](#)".

Child health

Children are usually examined by **paediatricians**. Regular check-ups and vaccinations by the paediatrician are important for the health of every child.

There are prescribed preventive examinations, they are also called "U-examinations". U examinations are always at a specific time and are free of charge.

There are ten U-examinations (U1-U9 and J1). Until the age of 6, the child is examined regularly and its development is monitored.

- The U1 (examination after birth) and U2 examinations usually still take place in the clinic.
- For further examinations, you must make an appointment with your paediatrician.

When registering your child at a [day care centre](#), you may be asked to provide proof that all U examinations have been carried out on your child.

Important! Your child must be vaccinated against measles when attending a day care centre or school.

Health care for asylum seekers

People seeking asylum in the Baden-Baden district will receive health certificates.

With this health insurance certificate, you can go to the doctor or dentist and be treated. The health certificates are issued monthly

It takes about 18 months to be insured by a German health insurance company. After that, you no longer need a sick note.

With the health certificate from the social welfare office, you are then entitled to:

medical care for acute

acute illnesses (such as flu) and pain


Medical care during pregnancy

Vaccinations

Checkups

This is what a health certificate looks like:

blau: Arzt



Pink: nur Zahnarzt



Support for traumatized migrants

The "Association for the Support of Traumatized Migrants" in Karlsruhe has two main focuses

1. Helping traumatized migrants.

There are two consultation hours per week: Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 am to 12 noon.

You can simply drop in, you don't need an appointment.

This service for refugees with mental health problems includes up to three one-to-one sessions with a translator.

Address: Human Rights Center, Alter Schlachthof 59, 76131 Karlsruhe

Telephone: 0721-6288306

Internet: www.traumatisierte-migranten.de

E-mail: trauma-migranten@web.de

.....
2. public relations and training

There are specialist presentations and discussions on topics such as physical and mental health, education and social life.

If necessary, there is also translation into the respective native languages.

The meetings are free of charge, specific information and dates can be found at

www.traumatisierte-migranten.de

Inquiries can be sent to

E-mail: trauma-migranten@web.de

Telephone: 0721-6288306

Health care for people without identity papers

Health care for people without identity papers

If you do not receive benefits from a public authority, are ill and have no identity papers and/or no health insurance, you can find help at the Human Rights Center Karlsruhe. There is the medical advice center Medinetz. They will refer you to doctors free of charge and anonymously.

If you need medical help but have no papers, please contact

@: mrz.medinetz@web.de

☎: 0721-664 87986

The open consultation hour takes place every Wednesday from 14:00 - 16:00. You do not need an appointment, just drop by.

Medinetz Karlsruhe

📍: Human Rights Center Karlsruhe

Alter Schlachthof 59, 76131 Karlsruhe

www.medinetz-karlsruhe.de

Translated with DeepL.com (free version)

Advice and Assistance

On the following subpages you will find many useful tips on where to turn for help.

Migration Counselling Centres for Adult Immigrants (27 Years and Older)

Migration counselling supports all people with a migration background older than 27 years who have a permanent residence title for Germany. Counselling is free of charge. There is help,

support, information and education available on the following topics:

- Government offices, for example, explanation of decisions/procedures
- Topics specific to foreigners such as right to residence and work permit
- Financial support, help with applications
- Integration courses/language courses (German)
- Recognition of foreign school-leaving qualifications and university degrees (orientation counselling/ initial counselling)
- Education and social security systems (information and education)
- Living and working in Germany
- Child reunification, spouse reunification, family reunification

You can find the Migration Counselling for Adults (MBE) in Baden-Baden at the Briegelacker District Centre:



mbe@caritas-baden-baden.de



[07221/183525](tel:07221/183525)

[Flyer Migration Counselling Adults Baden-Baden](#)

There is a separate counselling service for adolescents and young adults between the ages of 12 and 27: the [Youth Migration Service](#).

Youth migration services

The Youth Migration Service is abbreviated to JMD. It supports young immigrants between the ages of 12 and 27. It helps them to settle in Germany as quickly as possible.

The JMD helps with the following topics:

- Questions about general orientation
- School, training, career
- Personal questions
- Financial and legal matters
- The Youth Migration Service (JMD) for Baden-Baden is provided by the Caritas Association for the district of Rastatt.



jmd@caritas-rastatt.de

Integration Commissioner

If you need help, the integration officer of the city of Baden-Baden will help you. She does not provide advice herself, but can give you information and refer you to various services.

The integration officer manages and coordinates all integration services in Baden-Baden.



integration@baden-baden.de



[07221/93-14778](tel:07221/93-14778)

Psychological counselling, trauma and acute crises

The following counselling centres offer help in case of psychological problems or permanent stress.

Caritas social psychiatric service in Baden-Baden

Caritas tries to support people who are in distress or suffering from a mental illness.

The aim is to help these people to live self-determined lives.

The services are aimed at adults with mental illness and their caregivers. They are free of charge and subject to confidentiality.



Menton-Ring 1, 76532 Baden-Baden, Germany



07221-95360

@caritas@caritas-baden-baden.de



[Caritas in Baden-Baden](#)



[Flyer of the social psychiatric service](#)

Psychological counselling centre for parents, children and young people from Baden-Baden

This counselling centre is intended for families, parents, children, adolescents and young adults.

The offer is independent of origin, political conviction, ideology or religion.

The aim is to work out solutions together in order to become more capable of acting again.

Counselling is confidential. Information is only passed on with your express consent. Counselling can also be anonymous.

Counselling is free of charge.

Children and adolescents have the right to seek counselling independently.

Psychological Counselling Centre Baden-Baden



07221 - 93 1462, Mrs. Angelika Sulzmeier

@beratungsstelle@baden-baden.de


 [Here you can find more details](#)


Psychological Counselling Centre for Marriage, Family and Life Issues in Baden-Baden


The counselling centre helps with problems

- in marriage and partnership
- in the family
- with separations
- at work / in the workplace
- in difficult phases of life
- with oneself and with others


The counselling sessions are confidential and open to all, regardless of religion or nationality.

 Marktplatz 10, 76530 Baden-Baden, Germany

 07221-22000.


 Monday, Thursday and Friday: 09:00 to 12:00; Tuesday: 14:00 to 17:00.

@beratung@efl-baden-baden.de

 [www.efl-](http://www.efl-baden-baden.de) baden-baden.de

Counselling and refuge in cases of domestic violence

In Germany, there is a fundamental right to physical and mental integrity.

