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Training, work and study

Training authorisation

If you want to apply for asylum and learn a trade at the same time, this is possible. You can start and complete your training. This is independent of the decision on your asylum application.

If the authorities finally reject your application for asylum, you can still stay until you have completed your training. This is called "Ausbildungsduldung". If you successfully complete your training, you have six months to do so. During this time, you must find a job. This job must fit in with your training. If you find such a job, you will be allowed to stay in Germany for two years.

Before you can start training, we need to be sure who you are and where you come from. You will need to show us a passport, identity card or other important documents to prove this.

You have a certain amount of time to show us who you are. Please ask the [foreigners authority](#) or an [advice centre for migrants](#) how long you have to do this.

Federal Training Assistance Act - BAföG

Are you a pupil? Then you can get money for your school education. You can apply to the district of Vechta for this support. It is called BAföG.

💡 This information is only for school pupils. Students should contact the student union at their university.

💡 Do you have a contract for in-company training? Then you are not entitled to BAföG. You can apply for a vocational training allowance (BAB) from the relevant [employment agency](#).

Apprenticeships that are subsidised:

1. Attendance at secondary schools and vocational schools of general education. This includes all forms of basic vocational training from year 10 onwards.
2. Attendance of technical and specialised upper secondary school classes that do not require a completed vocational training programme.
3. Classes at vocational schools and technical colleges that do not require a completed vocational training programme. However, they must provide a qualification in an education programme lasting at least two years. This qualification must qualify for the occupation.
4. Technical and specialised upper secondary school classes, attendance of which requires the completion of vocational training,
5. Abendhauptschulen, Berufsaufbauschulen, Abendrealschulen, Abendgymnasien and Kollegs,
6. higher technical colleges and academies,
7. universities.

Are you attending a training centre as described in no. 1? Then you will only receive BAföG on condition that you do not live with your parents and

- a reasonable training centre cannot be reached from your parents' home (the journey time is more than 2 hours there and back)

- run your own household and are or have been married or in a civil partnership
- have their own household and live together with at least one child.

Maximum amount of BAföG:

■ The following factors determine the amount of educational support:

- The student's current income and assets,
- the current income of the spouse or partner
- the current income of the parents

The income of the calendar year before last is important. Parent-independent funding is an exception.

Application

Apply for the training grant at least 3 months before the start of your training. This will prevent you from having to wait a long time. And you ensure that you receive money from the start of your training.

💡 Are you submitting your application too late? So only after the start of training? Then you will only receive money from that month.

If you have any questions, please contact:

👤 [Youth Welfare Office](#) of the District of Vechta
☎ [04441/898444](tel:04441898444)

Information

Would you like to work in Germany? Then you need to know: How can I work in Germany? And where can I get help? You can find everything you need to know about work and jobs here: [Access to the labour market](#).

Have you already gained a qualification abroad? For example, a school-leaving qualification or a professional qualification? Then you need to have the qualification recognised here in Germany. You can find out how to do this on the page: [Recognising foreign qualifications](#).

There are over 400 different professions in Germany. Do you want to learn a profession? Then you will find information on [vocational training \(dual and full-time\)](#) here. For example: How can I do an apprenticeship? What professions are there?

Children and young people have to go to school. They must be at least 6 years old for this. Children and young people go to [general school](#). There they learn for their future life. For example, so that they can learn a profession. Or: so that they can graduate from a university.

If you would like to study, you will find suitable information and contacts under [Study programmes](#).

Find a job

Labour market access

EU citizens and persons with a residence permit

💡 You come from the **EU**? Do you now live in Germany? And you would like to work? Then you can do so without any problems. As an EU citizen, anyone can work in Germany. Without restrictions.

💡 If you have been **recognised** by the BAMF as a person entitled to asylum, refugee status or subsidiary protection, the [foreigners authority](#) will issue you with a residence permit. This entitles you to pursue any gainful employment and thus grants you full access to the labour market.

