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## Job / Training

### Search for work

#### You have various options for finding a job:

- Visit the [job exchange of the Federal Employment Agency](#), the [IHK](#) and [HWK](#)
- Use search portals on the Internet, also specifically for [new immigrants](#)
- Search on the websites of companies
- Visit job and information fairs
- Use newspapers([Rhein-Zeitung](#))([Wochenspiegel](#))
- Use social media([LinkedIn](#), [Xing](#))
- Ask your circle of acquaintances
- Ask the companies personally (unsolicited application)
- When looking for work, the [job centre of the employment agency](#) or [careers advice service at the employment agency](#) will help you
- [Job centres](#)

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#### These centres will help you find a job:

##### [Bad Kreuznach Employment Agency](#)

Bosenheimer Str. 16/26  
55543 Bad Kreuznach

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##### [Bad Kreuznach Job Centre](#)

Viktoriastrasse 36  
55543 Bad Kreuznach

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### Access to the labour market

#### Employment Agency (AA)

The Federal Employment Agency is responsible for everything to do with employment:

- Here you can get help with finding work
- Here you can get help with finding work
- Here you can get help with [admission to the labour market](#)
- Here you can get help with choosing a career (career counselling)
- Here you can get help with employer counselling([employer service](#)).

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The Federal Employment Agency will advise you in a personal interview. They will explain to you where and how you can work.

If you are not yet being looked after by the Federal Employment Agency or the Job Centre, you can [register online](#) here .

You will need to provide personal details. This includes information about your qualifications and work experience. Once you have provided this information, it will be sent to the Federal Employment Agency.

[Link](#) to the brochure on the labour market integration of refugees.

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## Job Center

The Jobcenter is responsible for you if you no longer receive Arbeitslosengeld I , or if it's not enough to live on. Often, the payment isn't even enough to cover your rent. In that case, you can ask the Jobcenter if they can help you with your rent. Unlike the Federal Employment Agency, you receive what's known as citizen's Bürgergeld . However, you only receive this if you meet the requirements. This means you must be **employable** and **eligible for benefits** .

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Now **NEW** :

The **Jobcenter APP** was launched on January 14, 2025.

Here you can handle your concerns easily, securely and online at any time. Whether you're uploading documents, managing appointments, or viewing information, start now and benefit from modern access to your Jobcenter Bad Kreuznach .

You can do the following with the Jobcenter APP :

- Book appointments
- Reapply for citizen's allowance
- Extend citizen's allowance
- Apply for placement budget

Further information can be found on the Jobcenter Bad Kreuznach website.

Link: <https://jobcenter-badkreuznach.de/>

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### There are conditions for this:

- You must be at least 15 years old
- You must not have reached the age at which you receive a pension
- You must live in Germany and be permanently resident here
- You must be physically and healthily able to work at least three hours a day
- You or members of your **community of need** must be in need of assistance

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### Here are a few explanations of the terms marked in red :

**Need for assistance** means that your income and assets are below the minimum subsistence level. You cannot adequately cover your living expenses from your own

resources. If your income and assets exceed the minimum subsistence level only slightly, you may be entitled to housing costs or one-time expenses.

**Ability to work** means that you can work at least three hours a day, and you are not prevented from doing so for the foreseeable future due to illness or disability.

**A community of need** usually includes your family. The family becomes a community of need if at least one person is able to work and is eligible for benefits. Thus, it can also consist of a single person. In this case, that would be you.

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### **The Jobcenter offers you the following support:**

- it pays you financial benefits
- it offers you help in finding work
- it allows you to participate in a language course
- It offers you help with placement within the career counseling
- it offers you assistance in the recognition of your certificates

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If you would like further information on advice and job placement, you can find it here: [Access to the labour market](#) .

If a **volunteer** accompanies you to your appointments, you must grant that person permission. This also applies to written or telephone information. This permission is called a power of attorney. Without it, the person will not receive any information for certain reasons. This is due to data protection. The power of attorney must be completed in full and signed by you and the authorized person.