Domestic violence is not a private matter. If you notice domestic violence or are exposed to domestic violence yourself, call:  116 016. This telephone number is manned around the clock. Here you can get help in 17 different languages.

The following agencies in Baden-Baden and the surrounding area will also be happy to help you:

www.cora-baden.de Association against abuse and violence

www.fhf-rastatt.de Women help women and girls

www.frauenhaus-baden-baden-rastatt.de Women's and children's shelter

Pregnancy counselling

If you are pregnant and need help, you can contact the following services:

Pregnancy counselling and pregnancy conflict counselling

Rastatt District Office, Health Department
📍 Am Schlossplatz 5, 76437 Rastatt, Germany
☎ 072223812315
✉ c.klein@landkreis-rastatt.de

Diakonisches Werk Rastatt

📍 Kaiserstr. 70, 76437 Rastatt
☎ 0722235021
✉ schwanger@diakonie-bad-ra.de

Helpline for pregnant women in distress

☎ [08004040020](tel:08004040020)

[Hilfe für Schwangere in Not](#)

[Further information on pregnancy can be found here.](#)

[Flyer for pregnant women, families and single parents](#)

Refugees/Asylum

Special rules apply to people who come to Germany with an application for asylum.

There is therefore special help and counselling for them in Baden-Baden:

In the asylum centres, you can reach social workers from the city of Baden-Baden on site.

If you have secured residency, the integration management of the city of Baden-Baden will help you.



integrationsmanagement@baden-baden.de

- If you would like volunteer support, please contact the City of Baden-Baden's volunteer coordinator



[07221/93-14696](tel:07221/93-14696)



jasmina.dezic@baden-baden.de

Online consultation

mbeon - Multilingual counselling in the chat room

There are many local counselling centres in Germany. If the counselling centre is closed or far from home, digital chat counselling can help.

Finding information online and getting counselling via chat is easy with mbeon.

mbeon enables counselling via chat. All counsellors are qualified professionals of the Migration Counselling for Adult Immigrants (MBE). They are guaranteed to respond within 48 hours and help with all questions and problems that life in the new environment brings. The counselling is anonymous, data secure and free of charge.

The app also contains extensive information on topics such as work and career, health, learning German, housing, family and residence. In addition, mbeon puts you in touch with migration counselling centres and other important contact points.

The app is available in German, English, Russian and Arabic. You can receive advice in more than 19 different languages.

The app has many advantages:

- The app is flexible. It can be used anywhere and anytime.
- Counselling is provided in your mother tongue.
- The app is data secure.
Documents can be sent quickly and securely.
- The app and counselling is free of charge.
- The counselling is anonymous.

The free app can be downloaded from the Google Play Store and the AppStore.



[mbeon in the Google Play Store](#)



[mbeon in the AppStore](#)

Further information is available on the [multilingual website](#) and the [Facebook page](#).

Learn German

Mastering the German language is the most important step towards successful integration. Here you can read how we can support you.

Information

In order to find a job and generally get along in Germany, you need to learn German. Here you can find opportunities and contact points for appropriate language courses. There are various

ways to learn German. Your residence status has an influence on which option you can choose. As long as you do not know German well enough yourself, you will need help. You will find contact persons for this here as well.

Language levels

You can attend a German course. There are six levels: A1, A2, B1, B2, C1 and C2. You start with A1. You have C2 in your mother tongue. The six levels mean in detail

A1: Beginner

You can understand and use simple words and sentences.

You can introduce yourself and others.

You can ask questions about the person.

You can answer questions.

A person speaks slowly and clearly. You can have a conversation with him/her.

A2: Basic knowledge

You can understand sentences and frequently used words.

You can communicate in simple, everyday situations. You can describe your origin, education and surroundings.

B1: Advanced language use

You can understand a lot. You can say something about familiar topics and personal interests.

You can talk about experiences and events, dreams, hopes and ambitions. You can give short reasons or explanations for plans and opinions.

B2: Independent use of language

You can understand the main contents of complex texts on concrete and abstract topics. You can understand technical discussions in your field of specialisation.

You can communicate orally spontaneously and fluently. You can justify a point of view on a topical issue with advantages and disadvantages.

C1: Specialised language skills

You can understand much of demanding, longer texts. You also grasp implicit meanings.

You can express yourself clearly, in a structured way and in detail on complex issues.

C2: (Approximate) native speaker proficiency

You can understand with ease virtually everything you read or hear.

You can summarise information from a variety of written and spoken sources. You can give reasons and explanations in a coherent presentation. You can express yourself spontaneously, very fluently, accurately and with nuance.

Language Courses

Get more Infos under:

[Flüchtlinge - Stadt Baden-Baden](#)

Initial orientation courses

In an initial orientation course, you learn the first and most important German language skills. But you also learn a lot about life in Germany.

These courses are aimed at asylum seekers. They take place in Baden-Baden in the refugee centre at Waldseeplatz.

[Waldseestraße 40](#)

The courses help people to find their way around their new living environment more easily and make it easier for them to orientate themselves in everyday life. A course comprises 300 teaching units of 45 minutes each.

It covers topics such as

- Health and medical care
- work,
- kindergarten and school
- living
- local orientation, transport and mobility.
- the values in German society

The focus is on everyday language: participants should learn as quickly as possible to find their way in everyday life.

The new initial orientation courses (EOK) start on 01.03.2025.

If you are interested and have any further questions, please contact

@: jasmina.dezic@baden-baden.de

Effective

Effektiv is currently offering several BEF Alpha courses (BEF is the abbreviation for: Bildungsjahr für erwachsene Flüchtlinge) in Rastatt and Baden-Baden.

BEF Alpha courses are generally aimed at refugees aged between 21 and 35 with little or no written or spoken German. The courses are for refugees with a high probability of staying as well as others.

The BEF Alpha training year can precede an integration course. Participation is also possible for people who have completed an integration course and have not reached language level A2. Childcare is offered to enable parents with children to take part in the course.

Effektiv-Bildung does not cover participants' travel costs.

The course comprises a total of 980 teaching units (approx. 9-10 months) in the following

areas

-Literacy and language support

-Vocational orientation/vocational preparation incl. company internship

-democracy education/culture

-digital basic education

-Everyday life skills

Admission requirements:

-high prospects of staying

-age up to 35 years

-Assignment by the employment agency, job centre and district offices

-Motivation and willingness to learn

New: People who have completed an integration course but have not reached A2 (up to the age of 35) can now also take part in the BEF Alpha courses!

