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Authorities / Residence

Commissioner for Integration

Bad Kreuznach district

Contact person for integration (Integrationsbeauftragte)

Ms. Denise Demaré

📍 Salinenstr. 47, 55543 Bad Kreuznach

✉ [@integration@kreis-badkreuznach.de](mailto:integration@kreis-badkreuznach.de)

☎ [06718031441](tel:06718031441)

The Bad Kreuznach district has an Integration Officer. Are you a refugee? Do you work with refugees? The Integration Officer will help you if you have questions about integration. She will show you how you can become part of German society. She works with various groups that help refugees. The Officer is also there to connect groups and organizations. She initiates projects designed to help you. To this end, she mediates between organizations, volunteers, and the administration.

Would you like to do something for refugees in the district? You can contact the representative. She will be happy to help you. She will connect you with groups. The representative works to ensure that people from different countries can live together harmoniously. To this end, she serves on committees. And she does public relations work.

The municipalities also have integration officers. They support you and help you with local authorities.

Rüdesheim municipality

Refugee Coordinator (Flüchtlingskoordinator)

Mr. Marcus Lendlein

✉ [@ehrenamtskoordinator@vg-ruedesheim.de](mailto:ehrenamtskoordinator@vg-ruedesheim.de)

☎ [015150306052](tel:015150306052)

Kirner Land municipality

Contact person for integration (Integrationskoordinator)

Mr. Hans-Joachim Kullmann

✉ [@Hans-Joachim.Kullmann@kirner-land.de](mailto:Hans-Joachim.Kullmann@kirner-land.de)

☎ [067521356155](tel:067521356155)

Authorities information

Behörden-Knigge: How to behave at authorities in Germany

- At most authorities you need an **appointment** .
- Don't just show up, **make an appointment**.

- If you can't make it, you must **cancel the appointment in a timely manner**. Appointments are always binding.
- **Punctuality** is important. Arrive exactly at the agreed time or a little earlier. Most government agencies have a tight timeframe for interviews.
- **Documents** are very important. It's best to bring all the necessary documents with you. **It's better to have more than enough**.
- In addition to the rules, there are also **obligations to cooperate**.

There are many **different obligations in Germany**. You **must always immediately** report the following information to the relevant authorities:

- If you have a new address
- If you have a child, get married, separate or someone dies
- If you have found a job
- When your finances change

There are even more obligations. Ask your contact person at the authority what else you need to disclose.

- [Agentur für Arbeit](#)
- [Jobcenter](#)
- [Sozialamt](#)
- [Ausländerbehörde](#)
- [Einwohnermeldeamt](#)
- [Gesundheitsamt](#)
- [Jugendamt](#)
- [Standesamt](#)
- [Finanzamt](#)

ID cards and passport photos: Changes from May 2025 in Germany

From May 2025, there will be new rules for ID documents and passport photos in Germany. Here is a simple explanation of the most important points:

Passport photos will only be digital:

- Passport photos for ID cards may no longer be brought on paper.
- They must be taken digitally and sent directly to the authorities.

This works.

- at special photo machines at the Citizens' Registration Office (cost: approx. 6 euros).
- at authorised photographers and drugstores.

The pictures are stored in encrypted form:

- The authorities can retrieve the image online using a special code.
- This protects against identity theft and makes ID cards more secure.

These ID documents are affected:

- Passport
- identity card
- Electronic residence permit
- Travel documents

Further information:

- From May 2025, ID cards may also be sent home by post.
- It will be possible to receive e-mail reminders shortly before the card expires.
- Simple change of address:
Sending a security sticker to be stuck into the ID card itself.
- Since January 2024, children from the age of 6 must also provide fingerprints, there are only passports with a chip.







Recognition and qualification counselling

A school report is very important in Germany. You get it at school. Or at university. Or at work. At work, it's called an employer's reference. With a reference, you prove what you have already learnt and achieved. Certificates are a prerequisite for getting a job. You also need a certificate to be admitted to a school or university. Have you already obtained certificates abroad? Have these certificates recognised in Germany. They will check what you are qualified to do with your certificates in Germany. Your achievements will be recognised. It may be that you no longer have your certificates. In this case, you can try to have your work experience and professional skills recognised through tests.

Certificates obtained abroad can be recognised in Germany.