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For persons with a residence permit (meaning the asylum procedure is still ongoing) or a toleration permit (meaning the asylum procedure has been legally rejected), the [Federal Employment Agency](#) is responsible for issues relating to employment promotion.

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## **For asylum seekers: Steps after a positive decision**

Once you have been recognized as eligible for asylum or have been granted refugee protection, you will receive a document. This document is called a positive decision from the Federal Office for Migration and Refugees (BAMF). This concludes your asylum process. With the positive decision, you then go to the immigration office and the social welfare office and speak to them. You must contact the immigration office to apply for a residence permit. You must contact the social welfare office to receive another decision. Both documents are required for the job center to determine whether you are entitled to citizen's allowance.

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### **1. Application for citizen's allowance**

You can apply for citizen's allowance via: [jobcenter.digital](#) .

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### **2. Cash benefits**

**Important:** If you would like advice, you need an appointment.

To do so, book an online appointment via the Bad Kreuznach Jobcenter homepage:

<https://jobcenter-badkreuznach.de/>

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### 3. Job placement

**Important:** If you would also like advice on job placement, you will also need an appointment.

Make an appointment at: 0671 - 850 318 or send us a mailbox message via

[jobcenter.digital](https://jobcenter.digital)

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### Skilled labour immigration

#### Immigration of skilled labour

#### What is a skilled worker?

There are two types of skilled labour. They can be people who have a degree from a university. And they can be people who have completed a qualified vocational training programme. The qualification must be valid in Germany. A qualification obtained at a vocational school abroad is valid if it means that you would have to attend vocational school in Germany for two years.

If you would like to work as a skilled worker in Germany, you will be supported. There is a law for this. It is called the Skilled Labour Immigration Act. It applies to all people who have completed training or studies and want to have their qualification recognised in Germany.

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#### There are two ways to submit an application:

- You can submit the application yourself.
- The company can submit the application for you. However, you must first give your consent. This is also known as authorisation.

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#### How can I be accepted into the labour market as a skilled worker?

It is important that you already have a job offer. This is called a hiring confirmation. An employment contract is much better. A so-called "priority check" by the Federal Employment Agency is then not necessary. This means that the Federal Employment Agency does not have to carry out a check. During an examination, the Federal Employment Agency checks whether there are applicants from Germany for the job. It also looks for applicants from the European Union. Even if there is no check, the Federal Employment Agency continues to check the working conditions. This also includes the pay you receive.

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#### Where can I work as a skilled worker?

If you are fully recognised as a skilled worker, you can do all types of work. Your employer just needs to be convinced of your knowledge and skills.

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## **What types of training are available for skilled workers?**

### **1. skilled workers with an academic qualification:**

You can work in a profession for which you have a university degree or not. However, you can also work in a profession for which you do not need a university degree. However, the professional qualification must be similar. This means that unskilled and semi-skilled occupations are excluded. For the EU Blue Card, you need a job that corresponds to the professional qualification. For this you need an academic qualification.

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### **2. skilled workers with vocational training:**

Once your profession has been fully recognised, you can work in all areas that you have learned. This only applies to professions that are not regulated. Professions that are regulated have special requirements. You can use various databases to find out whether your profession is regulated or not.

#### **The prerequisite for this is**

1. Your qualification from abroad is recognised in Germany.
2. Your livelihood is guaranteed for the duration of your stay. The security must be provided by a declaration of commitment or a blocked account.
3. You must have a good command of German. You must be at least at level B1.

While you are in Germany to look for work, you can work up to ten hours a week on a trial basis. Working on a trial basis means that the employer and you can see whether the job is right for you.

Work on probation is also possible for you as a skilled worker with a recognised academic qualification. You may also enter the country for up to six months if you are looking for work.