Courses Baden-Baden:

1) Monday - Friday 09.00 - 13.00 (from March/April 2025)

[Flyer course programme BEF alpha Baden-Baden 2025.pdf](#)

or

2) Monday - Friday 13.15 - 17.15 (ongoing course until approx. Oct. 2025, due to cancellations we are still urgently looking for participants for this course).

Rastatt course:

1) Monday - Friday Time is not yet fixed (from June 2025)

Registrations and queries can be sent to:

@: m.halbisen@effektiv-bildung.de

The BEF Alpha course can precede an integration course and is also suitable for people without integration course authorisation.

Click here for the registration forms:

[FRM registration BEF Alpha 25.pdf](#)

[Registration of a child BEF-Alpha.pdf](#)

If you would like to improve your language skills and are also interested in working in warehousing, transport or production:

[Internship in warehouse, logistics for language improvement Effective.pdf](#)

Further information at:

www.grundbildungszentrum-rastatt.de

www.effektiv-bildung.de

USS

Here you can find information on Einstufungstest für Integrationskurse:

[Placement test for integration courses BB.pdf](#)

The first allgemeine Integrationskurs starts on 16.06.

It will take place in the morning.

[AIK BB Start 16.06.25-new.pdf](#)

The second allgemeine Integrationskurs starts on 23 June.

It will take place in the afternoon.

[AIK BB Start 23.06.25-new.pdf](#)

Volunteer language services

How can I improve my German even more?

It's quite simple: the city arranges discussion groups with committed citizens from Baden-Baden. Here you can talk in German in a relaxed environment and thus improve your own knowledge.

Please contact the social workers in the accommodation or get in touch with them:



[07221/9314696](tel:07221/9314696)



jasmina.dezic@baden-baden.de

Interpreter

Sometimes it is useful to ask an interpreter for help. Interpreters help in conversations with authorities or other official bodies.

If you have an important appointment, always ask beforehand whether an interpreter will be provided and whether it will cost money.

If you need an interpreter, the Diakonisches Werk can help you:



[Interpreter Network | Diakonisches Werk des evangelischen Kirchenbezirkes Baden-Baden und Rastatt \(diakonie-bad-ra.de\).](#)

💡 Sometimes authorities and official bodies need certificates, marriage certificates or birth certificates. In Germany, these documents may only be translated by state-certified translators.

Tip: before your appointment, ask exactly whether you only need to show the document or whether you really need a certified translation.

Certified translations can be very expensive. It is worth comparing the prices for translations from different providers.

Children and adolescents

On the following subpages you will find many tips on what you can do to ensure that children and young people have a good time with us.

Childcare

Kita (day care centre) or kindergarten

In the Kita, your child can learn the German language and find contact with other children. Take advantage of this opportunity, it is important for your child's future. Attending a day care centre also helps prepare your child for school.

There are groups for children from 1 to 3 years old. Here the children are encouraged in their development by specially trained staff in small groups. Attention and care by the carers are particularly important here. Most of the groups are for children from 3 years old until they start school. Here the children can play, paint, do handicrafts and learn with other children. In the last year of kindergarten, the children are also prepared for their entry into school.

To obtain a kindergarten place for your child, please make a KITA reservation. [The Infodienst Kita](#) will be happy to assist you. The costs for a KITA place can be covered. The Infodienst Kita will advise you on this.

Child protection

Children, young people and families are under special protection in Germany. This protection begins during pregnancy and lasts until the child is 18 years old (of age). In Germany, for example, it is forbidden to beat children. In Germany, children must be brought up without the use of violence. Every child must go to school. In addition, there are authorities who ensure that a child is not harmed by its environment (including the family).

School for children from 6 to 18 years

In Germany there is compulsory schooling by law. The duration of compulsory schooling is twelve years, of which nine years are full-time compulsory schooling (general compulsory schooling) and three years are part-time compulsory schooling (compulsory vocational schooling).

Compulsory schooling ends when the child reaches the age of 18 if there is no apprenticeship relationship. The parents or legal guardians of the children have the duty to ensure that the children attend school regularly. Attendance at state and municipal schools costs nothing.

There are different types of schools in Germany. Which school your child goes to depends, among other things, on how old he or she is, but also on his or her school performance.

Please contact a school near your home with your child. They will tell you where your child can go to school. With children aged 6 to 10 (1st-4th grade), please contact a primary school near you. With children aged 11 and over (from 5th grade), please contact a Werkrealschule in Baden-Baden.

Overview of all schools in Baden-Baden:



[Baden-Baden Education Region](#)

At school, your child will be supported in learning the German language.

💡 Parents often receive written information from the school that their children bring home. It is important that you read this information.

Intercultural parent mentors

Do you have questions about the upbringing and education of your children?

We want to help you to improve the cooperation between you and the kindergarten, the day care centre or the school.

You can find more information here:



[Website of the project for parent mentors.](#)

You can also find the right contact person on this page.

Living

How do I find an apartment? What do I need for it? What help can I get and what do I need to look out for?

How do I look for a flat?

It is very difficult to find a flat in Baden-Baden. You should therefore try to start your search as early as possible. Do not commit yourself to a specific location, but remain flexible. When

looking for a flat, you should be prepared to make compromises,

Search the internet on housing portals

The best place to find most flat adverts is on the Internet. You are welcome to create your own profile on the relevant websites and use their apps. You can find the apps in your app/playstore. Set up fixed filters and receive notifications from the portals (by email or push notification).

You can find some interesting addresses here:



www.immobilienscout24.de

<https://www.wg-gesucht.de/>

<https://www.kleinanzeigen.de/>

www.meinestadt.de

<https://www.vierwaen.de/>

www.wohnung-mieten.de

www.immonet.de

www.immozentral.com

www.nestoria.de

www.wohnung-jetzt.de

Search in regional newspapers

Use regional newspapers to search for accommodation. Most newspapers publish adverts in the middle of the week or at the weekend. You can also place an advert yourself. The best way to do this is to contact the regional newspaper provider (note: you are responsible for the costs of placing an advert).

Regional examples are

- the [Badisches Tagblatt](#) (Saturdays - subject to a charge)
- Wochenjournal (Wednesdays, Sundays - free of charge)

Search in the social media

Many flat adverts are now also published on social media such as Facebook (often in local groups). People looking for a flat can also advertise in these groups that they are looking for a flat.

If you don't have an account yourself, ask friends or acquaintances if they can look for flats for you on social networks from time to time.

