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Stay

First steps

Registration in your municipality

Are you new to the district of Augsburg? Have you moved into your room, flat or house?

Then you must register with the residents' registration office **within two weeks**. You will find the residents' registration office in the [town hall in your municipality](#). Children aged 15 and over must come with you to register.

💡 You must always re-register if you move house and change your place of residence and address.

What do you need to register?

- Your passport
- if available: Residence permit / Aufenthaltsgestattung / Duldung
- if you are moving into a rented flat: confirmation from the landlord;
- Persons moving into asylum accommodation: Allocation certificate

You can obtain the form for the Wohnungs-Geber-Bestätigung from the [town hall](#) or [online](#). The form is filled out by your landlord. Housing providers are, for example, landlords and landladies. For people in asylum centres, it is the social workers.

Questions about the right of residence

The [Office for Immigration and Integration](#) is there to answer any questions you may have about residence law. For example, for questions about

- Residence permit
- Visa procedure
- work permit
- etc.

Office for Foreigners and Integration

📍 Augsburg location for EU citizens and persons with residence permits:
[Prinzregentenplatz 4, 86150 Augsburg](#)

📍 Schwabmünchen location for asylum seekers in the ongoing asylum procedure and persons with tolerated status: [Fuggerstraße 10, 86830 Schwabmünchen](#)

☎ [0821 31020](tel:082131020)

✉ @auslaenderamt@LRA-a.bayern.de

Keywords: registration, re-registration, relocation, municipality, right of residence

Entry and residence

Visitor visa (Schengen visa)

Visitor visa (Schengen visa)

Holders of a valid Schengen visa (text on the visa label: "valid for Schengen states" in the language of the issuing state) can stay in the entire Schengen area for a period of 180 days up to 90 days.

You can find more information [here](#) (also in English)

Please note that you must leave the country again within the period of validity of your visa. You must leave the Schengen area to do so.

A Schengen visa that has not been issued by the embassy for three months can be extended in Germany. However, the requirements for this must still be met.

It is not possible to change the purpose of the visa. The application must be justified. These can be reasons such as

- force majeure,
- humanitarian, professional or serious personal reasons.

If you do not have your visa extended by the [foreigners authority](#) and only leave the country after your visa has expired, you are breaking the law. The foreigners authority will then check whether your stay must be terminated. Re-entry would only be possible if there is no ban on re-entry. There may also be criminal proceedings in court.

Keywords: visitor visa, visitor visa, visa, Schengen visa, visa extension, Schengen area

Entry - visa procedure

Entry as part of a visa procedure

Are you planning a longer stay in Germany? And you are travelling to Germany with a D visa? Then you must observe the following after your arrival:

Firstly, you must register at your chosen place of residence. You have 14 days to do this. This period is prescribed by German law.

In the district of Augsburg, you register at the residents' registration office in your town hall. [Here you will](#) find a list of all municipalities and town halls in the district.

Once you have registered, you will receive a registration certificate.

The second step is to apply for a residence permit:

- The national visa (category D) will be issued to you for entry. It is not issued for the planned duration of your stay. You therefore need a residence permit.
- You must apply for the residence permit at the [Office for Immigration and Integration](#).
- Important: When you apply for a residence title, your visa must still be valid.
- The residence permit is limited in time. It can be extended.
- Depending on the reason for your entry, the residence title regulates
 - whether you are allowed to work or not,
 - what work you are allowed to accept and
 - whether time restrictions apply to employment in Germany.

Extension of the residence permit:

Please note: You must apply to extend your residence permit 6 to 8 weeks before it expires. Depending on the purpose of your stay, there may be other things to consider. You can also obtain this information from the [Office for Immigration and Integration](#).

Keywords: entry, arrival, registration, registration certificate, residence permit, visa procedure, D visa, national visa, extension of residence permit

Entry without a visa

Third-country nationals from so-called privileged states - stay without a visa

Some persons may enter the [Schengen area](#) without a visa. These are people from the following countries:

- Australia
- New Zealand
- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
- Israel
- Japan
- Canada
- Republic of Korea
- United States of America

You may stay in Germany or the Schengen area for a certain period of time. You may be there for a maximum of 90 days within 180 days. Do you want to enter more often? Or are you planning a longer stay? Then you need to take this into account. You must not exceed the maximum permitted length of stay. You must set your departure date accordingly.

Which countries require a visa? And which do not? You can find this in the [list of countries with or without a visa requirement for Germany / Schengen area](#).

💡 Please note: Has your maximum length of stay expired? Then you must leave Germany. But also from the Schengen states.

Do you want to stay or work here for longer than three months? Then you need a residence permit. You apply for this at the [Office for Immigration and Integration](#).

You cannot leave the country within the time limit? Then you must also contact the Office for Immigration and Integration. Before your residence expires. For some reasons, they may allow you to stay longer.

For example in the case of

- force majeure
- humanitarian, professional or serious personal reasons.

💡 You must adhere to these rules! Otherwise it is an offence against the law. You are liable to prosecution. The Office for Immigration and Integration can terminate your stay. There may also be criminal proceedings in court. You may also be banned from re-entering the country. You will then not be allowed to re-enter Germany.

Keywords: entry, entry, entry without visa, no visa, third-country nationals, privileged states, Schengen area, visa requirement, duration of stay, departure, Schengen states, residence permit, stay

Permanent residence

Do you want to stay in Germany permanently? Then you need a corresponding residence permit. People with a permanent residence permit have almost the same rights as German nationals.

What residence titles are there for permanent residence?

There are two different residence titles for permanent residence. We give you an overview here. 💡 Please note: The residence permits expire if you are not in Germany for a longer period of time. How quickly they expire varies depending on the residence title.

Settlement permit according to § 9 Residence Act

With a settlement permit, you can live and work in Germany. There are no time or place restrictions.