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### **Residence for qualification programmes:**

You may enter and stay in Germany for a qualification programme in your profession. This means that you are entering the country in order to have your profession fully recognised. The duration of the qualification until your profession is recognised may not exceed a period of 24 months. You are permitted to work 20 hours a week in addition to your qualification.

Once you have been recognised, you can apply for a residence permit.

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### **Settlement permit for skilled workers from abroad:**

Skilled workers from abroad can obtain a permit to reside in Germany after just four years. This is called a settlement permit.

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## **Entry for training and studies**

### **Entry to look for a training place:**

You can also enter Germany if you are interested in a training place and are looking for one.

### **You must fulfil certain requirements for this:**

1. Your German language skills must be at a certain level. In this case at level B2.
2. You must have a qualification from a German school abroad or at least a secondary school leaving certificate.
3. You must not be older than 35 years of age.
4. You must not be dependent on financial aid. Your minimum gross salary should be 981.00 euros.

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### **German language course to prepare for training:**

If you want to enter Germany because you want to attend a language course, you can obtain a language visa for a period of 12 months.

After the language course, you can stay in Germany if you have found an apprenticeship. This is called a change of purpose.

If you have a residence permit for qualified vocational training, you can continue to attend a German language course at the same time.

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### **Extended transfer options for foreign students:**

As a foreign student, you can change to other residence permits. This is also possible if you have not yet completed your studies. You can start a training programme and obtain a residence permit for this. Provided you fulfil certain requirements such as living expenses and age.

The Fachkräfteeinwanderungsgesetz is expanding the options for changing (Zweckwechsel). Depending on your situation, you may be eligible for several changes of purpose. You can obtain more information from the Foreigners' Registration Office or the Federal Employment Agency.

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### **Settlement permit for graduates of vocational training programmes:**

Under the new law, graduates from abroad who have completed vocational training in Germany can obtain a permit to settle in Germany after just two years. The same regulation applies to them as to those who have a degree from a university.

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**You can also find more information on the website  [Make it in Germany](#)**

**You can take a quick test there. This will show you what options you have.**

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## **Information for companies**

### **The accelerated skilled labour procedure:**

The **aim** is to speed up the immigration of skilled labour.

The future employer acts as a "representative" for the employee and concludes an agreement with the immigration authority.

The foreigners authority advises the employer on procedures such as recognition and coordinates and organises the necessary approvals from other authorities, such as the recognition procedure and the visa procedure.

Shortened deadlines apply for processing:

One week for approval by the Federal Employment Agency

Two months for determining the equivalence of the foreign professional qualification

The appointment to apply for a visa must be made within three weeks. The whole process must take place after the skilled worker has submitted the approval of the foreigners authority.

The visa is usually processed within three weeks of the application being submitted.

You can find more information on the Make it in Germany portal or at the Central Immigration Office in Kaiserslautern.

### **The agreement must contain the following:**

It must contain authorisations and commitments from those who are involved. These can be employers, specialists or authorities. A description of the processes is also required. In this case, the authorities are the foreigners authority, the Federal Employment Agency, the diplomatic mission abroad and various recognition centres.

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### **What are the costs if I want to make use of the accelerated procedure?**

There are costs of 411.00 euros at the foreigners authority. In addition, 75.00 euros for the visa fee. There are also other costs for copies and translations. The copies must be notarised.

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### **Does the accelerated procedure only apply to the skilled worker themselves?**

No. It also applies to the spouse. It also applies to unmarried minor children. It is important that the legal requirements for the family joining you are met. An application must also be submitted for these persons.