Asylum seekers or tolerated persons

Have you fled to Germany? Then your [residence status](#) is important. It determines whether you are allowed to work. We explain the differences below. You will also find the relevant advice centres below.

Asylum seekers with proof of arrival or authorisation to stay:

Would you like to work? The [foreigners authority](#) can authorise you to do so. You must submit an application there. The Federal Employment Agency (BA) must give its approval. You must observe the following rules so that the authority can make a decision.

📍 Are you living in an initial reception centre (EAE)? Then the following applies:

- 9 months work ban (6 months if you have underage children) from entry
- After that you are normally allowed to work. Submit an application to your local authority.
- The BA will then check the working conditions.

💡 Has your asylum application been rejected as manifestly unfounded or inadmissible? Then you are not allowed to work.

📍 Are you living in your own home or with family? Then the following applies:

- 3 months work ban from entry
- After that you are normally allowed to work. Submit an application to your local authority.
- The BA will then check the working conditions.

Asylum seekers from safe countries of origin

Do you come from a safe country of origin? These include Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ghana, Kosovo, North Macedonia, Montenegro, Senegal and Serbia. Did you apply for asylum after 31 August 2015? Then you are not allowed to work.

Tolerated people

The foreigners [authority](#) always decides whether you are allowed to work. You must therefore submit an application to the foreigners authority. The foreigners authority can impose a general work ban on you. There are certain rules that you must observe.

💡 Persons with a tolerated stay permit due to unclear identity (§ 60b AufenthG) are always prohibited from working.

📍 Are you living in an initial reception centre (EAE)? Then the following applies:

- 6 months work ban
- Your tolerated stay has already lasted 6 months? Then the [foreigners authority](#) will decide whether you are allowed to work. Submit an application to your authority.
- The [Federal Employment Agency](#) will check your working conditions.

📍 Are you living in your own home or with family? Then the following applies:

- 3 months work ban
- Has your tolerated stay permit already lasted 3 months? Then the [foreigners authority](#) will decide whether you are allowed to work. Submit an application to your authority.
- The [Federal Employment Agency](#) will check the working conditions.

Important!

💡 Different rules apply to [self-employment](#)! The prerequisite for the above applications is ALWAYS a concrete job offer.

Labour contract

Anyone who starts a job is given an employment contract. This regulates the most important conditions of your work. It states when you work. How much holiday you get. It states how much money you will receive. Both sides - employee and employer - must honour these agreements. The contract becomes legally binding when you sign it. Only sign it once you have fully understood the content.

Types of contract:

Open-ended employment contract

There is usually a probationary period of three or six months. During this period, an employment relationship can be terminated within two weeks. The employer can terminate the contract. You as an employee can also give notice. At the end of the probationary period, a permanent employment relationship begins. This has longer protection against dismissal. Working hours are normally a maximum of 40 hours per week.

Fixed-term employment contract

The employment relationship ends at the agreed time without the need for notice of termination.

Mini job

The maximum earnings per month are €538 and are tax-free.

Labour law:

There are many laws in Germany that regulate and safeguard the rights of employees. These include, for example

- Regulation of working hours
- minimum wage
- holiday entitlement
- Protection against dismissal
- Company representation of interests (works council)
- Regulation of the work of trade unions
- and some more

Taxes and social security contributions:

Every employee in Germany pays a portion of their wages in taxes. The federal, state and local authorities use this to finance their expenditure. Employers, in turn, are obliged to pay social security contributions for their employees. These social security contributions finance the social security system in Germany. The system guarantees that you will receive money from the state if you are out of work.

Tax identification number:

The tax ID is an 11-digit number and is used for income tax purposes. The number is valid for your entire life. The authorities can always identify you with this number. Your place of work requires this number. You do not have this number in your documents? You can obtain it in person from the registration office. Or by filling in a form at the [Federal Central Tax Office](#).

National insurance number:

You need a national insurance number for a job. You can obtain this from your health insurance company (e.g. AOK, DAK).