There are some requirements. For example

- Legal residence in Germany for **at least 5 years** (previous periods of study and training are counted at 50%)
- **Valid residence permit.** It must not have been issued for a temporary purpose (studies) or for humanitarian reasons.
- Proof of **secure means of subsistence**
- Proof of **secure accommodation**
- Proof of **sufficient pension provision** (at least 60 months of compulsory or voluntary contributions to statutory pension insurance in Germany)
- **Sufficient German language skills**
Basic knowledge of the legal and social system and living conditions in Germany. You can prove this by
 - successful **participation in an integration course**
or
 - **certificates and proof of study** relating to vocational training completed in Germany
or
 - other **language certificates**

Sometimes you will need further documents. This can vary greatly. It is best to seek advice. Contact the [Office for Immigration and Integration](#). You can find more information on the requirements [here](#).

💡 The settlement permit is only valid for Germany. You cannot move on to other Schengen states. Do you want to emigrate to another EU country? Then EU permanent residence is more suitable.

Permanent residence - EU

Permanent residence - EU is an unlimited residence permit.

It offers almost the same rights as the settlement permit. You can live and work in Germany with this permit. There are no time or place restrictions.

The advantage over the settlement permit is that you can also live, work or study in other EU countries. You do not need a visa. For this reason, EU permanent residence is very popular.

💡 Please note: This does not apply to Ireland and Denmark. Special regulations apply to certain other countries.

Do you want to apply for EU permanent residence? Then you must have been in Germany for more than five years. Your residence must be legal.

You can find information on the requirements [here](#).

💡 Have you been granted EU permanent residence in another EU country? Then you need a residence permit in Germany. Otherwise you are not allowed to work. And you are not allowed to stay in Germany permanently.

Which residence permit is right for you?

You want to know: Which residence permit is right for me? That depends on your individual circumstances. The [Office for Immigration and Integration](#) will be happy to advise you.

💡 **For parents-to-be:** Do you have a permanent right of residence? And have you been living in Germany for at least eight years? And you are having a baby? Then your child will receive German citizenship. It must have been born in Germany.

Keywords: residence permit, permanent residence, settlement permit

Family reunification

Nobody wants to be without their family. The family is important for every person. That's why marriage and family are under special protection in Germany.

You come from abroad and are in Germany? And your family is still abroad? Then you may be able to bring your family to Germany. However, this does not apply to everyone. Family members usually need a visa for this.

Want to know more? And ask yourself: How can I bring my family to Germany? You can get detailed information from the [Office for Immigration and Integration](#). They can advise you. And tell you what you need to do.

Which people are allowed to bring family members to Germany?

Not all people are allowed to bring their family members to Germany. It depends on what status they have in Germany. People are allowed to bring their family to Germany:

- Persons with German citizenship
- Persons residing in Germany who are foreign nationals with a
 - settlement permit
 - Permanent residence permit - EU
 - residence permit
 - EU Blue Card
 - ICT card
 - Mobile ICT card

Family reunification is not possible for these groups of persons:

- Persons with tolerated stay
- Asylum seekers in the ongoing asylum procedure
- Persons with temporary residence status

Which family members can be brought to Germany?

You are asking yourself: Which family members can I bring to Germany? This is precisely defined. These are the people:

- Wife and husband
- Partner from a registered civil partnership
- Your own underage children

Do you want other family members to join you? For example: uncles, aunts or grandchildren. This is not always possible. Only in cases of hardship. You must then fulfil very high requirements.

💡 Some refugees are under 18 years old. Some of them have come to Germany alone. They are called "unaccompanied refugee minors". These young people can join their parents. This applies until they reach the age of 18.

What requirements must be met?

You must fulfil certain requirements for family reunification. We'll show you which ones:

Basically, the following applies:

- The purpose of family reunification is to bring the family together. The aim is therefore to form a family or partnership.
- Spouses must be at least 18 years old.
- The marriage or registered civil partnership must have already existed in the country of origin.

These are just a few of the requirements. There are others. They differ depending on the group of people. It will be carefully checked whether the requirements are met. You will need to submit various documents.

It is best to seek advice from the [migration counselling](#) service or the [foreigners authority](#).

Simplified family reunification for persons with protection status

Have you been granted protection status in an asylum procedure? And you would like to bring family members to join you? Then simplified family reunification applies. This means that you do not have to fulfil all the requirements. Some requirements are suspended.

What do you have to do? You must submit the application for family reunification **within three months of being recognised**.

Did you miss the deadline? Then a discretionary decision applies. This means that the authorities will make a decision based on certain criteria.

You can find more information on family reunification for people with protection status on the website of the [Federal Foreign Office](#). The information is available in three languages: German, English and Arabic.

Keywords: family reunification, requirements for family reunification, family members, family, spouse, children, simplified family reunification, family reunification, persons with protection status

Spousal residence - independent right of residence

Foreign spouses or partners can move to Germany. Different regulations apply.

You can find information here:  www.make-it-in-germany.com/de/visum-aufenthalt/fa...

The information is available in these languages:

- [German](#)
- [English](#)
- [Spanish](#)
- [French](#)

Spouse reunification with EU citizens

As an EU citizen, you have the right to freedom of movement. This means that you can live and work anywhere in Europe. Including in Germany. This also applies to your spouse. And also for your children. However, the exact rules also depend on your spouse's nationality:

- Spouse is a national of an EU or EEA country: spouse can live and work in Germany. Nothing needs to be applied for.
- Spouse is a national of a country outside the EU or EEA: Your partner needs a visa to join your spouse in Germany. This is required before travelling to Germany. Does he or she have a residence permit from another EU country? Then he or she does not need a visa.

Spouse reunification with persons with citizenship outside the EU and EEA

Your spouse needs a visa for spousal reunification. This is required before travelling to Germany. Does he or she have a residence permit from another EU country? Then he or she does not need a visa.

Basics

After entering the country

New arrivals must register at the residents' registration office in the town hall within 14 days. The town hall will issue a registration certificate.

You will receive a national visa (category D) for travelling to Germany. Or to other Schengen states.

For your future stay: You must apply for your residence permit at the [Foreigners' Registration Office](#).

Integration course

Does your spouse have a valid residence permit? But doesn't speak German well yet? Then he or she can take an integration course. The [Federal Office for Migration and Refugees \(BAMF\)](#) offers integration courses.