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### You can find more information under the following points:

- [www.anerkennung-in-deutschland.de](http://www.anerkennung-in-deutschland.de) (basic information page)
  - [www.bq-portal.de](http://www.bq-portal.de) (foreign vocational training systems and qualifications)
  - [www.kmk.org/zab](http://www.kmk.org/zab) (Central Office for Foreign Education)
  - [www.anabin.kmk.org](http://www.anabin.kmk.org) (Recognition and assessment of foreign educational qualifications)
  - [www.make-it-in-germany.com/de](http://www.make-it-in-germany.com/de) (FEG and others)
  - [www.iq-rlp.de](http://www.iq-rlp.de) (Counselling, qualification, intercultural competence development)
  - <https://www.hwk-koblenz.de/artikel/berufsanerkenn...>
  - <https://www.arbeitsagentur.de/vor-ort/zav/working...>
  - <https://www.unternehmen-berufsanerkennung.de/uba-...>
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### Recognition of foreign educational qualifications

Certificates are very important in Germany. You get them at school or at university. You also receive certificates at work. At work, they are called job references. Certificates are proof of what you have already learnt and what you have achieved. Certificates are a crucial 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. A check will be made to see what your certificates qualify you for in Germany. Your achievements will be translated, so to speak. 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.

### Specialist advice centres for recognition:

- [www.anerkennung-in-deutschland.de](http://www.anerkennung-in-deutschland.de)
  - [Central Service Centre for the Recognition of Foreign Qualifications](#)
  - [IQ Recognition and Qualification Counselling Mainz & Region](#)
- 

If you are planning to **study or work in academia**, please **contact the university contact persons** for the recognition of your certificates.

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### Check-Work

Migrants should be properly advised on integration into training or work. To this end, it is important to know what prior knowledge and potential you have as a future employee.

**Check.work** helps you to determine your existing and professional experience and skills.

### Check.work consists of two parts:

1. "Module 1: Practice" records your professional experience.
-

2. "Module 2: Potential" determines your personal skills for training in Germany.

■ Click here for the [homepage](#).

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Information on the immigration of skilled labour can be found [here](#).

## Legal information on the subject of labour

### Labour contract

Anyone who starts work is given an employment contract. This is an agreement between an employer and an employee. The contract regulates the most important conditions of an employment relationship.

### These conditions can be

- The contracting parties (name and address)
- The start date of employment
- The working hours
- The place of work
- The holiday
- The amount of the salary
- The probationary period
- The notice period

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Both the employee and the employer **must** adhere to the agreements in the employment contract. There are both rights and obligations.

The employment contract is signed by both parties. As with other contracts, the employment contract becomes legally binding when it is signed. It should only be signed by you once you have fully understood the entire content.

An employment contract can be established not only in writing, but also verbally or tacitly through conclusive behaviour!

So if you have already worked, you must be paid by your employer, even if you do not yet have a written employment contract!

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## There are different types of contract:

### 1. the open-ended employment contract

There is usually a probationary period of three or six months. The probationary period is the time during which someone is supposed to prove their ability and suitability. It serves as an orientation phase. During this period, an employment relationship can be terminated at short notice within two weeks by both the employer and the employee. At the end of the probationary period, the permanent employment relationship begins with longer protection against dismissal. The working hours are usually up to 40 hours per week.

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## 2. fixed-term employment contract

If the employment contract is for a fixed term, it ends automatically on the date entered in the employment contract. There is therefore no notice of termination.



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## 3. mini-job (marginal employment)

The maximum earnings for a mini-job are currently 520.00 euros per month and are tax-free. This means that as an employee you do not have to pay contributions to statutory health insurance and unemployment insurance. As an employee, you can also be exempt from compulsory pension insurance. With a mini-job, you only acquire very limited entitlements to a later old-age pension. You must take care of your own health insurance of your choice. If you are interested in a mini-job, it is best to seek advice from a statutory health insurance fund.

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### Here you will receive more detailed information on your rights when working in Germany:

-  [IQ Netzwerk Integration durch Qualifizierung, Faire Integration](#)
  -  Der Deutsche Gewerkschaftsbund (DGB) stellt ebenfalls Informationen über [Rechte als Arbeitnehmer](#) für Fachkräfte aus Drittstaaten und [für Geflüchtete](#) bereit
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## Minimum wage

### What is a minimum wage anyway?

The minimum wage is the lower limit of a wage that may not be undercut. The statutory minimum wage has been in force in Germany since 2015. This means that employees must be paid a minimum amount per hour. The current minimum wage is 12.41 euros. (as of January 2024) You can look it up at any time in the [table of the statutory minimum wage in Germany](#). This is useful as it is regularly increased. The minimum wage also applies to overtime. Overtime is the hours worked over and above the minimum number of hours stipulated in your contract.