Illegal work:

You have a job that is paid. But this work is not registered with the tax office or health insurance fund. You therefore do not pay taxes and social security contributions. This is **illegal**. You could face fines and imprisonment! Do you receive social benefits or unemployment benefit? But you are still working? You haven't told the social welfare office, the employment agency or the job centre? That is also **illegal**. You are wrongly receiving state benefits even though you are in paid work.

Legal advice for labour migrants

If you come from abroad, work in Germany and have questions about your work, the advice centre for migrant workers in the district of Vechta can help you. They will answer questions such as

- whether you are receiving the wage or minimum wage to which you are entitled
- whether the deductions from your wages are justified
- whether your employment contract is correct

- whether you are covered by social insurance (including health insurance)
- whether you can assert claims
- whether your dismissal is effective and you enjoy protection against dismissal

Contact:

Counselling centre for migrant workers of the Caritas-Sozialwerk

📍 [Von-Stauffenberg-Str. 14, 49393 Lohne](#)

☎ [+49 \(0\) 44429341676](tel:+49(0)44429341676) or [+49 \(0\) 44429341630](tel:+49(0)44429341630)

@ werkvertragsarbeit@caritas-sozialwerk.de

Job applications and interviews

If you would like to start a vocational training programme (Ausbildung) or get a job in Germany, you need to submit a written application.

Usually, you apply to a company that posted a job vacancy online or in a newspaper. Posting a vacancy means that the company is looking for new employees. The job advertisement describes what type of work or vocational training it involves and what the company expects of the employee. It is also stated there where and how you have to apply.

If the company is interested in you, you will normally be invited to a job interview, which gives you a chance to introduce yourself in person. Please plan enough time for the interview and always make sure to arrive on time for your appointment. Before the interview, you should prepare thoroughly and research into the company. Take a look at the company's website and read about its history; research the products or services it offers. Arriving on time for your appointment and asking questions during the interview demonstrates your motivation for and interest in the vocational training programme or job.

An application usually consists of three parts:

Cover letter: In your personal cover letter, you briefly introduce yourself and say why you are suitable for the vacant position. For example, describe what previous experience you have gained in your home country. Find out about the company and explain why you want to work there. Your covering letter should fit on one page. Sign your covering letter. There are many templates and guides online. It is important not simply to copy something you find. Your cover letter needs to be unique to you and suitable for the position.

CV: The CV (curriculum vitae) lists your entire professional experience and is set out in the form of a table. Write the dates during which you worked with each company. Include where you undertook training or a course of studies. Specify where you went to school and what type of qualification you left with. You do not have to include a photo in your CV, but many companies prefer it if you do.

Credentials and references: It is very important that you include copies of your credentials and references in the application (do not send the original documents!). They include your school-leaving certificate, your university degree and any job references from the past. They should be in German or English – if they are not, you should have them translated. You should also send certificates from any internships, work-relevant professional development courses, or German courses you have taken.

💡 The job advert provides information about how to apply. Please read it carefully.

Written (hard copy) applications: Buy a nice application folder and insert your cover letter, CV, and credentials and references. Then mail the application to the address mentioned in the job advertisement.

E-mail: These days, many applications are sent by email. Bring your covering letter, your CV and your certificates and references together into a single PDF file. Add the PDF file as an attachment to the email. Write a short text in the email to the person who will receive your application.

Online: Large companies have their own website through which you have to apply. You need to register with your email address before you can send your application through the website.

You can find some more helpful tips for your application at [Planet Beruf \("Planet Career"\)](#).

[Europass](#) is a multilingual (more than 20 languages) online platform that helps immigrants make their skills and expertise obvious to others. It offers a free online tool for creating a "language passport" or CV. You can also find important tips on writing good applications on Europass.

You can have a free CV and cover letter generated here: [Bewerbung.net](#), [StepStone](#) or [Lebenslauf2go](#). You may also be able to import your data from Xing or LinkedIn. It is also possible to write your own text within the template or import files.