In many cases, language skills are a prerequisite for a settlement permit.

Are you applying for a residence permit for the first time? Then the Office for Immigration and Integration may require you to attend an integration course if you do not yet speak German well.

Do you need more information? You can find it [here](#).

Access to the labour market

Does your spouse have a residence permit for family reunification? Then he or she is allowed to work. The residence permit also includes a work permit. There are no restrictions on access to the German labour market. Your partner can work for a company, for example. Or become self-employed.

You can find more information about working in Germany [here](#).

Independent right of residence

Have you been living together for at least 3 years? Then spouses receive an independent right of residence. This means: The right of residence is independent of you. Your spouse could also stay in Germany without you.

For victims of violence

In certain cases, an independent right of residence can be granted earlier. For example: The spouse experiences violence in the marriage. And therefore it is no longer reasonable to expect them to remain in the marital partnership. In this case, there may be an exception.

Do you have any questions? Then you can contact the [Office for Immigration and Integration](#).

Right of residence opportunities

Opportunities right of residence

There are many people from other countries who have been living in Germany for a long time. They should be granted legal residence. That is the aim of the right of residence. This has been in place since 31 December 2022.

You must fulfil certain requirements. These are the requirements:

- People with a tolerated stay permit can obtain a residence permit for 18 months. You must have entered the country before 01 November 2017. This means: You must have lived in Germany since at least 31 October 2017.

Applying for the right to stay : Have you fulfilled certain requirements within the 18 months? Then you can apply for a right of residence under Section 25a AufenthG or Section 25b AufenthG. These are the requirements:

- Your livelihood is secured.
- Your identity has been established.
- You speak German well.

- For teenagers and young adults aged between 14 and 26: Tolerated persons or holders of the right of residence between the ages of 14 and 26 can obtain a residence permit. The prerequisite: You have **integrated well**.
- For tolerated persons or holders of an opportunity residence permit (§ 104c AufenthG): Tolerated persons or holders of the right of residence (§ 104c AufenthG) can obtain a residence permit. The prerequisite: You must have **integrated sustainably**.

Do you fulfil the requirements? Then you can submit an application. You can fill out and print out the [application for a residence permit](#). Then send it to the following address:

Office for Immigration and Integration

Augsburg District Office

📍 Prinzregentenplatz 4, 86150 Augsburg

☎ [082131020](tel:082131020)

✉ @auslaenderamt@LRA-a.bayern.de

🕒 Opening hours: Monday - Friday: 7.30 am - 12.30 pm and additionally Thursday: 2 pm - 5.30 pm

Do you have any further questions? Then you can contact the Office for Immigration and Integration. They will be happy to help you.

Keywords: opportunities - right of residence, opportunities - right of residence, toleration, tolerated persons, residence permit, application for right of residence, application for residence permit, requirements for residence permit

Asylum procedure

Asylwegweiser - Multilingual information videos

Online videos on the asylum procedure in various languages

The asylum procedure is not always easy to understand. That's why there are explanatory videos. They give you important information. The videos are from the [Bavarian Refugee Council](#) and the Munich Refugee Council.

The videos are a guide to the asylum procedure. They inform refugees about the asylum procedure. Refugees thus become capable of acting. They can become active in their asylum

procedure themselves.

💡 Please note: The videos are a source of information. They do not replace detailed counselling! Always seek advice. That way you can avoid mistakes. And you won't miss anything. A first point of contact for advice is the [Refugee and Integration Advice](#) Centre. The experts will be happy to help you.

Click here for [the videos](#). The videos are available in different languages.

Keywords: asylum, asylum procedure, information, refugees, signposts

Registration

Have you just arrived in Germany? And you want to apply for asylum? Then you need to register. You can do this at a government office.

For example at:

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

💡 **You must do this immediately after your arrival! You must not let any time pass.**

You must enter your personal details. They will be registered. And stored centrally.

You will then be checked. This means: They check whether

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

You will then receive the proof of arrival. This is the proof of registration.

Only then does the asylum procedure begin.

Applying for asylum in the district of Augsburg

Have you arrived in the district of Augsburg? And you would like to apply for asylum here?
Then this authority is responsible for you:

Government of Swabia

Central Foreigners Authority Swabia

Kobelweg 82

86156 Augsburg

☎ [0821327698](tel:0821327698)

@zab-poststelle@reg-schw.bayern.de

What happens afterwards?

Then you move to another initial reception centre. Or you can stay in the centre in the district of Augsburg for the time being.

You have to live in an initial reception centre for three months. Asylum seekers are obliged to do this by law.

The reception centre in which you are accommodated depends on your country of origin. Care is taken to ensure that as many residents as possible come from the same country of origin.

The BAMF branch offices process asylum applications from different countries of origin. The asylum seekers are distributed evenly among the various federal states in Germany.

Keywords: registration, arrival, asylum application, asylum procedure, asylum, proof of arrival, initial reception centre, reception centre

Application for asylum

Have you registered? And are you accommodated in a reception centre? Then apply for asylum in person now.

Are you accommodated in a reception centre in the district of Augsburg?

Then you will be given an appointment to apply at the Federal Office for Migration and Refugees - Augsburg branch office:

Federal Office for Migration and Refugees (BAMF)

Augsburg branch office

📍 August-Wessels-Straße 27, 86156 Augsburg

☎ [091194328655](tel:091194328655)

@ service@bamf.bund.de

🌐 www.bamf.de (multilingual)

An interpreter will also come for this appointment. You will submit your asylum application. And you will receive important information about the asylum procedure.

Have you submitted your application for asylum? Then you will receive a [residence permit](#). This is proof of your legal residence in Germany. And it shows: You have applied for asylum.

You ask yourself: Who will answer my questions about residence? The following applies: People in reception centres are registered with the government of Swabia. You can turn to them with questions about immigration and residence law.