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### There are **exceptions** to which the minimum wage **does not** apply. What are these exceptions?

#### The minimum wage **does not** apply to

- Young people under the age of 18 who have not completed vocational training
  - Trainees
  - Long-term unemployed persons during the first six months of their employment after becoming unemployed
  - School or study-related internships
  - Internships for professional orientation of up to three months
-

- Voluntary work

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## Payroll accounting

### What is a payslip?

It is a statement that you receive as an employee after the first month in which you have worked. You receive it electronically or on paper. It is also called a payslip. Some employers issue you with a regular monthly statement. Other employers only issue them if something has changed in the month in question. This means that the amount of your salary has changed. Your tax class may also change. When does the salary change? It changes when you receive a Christmas bonus or holiday pay. You will then receive a separate statement for this month. It can also happen that your insurance contributions increase. You will also receive a separate statement in these cases.

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### What does a payslip or payslip contain? What information is mandatory?

#### Mandatory details in the payslip or payslip are

- the name and address of the employer
- the name, address and date of birth of the employee
- the employer's insurance number
- the date of commencement of employment
- in the event of termination, the end of the employment relationship
- the tax class and the tax identification number
- the respective payroll period
- the gross salary (salary without deductions - gross tax amount and gross social security amount)
- the type and amount of supplements or allowances
- the type and amount of deductions
- the net amount (after all deductions)

The net amount is often the amount paid out.

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#### However, there are **exceptions**:

There are exceptions for advances, for example. What is an advance payment? An advance means that your employer pays you part of your salary that will soon be due. This can be done, for example, if you are in a financial emergency. The amount already paid will then be deducted from your next salary payment and no longer paid out. There are also exceptions in the case of salary garnishment. Salary garnishment takes place when you have debts to

someone and these are to be transferred directly from your salary to the person in the form of monthly amounts of a certain amount. The amounts are always deducted from your net salary.

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## Why do you need a payslip?

The payslip provides important information about how much income tax and social security contributions you have paid to the tax office and social security institutions. The payslip is therefore important proof that all requirements have been met correctly. It is therefore important that you regularly check your payslips for accuracy. If you notice anything strange, you can contact your employer at any time. Many companies also have a separate department. This department is called the HR department. As the name suggests, it is responsible for personnel matters. Among other things, it also issues your payslip.

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## Taxes / social security contributions

Everyone who earns money in Germany has to pay a certain amount of it to the state every year. This is called paying taxes and social security contributions. This does not only apply to employees. Pensioners and the self-employed also have to do so.

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### Income tax

Income tax is a contribution that you pay to help finance federal, state and local government spending. It is used, for example, to build roads and schools or pay social benefits. Part of it also goes towards paying public sector employees. It is also used to support research or education and teaching.

- If you are employed, you will receive the net amount of your salary from your employer. This is the amount that is transferred to your account. This means that your taxes have already been deducted.
- If you are self-employed, you must pay tax on your income yourself. This means that you are responsible for this yourself.

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### Tax identification number

In Germany, newborns receive a tax identification number (also known as a tax ID) shortly after birth. This is sent to the parents in writing in the form of a letter. The parents need the number to apply for child benefit. The number consists of eleven digits and is used for income tax purposes. It is valid for life.

If you want to work in Germany, you will need the number again and again. For example, you will need the number for your employer. If you do not know the number, you can ask for it in person at the registration office or in writing at the Federal Tax Office. They will provide you with it in writing.

