


Apply for asylum


How does the asylum procedure work?

The asylum procedure in Germany is complicated.


The  [Federal Office for Migration and Refugees \(=BAMF\)](#) decides on your asylum.

The  [video](#) explains the asylum procedure:

(Languages: German, English, Albanian, Arabic, French, Persian)

This  [video](#) from the Bavarian Refugee Council provides more information:

(Languages: German, English, Arabic, Farsi, French, Russian, Spanish, Turkish)

The  [brochure](#) explains your rights and obligations in the asylum procedure:

(Languages: German, English, Arabic, Albanian, Farsi, French)

How can you get asylum ?

- You have just arrived in Germany.
You must register with a **government agency** .
For example: police, immigration office, reception centre, ANKER centre.
You can register at the border or at another location.
- You will be **registered**.
Your personal data will be written down.
For example: Name, age, language, country of origin.
Everything is saved.
You will be photographed and fingerprinted.
==> Please only register once!
==> You will receive a proof of arrival.
The proof of arrival is very important! It proves that you are authorised to stay in Germany.
Keep the proof in a safe place!
- You will now come to an **ANKER centre**.
Here you will live with other people seeking asylum.
Here you will receive food, toiletries, clothing and other necessities.
You will get help here if you are ill.
- You may have to move to another federal state.

Applying for asylum

Say it simply: Important  [information on applying for asylum](#).

Say it simply: Important  [information about the interview appointment](#).

- You submit your **asylum application** at the ANKER Centre or the Arrival Centre.
You will be informed when you can submit your asylum application in person.
An interpreter will help you.
- Now you have to wait for your **personal interview at the BAMF** .
This is your **most important appointment!**
The interview is a kind of interview.
An interpreter will help you.

Here you explain why you have come to Germany.

You can bring evidence with you.

This shows why you fled to Germany.

For example: photos, letters, documents.

Think carefully about what you say.

You can seek advice beforehand.

Have a look at  "[Behördenunabhängige Asylverfahrensberatung](#)" or  "[Flüchtlings- und Integrationsberatung im ANKER](#)".

 [Important information](#) on the hearing date

(Languages: German, English Albanian, Amharic, Arabic, Farsi, French, Kurdish-Kurmanji, Macedonian, Pashto, Russian, Serbian, Somali, Tigrinya, Turkish, Urdu)

Your asylum application will be decided

You will have to wait after the interview.

The BAMF will examine your asylum application.

This may take some time.

Then you will receive a **letter from the BAMF**.

Are you allowed to stay in Germany?

=> **Yes!**

Your asylum application will be granted.

You will receive a **favourable decision**.

You will receive one of four protection authorisations.

These are: **Entitlement to asylum, refugee protection, subsidiary protection, prohibition of deportation**.

=> **No!**

Your asylum application is rejected.

You will receive a **negative decision** and a **request to leave the country**.

 [What can you do if the answer is "no"?](#)

That is difficult.

You have very little time!

Therefore, seek help!

Who can help you?

A lawyer: You will have to pay money for a lawyer.

Social counselling:

You don't have to pay any money.

Look at  "[Behördenunabhängige Asylverfahrensberatung](#)" or  "[Flüchtlings- und Integrationsberatung im ANKER](#)".

What else can you do?

You can leave Germany voluntarily.

This means that you return to your country of origin without being forced to do so.

You can sometimes get money for this departure.

There are various offers.

Search  [for](#) your country and find out more.
Have a look at "[Return to your home country](#)"

What happens if you don't leave?

You no longer have permission to stay in Germany.

This can lead to  [deportation](#).

This means that the immigration office and the police will force you to leave.

You will be taken directly from your residence to the **airport**.

You will have to fly back to your country of origin.

Sometimes the police will also take you into **deportation detention**.

You will have to wait in special **accommodation** until you are taken to your country of origin.

Deportations are not always possible.

For example:

If deportation is not permitted in your country of origin because there is a war there.


If your country of origin does not want to accept you.

If you do not have a passport from your country of origin.

If you are very ill.

=> If you cannot be deported for important reasons, you will receive a **tolerated stay**.

This means that you can stay in Germany for a certain period of time.

=> [Further information](#) on tolerated stay can be found here: 

Further information on the asylum application:

The  [App "Ankommen"](#) also informs you about asylum.

(Languages: German, English Arabic, French, Persian)