Search in newspapers (sometimes also available online)

You can also find adverts in local newspapers (e.g. [Badisches Tagblatt](#)) that are placed by landlords. You can also place an advert in a newspaper yourself (for a fee) and advertise your rental search. Sometimes this method works to find a rental flat.

Searching with neighbours and acquaintances

You can often find a flat through personal contacts in your neighbourhood and circle of acquaintances or through work colleagues. Let your acquaintances know that you are looking for a flat. If you are in an association, let them know that you are looking for a flat. Perhaps someone from the association can help you or knows someone who rents out a flat. The more people who know about your flat search, the better.

Search in public places

Also look out for notices at bank branches or in other public places. Sometimes (although less often) flats are also advertised there.

You can also use so-called notice boards in supermarkets to post a rental application.

Search by making a reservation with housing associations

Take the opportunity to be placed on the waiting lists of local housing associations. To do this, fill in the forms at the individual organisations (free of charge). Please refer to the sub-chapter "Building co-operatives and GSE".

What documents do I need?

The application for the flat search usually contains the following documents:

- Cover letter in response to the advert
- Tenant self-disclosure
- Proof of income or benefit statement
- Schufa information
- Copies of identity cards
- Certificate of no rent arrears

If you prepare these documents carefully, you have a better chance of being accepted for the flat. If possible, bring the documents with you to a viewing in a folder or, if necessary, submit them directly with your application.

1. cover letter in response to the advert

In the cover letter, write a short text in which you introduce yourself and explain why you are interested in this flat. Try to address the following questions in your cover letter:

Who belongs to you or should move into the flat?

Why are you looking for a flat?

Why are you applying for exactly this flat in this neighbourhood?

A cover letter could look like this:

Subject: Application for the 3-room flat at Mustermann-Straße 1, 88677 Markdorf

Dear Mr Mustermann,

Your 3-room flat at Mustermann-Straße 1 in Markdorf is exactly what we want for our new home.

We (Mr and Mrs Mustermann with our 3-year-old daughter) are looking for a larger flat in a quiet area of Markdorf.

The flat you are offering is ideal for a small family and offers enough space for the three of us.

The location of the flat is also ideal for us. We can reach our workplaces quickly and our daughter's kindergarten is only a few minutes' walk away.

We are both employed. Please find attached our proof of income.

We could move in from DD.MM.YYYY.

We look forward to hearing from you and viewing the flat together.

Yours sincerely

Mr and Mrs Mustermann with daughter

Enclosures:

Self-disclosure

Proof of income or benefit statement

Schufa information

Copies of identity cards

Certificate of freedom from rent arrears

Be factual and honest in your cover letter. If you currently have no work, formulate it as follows:

The rent for the flat is covered by the job centre.

If you are working part-time and receive top-up benefits from the job centre, you can also mention this.

2. tenant self-disclosure

The first question every landlord asks is: Who would like to move in here? The self-disclosure provides the answer. In this document, you provide information about all relevant personal information that is of interest to the landlord. These are

- First name and surname
- Date of birth
- Current address
- Contact details (telephone and e-mail)
- Current profession and employer
- Monthly income
- You can draw up the tenant self-disclosure form yourself.

Important: If you do not want to move in alone, but with a partner, your family or in a shared flat, all tenants should each submit a self-declaration or be listed in yours.

3. proof of income

Landlords want to be sure that you can pay the monthly rent. Proof of income is an important document to show your financial situation. Proof of the last three months is usually requested. Always enter the total joint income (families, couples and so on).

If you do not have your own income, submit the benefit statement from the job centre.

4 Schufa credit report

A Schufa report provides information about your solvency. You can [apply for a Schufa report](#) online. Take care of this in good time so that it arrives in good time for your flat search.

The free version of the Schufa report is called "[Data copy according to Art. 15 GDPR](#)". This is sufficient for landlords.

5. copy of identity card

A copy of your identity card (or residence permit) should also be included in the application for a flat.

All tenants wishing to move into the property must enclose copies.

6. certificate of freedom from rent arrears

Future landlords often want to know whether you are free of rent arrears. The certificate of freedom from rent arrears shows that you have paid your rent to your previous landlord continuously and punctually.

Your previous landlord can issue you with a certificate stating that you have no rent debts.

Another way of proving that you are free of rent arrears is to provide bank statements from the last year showing punctual payments.

IMPORTANT: If you disclose partial statements from your bank statements, black out all other transactions or have a bank statement drawn up showing only the rent payments.

Important terms and costs

Explanation of important abbreviations in flat adverts:

Whg. = Flat

App. = flat

WG = Shared flat

Zi. = room

ZKB = Room-Kitchen-Bathroom

EG = Ground floor

1. OG = 1st floor

Wohnfl. = Living space

EBK = fitted kitchen

teilmbf. = partly furnished

inkl. = included

MM = Rent per month

NK = Service charges

HK = heating costs
Kaut. = security deposit

Tenancy agreement

A commitment for a flat only becomes binding with a tenancy agreement. The tenancy agreement clarifies both the rights and obligations of the landlord and the rights and obligations of the tenant. The tenancy agreement also contains many other important details that you should read carefully (billing of heating costs and operating costs, notice periods, keeping pets, subletting and much more).

Read the tenancy agreement carefully before you sign it. Have a friend with a good knowledge of German read through the tenancy agreement or get professional support, for example from the [tenants' association](#). This organisation supports tenants with legal issues relating to rent. The tenants' association can advise you in the event of disputes with the landlord. Advice is subject to membership (for a fee).

IMPORTANT if you receive benefits: First submit the rental agreement to your responsible benefits office (job centre or basic income support) for review before you sign the rental agreement. If you do not do this, you may not be granted a deposit, for example.

House rules

The house rules describe the rules for living together in the house. These include, for example, quiet hours in the house from 10 pm to 8 am, clearing snow in winter, regular cleaning of the stairwell and much more. Read the regulations in the house rules carefully.

Landlord's certificate

Your landlord must complete this form. You will need this certificate for your re-registration (change of address) in your municipality or at the [residents' registration office](#).

You must re-register in your new municipality as soon as possible, at the latest after 2 weeks. The deadline also applies to a change of address within the city district.

Basic rent

The basic rent refers to the cost of the flat excluding ancillary costs such as water, heating, water heating, caretaker and property tax. The cold rent is always lower than the warm rent.