Government of Swabia

[Central Foreigners' Registration Office Swabia](#)

📍 Kobelweg 82, 86156 Augsburg

☎ [0821327698](tel:0821327698)

@ zab-poststelle@reg-schw.bayern.de

Residence obligation

If you have a residence permit, you must abide by certain rules. For example: You are spatially restricted. This means that you are only allowed to stay in the district of your reception centre.

Would you like to leave the area temporarily within the first three months? Then you need a permit. You can get this from the Federal Office for Migration and Refugees. Are you staying longer than three months? Then you need a permit from the relevant immigration authority.

Depending on your country of origin and the course of your asylum procedure, this spatial restriction applies for different lengths of time.

Change of address - important note!

Are you in the asylum procedure and have been authorised or obliged to move?

Then you must inform the Federal Office for Migration and Refugees of your new address yourself.

Keywords: personal application, residence permit, new address, relocation

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 with an electronic data comparison.

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 seek professional legal advice on whether it makes sense to lodge a complaint with the administrative court.

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

Keywords: Dublin procedure, Dublin procedure, asylum procedure, counselling, implementation of asylum procedure

Consultation

Personal interview

This is the most important appointment in the asylum procedure. You will receive an invitation. An interpreter will be present.

You must attend this appointment. Can't make it? Then let us know as soon as possible! You need an important reason. You must give this reason. Otherwise your asylum application may be rejected or the procedure may be discontinued.

Procedure of the interview

At the interview, you can explain why you had to flee your country. You will be asked questions about

- Your biography
- Your life situation
- Your journey to Germany
- the reasons for your persecution in your country of origin

Do you have evidence for your statements? Then you should bring it with you.

The hearing will be conducted by specialised staff.

Who can come to the hearing?

You do not have to go to the hearing alone.

You can be accompanied to the hearing by

- a lawyer
- a representative of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
- another person of trust who is not involved in an asylum procedure themselves
- In the case of unaccompanied minors, the guardian may attend the interview.

Your statements will be translated. And there is a protocol. The minutes will then be translated back to you. So you can add to it or correct it if necessary.

At the end you will receive the minutes. If everything is correct, you confirm this with your signature.

[Here](#) you can find information from the Federal Office for Migration and Refugees on how to prepare for the personal interview in

- [German](#),
- [Arabic](#),

- [Albanian](#),
- [English](#),
- [Farsi](#),
- [French](#).

[Here](#) you can find a collection of materials for the personal interview.

Keywords: interview, personal interview, asylum procedure, flight, collection of materials, preparation

Decision of the BAMF

Decision on the asylum application

A personal interview is necessary for the asylum application. This takes place at the Federal Office for Migration and Refugees. The office then checks all descriptions, information and evidence.

They check: Do you fall under a form of protection in the Asylum Act? There are four forms of protection:

- Entitlement to asylum
- refugee protection
- subsidiary protection
- ban on deportation

The asylum application will only be rejected if none of these forms of protection can be recognised.

The decision is justified in writing. This statement of reasons is also called a "decision". The office sends the decision to

- the applicant or persons who have been authorised in this procedure (lawyers).
- the responsible immigration authority.

The decision is negative

The decision was negative? Then you will receive a negative decision by post. At the same time, you will receive a deportation warning. Deportation threat means: You will be asked to leave the Federal Republic of Germany. You have until a certain date to do so. The date is stated in the notice. You must keep the deadline. Otherwise you may be forcibly deported.

There are two different types of rejection:

- Simple rejection: You must leave the country within 30 days.
- Rejection as "manifestly unfounded": In this case, the deadline for leaving the country is only one week.

Contestation

You do not agree with the rejection? Then you can appeal against the decision. You must do this very quickly after receiving the decision. Therefore, go to the integration and refugee counselling centre in your accommodation immediately. You will receive support there.

💡 You should then always seek advice from a lawyer specialising in asylum and residence law. This person can represent you well. You will be informed of all deadlines and legal options in the written decision: This information is known as "Rechtsbehelfsbelehrung".

Voluntary departure

Do you want to leave the country voluntarily? Then you can get financial support. This will make your new start in your country of origin a little easier.

You can get advice on voluntary departure [here](#):

Central Return Counselling South Bavaria

📍 Lange Gasse 4 , 86152 Augsburg

☎ [0821 5089632](tel:08215089632)

@ info@zrb-suedbayern.de

🌐 www.zrb-suedbayern.de/

Are you sure you want to leave the country voluntarily after the counselling? Then inform the [Office for Immigration and Integration](#). It should be informed as soon as possible.

The decision is positive

Have you received a positive decision? Then you are recognised as eligible for protection. What do you need to do next? These are the next steps:

- Fictitious certificate or electronic residence permit (eAT): You have received the positive BAMF decision. Then you must immediately obtain an identity document or its equivalent. You can obtain this from the [Office for Immigration and Integration](#).

- You are now allowed to work in Germany. Without restrictions.
- You don't have a job yet? And need financial support? Then you will no longer receive the money from the social welfare office. You have to submit an application to the [job centre](#). You can read how to make the application on the job centre page.

Keywords :decision, asylum application rejected, negative decision, negative decision, threat of deportation, rejection of asylum application, appeal, complaint, return counselling, positive decision, entitled to protection

Legal proceedings

Legal proceedings

You do not agree with the negative decision on your asylum application by the BAMF? Then you can take legal action. You are the "plaintiff" or the "claimant". The BAMF is the "defendant".

If you take legal action, the Munich Administrative Court will review the BAMF's decision. If it agrees with the BAMF, the action will be dismissed. The obligation to leave the country remains in place.

If the administrative court does not agree with the BAMF, you will receive a residence permit. The BAMF is then obliged to grant you protection.

You can also appeal against a favourable decision by the BAMF. For example, if you do not agree with the form of protection recognised (exception: recognition of refugee status).

In any case, you should seek advice and representation from a lawyer specialising in asylum and residence law.

Keywords: complaint, complaint procedure, asylum application rejected, positive decision, asylum procedure

Forms of protection in the asylum procedure

Forms of protection in the asylum procedure

Many people are persecuted in their home country. People can receive protection in Germany. To do so, you must apply for asylum. By applying for asylum, you start an asylum procedure. It decides: Are you allowed to stay in Germany or not.