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## Tax return

In your annual tax return, you can claim various expenses from the tax office as tax-reducing. Tax-reducing means that the amount of tax you have to pay is reduced. The amount you have to pay will therefore be lower. Once you have completed your tax return, you send it to a specific authority in Germany. This authority is called the tax office. They will check whether you will receive a refund in your favour or whether you have to make an additional payment to the tax office. Many people are obliged to submit a tax return. It is best to enquire at the tax office whether this applies to you or not.

**If you need help with your tax return, it is best to contact your local income tax association. The tax office can also help you with further questions.**

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## Social security contributions

Social security contributions are the social security contributions that employees must pay from their gross monthly salary in addition to taxes. This is mandatory by law and is automatically calculated by the employer. Part of the social security contributions are also paid by the employer.

Social security contributions finance the German social security system. If people are unable to find work or can no longer go to work, this enables them to cover the most essential costs of living. Social security contributions are therefore important for the personal security of all people. So if you become unemployed and have previously paid into unemployment insurance for a certain period of time, you can apply for unemployment benefit I. The monthly contributions to pension insurance are also used to ensure that you can draw a state pension later on.

### Social security contributions are made up of contributions for

- pension insurance
- Unemployment insurance
- health insurance
- long-term care insurance

The amount depends on your income. These contributions are automatically deducted from your gross salary.

### There are also exceptions here:

#### If foreign employees are sent to Germany by a foreign company and they are employed or self-employed in several countries.

One of the requirements for a permanent residence permit is that you have paid pension insurance contributions for at least 60 months. This also applies to self-employed persons. There are also exceptions to this rule.

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## National insurance number

German Pension Insurance will automatically send you this number in the post when you take up your first job in Germany.

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If you no longer know your number or have lost it, you can ask for it to be sent to you again:

**Deutsche Rentenversicherung telephone:**

☎ 0800/1000 4800 This number is free of charge for you from a German landline.

 [German Pension Insurance](#)

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## Occupational Health and Safety Act

### What is the Occupational Health and Safety Act?

The purpose of the Occupational Health and Safety Act is to ensure that all employees are protected in their work. Your health should be guaranteed. Only a few professions are not protected by this law. These include domestic workers in private households or employees on seagoing vessels.

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### The Occupational Health and Safety Act (ArbSchG) stipulates for all areas of activity:

- it specifies which occupational health and safety obligations apply to employers
- it specifies the obligations and rights of employees
- it specifies how the statutory provisions are monitored

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Precise prevention measures are defined for workplaces where there is a risk to employees. This means that measures should be taken to prevent illness. Employers are responsible for this. They must ensure that employees are regularly familiarised with these measures. This is called a risk assessment. This is usually carried out once a year.

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Employees are obliged to comply with safety regulations, not to endanger other people during their work and to report any defects that could pose a hazard.

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Furthermore, the Occupational Health and Safety Act regulates which breaks employees are entitled to. The duration of breaks is also defined here. This includes not only breaks such as lunch breaks, but also the intervals of days off between shifts.

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### Illegal / irregular labour

Work that is paid but **not** registered with the tax office and health insurance fund is illegal. It is illegal because no taxes and social security contributions are paid. In Germany, this is known as "**irregular employment**". **There is a risk of fines and imprisonment!**

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If you receive social benefits or unemployment benefit but still work and conceal this from the social welfare office, the Federal Employment Agency or the job centre, this is called **illegal employment**.

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### What does illegal employment mean?

Illegal means that you are doing something that is not permitted. In other words, against the law. If you do illegal work for which you receive money and at the same time receive money from the state, this is against the law. It is forbidden. A colloquial term for this is **"illegal employment"**.

Always inform the office from which you receive benefits if you wish to take up work. It is permitted to earn money while receiving benefits. However, you are obliged to declare any money you earn. The benefits you receive will then be recalculated.

Taking up employment despite a work ban is also considered illegal employment.