You can find more information and templates for cover letters and CVs here: [Bewerbung2go](#), [BewerbungsWissen](#), [Karrierebibel](#)

Language practice

You can find exercises for practicing job applications and general aspects of starting a career on the [VHS learning portal "I want to learn German"](#) and on the [Goethe-Institut's website "German for you"](#). You can learn more about the professional world and improve your German language skills.

Immigration of skilled labour

The basics of skilled labour immigration

There is a law in Germany. The law is intended to make it easier for skilled workers to come to Germany. The skilled workers either have a vocational qualification or a university degree. The law is called § 18a+b AufenthG. This allows skilled workers to obtain a residence permit for Germany. With this residence permit, they can work in Germany in any qualified occupation.

💡 Would you like to obtain an [EU Blue Card](#)? Then your new profession must match your qualifications. This means that you can only work in a profession that you have learnt.

🔗 You can also find this and further information on the [Make it in Germany](#) page

🔗 You can also take a [quick test](#) of your options here!

For employers

Accelerated skilled labour procedure: If someone from another country wants to work in Germany, as an employer you first need authorisation from this person. This is called an "authorisation". With this authorisation, you can start a faster process at the foreigners authority. The Immigration Office is an organisation that looks after people who come to Germany from other countries.

Your company then makes an agreement with this authority. This agreement sets out exactly what you, the new worker and the authorities are allowed to do and must do. It also specifies how long everything may take and who does what and when.

💡 The **fees** amount to 411 euros. There is also a visa fee of 75 euros. There are also all other fees (certified copies, translations).

The foreigners authority advises employers. It provides support to ensure that the foreign qualifications of the skilled worker are recognised. The Foreigners' Registration Office obtains the approval of the Federal Employment Agency. It checks what is required for the visa to be issued. The recognition centres only have a certain amount of time before they have to make a decision. So does the Federal Employment Agency.

💡 Have all the **requirements** been met? Then the foreigners authority will issue a so-called preliminary approval. The employer can forward this to the skilled worker. The skilled worker then books an appointment with the diplomatic mission abroad. The visa is applied for at this appointment. At this appointment, the skilled worker must present the original of the prior authorisation. The skilled worker must also bring the other documents required for the visa application.

Have you submitted the complete **visa application** from the skilled worker? Then a decision will be made within three weeks.

💡 The **family of** the skilled worker can also be considered. The application must be submitted at the same time. The family must fulfil the requirements for family reunification.

You can find templates and samples [here](#) and a detailed explanation of the procedure [here](#).

For professionals

💡 **Definition of specialist:** Do you have a university degree? Or have you completed vocational training? Did your training last at least two years? Does it qualify you for a profession? Then you are a skilled worker. Do you want to be officially recognised as a skilled worker? Then you must apply for this. Your qualifications must be recognised by the competent authority in Germany.

Job search

Entering the labour market:

Entering the labour market is made easier: As a skilled worker, you must provide three things. You need an employment contract. You must have a concrete job offer. And you need a qualification that is recognised in Germany. It is no longer checked whether there is a German person for the job. The Federal Employment Agency will continue to check the working conditions.

Skilled workers with a university degree:

Skilled workers with a university degree can work in any qualified profession. This means that skilled workers must work in a profession that requires training/studies. For the EU Blue Card, you need a job that corresponds to your qualifications.

Skilled workers with vocational training:

Skilled workers with vocational training can work in any qualified profession. This means that skilled workers must work in an occupation that requires training/studies.

Rules for entry

Entry to seek employment:

Skilled workers with vocational training can enter Germany. You can enter the country to find a job here. You will receive a residence permit for up to six months. Their qualifications must be recognised in Germany. You must be able to support yourself during your stay. You must already speak German well enough to be able to work in your profession. German language skills at level B1 or better are normally required. Would you like to try out a job first? Then you can work up to 10 hours a week. This way you can find out whether you like the job. Your employer can get to know you. Skilled workers with a recognised academic qualification can also do trial work. You can find more information at [Make-It-In-Germany](#).