Warm rent

The warm rent refers to the total costs for the flat, i.e. the cold rent plus ancillary costs. However, sometimes additional costs are added to the warm rent, such as electricity or broadcasting (radio, television).

When looking for a flat, you should always check whether the advert states the basic rent or the warm rent. If the additional costs are not stated, some flat offers appear deceptively cheap. You should therefore clarify in advance which costs are included in the rent.

Deposit

The deposit serves as financial security for the landlord in case something breaks in the flat. The deposit usually amounts to 2-3 basic rents.

At the end of the tenancy, the deposit is refunded if the flat is handed over to the landlord/next tenant clean and without any defects.

It is best to take photos of the condition of the flat when you move in or when you hand it over. This will enable you to prove which defects were already present when you moved out.

IMPORTANT: Draw up a defects/handover protocol before you officially move into the flat. You and your landlord will sign this record.

Accommodation costs

If you receive financial support according to SGB II (Job Centre), SGB XII (basic income support) or AsylbLG, you must adhere to the upper rent limits of the key concept of the respective city or district. These are based on the size of your household (number of people) and provide guidelines for the size of the flat.

The costs of accommodation (KdU) for the district of Baden-Baden are always updated on the [municipal homepage of the Housing Assistance Centre](#).

Building cooperatives and GSE

Here you will find tips on how to find a flat in Baden-Baden if you don't have much money to spend:

1. the [Gesellschaft für Stadtentwicklung \(GSE\)](#)

It manages flats in the city district of Baden-Baden. For most flats you need a residence entitlement certificate.

- 2.

[Building co-operative Baden-Baden eG](#)

[Here](#) you can make an enquiry for a flat. You will then be placed on a waiting list.



[Dr.-Groddeck-Platz 2, 76532 Baden-Baden,](#)



[07221/504670](tel:07221504670)



info@baugenossenschaft-bad.de

3.

[Building co-operative Familienheim Baden-Baden eG.](#)

[Here](#) you can read how to apply for an affordable flat.



[Rheinstrasse 81, 76532 Baden-Baden](#)



[07221/50700](#)



info@fh-bad.de

Housing entitlement certificate and social housing

Wohnberechtigungsschein

If you have a low income or receive social benefits, you can apply for a "Wohnberechtigungsschein für eine Sozialmietetwohnung" under certain conditions.

Social rented flats

The construction of these flats was financially supported by the state. They may only be rented for a certain period of time to people who have a Wohnberechtigungsschein.

To apply for a Wohnberechtigungsschein, contact the [City of Baden-Baden](#).

Please note that even with a Wohnberechtigungsschein you are not entitled to a social housing flat.

Housing benefit

Housing benefit

If you and the people living with you in the household earn little money, you can get a subsidised flat. To do this, you need a housing entitlement certificate.

Under certain conditions, you are also entitled to housing benefit. If you receive money from the state for you and your family, you do not usually need to apply for housing benefit.

Housing benefit is a subsidy

- towards the rent for tenants of a flat or a room
- to the costs that owners of their own home or condominium have to pay.

The amount of housing benefit depends, among other things, on a person's or family's monthly income and the amount of financial burdens.

People who receive money from the job centre or basic income support are usually not entitled to housing benefit. You can find a list of the requirements for receiving housing allowance as well as further information on the [website of the Baden-Baden housing allowance office](#).

Leisure

Baden-Baden has a lot to offer

The range of leisure activities in Baden-Baden is very large. No matter whether you are looking for nature or would like to take advantage of the cultural offerings of the city and its surroundings.

The cheapest way to spend your leisure time is, of course, to explore the forest around Baden-Baden on foot. But many cultural activities are also available free of charge.

It's best to find out in advance whether you have to pay entrance fees, for example, and how much they are.

Getting there

Most of the attractions can be reached by public transport, which is always subject to a charge.

- [Here](#) you can find the current bus connections in the city and the entire region.
- Many other leisure facilities can also be reached by train (DB). [Here](#) you can find out about the departure and arrival times of trains and buses operated by Deutsche Bahn.
- If you like it sporty, you can use the [public bicycle rental service](#).

For information on the possibilities of receiving [subsidies for](#) travel passes, please visit the Baden-Baden website.

Where can I get information?

- The [website of the city of Baden-Baden](#) offers a very good overview of everything you need to know.
- Helpful tips especially for tourist attractions and ideas for organising your leisure time can be found at the [Tourist Information](#).
- If you like to be out and about in nature, you should take a closer look at what the [Black Forest Tourist](#) Office has to offer. The offers extend far beyond the city area of Baden-Baden.
- The Baden-Baden family pass allows families reduced admission to many municipal facilities. For example, the open-air and indoor swimming pools, the city museum, the Baden-Baden theatre or the events of the children's and youth office can be visited at half price. Find out [here which](#) requirements must be met and how to apply for the pass.

Special offers for children and young people

The [Children's and Youth Office](#) is a contact point for children and young people and offers information for parents.

Here we briefly present the most important offers.

There are many [playgrounds for children](#). There are great opportunities in almost every part of town. The [children's city map](#) makes the search much easier. You can also search for playgrounds in other towns on [Spielplatztreff](#) by simply entering the town in question.

Older children and young people are very welcome in the [youth centres](#).

In the "[Baden-Baden Holiday Calendar](#)" there are many offers from the Children's and Youth Office. You can register directly with the individual organisers. There you will also find information about the costs of participation.

The youth section of the Caritas Association is a meeting place and contact point for young people over the age of 10 and also has interesting offers.

The Arbeiter-Wohlfahrt (AWO) in Baden-Baden offers a wide range of holiday camps. The classic "Stadtranderholung" (city recreation) and the AWO Baden-Baden holiday care can easily be booked during the school holidays. In the summer, part of the summer fun programme is added. The advantages for parents and children are obvious.

For parents of primary school children, the holiday programme of the Children and Youth Office is a good childcare offer during the school holidays. For the children, these are eventful days spent playing, painting and doing handicrafts. Excursions or rallies with peers are also planned. The children are looked after by a trained care team led by a pedagogical specialist.

Culture in and around the spa town of Baden-Baden

The cultural programme in Baden-Baden is unique.
Only a few highlights can be mentioned here:

- [Museums and theatres](#)
- [Media library and town library](#)
- [Old Town](#)

The surrounding area also has much to offer in the way of culture. Here are a few suggestions

- [Favorite Castle](#)

About 10 km from the centre of Baden-Baden and easily accessible by bus or bicycle. The castle is located in a beautiful park, which is open to the public and free of charge.