Recognition counselling

Do you have any questions? You can find more information here

-  [Recognition](#) of foreign certificates and educational certificates - school-leaving qualifications and authorisations for people living in Rhineland-Palatinate
-  [Recognition in Germany - multilingual](#)
-  [Recognition in Germany - Finder](#)
-  [Recognition portal of the Federal Ministry of Education and Research](#)
-  [IQ Network](#)
-  [Information portal for foreign educational qualifications](#)

💡 Are you looking to study or work in science? Get in touch with the contact person at the university to have your certificates recognised.

Funding

You earn little money. You can then receive a grant for the recognition procedure. You can submit an application. You can then receive funding for fees and translation costs up to a maximum of 600 euros per person.

[Recognition in Germany - financial support](#)

Here you can find information at Forschungsinstitut Betriebliche Bildung (f-bb) gGmbH
@anerkennungszuschuss@f-bb.de

Official certification of certificates

A notarisation is an official confirmation. It shows that a document is correct. This is required, for example, for enrolment at a university. All photos of the certificates must be notarised for this.

You can obtain notarisations from the embassy in your home country.

immigration office

Contact overview Ausländerbehörde / Einbürgerungsbehörde

Kreisverwaltung Bad Kreuznach, Salinenstraße 47, 55543 Bad Kreuznach

The Kreisverwaltung Bad Kreuznach strives to provide local services to its citizens. Therefore, we follow the motto "**Service is our strength.**"

The legal requirements are very diverse. The legal framework changes several times a year. It's important to us to be able to connect directly with citizens. We want to offer assistance in their everyday lives. We've divided our **communication into topic areas** . Using the **following overview**, you can **direct your questions to the relevant team** . **You can contact the team directly by email or phone** . Your question may already be answered there.

If you submit a **written request** , please tell us **always:**

- **Your concern**
- **Your full name**
- **Your Address**
- **Your date of birth**
- **a telephone number for queries** .

This is the only way we can ensure that you receive **reliable feedback from the responsible team** as quickly as possible.

Select your responsible team from the following overview.

If you're not sure which team is handling your question or concern, the [Immigration Office's Service Point](#) will help you find the right team.

1. Team General Residence Law

- issues and extends all types of residence permits

- issues and renews all types of travel documents
- answers questions about an intended stay abroad of more than 6 months
- answers questions about the right of residence of refugees from Ukraine

☎ [0671/8031399](tel:0671/8031399)

Fax: [0671/8031371](tel:0671/8031371)

@servicepoint@kreis-badkreuznach.de

2nd Team 🗣 [Visaverfahren / Familiennachzug](#)

3rd team 🗣 [Asyl](#)

4. Team 🗣 [Einbürgerung](#)

For further information please visit our 🗣 [Homepage](#)

Naturalisation

You have been living in Germany for several years. You like living here. You would like to be naturalised. Do you want to have German citizenship? There are different requirements for this. The conditions are regulated by the Staatsangehörigkeitsrecht. Sie fragen sich, ob Sie die Bedingungen erfüllen? At the [Kreisverwaltung Bad Kreuznach](#) answers the [Immigration office](#) your question at Einbürgerungsrecht.

Please contact the naturalisation team.

Team Einbürgerung:

Fax: [0671/803137](tel:0671/803137)

@einbuengerung@kreis-badkreuznach.de

You can also find further information on these pages

- 🗣 [Ministry for Families, Women, Culture and Integration of the State of Rhineland-Palatinate](#)
- 🗣 [Information in easy language](#)
- 🗣 [Flyer on the subject of naturalisation](#)
- 🗣 [Paths to naturalisation](#)
- 🗣 [BZI Bundeszuwanderungs- und Integrationsrat "PASS\(T\)GENAU"](#)
- 🗣

Visa procedure / family reunification

Would you like to bring your family to live with you? Do you have lots of questions? You can arrange a personal consultation with the relevant team.

📍 [Bad Kreuznach district administration](#)

Visa procedure / family reunification team:

- Procedures within the framework of family reunification
- Procedures within the framework of § 38 a AufenthG

 [0671/8031325](tel:0671/8031325) oder [0671/8031346](tel:0671/8031346)

Fax: [0671/8031371](tel:0671/8031371)

@visa@kreis-badkreuznach.de

The **Informationsverbund Asyl und Migration zur Familienzusammenführung** has created a leaflet. It provides you with information on this topic (as at March 2018).

It is available in German, English, Arabic and Tigrinya:

 [Leaflet](#)

Further information [here](#) (BAMF) or [here](#) (UNHCR Deutschland).


You can also get support from a [migration advice centre](#).