Stay for qualification measures:

You will be given more opportunities so that you can gain qualifications in Germany. Have you tried to have your qualifications recognised? The authorities have identified problems? Your qualifications do not match the German ones? Then you need sufficient knowledge of German. This is knowledge at level A2. Then you can apply for a visa. With this visa you can come to Germany for 18 months. During this time you can gain qualifications. The authorities can extend the visa once for 6 months. After that, you can apply for another visa. For example, for an apprenticeship. Or for studying. Or for work. You can find more information at [Make-It-In-Germany](#).

Settlement permit for skilled workers from abroad:

Foreign skilled workers can obtain a settlement permit in Germany after just four years. You can find more information [here](#). There are sometimes different conditions for skilled workers and EU Blue Card holders.

For training and studies

Entering the country **to look for an apprenticeship**: Would you like to do an apprenticeship? Then you can enter the country to look for a training place. You need German language skills at level B2. You also need a school-leaving certificate that entitles you to enter higher education. You must be no more than 25 years old. You must be able to pay for your own living costs in Germany.

Extended transfer options for international students in Germany: International students can obtain a new residence permit before they have completed their studies. For example: You want to learn a profession after your studies. You will then receive a residence permit for this. The new law for skilled workers makes this change easier: Are you studying? And you want to have a job? Then you can take a job. To do so, you must fulfil special conditions. The Federal Employment Agency sets these conditions. Once everything has been checked, you will receive a new residence permit.

Settlement permit for graduates of a vocational training programme in Germany: Under the new law, foreign graduates of a vocational training programme in Germany, just like university graduates, can obtain a settlement permit after just two years.

💡 **German language course** to prepare for training: Do you have the right visa? Then you can attend a German course. This German course will prepare you for your training.

EU Blue Card

The EU Blue Card is a residence permit for academics from outside the EU who take up employment in an EU member state. The requirements for the EU Blue Card are an academic degree and an employment contract with a certain minimum gross salary. This salary depends on the annual contribution assessment ceiling (in 2025: €96,600) in the German pension insurance scheme. This limit changes every year.

The minimum gross salary varies depending on the profession. A distinction is made between bottleneck occupations and new entrants to the labour market as well as all other occupations. As an IT specialist, you can also obtain an EU Blue Card without a university degree.

Bottleneck professions and young professionals

Many professions require specialised knowledge and qualifications. If there are many vacancies in such a profession, this is a bottleneck occupation. You can find a list [here](#).

You are classed as a career starter if you have graduated within the last three years. If you find a job that guarantees you the required minimum salary, you will receive the EU Blue Card. This job can be considered a bottleneck occupation. However, it can also be another profession.

The minimum gross salary is 45.3% of the annual contribution assessment ceiling for pension insurance. This corresponds to € 43,759.80 in 2025.

All other professions

You do not work in a bottleneck occupation? Are you not a newcomer to the labour market? Then you need to find a job that pays you at least 50% of the annual contribution assessment ceiling for pension insurance. This corresponds to €48,300 in 2025.

IT specialists

Don't have a university degree? Can you prove that you have at least three years of professional experience as an IT specialist? Then you can obtain an EU Blue Card. You will need an employment contract for this. This must pay you at least 45.3% of the annual contribution assessment ceiling for pension insurance. This corresponds to €43,759.80 in 2025.

Independence

The district of Vechta supports you in setting up a business - with advice and funding.

We help you to clarify important questions:

- How and where can I register my business?
- What legal requirements do I need to fulfil?
- How do I finance my self-employment?
- Is my start-up project profitable? Is it worthwhile?
- Am I entitled to a start-up grant or other subsidies?

💡 The district works together with other advice centres. These include the IHK, the HWK and the Employment Agency. They also have contacts with credit institutions and tax consulting companies. They can therefore provide you with comprehensive advice.