The forms of protection are set out in German law. There are different forms of protection. Because there are different forms of persecution.

In the asylum procedure, your situation is analysed in detail. You will then be granted a form of protection.

[Here](#) you will find an overview of the forms of protection. You will find a link to each form of protection. You will find a lot of information there. The information is available in these languages:

- German,
- English,
- French and
- Arabic

Eligibility for asylum

Some people are politically persecuted in their home country. They are granted asylum in Germany. This is stated in the Basic Law (Art. 16 A).

Persecution can have many causes. You will be granted protection status if you are persecuted for one of these reasons:

- Ethnicity
- Nationality
- Political conviction
- Religion or
- Belonging to a certain social group (for example due to sexual orientation).

Some people can no longer return to their home country. Otherwise they will be punished. This form of protection also applies in this case.

Would you like more information? You can find it [here](#).

Refugee protection

Who is a refugee? This is defined by the Geneva Refugee Convention. The definition says: A refugee is outside their country of origin. The person is persecuted by a state or non-state organisation. The reason for the persecution can be

- ethnicity
- religion
- nationality
- political conviction
- Belonging to a certain social group (for example due to sexual orientation)

The basis is a law: § 3 para. of the Asylum Act (AsylG)

Do you need more information? You can find it [here](#).

Subsidiary protection

Many people are threatened with serious harm in their country of origin. Or they cannot benefit from the protection of their own country. The threat can come from the state. Or from a non-governmental source. These people fall under subsidiary protection.

The threats can be

- Death penalty
- torture
- inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment
- serious individual threat to life or health due to indiscriminate violence in an armed conflict (international or domestic)

The basis for this is a law: § 4 para. 1 AsylG

Do you need more information? You can find it [here](#).

National ban on deportation

A person seeking protection may not be deported. There must be grounds for this:

- Repatriation means a violation of the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms (ECHR).
- There is a considerable danger in the country of destination. Either to life, limb or freedom.

The basis is a law: § 60 para. 5 AufenthG, § 60 para. 7 AufenthG

Do you need more information? You can find it [here](#).

Reasons for exclusion from entitlement to protection

Some people are not granted protection in Germany. There must be important reasons for this. These can be reasons, for example:

- The person has committed a war crime, a crime against peace or against humanity.
- The person has committed a serious (non-political) offence.
- The person is a danger to other people. Because they have committed a crime. And has been sentenced to more than three years imprisonment.

Keywords: forms of protection, asylum procedure, asylum application, asylum law, protection, asylum authorisation, political persecution, refugee protection, refugee, Geneva Refugee Convention, subsidiary protection, national ban on deportation, Residence Act

Help for people from Ukraine

Protection in the EU

Ukrainian refugees receive help. From the European Union. And therefore also from Germany. They receive fast and unbureaucratic help.

What does that mean?

- Immediate protection in the EU for one to three years
- Admission without an asylum procedure
- Health insurance and medical care
- accommodation
- social benefits
- Access to the labour market
- Right to education and school attendance
- Protection for unaccompanied children and young people

Who can receive this protection?

- displaced Ukrainian citizens and their families
- non-Ukrainian nationals and stateless persons who have protection status in Ukraine (and their families)

- non-Ukrainian nationals and stateless persons who have a permanent right of residence in Ukraine and cannot return to their home country

This does not apply to all Ukrainians. There are many Ukrainians who were in Germany before 24 February 2022. The rules do not apply to them. The reason: the aid is for Ukrainians who are fleeing the war in Ukraine. The war began in February 2022.

Keywords: Ukraine, flight, fled, help, protection, reception, Germany, EU, European Union

Hotline and contacts

Information on the current situation

The Federal Foreign Office provides information on the current situation in Ukraine. You can find all the important information [here](#).

Questions about entry or offers of assistance

Do you have questions about travelling to Ukraine? Or do you want to find out about offers of help? Then you've come to the right place:

Ukraine-Hotline Bavaria

☎ [08954497199](tel:08954497199)

@k ontakt@ukraine-hotline-bayern.de

Monday to Friday: 8 am to 8 pm

Saturday to Sunday: 10 am to 2 pm

Questions and answers on entering Germany from Ukraine

You can find the most important questions and answers on entering Germany from Ukraine [here](#) on the website of the Federal Ministry for Migration and Refugees

- [in German](#),
- [in English](#)
- [in Ukrainian](#) and
- [in Russian](#).

Crisis hotline of the Federal Foreign Office:

The Federal Foreign Office has set up a crisis hotline:

☎ [030 50003000](tel:030_50003000)

Consulate General of Ukraine in Frankfurt

The Consulate General of Ukraine is located in Frankfurt. You can also go there:

☎ [06929720920](tel:06929720920)

@ gc_def@mfa.gov.ua

📍 [Vilbeler Str. 29, 60313 Frankfurt am Main](#)

Information for the district of Augsburg

All important information for Ukrainian refugees in the district of Augsburg can be found [here](#) in Integreat and on the [website of the district of Augsburg](#).

Help hotline "Violence against women"

Many women are affected by violence. You can now also find support in Ukrainian. On request, the counsellors will add an interpreter in the required language to the conversation. Counselling is free of charge, anonymous and confidential. Do not hesitate to get in touch! The counsellors will be happy to help you.

☎ [08000 116 016](tel:08000116016)

🌐 <https://www.hilfetelefon.de/das-hilfetelefon/bera...>

Keywords: Ukraine, current situation, information, questions, entry, help, crisis, district of Augsburg, help hotline, violence against women

Registration after arrival

Registration for people in private flats or decentralised asylum accommodation

Ukrainian refugees often live in private flats. Or in decentralised asylum accommodation. They are all registered with the [Office for Foreigners and Integration of the Augsburg District Office](#). All Ukrainian refugees should register. Even those who have found private accommodation. For example, with relatives or acquaintances.