Federal Office for Migration and Refugees (BAMF)

Federal Office for Migration and Refugees (BAMF)

The Federal Office for Migration and Refugees (BAMF) is a federal authority.
The tasks of BAMF are

- Asylum protection and refugee protection: The BAMF examines your asylum application. It conducts your interview and makes a decision on the asylum application.
- The integration of migrants
- The BAMF supports refugees in their voluntary return, for example when the war is over.
- Research on the topics of migration, integration and asylum

 Click here for the multilingual website of the [Bundesamtes für Migration und Flüchtlinge \(BAMF\)](#)

Youth migration services

The Youth Migration Services (JMD) support young immigrants. These people are aged between 12 and 27. They help them to settle in Germany as quickly as possible.

They help you with the following topics:

- with questions about general orientation
- about school, training and careers
- about language support
- personal questions

- financial and legal issues



Jugendmigrationsdienst Bad Kreuznach

📍 [Wilhelmstraße 7-11, 55543 Bad Kreuznach](#)

Axel Ghane-Basiri

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Gerald Forsch

☎ [0671/4836414](tel:06714836414)

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Youth Migration Service IB Bad Sobernheim

📍 [IB Bad Sobernheim](#)

Bernd Feidner

☎ [+49 \(0\) 15142201742](tel:+49015142201742)

@bernd.feidner@ib.de

Migration counselling for adult immigrants (from the age of 27)

Who is the Migrationsberatung for adults (MBE) for?

- For EU citizens
- For recognised refugees
- For other immigrants

When can you go to Migrationsberatung for adults?

- You live in Bad Kreuznach or in the district of Bad Kreuznach.
- You are older than 27 years.
- You have only been in Germany for 1 to 3 years.
- OR you have been in Germany for a long time and have a question because you are a refugee or foreigner.

The migration counselling service has information:

- On laws and regulations in Germany
- About your residence permit
- Job centre, employment agency, immigration office, health insurance companies
- On work and career

You can ask this:

- What are you allowed to do with your residence permit? What are you not allowed to do?
- How can you bring your family to Germany?
- What help is available for families in Germany?
- How do you get money?
- How do you look for a flat?
- How do you learn German?
- How do you find work?
- Can you do an apprenticeship?
- Can you go to university?
- Will your certificate be recognised in Germany?

Migration counselling can help:

- With family reunification (= your family should come to Germany)
- What do you need to do? What papers do you need?
- You need an appointment at the embassy.
- You do not understand a form or application.
- You do not understand a letter.
- You need to make an application to:
Job centre, government office, bank, health insurance company, ...
- You have health problems.

Unfortunately, the migration counselling service cannot help:

- Getting an appointment at the embassy earlier.
- Find a flat for you.

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

MBE Counselling centre



Bezirksverband
Rheinland e.V.

AWO Fachdienst für Migration und Integration Beratungsstelle Bad Kreuznach

Migrationsberatung für Erwachsene (MBE)

📍 [Kilianstraße 24, 55543 Bad Kreuznach](#)

📅 Appointments by arrangement

Jane Gitonga-Tüschen

📞 [0671/92038646](tel:0671/92038646)

@jane.gitonga@awo-rheinland.de

Gjergji Hoxha

📞 [0671/92038647](tel:0671/92038647)

@Gjergji.hoxha@awo-rheinland.de

Further information 🌐 [here](#).

Specialist migration service

Here you will find a counselling service for every residence status: toleration, permission, permit and more. We can advise you on: asylum procedures, residence, social benefits, family reunification and more.

Please make an appointment.



[Diaconal work](#)

Leonie Weber

📞 [+49 \(0\) 15739072003](tel:+49(0)15739072003)

@weber@diakoniehilft.de

Specialist integration service of the Kirner Land municipality

Counselling for foreign citizens living in the area of VG Kirner Land

📅 Monday to Friday from 9:00 am to 3:00 pm, **by telephone appointment only**



[Specialist integration service of the VG Kirner Land](#)

Coordinator **Joachim Kullmann**

 [+49 \(0\) 67521356155](tel:+49(0)67521356155)

 hans-joachim.kullmann@kirner-land.de

Asylum help


Asylum

In der Kreisverwaltung Bad Kreuznach gibt es ein spezielles Team. Das Team Asyl. Dort können Sie alle Fragen zu Ihrem Asyl stellen. Sie können verschiedene Angelegenheiten erledigen.