- [Rastatt](#)

Rastatt is a lively town between Baden-Baden and Karlsruhe. The most famous sight is the Residence Palace.

- [Karlsruhe](#)

Karlsruhe and its more than 300,000 inhabitants offer a wide range of cultural and leisure activities. The city is easily accessible by public transport.

- [Strasbourg](#)

Strasbourg is the nearest large city in France. The cathedral (a large church) and the old town are world famous.

There are good train connections to Strasbourg , the journey time is about 1 hour.

Enjoying nature in Baden-Baden

- A good introduction to the Baden-Baden nature experience is a hike up Baden-Baden's local mountain, the Merkur.

If you wish, you can walk one stretch and take the Merkur [mountain railway](#) for the other. The Merkur mountain railway is easily reached by bus line 205.

- The zoo is always very popular with young and old. [The game reserve](#) is located at the foot of the Merkur mountain railway and can easily be explored on foot and free of charge.

- Those who are more athletic and enjoy hiking will find an almost [unlimited number of hiking trails](#) around Baden-Baden. And that at any time of year.

A real highlight is the [Panoramaweg, a circular hiking trail](#) around the city. Almost all of the four stages can be started from the town or you can use the town buses.

- A little further away, but also unique: the [Mummelsee](#). It can be reached by bus line X45. Lake Mummelsee is located on the Black Forest High Road. It was formed during the Ice Age. It is 3.7 hectares in size, has a circumference of about 800 metres, is 18 metres deep and lies at 1,036 metres above sea level.

Further sports facilities

- Typical of Germany are the countless [clubs](#) . Most of them serve the purpose of experiencing community with like-minded people: whether in cultural, musical or even sporting circles. Most clubs do not aim to make a profit. They live from the commitment of their members. Membership fees are low and only cover the costs, e.g. for maintaining the sports facilities.

First of all, you are welcome as a guest. When you feel comfortable in the association, you become a member and participate in the various activities that the members organise among themselves. Especially for the areas of sport&art and sports, there is a great offer in Baden-Baden in all districts.

Just the right thing for sports enthusiasts as well as for families with children: Take advantage of the [diverse offers of](#) our three swimming pools [Bertholdbad](#), [Hardbergbad](#) and [open-air pool Steinbach](#) - easily accessible by public transport. And with its beautiful bathing beach, [Strandbad Sandweiler](#) even provides a little holiday feeling right on your doorstep.

Commitment to people with an international background

- Get involved with people with an international background and get involved yourself when it comes to equal opportunities in education and on the labour market, social and cultural participation and in all other areas of living together.

- [The "Spectrum" committee](#) is looking forward to your cooperation.

Labour

Here you can find out everything you need to know if you want to work in Germany.

When can I start working?

The [foreigners authority](#) decides whether you are allowed to work. Whether you are allowed to work depends on your Aufenthaltsstatus.

What is your current Aufenthaltsstatus?

1. Asylbewerber

If your current status is: Aufenthaltsgestattung (im laufenden Asylverfahren)

After you have registered as an asylum seeker, it will take at least another 3 months before you are allowed to work. This is because the foreigners authority and the Federal Employment Agency still have to give their approval.

You can find the application form here: [Work permit for asylum seekers](#)

Responsible for this is the Ausländerbehörde



2. geduldete Person

If your current status is : Duldung (§ 60a AufenthG)

After you have received the tolerated stay permit, it will take at least another 3 months before you are allowed to work. This is because the foreigners authority must authorise this and the Federal Employment Agency must give its approval.

[Work permit for tolerated persons](#)

The foreigners authority is responsible for this.



3. Ausbildungsduldung

If your current status is: Ausbildungsduldung (§ 60c AufenthG)

You are allowed to work as long as you are in training. Secondary jobs are only permitted with additional authorisation.

The foreigners authority is responsible for this.

[Law on tolerated employment](#)

4. Arbeitsduldung

If your current status is: Beschäftigungsduldung (§ 60d AufenthG)

You are allowed to work if you have already worked for 12 months subject to social security contributions.

The foreigners authority is responsible for this.

[Law on tolerated employment](#)

5. Anerkannte Geflüchtete und subsidiär Schutzberechtigte

If your current status is: Aufenthaltserlaubnis

You are allowed to work without restrictions.

The foreigners authority is responsible for this.

6. Kontingentflüchtlinge

If your current status is: Aufenthaltserlaubnis

You are allowed to work without restrictions.

The immigration authority is responsible for this.

7. EU-Bürger / EWR-Bürger / Schweizer Bürger

If your current status is: Aufenthaltsrecht (Freizügigkeit)

You are allowed to work without restrictions.

You do not need to speak to any special authority.

8. Drittstaatsangehörige (außerhalb EU/EWR)

a) EU Blue Card

If your current status is: Aufenthaltserlaubnis für hochqualifizierte Fachkräfte (§ 18b AufenthG)

You can work in a qualified occupation. You should earn at least €58,400 per year in 2025.

The foreigners authority is responsible for this.

b) Aufenthaltserlaubnis für Studium (§ 16b AufenthG)

If your current status is: Aufenthalt zum Studium

You can work for 120 days or 240 half days per year. Part-time jobs are possible without restrictions at the university

The immigration office is responsible for this.

c) Aufenthaltserlaubnis zur Anerkennung von Berufsqualifikationen (§ 16d AufenthG)

If your current status is: Aufenthalt zur Anerkennung ausländischer Berufsqualifikationen

You can work during the adaptation measures. Part-time jobs are possible.

The foreigners authority is responsible for this.

d) Arbeitsvisum (§ 18 AufenthG)

If your current status is: Aufenthalt zur Erwerbstätigkeit

You can work for the activity stated in the visa.

The immigration authority is responsible for this.

e) Aufenthaltserlaubnis für Selbständige (§ 21 AufenthG)

If your current status is: Aufenthaltserlaubnis für Selbständigkeit

You may only work on a self-employed basis. This means that you are not allowed to be employed by a company.

The foreigners authority is responsible for this.

9. Familiennachzug

If your current status is: Aufenthaltserlaubnis (§§ 27–36 AufenthG)

You are usually allowed to work without restrictions.

The immigration authority is responsible for this.

10. Niederlassungserlaubnis

If your current status is Dauerhafter Aufenthalt (unbefristet, § 9 AufenthG)

You are allowed to work without restriction.

The immigration authority is responsible for this.

What types of work are there in Germany?