**Depending on your country of origin and reason for residence, illegal employment can lead to an indefinite work ban!**

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## Unemployment

### Entitlement to unemployment benefit I from the Employment Agency

The German state supports people who are unable to earn their own living, or can only do so in part.

**However**, in principle, everyone should be able to support themselves by working.

Unemployment benefit I is paid to anyone who loses their job. However, the person concerned must have worked in Germany for at least 12 months in the last 30 months. There are other conditions under certain circumstances.

The [Federal Employment Agency](#) decides whether a person receives unemployment benefit.

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### The following steps must be observed:

#### 1. register as a jobseeker

- Who has been made redundant
- who has resigned and has no new job in prospect
- or whose temporary employment contract is about to end,

must register as a jobseeker immediately, at the latest three months before the end of the employment relationship.

The [Federal Employment Agency](#) will support you in your search for new employment. Together with those affected, they will also determine whether you are entitled to financial support.

There are different ways to register as a jobseeker:

- On site at the [Federal Employment Agency](#)
- by telephone at ☎ [0800/4555500](tel:08004555500) (toll-free)
- Online at 🌐 <https://www.arbeitsagentur.de/>



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## 2. register as unemployed in person

Those affected must register as unemployed in **person** at their Federal [Employment Agency](#) on the first day without employment at the latest. This is the prerequisite for receiving unemployment benefit.

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## 3. Fill in the application for unemployment benefit

Unemployment benefit can be applied for online. Alternatively, application forms can be collected in person from the Federal Employment Agency to submit the application in writing.

🔊 Information on registering as unemployed can be found [here](#).

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## General information on training

### Vocational training (dual and full-time)

In Germany, it is a great advantage if you have learnt a profession and successfully completed it. People who have done this earn more money over the course of their lives. They are less likely to be unemployed and less likely to have fixed-term contracts than people who are looking for work without a qualification.

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## There are two types of training in Germany:

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### 1. school-based training at a vocational college

Pupils only attend school and learn everything they need to know there. School-based training usually lasts one to three years. Depending on the school, there are different training programmes and admission requirements. They are usually found in professions in the fields of business, technology, healthcare and social services.

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### 2. dual training

Pupils learn at a **vocational school** (approximately one third of the time) **and** in a **training company** (approximately two thirds of the time). This allows them to familiarise themselves with theory and practice at the same time. During the apprenticeship, they earn a fixed monthly salary. The salary increases from year to year of training.

This video provides a clear explanation of dual training: 🔊 [Dual training](#).  
Click here for the video in 🔊 [English](#), 🔊 [Arabic](#), 🔊 [Dari](#), 🔊 [Tigrinya](#), 🔊 [Ukrainian](#).  
Click here for the 🔊 [video in sign language](#).

Dual training is mostly found in commercial and industrial/technical professions.

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## Search training

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## Where can I find information on vocational training?

- What professions are there in Germany? You can find information on [BERUFENET](#).
- Which profession suits you? The Federal Employment Agency can help you here: [Step by step to your dream job](#)

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The [careers counselling](#) service of the Federal Employment Agency can help you with the following questions:

- Which profession suits me?
- What professions are there in Germany?
- What requirements do I need to fulfil?
- How do I write an application?
- How do I look for an internship?
- How do I look for an apprenticeship?

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At the [Vocational Information Centre \(BIZ\)](#) you will find information on:

- Apprenticeships
- Study programmes
- Job profiles and their requirements
- Vocational qualifications
- further training
- further training
- Job application
- job search
- Employment opportunities
- Job opportunities abroad
- Current developments on the labour market

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## [Bad Kreuznach Youth Employment Agency:](#)

Counselling for people under the age of 25.

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## [Youth Migration Service:](#)

The counselling provided by the youth migration services is aimed at children. It is also aimed at young people and adults aged 12 to 27 with a migration background. However, they must have the prospect of staying in Germany permanently.

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## How can I find a training place?