Kreisverwaltung Bad Kreuznach

Asylum team:

- Residence permits are issued here
- Tolerated stay permits are issued here
- You can submit the application for cancellation of the residence requirement and redistribution here

 [0671/8031328](tel:0671/8031328) or [0671/8031329](tel:0671/8031329) or [0671/8031330](tel:0671/8031330)

Fax: [0671/8031371](tel:0671/8031371)

 asyl@kreis-badkreuznach.de

Help and independent advice on the asylum procedure can be found [here](#)

Forms of protection in the asylum system

Forms of protection in the asylum procedure

You apply for asylum. This is a request for protection in Germany. People with protection status cannot be deported. There are different forms of protection under the law. The type of protection depends on why you are being persecuted in your country of origin. In an asylum procedure, the type of protection you receive is examined. This depends on your individual situation.

Here you will find an overview of the different types. Under the links you will find a lot of information in German, English, Turkish, Russian, French and Arabic.

All information on the German asylum procedure can be found at the [Federal Office for Migration and Refugees](#) (BAMF) in the flyer "[Ablauf des deutschen Asylverfahrens](#)". The asylum procedure itself is complex and highly individualised.

Eligibility for asylum

You are politically persecuted in your country of origin. You can be granted asylum according to Art. 16 A des Grundgesetzes (GG) der Bundesrepublik Deutschland. You can be granted asylum if you are persecuted in your country of origin for these reasons:

- your ethnicity
- their nationality
- your political convictions
- their religious beliefs or
- your membership of a particular social group (for example because of your sexual orientation)

And if you would therefore be exposed to serious human rights violations if you were to return.

🔗 Further information from BAMF can be found [here](#).

Refugee protection

You are a refugee according to Genfer Flüchtlingskonvention. This means that you are persecuted by a state or non-state organisation. Aspects of persecution can be

- ethnicity
- religion
- nationality
- political conviction
- membership of a particular social group (for example because of sexual orientation)

You can find the legal basis here: § 3 Abs. Asylgesetz (AsylG)

🔗 Further information from BAMF can be found [here](#).

Subsidiary protection

Some people are at risk of serious harm in their country of origin. They cannot claim protection in their country of origin. These people have the right to subsidiary protection.

The threat can come from both governmental and non-governmental sources. These include

- Death penalty
- torture
- inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment
- real individual threat to the life or integrity of a civilian due to indiscriminate violence in an international or internal armed conflict

You can find the legal provisions here: § 4 Abs. 1 AsylG

🔗 Further information from BAMF can be found [here](#).

National ban on deportation

You are seeking protection. You may not be deported if:

- Your return would violate the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms (ECHR) or
- there is a serious risk to life, limb or freedom in the country of destination.

You can find the legal basis here: § 60 Abs. 5 AufenthG, § 60 Abs. 7 AufenthG

■ Further information from BAMF can be found [here](#).

Registration and accommodation

Registration

You arrive in Germany and want to apply for asylum? You must register with a state authority immediately:

- Border authority
- the police
- Immigration office
- Reception centre for refugees or
- Branch office of the Federal Office for Migration and Refugees (BAMF)

Your personal data will be recorded and stored centrally. You will be checked to see if you:

- are applying for asylum in Germany for the first time
- have already applied for asylum in another European country
- the Federal Criminal Police Office has data about you

You will then receive a proof of arrival. The ID card shows that you have arrived. Only then can the asylum procedure begin.

The accommodation

The law states that asylum seekers must live in Erstaufnahmeeinrichtung accommodation for up to six months.

The facility in which they are accommodated depends on their country of origin. Asylum applications from different countries are processed in the BAMF's branch offices. Asylum seekers are distributed evenly among the various federal states in Germany.

The local social welfare office takes care of financial support Asylbewerberleistungen. Applicants must declare whether they have any valuables or money and sign a number of documents.

Asylum seekers are given accommodation when they arrive in the district. They live there as long as the asylum procedure lasts. You should inform the Federal Office for Migration and Refugees of your new address. If you are granted protection, you must find accommodation quickly. Then move out of your accommodation.

Asylum seekers are not allowed to leave the federal state of Rhineland-Palatinate.

If you have to leave the state of Rhineland-Palatinate in urgent cases, you must obtain

permission from the foreigners authority.

There are rest periods in the accommodation and everywhere in Germany. These can often be found in the house rules (Hausordnung) of the accommodation. These house rules regulate living together.

💡 You can find sample house rules [here](#).