There are many different ways to work in Germany

1. Vollzeitarbeit

You work 35 to 40 hours a week, usually in a permanent job.

2. Teilzeitarbeit

You work fewer hours, e.g. 15 to 30 hours per week.

3. Minijob (556-Euro-Job)

You earn a maximum of 556 euros per month (as of 2025). It is tax-free.

4. Geringfügige Beschäftigung

Similar to a Minijob, but also for short-term work, e.g. seasonal work.

5. Selbstständigkeit

You work for yourself, e.g. as a freelancer, entrepreneur or craftsman.

6. Freiberufliche Arbeit

You work independently in a specialised profession, e.g. as a doctor, artist or teacher.

7. Zeitarbeit (Leiharbeit)

You work for a company that "hires" you out to other companies.

8. Aushilfsarbeit

You work on a short-term basis, often without a long-term commitment, e.g. in retail or catering.

9. Werkstudent

You work as a student alongside your studies, often in your specialism.

10. Ausbildung (Berufsausbildung)

You learn a profession and work at the same time, e.g. in a company.

11. Praktikum

You learn a profession in a company for a short time, often without full pay.

12. Heimarbeit/Telearbeit

You work from home, e.g. in an office job or as a tradesman.

13. Schichtarbeit

You work at different times, e.g. in the morning, evening or at night.

14. Saisonarbeit

You only work at certain times, e.g. in the harvest or in tourism.

15. Ehrenamtliche Arbeit

You work voluntarily without pay, e.g. in associations or aid organisations.

16. Kurzarbeit

You work fewer hours because the company has problems (e.g. in a crisis).

17. Schwarzarbeit (Illegal/ NICHT ERLAUBT)

Working without registering with the authorities **is strictly forbidden**. Anyone who works like this will be **penalised**, both you as a worker and the company you work for. Because you don't pay taxes and social security contributions, you have **no protection such as health insurance** or a **pension**.

How do I find work and how do I apply?

Entering the labour market can be difficult. Here you can find out what you need for an application and what the process is like.

1. important documents for an application

In order to apply for a job, you will generally need

- CV: A list of your previous activities, qualifications and skills
- Letter of application: A short letter explaining why you are applying
- Certificates & supporting documents: If you have degrees or work references, attach them
- Application photo (optional): Not mandatory in Germany, but often appreciated

2 Where can I find work?

There are various ways to find a job:

- Job boards on the internet (e.g. employment agency, job centre, Indeed, Stepstone)
- Directly on the websites of companies
- Migration advice centres and social workers often help with the job search
- Internships and voluntary work can help you gain initial experience

3. the application process

- Search and find a suitable position
- Write an application: create a CV and a letter of application
- Send the application to the company by email, online form or post

- Take part in an interview. If your application is convincing, you will be invited to attend
- Prepare for the interview: you should find out about your employer in advance so that you make a good impression in the personal interview
- Acceptance or rejection: If you are accepted, sign the employment contract

4. get support

If you need help, you can contact the following organisations:

- Job centre or employment agency (if you are registered as unemployed or receiving benefits)
- Migration advice centres
- Non-profit organisations and social services

5 Important tips

A good CV is important - it should be clear and concise.

Avoid spelling mistakes - ask someone to check your application.

Go to the interview prepared - find out about the company.

How important is school and training?

A school-leaving certificate or vocational training is important for a successful career. You can find out more on the page on daycare, school, training and university.

Internships and a voluntary social year can help you start your career.

Are foreign qualifications recognised?

If you want to work or study in Germany, it may be important to have your foreign qualification recognised. Find out how to do this here.

1. do I need recognition?

Whether you need recognition depends on your profession:

- If you want to work in a profession that is subject to legal requirements in Germany (e.g. in healthcare, education, technology or skilled trades), recognition is necessary
- In many other professions (e.g. IT, marketing or catering), recognition is not mandatory. However, recognition can improve your chances of finding a job.
- If you want to study, universities will check whether your school-leaving certificate is sufficient. This is why certificates are very important here

2 Where do I apply for recognition?

Who checks what?

- **School-leaving certificates:** the relevant [school authority in Rastatt](#) or the [Ministry of Education and Cultural Affairs](#)

- **Vocational qualifications:** the [Chamber of Industry and Commerce](#) or the [Chamber of Crafts](#)
- **Academic qualifications (university or college):** the Central Office for Foreign Education or the university directly.

3 What documents do I need?

You should submit these documents for recognition:

- [Certificates and diplomas](#) that are notarised and translated
- [Proof of experience in your profession](#) (e.g. work references)
- [Curriculum vitae](#) with your qualifications
- Copy of your [passport or residence permit](#)
- [Application form](#) from the competent authority

4 How does the recognition process work?

- You submit an application to the competent authority
- The authority checks your qualification to see if it meets German standards
- You will receive feedback on whether your qualification is equivalent or whether you need an additional qualification

5. support and assumption of costs

Find out whether the job centre or employment agency can cover the costs. This is often possible if you are unemployed or looking for work.

You can find more information at www.anerkennung-in-deutschland.de

Unemployed? What support is available?

If you are unemployed or do not earn enough, you can receive support in Germany. Here you can find out what benefits are available and where you can get help.

1 What to do if you are unemployed?

- Register as unemployed: Register immediately with the employment agency or job centre if you are or will soon be unemployed (you have 3 working days)
- Write applications: The job centre or employment agency can help you with this
- Take advantage of further training: There are many courses to improve your chances on the labour market

2 What benefits are available?

Depending on your situation, you may receive financial support:

- Unemployment benefit 1: If you have worked for at least 12 months in the past 30 months and have paid into unemployment insurance, you can receive unemployment benefit for a certain period of time.

- Unemployment benefit 2 (citizen's allowance) or benefits under the AsylbLG: If you have no or very little income, you can apply for citizen's allowance from the [job centre](#) or asylum seeker benefits from the social welfare office.
- Housing benefit: If your income is not sufficient, you can apply for financial help with your rent. You can only apply for housing benefit if you are not housed in municipal accommodation.
- Child benefit & child supplement: Support for parents with a low income.

3 Where do I apply for benefits?

- Unemployment benefit 1: At the [employment agency](#)
- Unemployment benefit 2 Citizens' allowance or benefits under the AsylbLG: At the relevant job centre in your city or at the social welfare office
- Housing benefit: At the housing benefit office in your city or municipality
- Child benefit: At the responsible family benefits office

4 What are my obligations?

If you receive unemployment benefit or citizen's allowance, you must

- actively look for work and write applications,
- attend appointments at the job centre or employment agency,
- participate in measures such as further training or internships.