📍 Office for Immigration and Integration, [Prinzregentenplatz 4, 86150 Augsburg](#)

Registration procedure

The registration process is as follows:

1. fill out the form

You fill in the [form](#). It is specially designed for a simplified initial registration. A few days later you will receive a letter. It contains a certificate. With this certificate you are then authorised to look for work.

2. interview at the Office for Foreigners and Integration

Next, you need an appointment at the Office for Immigration and Integration. You have to go there. It is best to make an appointment online:

- Go to this page: [Online appointment system](#)
- Select " **Residence permit for humanitarian reasons (asylum)**" .
- Then select **the place of residence and the number of people**.

In the online appointment system you will find all appointments for the next four weeks. No appointments are displayed? Then all appointments are fully booked.

New dates are regularly activated. Try again at a later date! You should be patient. Many people need an appointment at the moment.

You should bring a few documents with you to the appointment. This is what you need:

- **Passport and birth certificate** (alternatively: other proof of identity that proves your origin from Ukraine)
- If available: **Allocation notice** for the district of Augsburg
- Registration of **residence** at the responsible residents' registration office
- **Biometric photo**

3. register your place of residence

Register your place of residence. You do this at your local authority. To do this, go to the town hall. Please make an appointment at the residents' registration office.

Registration after arrival at the anchor centre

Some Ukrainians do not have private accommodation. You will find a first point of contact at the **ANKER centre of the Swabian government**. You can find the ANKER centre [here](#).

You should register there. Registration is very important. **This is the first important step towards a humanitarian residence permit.**

You can register at the ANKER centre in Swabia. There is an authority centre there.

📍 ANKER Centre of the Government of Swabia, [Aindlinger Straße 16, 86167 Augsburg](#)

The registered persons receive a so-called "**White Paper**". This is the basis for further necessary steps. And for official procedures.

Do you have questions about entry and residence? Then the website of the Federal Ministry of the Interior can help you [here](#).

Unaccompanied refugee minors

More and more people are being forced to leave their homes because of the war in Ukraine. Among them are numerous accompanied and unaccompanied children and young people.

The [Office for Youth and Family Affairs](#) is looking for people who take in children and young people without a legal guardian. Some people have accompanied children and young people to Germany without their parents. They should contact the Office for Youth and Family Affairs.

You can find a sample power of attorney for custody here:

- [Parental power of attorney for custody](#)
- [Power of attorney for custody for a third person](#)

For the application, you will need the identity documents of the person granting and the person receiving the power of attorney.

Would you like to take in children and young people from Ukraine? Then contact the Youth and Family Office:

[Office for Youth and Family](#)

👤 **Ulrich Kappl**

📍 [Volkhartstr. 4-6. 86152 Augsburg](#)

☎ [082131022786](#)

@ Ulrich.Kappl@LRA-a.bayern.de

Keywords: registration, arrival, registration, Ukraine, escape, refugees, fugitives, asylum, entry, Ankerzentrum, ANKER centre, AnKER, Anker

Register and log in

Applying for a residence permit

Have you registered? Then you can now apply for a residence title (here: residence permit). You can do this at the [Office for Immigration and Integration](#). You can find the office at the Augsburg District Office.

You can also find the application online [here](#).

Appointment at the Office for Immigration and Integration

Do you want to submit the application? Then you need an appointment at the Office for Immigration and Integration. You have to go there in person. You can book the appointment online [here](#).

How to book an appointment online:

- When booking an appointment online, you will first see "Your appointment has expired". You must then click on **"Book new appointment"**.
- You must select **"Residence permit for humanitarian reasons (asylum)"** as the "Service".
- Then enter the number of people who require a residence permit under your **place of residence**. Including the children.

You may have to wait longer for an appointment. The waiting time can be around 4 weeks. Please be patient. A lot of people need an appointment at the moment.

You must bring the following documents with you to the appointment:

- Passport and birth certificate, alternatively: other proof of identity that proves your Ukrainian origin
- If you are accommodated in the ANKER centre: Registration as a person seeking protection via ANKER Schwaben, Aindlinger Straße 16, 86167 Augsburg (admission certificate/"white paper")
- if available: Allocation notice for the district of Augsburg
- Registration of residence at the responsible registration office

The address for the appointment:

📍 **OFFICE FOR FOREIGNERS AND INTEGRATION, [Prinzregentenplatz 4, 86150 Augsburg](#)**

💡 You don't speak German well yet? Then bring an interpreter with you to the appointment.

The residence permit also gives you permission to take up gainful employment with unrestricted access to the labour market.

For further information, please contact the [Office for Immigration and Integration at the Augsburg District Office](#).

Keywords: registration, application, registration, application, Ukraine, escape, fugitives, refugees, residence permit, asylum

Services and financial assistance for refugees from Ukraine

Refugees from Ukraine can apply for benefits from the Job Centre. The job centre will take over the benefits from 1 June 2022.

This applies to people who

- able to work,
- in need of assistance and
- aged between 15 and 65 years and 10 months.

And also for their family members.

Do you belong to this group of people? Then please submit an **application to the Job Centre Augsburg Land** as soon as possible.

Information on the change of legal status

Responsibility for refugees from Ukraine will change on 1 June 2022. They will then be looked after by the job centre. They will switch from the Asylum Seekers' Benefits Act (AsylbLG) to basic income support (SGB II).

Basic security benefits for jobseekers according to the Second Book of the Social Code (SGB II)

You receive benefits from the [Jobcenter Augsburg Land](#).

Do you want to apply for benefits at the job centre? Then these requirements apply:

- [Registration](#) after entering the Federal Republic of Germany
- [Application for a residence permit](#) at the Foreigners' Registration Office of the Augsburg district.

What are benefits according to SGB II?

- You will receive money to secure your livelihood.
- You will receive support in your search for work or training.
- If you live in private accommodation with relatives or friends, you will receive money to cover the costs of your accommodation.

You can find all the important information [here](#).

How can you submit an application?

You can find the applications, information sheets and documents [here](#).

You can find a checklist for submitting an application [here](#).

💡 Make sure that your application is complete.

What happens after the benefits have been approved?