Apply for asylum

Admission of an asylum application

You have been registered at the initial reception centre. Then apply for asylum. Are you accommodated in an initial reception centre? Then you can submit an application to the Federal Office for Migration and Refugees. An interpreter will help you with the application.

💡 On the letter from the Federal Office (BAMF) you will find the responsible branch office.

Federal Office for Migration and Refugees (BAMF)

Branch office Trier

📍 [Dasbachstraße 15 b, 54292 Trier, Rheinland-Pfalz](#)

Außenstelle Speyer

📍 [Spaldingerstraße 100, 67346 Speyer](#)

You can only submit your application in person. Do not send applications by post!

After the asylum application has been submitted, the applicant will receive a **residence permit** (Aufenthaltsgestattung). The residence permit is proof of legal residence in Germany **for the duration of the asylum procedure**. It is not a residence permit.

Asylum procedure counselling

An independent asylum procedure counselling service can provide you with important information about the asylum procedure.

■ [Click here](#) to go to the counselling centre of the **Diakonischen Werkes Bad Kreuznach**

🌐 [Click here](#) for the counselling centre of the **Internationalen Bundes IB**

Registering with the immigration office

You must register with the [foreigners authority](#) immediately after submitting an asylum application to the Federal Office for Migration and Refugees (BAMF). The foreigners authority will then issue an identity card, which must be carried with you at all times.

For the duration of the stay in the Afa Trier initial reception centre, the branch office of the Foreigners' Registration Office is responsible for dealing with local immigration law issues for those seeking protection in this centre.

There is no customer counselling on general issues of immigration law.

The obligation to reside (Residenzpflicht)

With the authorisation to reside, there are first of all spatial restrictions. This means that asylum seekers may only stay in the district where their reception centre is located. If you have to move out of the area temporarily, you first need a permit from the Federal Office for Migration and Refugees. The length of the asylum procedure varies depending on the country and how long it takes.

Once the asylum procedure has been completed, there are three different routes:

If your application is successful, you can stay in Germany and will soon have to look for a flat. If the outcome is not favourable, you will have to return to your country. If a Dublin procedure is carried out, you will be taken to another EU country.

If you wish to return voluntarily, you can also contact the immigration authorities. They can support and advise returnees in organising their departure.

Change of address

If asylum seekers move during the asylum procedure, they must inform the Federal Office for Migration and Refugees of **their new address** themselves .

Important note: A copy of the registration confirmation must be sent to the initial reception centre.

Federal Office for Migration and Refugees (BAMF),

Branch office - Speyer

📍 Spaldingerstraße 100, 67346 Speyer

Branch office - Trier

📍 [Dasbachstraße 15 b, 54292 Trier, Rheinland-Pfalz](#)

Consultation

Personal interview The personal interview is the most important appointment for you in the asylum procedure. You will receive an invitation for this. An interpreter will be present. This appointment **must** be kept. It can only be postponed in urgent cases. It is very important to let us know in good time. You must give a reason if you do not turn up. If you fail to do so, your asylum application may be rejected. Or the procedure will be cancelled. You explain why you have fled your country. And why you are seeking asylum. You will be asked about your history, your situation, your journey to Germany and why you were persecuted. If possible,

you should provide evidence to support your account during the interview.

The interview will be conducted by specialised staff.

You can bring someone with you to the appointment:

- Lawyer Lawyer
- Representative of the High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
- Another person who is not involved in asylum proceedings
- The guardian may attend the interview in the case of unaccompanied minor refugees.

The information presented is translated. They are written down in a protocol. They are then translated back. You as the applicant can add to and correct the information again. At the end, you will receive the protocol with the notes. If everything is correct, you confirm this with your signature.

The BAMF decides on your asylum application and sends you a decision. The decision will be explained in detail.

■ You can find more information about the interview [here](#)

Preparation for the interview

- 🗎 The [counselling centres for refugees](#) and the [Youth Migration Service](#) provide advice.
- ■ [Information on the hearing date, BAMF](#)
- ■ [Hearing support, Arrival Aid](#)
- ■ [Collection of materials](#) for the personal interview.

■ The film on the subject of hearings is now available in 10 languages:

- [German](#)
- [English](#)
- [French English](#)
- [Kurmanci](#)
- [Albanian](#)
- [Arabic](#)
- [Macedonian](#)
- [Bosnian](#)
- [Farsi](#)
- [Serbian](#)


Asylum procedure counselling AVB


Diakonisches Werk


Asylverfahrensberatung

Here you will be supported with information about your asylum procedure and tolerated stay.