5. get support

- Job centres and employment agencies help with job searches and applications
- Social counselling centres offer support with applications
- Free language courses and qualifications improve your chances on the labour market
- You can find more information at the employment agency or job centre in your city

Which legal aspects are important?

- **Employment contract:** is a written contract between employer and employee. It regulates rights and obligations, e.g. working hours, salary and holidays
- **Minimum wage:** the minimum wage was set at €12.82 on 1 January 2025.
- **Pay slip:** is a monthly overview of your salary. It shows wages, deductions (e.g. taxes, social security) and your gross and net salary
- **Holiday:** employees are entitled to at least 20 days holiday per year (with a 5-day week)
- **Working hours:** The statutory maximum working hours are generally 8 hours per day (maximum 10 hours with compensation)
- **Notice of termination:** Notice of termination must be given in writing. There are notice periods that must be observed. These are regulated by the employment contract.
- **Accident at work:** If you are injured at work, the accident insurance pays out. Report the accident to your employer immediately
- **Equality:** All people have the same rights at work, regardless of whether they are men, women or disabled. Discrimination is prohibited

- **Self-employment** : If you are self-employed, you are not employed by an employer. You have to pay taxes and insurance yourself
- **Prohibited work**: Undeclared work (working without a contract or without registering) is illegal and carries heavy penalties
- **Exploitation**: Employers are not allowed to treat you unfairly, e.g. pay you too little or make you work too many hours. There are [advice centres](#) for problems

What is the EU Blue Card?

What is the EU Blue Card?

The EU Blue Card is a residence permit for skilled workers from non-EU countries who have a degree from a university.

What are the requirements for an EU Blue Card?

An employment contract in Germany with an income of at least €4,867 per month or €58,400 per year

You can find the legal details on the [EU Blue Card](#) here

What are the advantages of the EU Blue Card?

- Easier access to the labour market
- Faster residence permit for families
- Settlement permit is possible after 33 months (or 21 months with B1 German language skills)

What needs to be considered?

Many professions in Germany require the foreign qualification to be recognised

Is everyone equal in Germany?

All people in Germany should be able to **live and work** with equal rights. It doesn't matter whether you have a disability or not. This is called inclusion.

Many things are being done to support people with disabilities:

People with disabilities have special rights

German laws protect disabled people from being discriminated against. Disabled people in particular have the right to work, to be educated and to be supported in everyday life.

Barriers are reduced ("Barrierefreiheit")

This means that buildings, public transport, websites and workplaces are designed in such a way that all people can use them - even if they need a wheelchair or have poor eyesight or hearing.

The workplace and/or working hours should be adapted

The workplace should be adapted or working hours adjusted accordingly.

Companies that employ disabled people can receive financial support.

There is help in everyday life

There are various aids for disabled people in everyday life, for example

- personal assistants,
- interpreters or sign language speakers
- Support with money

There are advice centres

There are organisations that can help you

- find a job
- find a flat
- apply for further support

[Counselling and help in Baden-Baden](#)

There is a disability card

Disabled people can get a special pass. With this card, you can travel cheaper by bus or train. Admission to museums can also be cheaper.

[Details of the disability card](#)

It is spoken and written in plain language

Information should be understandable for everyone. Easy language helps people with learning difficulties or poor language skills.

Who helps after illness or accident?

1 Reintegration after illness or accident

If someone has been ill for a long time or had an accident, he or she can gradually return to work. This is called "**stufenweise Wiedereingliederung**"

How does it work?

- You start with a few hours a day
- The working hours are slowly increased
- The doctor determines the plan
- You continue to receive sickness benefit or transitional allowance

Who can help?

- Doctors and physicians
- Health insurance companies

- Employers
- Pension insurance (for longer illnesses)

2. integration assistance for people with disabilities

What is integration assistance?

People with disabilities receive support so that they can live and work independently

What assistance is available?

- Housing assistance: Support with living or special residential homes
- Work & training: Help with finding a job, special workshops or adapting the workplace
- Everyday assistance: Assistance with shopping, leisure activities or household chores
- Education & school: support for pupils with disabilities
- Medical assistance: therapies, aids such as wheelchairs or hearing aids

Who pays for this?

- The social welfare office
- Pension or health insurance
- The Federal Employment Agency

3 Where can you get help?

- [Counselling centres for people with disabilities](#)
- [Offices and social services](#)
- Health insurance and pension insurance

Any further questions?

1. gross and net - what's the difference?

- Gross salary: This is your salary before taxes and social security are deducted
- Net salary: This is the money you actually receive in your account

2. what deductions are made from your salary?

The following are deducted from your gross salary

- Income tax (depending on the amount of your salary)
- Health insurance (so that you are insured in the event of illness)
- Pension insurance (for your pension in old age)
- Unemployment insurance (if you become unemployed)
- Long-term care insurance (in case you need care later)

3. what is the minimum wage in Germany?

The statutory minimum wage is the lowest wage that employers have to pay. From 1 January 2025, the general statutory minimum wage will be €12.82 gross per hour.

4 What happens if I become unemployed?

If you have worked for at least 12 months in the last 30 months, you can receive unemployment benefit.

To do so, you must register [with the Employment Agency](#)

If you do not receive unemployment benefit, you can [apply for citizen's allowance](#)

5 How does the pension work in Germany?

While you are working, you pay into the pension insurance scheme.

When you are old, you will receive a pension (monthly money to live on).

The longer and more you have paid in, the higher your pension will be.

6. is there additional financial provision for old age?

Yes, in addition to the statutory pension you can:

- Take out private pension insurance
- Use a company pension scheme through your employer
- Save or invest in funds

7 What happens if I fall ill?

If you fall ill, you must take a sick note from your GP.

The employer will continue to pay your salary for up to 6 weeks. If you are ill for longer than 6 weeks, the health insurance fund will pay sick pay (about 70 % of your salary).

8 How many hours can I work?

Normally 8 hours per day, maximum 10 hours (if compensated).

For mini-jobs: Maximum €556 per month (as of 01/01/2025).

9. am I entitled to holiday?

Yes, with a 5-day week you have at least 20 days holiday per year.

Some employers give more holiday.

10. can I work somewhere else in addition to my job?

Yes, but you must notify your main employer.

There are limits to how much you can earn. People without a general work permit must apply for a work permit at the immigration office.

[Application for a work permit](#)