Have you been approved for benefits under SGB II? Then you will receive a written notification. The money will be paid into your bank account. The money always arrives at the beginning of the month.

💡 **Important:** You must take out [health insurance](#) as soon as possible. Health insurance is compulsory in Germany. Every person must have health insurance.

Social welfare benefits according to the Twelfth Book of the Social Code (SGB XII)

Certain people receive benefits under SGB XII instead of SGB II.

This applies to people who...

- are over 65 years and 10 months old
- are permanently fully incapacitated for work (the assessment is made by a German pension insurance institution)
- cannot receive benefits from the job centre for other reasons.

Could you be affected by this regulation? Then contact the [social welfare administration](#) responsible for your place of residence.

💡 **Important:** Do you receive benefits according to SGB XII? Then you must have health insurance. If you do not currently have health insurance, then health care will be provided with the involvement of the social welfare administration. You can choose the statutory health insurance provider yourself.

Keywords: Ukraine, refugees, no money, money, need money, finances, benefits, social benefits, social assistance, help, support

Further steps and everyday life

Health care

Are you ill? Or have a medical emergency? Then you can go to a doctor's surgery or - in an emergency - to a hospital.

You can also claim benefits in the event of illness, pregnancy and childbirth. This applies as soon as you receive benefits under the AsylbLG.

This primarily applies to the treatment of acute illnesses and pain.

Do you need treatment? Then the doctor's surgery or hospital needs a medical treatment voucher. You can request this directly from the Office for Immigration and Integration. As a rule, you do not have to do this yourself. The health treatment certificate is a written authorisation for your treatment.

Is your treatment an emergency? Then the treatment can also take place before the medical treatment certificate. The costs can also be covered after the treatment. Your doctor will tell you whether your treatment is an emergency.

Attending school and daycare centre

You can register your children for school. You can do this directly at the school (primary or secondary school). This applies to all children and young people between the ages of 6 and 15. Please note: A primary or secondary school is responsible for certain areas. You must go to the school responsible for your neighbourhood!

💡 Children are [required to attend school](#) in Germany. For asylum seekers, this begins three months after arrival.

Is your child under 6 years old? Then you can register it at a day care centre. Contact your local authority.

After nine years of schooling, young people are no longer required to attend school. Did the young person attend a secondary school in Ukraine? Then he or she may be accepted at a secondary school. Ask the school directly.

Meeting points and advice centres

[Ukrainian Association Augsburg](#)

The association coordinates various initiatives. They help asylum seekers from Ukraine. The association also provides the necessary information and counselling services. The association offers a teaching programme for children as part of the [Ukrainian Saturday School Augsburg](#).

[German-Ukrainian dialogue](#)

The association supports people in need in their everyday lives. It provides refugees with help and advice. It promotes integration and offers a wide range of educational programmes.

[Migration counselling](#)

People seeking protection receive advice from the refugee and integration counselling service and the migration counselling service:

- [Diakonie Augsburg](#)
- [Caritas Augsburg: Counselling for refugees](#)
- [Caritas Augsburg: Migration counselling](#)

Interpreting and translating

Interpreting or language and cultural mediation can help you with language barriers. For example, at appointments at the immigration office or the education authority.

People with their own migration experience work in language and cultural mediation. They have been specially trained in linguistic and cultural mediation. This means that they translate the conversation. And they clear up cultural misunderstandings.

Some authorities and institutions offer **free** language and cultural mediation for counselling sessions. Ask directly when making an appointment.

You can also bring an interpreter with you. You will have to pay for this yourself.

The Augsburg interpreter pools will help you find an interpreter:

Augsburg interpreter pools

Interpreter pool "Babel"

📍 [Barfüßerstraße 4, 86150 Augsburg](#)

☎ [+49 157 51583993](#)

🕒 Mon - Fri from 10.00 - 13.00

✉ @babel@assyrer-augsburg.de

"kunterMund" language and cultural mediators

📍 [Oberbürgermeister-Dreifuß-Str. 1, 86153 Augsburg](#)

☎ [0821 597760](#)

✉ @eb@diakonie-augsburg.de

"Violence against women" helpline

Women affected by violence can now also find support in Ukrainian. On request, the counsellors will add an interpreter in the required language to the conversation within one minute.

Counselling is free of charge, anonymous and confidential.

"Violence against women" helpline

☎ [08000 116 016](#)

🌐 www.hilfetelefon.de/das-hilfetelefon/beratung.html

Keywords: everyday life, health care, sick, medical emergency, doctor, hospital, corona vaccination, school, day care centre, meeting points, counselling, counselling centres, interpreter, interpreting, translating, help, violence against women

German courses

Integration courses

Adult refugees from Ukraine have the opportunity to take part in an [integration course](#) free of charge. A certificate of eligibility is required to take part in an integration course. The certificate of eligibility can be obtained either from the job centre or from the BAMF.

Certificate of eligibility from the job centre

If you are registered with the job centre and receive benefits (AlgII), the job centre has obliged you to attend an integration course since July. This means that the job centre will send you a certificate of eligibility. You can use this to register for a German course at a language school.

Anyone who is registered with the job centre and is obliged to attend an integration course **must** register for a German course.

You can find out which language schools offer integration courses and when new courses start on an overview list, which is updated monthly for the district and city of Augsburg. The current list can be found on the District Office website [here](#) under "Downloads" under "Integration courses".

Authorisation certificate from the BAMF

You can apply for the authorisation certificate from the Federal Office for Migration and Refugees (BAMF).

As soon as the refugees have received a fictitious certificate (= temporary residence permit from the foreigners authority) or their residence title, they can submit a voluntary application for admission to the integration course to the BAMF. You can find the application form on the BAMF website [here](#).