Leonie Weber

 by appointment

 [Kurhausstraße 8, 55543 Bad Kreuznach](#)

 [01573/9072003](tel:015739072003)

 @weber@diakoniehilft.de

Internationaler Bund - IB Bad Kreuznach


Asylverfahrensberatung:


If you are in the asylum procedure, you will find help here.

- You will be helped with your initial application, a subsequent application and a second application.
- You will be supported in revocation proceedings
- You will be prepared for your interview.
- Your interview will be discussed with you
- Your BAMF decision will be explained to you

Julia Bartz

 by arrangement

 [Wilhelmstraße 7-11, 55543 Bad Kreuznach](#)

 [0671/4836433](tel:06714836433)

 @julia.bartz@ib.de

 [Gerbergasse 1, 55606 Kirn](#)

Residence documents

Residence permit - escape / asylum

Everyone in Germany has an ID card. This ID card helps identify people. Even as an asylum seeker, you need an ID card. This allows the authorities to determine your status. Your status determines whether or not you are allowed to work.

There are five different documents:

1. Proof of arrival

Status: Asylum seeker

Background: You have told the authorities that you need asylum. The authorities have registered you in the system. However, you have not yet applied for asylum. This ID card is valid until you submit your application. You submit the application to the Federal Office for Migration and Refugees (BAMF) .



2. Residence permit

Status: Asylum seekers

Background: You have applied for asylum. A group of people decides on your application. This often takes a very long time. This ID card is valid until the decision is made. The Federal Office for Migration and Refugees (BAMF) decides on your asylum application. Was your application rejected as unfounded? Then you can appeal. You do this at the administrative court. You may stay in Germany until the administrative court has made its decision.

This ID card tells you whether you're allowed to work. It tells you where you can live.

- Do you want to work? Do you need a permit? You can get one from the [immigration office](#) . Your employer or you as the employee can apply for it.
- Would you like to find a job? Go to the [Employment Agency](#)
- Do you need financial help? Go to [the social welfare office](#)



3. Fictitious certificate

Status: Recognized refugees

Background: You have submitted an application to the immigration office. This application is intended to extend your right to remain. The office then often issues a certificate. This certificate allows you to stay. This is important because your application has not yet been processed.



4. Residence permit

Status: Recognized refugees

Background: positive decision on the asylum application

A residence permit is a temporary residence permit. It is issued for the purposes specified in the Residence Act. There are various residence permits available for refugees on humanitarian grounds.

- Opens up the possibility of a later permanent right of residence (settlement permit)
- Unrestricted access to the labor market
- Responsibility for job placement and social benefits: Jobcenter.

5. Toleration

Status: tolerated

Background: negative decision on the asylum application

A temporary suspension of deportation is a temporary suspension of deportation. It is granted when deportation is impossible for legal, factual, humanitarian, or personal reasons.

If you have a temporary suspension of residence, you must leave Germany.

- A work permit is generally necessary and must be applied for at the [immigration office](#) .
- Responsible for job placement: Employment Agency
- Responsible for social benefits: Social Welfare Office

Dublin procedure

Dublin procedure

The Dublin procedure covers the following countries:

- All 28 EU Member States,
- Norway,
- Iceland,
- Liechtenstein
- and Switzerland.

The Dublin procedure checks which country is responsible for your asylum procedure. As a rule, it is the country in which you were registered for the first time. This is done by means of an electronic data comparison, which involves comparing your fingerprints with the European database EURODAC .

It may be that Germany is not responsible for carrying out your asylum procedure. You will then be sent back to the country responsible for you.

If you do not agree with this decision, you can seek counselling. You can obtain professional legal advice on whether it makes sense to lodge a complaint with the administrative court. A Asylverfahrensberatung can help you with this AVB

■ Further information on the Dublin Agreement in [German](#) and [English](#).

Decision

Decision of the BAMF on the asylum application

After your personal interview, the Federal Office for Migration and Refugees (BAMF) will check everything you have said. Your information and evidence will be examined. It will be checked whether you are eligible for one of the four forms of protection under the Asylum Act:

1. entitlement to asylum
2. refugee protection
3. Subsidiary protection
4. Prohibition of deportation

Your asylum application will only be rejected if none of these forms of protection can be recognised for you.

The decision will be explained in a letter and sent as a "notification" to

- Applicant or to persons who have a power of attorney in these proceedings (lawyer).
- the responsible immigration authority.