You can find vacant training places / apprenticeships on the following websites:

- [Job exchange of the Federal Employment Agency](#), [IHK](#) and [HWK](#)

- Company websites
- Apprenticeship exchanges
- Daily and weekly newspapers ([Rhein-Zeitung](#)) ([Wochenspiegel](#))
- Ask the companies personally
- Unsolicited application
- [Careers counselling](#) at the Federal Employment Agency
- [Job centre](#)

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## FEBS - Educational Society


Here you'll find a wide range of seminars. There are measures for returning to work after a break, social-educational seminars, training in commercial IT, and language courses. As a retrainee, you will be supported during in-company retraining. As a young person, adult, migrant, returning to work, long-term unemployed, severely disabled, or rehabilitation recipient, you can receive support from FEBS. This is available to you in all types of professions. You will need a training voucher from the employment agency or job center, or from the pension insurance. In this case, the costs will be covered. FEBS works with the Ministry of Labor in Rhineland-Palatinate and has many contacts in the business community in the Bad Kreuznach district. Therefore, it can provide you with excellent support.

You can attend FEBS meetings in the office, or meet with staff at a location that's familiar to you.

 [Wöllsteiner Str. 5 55543 Bad Kreuznach](#)

 [+49 \(0\) 6718960606](#)

 [+49 \(0\) 15752773244](#)

 [+49 \(0\) 15752773239](#)

[@bs@febs-bildungsgesellschaft.de](mailto:bs@febs-bildungsgesellschaft.de)

## Independence

Before you consider the topic of self-employment, we would like you to ask yourself the following questions:

- Am I in a Asylanerkennungsverfahren?
- Has my application been rejected in the past?
- Do I have a tolerated stay?
- Am I younger than 18 years old?
- Have I ever been banned from the profession in which I would like to become self-employed in the past?

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**Have you answered **yes to one or more** of the above questions?**

**Then unfortunately you are not allowed to become self-employed in Germany.**

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Were you **unable to answer any** of the above questions with **yes** ?

Then you fulfil the requirements for self-employment. Please read on for more information.

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**First of all, you may be interested to know what it actually means to be self-employed and what this entails:**

If you are self-employed, you do not report to a boss. Unlike people who are employed. You are the boss. This means you run your own company and bear the risk. You do not receive regular payments and must make a profit. This can fluctuate. You also have to take care of your own social security.

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**There are **two** different **types**:**

On the one hand, there are so-called solo self-employed persons. These are people who have no employees.

Then there are self-employed persons who have employees within their company.

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**Further information:**

- [Existenzgründerportal](#)
- [IQ-Fachstelle Migrantenökonomie](#)
- [Bundeszentrale für politische Bildung](#)
- Information on the Existenzgründung der [Agentur für Arbeit](#)
- Federal Ministry for Families, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth, [berufliche Selbstständigkeit von Frauen](#)

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**Would you like advice on the subject of self-employment?**


Then please get in touch with the following contacts:


**Bad Kreuznach town council**

**Bauamt- Wirtschaftsförderung**

Business start-up

 Susanne Weinand

 Kornmarkt 5, 55543 Bad Kreuznach

 [0671/800357](tel:0671/800357)

 [@susanne.weinand@bad-kreuznach.de](mailto:susanne.weinand@bad-kreuznach.de)

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Are you involved in a trade or do you have a business idea in the trade and services sector?

Then Handwerkskammer (HWK) or Industrie- und Handelskammer (IHK) sehr gerne weiter can help you:



#### **Koblenz Chamber of Crafts**

 [HWK Koblenz](#)

 [@beratung@hwk-koblenz.de](mailto:beratung@hwk-koblenz.de)


 **Appointments by arrangement**



 [IHK Koblenz](#)

 [IHK Geschäftsstelle Bad Kreuznach](#)

Regionalgeschäftsführer Herr Jörg Lenger

 [0671/8432112](tel:0671/8432112)

 [@lenger@koblenz.ihk.de](mailto:lenger@koblenz.ihk.de)

 **Appointments by arrangement**