Contact

Department for Economic Development, Mobility and Tourism

📍 [Ravensbergerstr. 20, 49377 Vechta](#)

👤 Mrs Ulrike Meyer

☎ [+49 \(0\) 44418982611](tel:+49044418982611)



04441-8981037

✉ @2611@landkreis-vechta.de

Career guidance

Find out about careers and the labour market in your region

In our careers information centre (BiZ) you will find lots of information on:

- Training and studying
- Professions and what you need to be able to do
- Vocational qualifications and further education and training
- Application and job search
- Employment opportunities and alternatives
- job opportunities abroad
- current developments on the labour market


Technical aids are available for your research and applications (green screens, projectors, loudspeakers, video conferencing tools). You can use these free of charge. There is also free WLAN access.

You can use the extensive information material on careers free of charge or take it home with you: for example, application guides, study guides and magazines on starting a business or further training.


Under event programme

The BIZ organises interesting events throughout the year. You can find the current dates in the [event database](#) and at eveeno.com.

Contact details

 [Rombergstr. 51, 49377 Vechta](#)

 [+49 \(0\) 44419461622](tel:+49044419461622) or [+49 \(0\) 8004555500](tel:+4908004555500)


 The following times are available for personal visits:

Monday to Friday

08:00 a.m. - 12:00 p.m.

Thursday

08:00 - 12:00; 15:00 - 18:00

If you have any questions, the careers counselling staff will be happy to help you at  [044419462121](tel:044419462121) or via the [online form](#)

Vocational training (dual and full-time)

Would you like to go to work? Then it is very advantageous for you if you have a **professional qualification**. People with a vocational qualification earn more money on average over the course of their lives. They are less likely to be unemployed. They are less likely to have fixed-term employment contracts.


Dual training


Dual vocational training is a speciality in Germany. You work in a company. At the same time, you go to school. This way you learn theory and practice. You spend two thirds of your time working. You spend one third of your time at school. An apprenticeship lasts 3 years. Depending on the profession, it may take a little longer. If you have an Abitur, you can complete the apprenticeship more quickly.

Depending on the type of occupation you would like to learn in a dual training programme, contact the appropriate office:

Chamber of Crafts (HWK)

The Chamber of Crafts (HWK) is responsible for skilled trades. This covers professions such as baker, bricklayer or painter.

 Theatrewall 32, 26122 Oldenburg

 [+49 \(0\) 4412320](tel:+4904412320)



0441/232218

 info@hwk-oldenburg.de

 [Website HWK](#)

Chamber of Industry and Commerce (IHK)

The Chamber of Industry and Commerce (IHK) is responsible for professions in industrial production, trade and services. This includes, for example, plant mechanics or wholesale and foreign trade clerks.

📍 Moslestraße 6, 26122 Oldenburg
 ☎️ [+49 \(0\) 44122200](tel:+49(0)44122200)



0441/2220111
 @ info@oldenburg.ihk.de
 🌐 [IHK website](#)

Postal address:
 P.O. Box: 25
 4526015 Oldenburg

Lower Saxony Chamber of Agriculture (LWK)

The Chamber of Agriculture is responsible for professions in agriculture and forestry. This includes professions such as farmer, fish farmer, gardener, from home economics to dairy technology.

📍 Jägerstr. 23 - 27, 26121 Oldenburg
 ☎️ [+49 \(0\) 441801850](tel:+49(0)441801850)
 🌐 [Website LWK](#)

Full-time training at the vocational school

There is also a full-time school-based training programme in Germany. This takes place at a vocational school. Outside the dual system (without an apprenticeship in a company), the vocational school provides completed vocational training in theory and practice. It usually lasts two to three and a half years. Lessons take place full-time. In addition to vocational subjects, it also includes general education subjects. The vocational schools differ greatly in their


- training programmes,
- Admission requirements,
- duration of training and
- further education options

Please contact the school you are interested in.