If the decision is negative

If your asylum application is rejected, you will receive a Ablehnung.. It is linked to a threat of deportation: You will be asked to leave the Federal Republic of Germany by a certain date. If you do not do so, you are threatened with forced deportation.

There are two different types of refusal:

1. In the case of a simple rejection, you must leave the country within 30 days.
2. Rejection as "manifestly unfounded": In this case, the deadline for leaving the country is only one week.

Contestation

If you do not agree with Ablehnung, you can appeal against the decision. This must be done very quickly after receiving the decision. You should always seek advice from a lawyer specialising in asylum law and residence law before taking legal action. They will also represent you in court. The deadlines and legal options are all stated in the written decision: This information is called „Rechtsbehelfsbelehrung“.

Voluntary departure

You decide to travel back to your home country voluntarily. You can then receive financial support for a new start in your country of origin. Information on this can be obtained from a contact point for return counselling.

The foreigners authority should be informed of your voluntary departure as soon as possible.

If the decision is positive

If you are recognised as a person entitled to protection, you must do the following:

- Apply immediately for your **Fiktionsbescheinigung** or electronic residence permit (eAT). Immediately after you have received the positive BAMF decision, you must obtain an identity document or its equivalent. This will be issued by the immigration office .
- You are a recognised person and may now work in Germany without restriction.
- If you do not have a job and need support, you will no longer receive money from the social welfare office. They must apply to the job centre immediately.

Family asylum, international protection for family members and unaccompanied minor refugees

You have asylum. Your family members will receive asylum and protection status upon application.

Family members include:

- Spouse, life partner
- Children who are not yet of legal age
- Parents of minor children
- other adults who have parental authority over minor children
- minor siblings of minors

The prerequisite for spouses/life partners is that the asylum application was submitted before or at the same time as the person entitled to protection.

Born in Germany

If a child is born in Germany, it can, under certain conditions, receive its own asylum procedure. The parents, one of whom is still in the asylum procedure, inform the authorities or

the Federal Office of the birth. The asylum application is automatically considered filed. The parents can declare that their child needs asylum. If they do not, the same reasons apply as for the parents. A negative decision by the Federal Office can be appealed.




Minor children may not be returned separately from their parents.

 [Further information can be found directly at BAMF](#) .

Deadline regulation

Important note : For persons who have been granted protection status in an asylum procedure, a time limit of three months applies.

Further information on family reunification for persons with protection status can be found here:

-  [Federal Office for Migration and Refugees \(BAMF \)](#)
-  [Federal Foreign Office](#) (German, English, Arabic)
-  [Immigration office](#)

Unaccompanied minor refugees

The Federal Association of Unaccompanied Minor Refugees (BumF) has been advocating for refugee children and young people since 1998. As a non-profit organization, it operates independently and supports young people.

The federal association helps young refugees. It also helps people who come from other countries and those who work on a voluntary basis. They should learn how young refugees can grow up. And they should be given the same rights as all other young people.

Refugee children and young people repeatedly go missing on their escape routes. At the beginning of 2019, the number was 3,192 in Germany. What happens to them is unclear. They live illegally without protection and have little access to information.

Many children have cell phones. That's why Missing Children Europe created the Maniila app. It's specifically for children who are fleeing alone. The app is designed to help them find important information and get help.

Since April 2020, the federal association has been coordinating the nationwide integration of organizations that offer helpful support for refugee children into the app. The services are displayed on a map. There are various categories, such as accommodation, food, asylum, girls' aid, and Wi-Fi.

The app is available in several languages (English, French, Arabic, Farsi, Tigrinya and German)

-  [Bundesfachverband unbegleitete minderjährige Flüchtlinge](#)
-  [Missing Children Europe](#)
-  [Maniila App](#)

International Tracing Service

You have lost your family while fleeing. Or you don't know where your loved ones are after a disaster. You don't know where they are.

The Tracing Service supports people who have been separated from each other involuntarily. And helps to reunite people. It advises you on all matters relating to family reunification.

You can find tracing services here:

International Tracing Service

■ [Suchdienst beim Deutschen Roten Kreuz](#)

■ [International](#) Tracing Service [Red Cross / Red Crescent Soc.](#)

Return counselling

You are an asylum seeker. But you are considering returning to your home country? There is a return counselling service for this. Here you can get help and ask questions. The Federal Office for Migration and Refugees (BAMF) has not yet decided on your asylum application? The interview takes place before the Federal Office for Migration and Refugees (BAMF) decides on the asylum application. Do you still want to return to your home country? But you don't know how to get your passport back? Do you need financial help for your return journey? The Central Return Counselling Service (ZRB) will advise you on the options for voluntary return to your home country. The counselling is open-ended. This means that you do not have to leave voluntarily after the counselling session. You decide for yourself after the counselling. You can leave voluntarily. Or you can stay on. You can ask many questions during the counselling session. For example, if you do not have enough money for the return journey or need a passport.