Step 1: Complete the application for admission to the integration course:

- Enter your personal data
- Year of entry: 2022
- Reason for travelling to Germany: "Other reasons: War in Ukraine"
- Reason for applying for admission to the integration course: "Other reasons
Reasons: German required to live and work in Germany"
- Signature of the applicant
- "I apply for exemption from the cost contribution to the integration course: I am financially needy for other reasons" (Proof does not need to be enclosed, as refugees from Ukraine are automatically exempted from the are automatically exempt from the cost contribution obligation and can therefore attend the course free of charge).
- Signature of the applicant

Step 2: Make a copy of the identity card

- Make a copy of the fictitious certificate or residence permit and attach it to the attach to the application

Step 3: Send the application

- Send the completed application together with the copy of the identity card to the following address:

Federal Office for Migration and Refugees,
Streitfeldstr. 39

81673 Munich

Step 4: Wait for a reply from the BAMF

- As soon as the BAMF has processed the application, you will receive the authorisation certificate by post.

Step 5: Find a language school and register

- With the authorisation certificate from the BAMF, you can register at a language register for an integration course at a language school.
- You can find out which language schools offer integration courses and when new courses start can be found on an overview list, which is updated monthly for the district and the city of Augsburg. The current list can be found on the website of the District Office [here](#) under "Downloads" under "Integration courses".

You can also find **more information** about integration courses on the BAMF website [here](#).

You can get **help with the application process** and other questions on the subject from the [language counselling](#) service at the Augsburg District Office.

💡 And finally, a tip: Until you receive your residence permit and then, in a second step, the authorisation certificate for an integration course from the BAMF, you may be able to bridge the gap with free online courses. A list of links and tips for online learning can be [found here](#).

Language course counselling in Ukrainian and Russian

The following language schools offer language course counselling in Ukrainian and Russian:

BIB Augsburg gGmbH

■ [Memminger Straße 6, 86159 Augsburg](#)

☎ [0821 2585 8136](#) or [0162 1383042](#)

@ merima.alic@bibaugzburg.de

bfz Augsburg

🕒 Monday to Friday from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m.

☎ [089 189 55 29 111](#)

More information can be [found here](#).

Keywords: integration course, language school, German course, German, German, language course, learn German, counselling learn German

How I can help

Refugees from and people in Ukraine need help. Would you like to help? Then you can stand up for them.

How can you do that? The district of Augsburg has created an overview on its website:

 www.landkreis-augsburg.de/ukraine

There you will also find information about residence options in Germany. This information is specifically for people from Ukraine.

If you have any questions, you can contact the district office via this e-mail address:

 @ukrainehilfe@LRA-a.bayern.de

Donations in kind and money

You can support people from Ukraine through donations. You can donate money or things.

It is best to give your donations to an (aid) organisation or an association. Many organisations are involved in providing aid to Ukraine.

But you have to be careful: Not all of them are reputable! You can find a list of reputable organisations [here](#).

Offer of a larger building for longer-term use as refugee accommodation

The district office is looking for accommodation for refugees. Do you have accommodation available? Then get in touch with the district office.

Please contact the building management of the Augsburg District Office:

 @gm@lra-a.bayern.de

Further contact persons

Do you have questions about accommodation or care for Ukrainian refugees? If so, the Augsburg district's integration advisor, Ms Zimmermann, can help you. You can find her contact details [here](#).

Otherwise, you can also contact the Augsburg District Office at @ukrainehilfe@lra-a.bayern.de.

Voluntary work

There are a large number of volunteer support groups in the district of Augsburg. They have been helping and supporting people seeking protection for many years. Volunteers are always needed. You can contact the integration counsellor if you would like to get involved:

Astrid Zimmermann

☎ [08234 9591896](tel:08234 9591896)
@astrid.zimmermann@diakonie-augsburg.de

Christine von Gropper

☎ [0162 2160021](tel:0162 2160021)
.
@
christine.vongropper@diakonie-augsburg.de
.

Maryna Sidak

☎ [0162 1649038](tel:0162 1649038)
@maryna.sidak@diakonie-augsburg.de

Unaccompanied refugee minors

More and more people are being forced to leave their homes because of the war in Ukraine. Among them are numerous accompanied and unaccompanied children and young people. Many people are wondering how they can take in these children and young people. The [Office for Youth and Family](#) is the point of contact.

Some children and young people travel to Germany and their parents remain in Ukraine. They are accompanied by people. These people should also contact the Youth and Family Office.



Such persons require a power of attorney for custody. You can find a sample here:

- [Power of attorney for parental custody](#)
- [Power of attorney for custody for a third person](#)


The application must be accompanied by the relevant identity documents of the person giving and receiving the power of attorney.

Would you like to find out more about the admission of children and young people from Ukraine?

Then please contact the Office for Youth and Family Affairs:

 [Office for Youth and Family](#)
 [Volkhartstraße 4-6, 86150 Augsburg](#)

Ulrich Kappl

 [0821 3102 2786](tel:082131022786)

 [@Ulrich.kappl@lra-a.bayern.de](mailto:Ulrich.kappl@lra-a.bayern.de)

Keywords: Ukraine, refugees, help, aid, donations, monetary donations, donations in kind, accommodation, care, volunteering, volunteer work, reception, helper groups

FAQ: Entry from Ukraine and residence in Germany

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

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

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

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

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

1. You can apply for a residence permit under Section 24 of the Residence Act within 90 days of your first entry into Germany. This provision specifically regulates the situation for war refugees from Ukraine on the basis of the EU decision. You can find out who is eligible for a residence permit under Section 24 of the Residence Act [here](#). You can find answers to the procedure [here](#).

2. You can apply for a residence permit for another purpose within 90 days of your first arrival in Germany. For example, to study or for gainful employment. This may be more favourable for you. You can seek advice on this from the authorities if you have an appointment, or you can find out more in advance on the website:
<https://www.make-it-in-germany.com/>.
3. Alternatively, you can apply for asylum. However, this option is not recommended due to the less favourable legal consequences - such as the restriction on taking up employment and the obligation to live in an initial reception centre.

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

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

What happens when you arrive in Germany?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Should people from Ukraine apply for asylum?

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

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

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

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


Information portal of the German government

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

 [Germany4Ukraine](https://www.germany4ukraine.de/)

Embassy of Ukraine in Berlin

 [+493028887128](tel:+493028887128)

 [Albrechtstraße 26, 10117 Berlin](#)