Vocational schools (BBS) in the district of Vechta


Adolf Kolping School, Lohne
 📍 [Klapphakenstr. 22, 49393 Lohne](#)
 ☎️ [+49 \(0\) 44429510](tel:+49(0)44429510)
 🌐 [Website](#)


Commercial schools Lohne
 📍 [Ostendorfstr. 1, 49393 Lohne](#)

 [+49 \(0\) 444292310](tel:+490444292310)

 [Website of](#)


Justus-von-Liebig-School Vechta


 [Kolpingstr. 17, 49377 Vechta](#)

 [+49 \(0\) 444193130](tel:+490444193130)

 [Website](#)

Technical and specialised secondary school for social pedagogy, vocational school for geriatric care and curative education - Marienhain

 [Landwehrstr. 2, 49377 Vechta](#)

 [+49 \(0\) 44414079](tel:+49044414079)

 [Website](#)

Study


General information about studying in Germany

Are you interested in business, law, social work or agriculture? Do you find completely different subjects interesting? There are many degree programmes in Germany. There is something for everyone. There are also different types of universities:

- Universities (academically orientated)
- Universities of applied sciences (practice-orientated)
- Dual universities (very practice-orientated)
- Universities for art, film or music

There are state and private universities. The quality of teaching at private universities is not always better. However, you often have to pay a lot of money. There are no tuition fees at state universities in Lower Saxony.

Helpful websites:

 [Hochschulkompass](#) (All degree programmes and universities in Germany)

 [Study in Germany](#) (information for refugees)

 [Employment Agency](#) (study orientation)

 [German Academic Exchange Service](#) (DAAD - all degree programmes in Germany)

Prerequisites

Would you like to study in Germany? Then you need an authorisation. This is officially called a university entrance qualification. This can be an Abitur. It can also be an entrance qualification for universities of applied sciences. Have you taken the Abitur in your home country? Then you may be able to study in Germany. The Central Office for Foreign Education (ZAB) will check your qualification. You must submit an application for this.

You can find more information on the [Anabin](#) website. Go to the information portal "Recognition in Germany". The [DAAD](#) website also contains a lot of information.

Do you speak German well? You have to prove it. You need [language level C1](#). You can prove this with certain tests:

- German as a foreign language
- German language test for university entrance
- telc German C1 University

Some universities also offer preparatory semesters. You will also learn German there.

💡 Do you already know where you would like to study? Then enquire there directly. Most universities offer counselling services. There are deadlines for applying to a university. These are called application deadlines. Please observe these deadlines. Universities do not accept late applications.

Financing

You will need money while you are studying. Many people therefore work part-time. You are not allowed to work more than 20 hours during the lecture period (semester). You can also apply for state support: [BAföG or a scholarship](#)

No Abitur or Fachabi?

You can study in your home country with your school-leaving certificate? But not in Germany? You can catch up on your entitlement to study at a preparatory college. Studienkollegs are specially designed for applicants from abroad. The college prepares you for studying in Germany.

The University of Vechta also offers a "Studienkolleg alternative". This is for prospective students with a refugee background. Details can be found on the [University of Vechta website](#).

Prefer not to study?

Would you rather do practical work? Would you like to earn money directly? Then perhaps an apprenticeship is right for you. Find out more on the [Apprenticeships \(dual and full-time\)](#) page. You can find out a lot about your options here.

Study at the University of Vechta

The [University of Vechta](#) offers special study specialisations. These are in the areas of education and upbringing. This applies above all to the teaching degree programme. You can also specialise in "Social Services". Examples of this are the degree programmes "Social Work" or "Management of Social Services". The subjects on offer range from A for English Studies to W for Economics and Ethics: Social Business.

The degree programme at the University of Vechta is offered in German. Would you like to apply there? Then you need to speak German very well. You need [level C1](#). You can prove this with certain tests:

- Telc C1 Hochschule
- TestDaF

- DSH-2

💡 Are you interested in studying? But your German is not yet so good? The University of Vechta offers [German courses for](#) you.

Other universities also offer degree programmes in English. You can find information on all degree programmes in Germany and the language of instruction at the [University Compass](#).

Recognition & post-qualification for foreign teachers

The University of Vechta supports foreign teachers who wish to work in Germany. It offers a course for this purpose. It is called the "Adaptation course".