Return counselling centres

🌐 Return counselling from the [foreigners authority](#)

🌐 [Internationale Organisation für Migration \(IOM\)](#)

🌐 Return counselling of the [SOLWODI Return and reintegration project](#), especially for women from developing countries

Legal proceedings

Your application for asylum has been rejected by BAMF. You do not agree with this. You can take legal action against this decision. In this case, you are the "plaintiff" and BAMF is the "defendant". The administrative court will review the decision of the Federal Office as part of a legal action. If the court comes to a different decision, the Federal Office will be obliged to grant you protection. You will then receive a residence permit. If, on the other hand, the court confirms the negative decision, the appeal will be dismissed. The obligation to leave the country remains in place.


You can also appeal against a favourable decision. For example, if you do not agree with the form of protection granted. There is one exception: granting refugee status.

In any case, it is advisable to seek advice and representation from a lawyer specialising in asylum and residence law.

[Legal proceedings BAMF - Appeal against the decision](#)

Flight: Information, countries of origin, figures

There are 108 million refugees worldwide (source:  [UNHCR](#)).

Many are fleeing to neighbouring countries. More and more refugees are also arriving in Germany (source:  [BAMF](#)).

The reason for fleeing is often political persecution.






There is a danger to life and limb. They are persecuted or oppressed. The reasons for this are :

- gender
- membership of a minority group
- sexual orientation
- faith
- nationality
- civil war or war

People also flee because of natural disasters.

Protection for refugees can take various forms. The law in Germany, in Europe or international law applies.

All refugees in Germany come to initial reception centres. In Rhineland-Palatinate, they are distributed by the initial reception centre. For the district of Bad Kreuznach, these are Speyer or Trier. The migrants are allocated to the cities and districts according to a distribution key (Königssteiner Schlüssel). According to § 1 des Landesaufnahmegesetzes, the municipalities are obliged to accept the migrants and provide them with accommodation.

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-  Report by Statistischen Landesamtes on [migration in Rheinland-Pfalz](#)
 -  [Mediendienst Integration: Current facts and figures](#)
 -  [European Country of Origin Information Network](#) (Information on countries of origin and third countries; English)
 -  [UNO Refugee aid](#)
 -  Refugee movements Ukraine - [UNHCR](#)

Offices in the Bad Kreuznach district administration

The [Bad Kreuznach district administration](#) has various offices with specific tasks.

[office of the district administrator](#)

supports and advises the district administrator in all tasks as head of the administration

[Office 1: Main Office](#)

centrally organizes everything in the district administration

[Office 2: Municipal Supervision and Law](#)

is responsible for law and order

has the supervision in the municipality, the central fine office and the legal department

[Office 3: Security, Order and Traffic](#)

is the authority for order

Here you will find the road traffic authority, the vehicle registration

Municipal speed measurement

Combats illegal work, grants permission for hunting and weapons

[Office 4: Social Welfare Office](#)

Informs you about care and social assistance

[Office 5: District Youth Welfare Office](#)

can support your family and help you with questions about parenting

organizes the daycare and youth work

Protects children and young people

works with the Family and Youth Court and accompanies you in adoption

[Office 6: Construction and Environment](#)

advises you on matters if you want to build (e.g. permits, preliminary inquiries)

environmental protection, nature conservation and wind energy

water management and fisheries

monument protection, central library and museum

[Office 7: Health Department](#)

carries out medical tasks

Manages measures for the health of the people

[Office 8: Veterinary Affairs and Agriculture](#)

Responsible for veterinary and agricultural matters

[Office 9: Treasury Office](#)

regulates the finances of the district

prepares the annual plan for the district budget

checks the municipality's accounts and cash register

audits the district's annual financial statements

examines the organization and efficiency of the administration's actions

[Office 10: Immigration Office](#)

Service Point of the Foreigners Authority

examines your asylum matters and naturalization

[State Office for Surveying and Geo-Based Data](#)

Here you will find information on geo-data, properties and land in Rhineland-Palatinate

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