💡 Would you like to do the course? Then you need a teaching qualification from a university abroad. You also need a teaching qualification from abroad.

In this course, you will acquire the points that you lack for Germany. This enables you to obtain the German qualification for the teaching profession. This includes, for example, the second teaching subject. After the course, you can work as a teacher at state schools.

There is an extra preparation programme for this course. This is the "Back to School" programme. In this programme, teachers prepare you for the course. They will support you individually. Details can be found [here](#).

Support for interested parties, students and teachers from abroad

The [University of Vechta](#) supports you with various programmes:

- Counselling
- "Back to School" programme for foreign teachers
- Mentoring programmes for students
- German courses
- Other (e.g. social or cultural) programmes

Contact us

University of Vechta

📍 [Driverstraße 22, 49377 Vechta](#)

📍 P.O. Box 15 53, 49364 Vechta

✉️ international.office@uni-vechta.de

Study programmes

✉️ international.office@uni-vechta.de

☎️ [04441/15437](tel:04441/15437)


Recognition & post-qualification for foreign teachers

✉️ international.office@uni-vechta.de

☎️ [04441/15610](tel:04441/15610)

Support for interested students and teachers from abroad

✉️ international.office@uni-vechta.de

 [04441/15437](tel:04441/15437)

Funding and scholarship

Are you a student? You can't afford to live during your studies? Then you can get financial support in Germany.

BAföG

There is the Federal Training Assistance Act (BAföG for short). You must submit an application. Then you can get money. This money covers your daily expenses.

The money is paid monthly. At best, you will receive the money for the duration of your studies. The monthly amount of BAföG can be up to €935. Half of the money must be paid back after your studies. You will receive detailed information on this.

The information on BAföG changes regularly. You can view this information via the following link

 [Website BAföG for refugees and migrants](#)

 [BAföG website - all information at a glance](#)

Scholarship

You can also apply for a scholarship. As a rule, you do not have to pay back a scholarship. There are certain requirements. You need good grades. And you must be involved in voluntary work. How much money do you receive as a scholarship? The amount is often calculated in the same way as the BAföG rate. In addition, there is a so-called "book allowance". This is a monthly payment of up to €300.

Certain organisations award the scholarships. They are often referred to as "Begabtenförderungswerke". The following organisations offer programmes specifically for refugees. Would you like to apply? The rules can be found on the websites. There you will also find information on what you need to be able to do.

 [Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung \(FES\) - Scholarships for Refugees](#)

 [Böckler-Aktion Bildung of the Hans Böckler Foundation](#)

 [Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung \(KAS\) - Scholarships for Refugees](#)

 [Villigst - Our scholarship for refugees](#)

 [Bread for the World - Programme for Refugees](#) (for women only)

The Otto Benecke Foundation offers the Guarantee Fund. All young, newly arrived migrants can apply here. You will be supported if you want to obtain a higher education entrance qualification in Germany, prepare for a university degree and pursue an academic career.

 [Otto Benecke Foundation in Bonn - University Guarantee Fund](#)

There is also the Germany Scholarship. This provides €300 per month. The Germany Scholarships are awarded by the respective universities.

 [Germany Scholarship: Become a scholarship holder](#)

Further information can be found on the website of the Higher Education Campaign for Refugees and in the database of the Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF).

Some universities offer scholarships for international students. Have a look at the university's website. Or contact the university directly.

Recognition of certificates

Recognition of foreign educational qualifications

Certificates play an important role in Germany for school, university or work. Certificates are proof of what you have already learnt and achieved. Certificates are the decisive prerequisite for getting a job or being admitted to a school or university. So if you have already obtained certificates at school, in an apprenticeship or at university abroad, you should make sure that these certificates are **recognised** in Germany. This means that it will be checked 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 centre for recognition

Counselling centre for the Osnabrück and Vechta regions

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 If you would like to study or work as a scientist, please contact the university contact persons for the recognition of your certificates.