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## Training, work and study

### Information on training, work and study

### Information on training, work and study

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: [How can I find work](#)

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 can find information on [training](#) 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.

Do you want to study? Then you can find information about studying here. And you can see which people you can contact.

### School

After [kindergarten](#), children attend school from the age of 6. [Compulsory schooling](#) lasts 12 years and also applies to children of asylum seekers!

Parents/guardians must ensure that their child attends school. If your child is ill or cannot go to school for any other reason, you must inform the school.

### What do I have to do so that my child can go to school?

Enrol your child at a local school immediately.

If available, bring the following documents with you:

- Birth certificate
- passport
- Documents from the initial reception centre
- Registration confirmation from the residents' registration office
- school reports
- School attendance certificates from previously attended schools
- Vaccination certificate

**IMPORTANT:** [Vaccination against measles has been compulsory](#) for kindergarten and school children since 1 March 2020.

First a child goes to [primary school](#) for 4 years.

From around the age of 10, children attend a [secondary school](#) or [secondary school](#).

You can find an overview of the different types of school in Bavaria [here](#) (also in the languages: [Education in Bavaria](#), [Le système scolaire bavarois](#), [Образование в Баварии](#), [Bavyera Eyaleti'nde eğitim](#), [La educación en Baviera](#), [ایرافاب عطا قم قرزو عقوم یف مکب](#), [نوفل او مول عل او می لعل لعل](#), [Bavorský školský systém](#))

## Travelling costs

The journey to and from school for school-age asylum seekers and refugees is also organised and financed by the authorities responsible for school transport (in accordance with the further provisions of the law on free travel to and from school).

The local and material responsibility results from the "usual" allocations. Depending on the type and location of school attended.

Legal basis: Art. 3 Para. 4 BaySchFG, § 4 AVBaySchFG and SchBefV, law on free travel to school

## How does my child learn German?

The first port of call for pupils who are not yet proficient in German are the primary and secondary schools, or for 16 - 21 year olds (compulsory vocational schooling) the vocational school.

If necessary, the school will carry out a language test and arrange further measures to ensure that your child learns German quickly.

There are various opportunities to learn German at primary and secondary schools. Enquire at your local school.

## Compulsory vocational schooling

Anyone who moves to Germany from abroad and is 16 years old is required to attend vocational school. Vocational schools are the point of contact until the age of 21.

Bavaria offers a special model to enable young immigrants between the ages of 16 and 21 who are required to attend vocational school to gain the necessary qualifications for training.

This two-year measure for new immigrants who can barely speak German takes place at the vocational school centres in cooperation with an education provider. Partly in co-operation with a training provider. Attendance of a vocational integration class by 16-21 year old pupils generally precedes the obligation to attend an integration course. Participation by 22 to 25-year-olds is possible - the decision is made by the school management.

A specialist in "German as a second language" teaches German language skills. In addition, vocational orientation takes place and in the second year the focus is on integration into the labour market, primarily through placement in internships.

## Contact person

[Vocational school centre Marktredwitz-Wunsiedel](#)  
[Vocational school centre Selb](#)

## Compulsory schooling

### Compulsory schooling

School attendance is compulsory in Germany. All children between the ages of 6 and 15 must attend school. In Bavaria, compulsory vocational schooling applies until the age of 21 if attendance at a general school is not continued. Compulsory vocational schooling does not apply if the school was completed with the Abitur or Fachabitur. Parents must ensure that their children attend school regularly. Attendance at public (state and municipal) schools is free of charge.

If a child is ill, parents must call the school before 08:00 in the morning.

## Vocational training (dual and full-time)

### Training (dual and full-time)

Would you like to go to work? Then it is very advantageous for you if you have a **vocational 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. So 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. These include professions such as baker, bricklayer or painter.

**Mr Jörg Reis**

**Welcome pilot**

☎ [+49 \(0\) 921910212](tel:+490921910212)

@ [joerg.reis@hwk-oberfranken.de](mailto:joerg.reis@hwk-oberfranken.de)

**You can search for apprenticeships online via the [HWK's apprenticeship exchange](#).**

## **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. **Mr Michael Bauer Training counselling for industrial-technical professions**

☎ [+49 \(0\) 961886178](tel:+49(0)961886178) [@bauer@bayreuth.ihk.de](mailto:bauer@bayreuth.ihk.de) **Mrs Ingrid Krauß**  
**Training counselling for commercial professions**

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**You can search for apprenticeships online via the [IHK apprenticeship exchange](#).**

### **Internships**

Are you unsure about what profession you want to take up or the workplace that suits you best? An internship can help a lot in making a decision. With an internship you can figure out whether a profession suits you in practice. Additionally an internship allows you to improve your German skills or to prepare for potential vocational training.

### **What do you need to know?**

Your residence permit determines whether you are allowed to pursue an internship or whether you need to get permission from the authorities first. It is imperative that you talk to your contact person at the [Federal Employment Agency](#) or a [Job Centre](#) and enquire with the [Immigration Office](#) **before** starting an internship.

### **How can I find an internship?**

In principle you can start an internship at any company or institution. Find information on what companies exist and what type of job you would like to gain experience in. Personal enquiries usually go a long way.

You can also use the online [Federal Employment Agency job board](#) to find an internship. Or consult your contact person at the [Federal Employment Agency](#) or a [Job Centre](#). Their staff are happy to help you find an internship.

But you can also find an internship using the [Vocational Training Exchange of the Chamber of Commerce \(Industrie- und Handelskammer - IHK\)](#) or the [Vocational Training of the Chamber of Trade \(Handwerkskammer - HWK\)](#).

### **How can I find work**

## Access to the labor market

### EU citizens and persons with a residence permit

💡 A little note Are you 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 any restrictions.

💡 Please note If you have been recognized by the BAMF as a person entitled to asylum, refugee status or subsidiary protection, the Aliens Office / Citizenship Office will issue you with a residence permit. This entitles you to pursue any gainful employment and thus grants you full access to the labor 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.

#### **Asylum seekers with proof of arrival or permission to stay:**

Would you like to work? The foreigners authority can allow 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.

💡 Location Do you live in an initial reception facility (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 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 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 31.08.2015? Then you are not allowed to work.

### Tolerated people

The immigration office / citizenship 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 ban on you working. There are certain rules that you must observe.

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

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

- 6 months work ban
- Has your tolerated stay 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 the working conditions.

📍 You live 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 your working conditions.

Companies looking for new employees post "job advertisements". You will find these mainly in the regional press and on the Internet.

Important sources of information are

[Frankenpost](#)

[Blickpunkt](#)

[Job exchange of the employment agency](#)

## Recognition of foreign qualifications

**School reports** are very important in Germany. You get them at school. Or at university. Or at work. At work, they are called job references. Certificates are proof of what you have already learnt and achieved. Certificates are the decisive prerequisite for getting a job. You also need a certificate to be admitted to a school or university. Have you already obtained certificates abroad? Have these certificates **recognised** in Germany. A check will be made to see what your certificates qualify you for in Germany. Your achievements will be translated, so to speak. It may be that you no longer have your certificates. In this case, you can try to have your work experience and professional skills recognised through tests.

If you have any questions about the recognition procedure, please contact a recognition advice centre of the Vocational Training Centres of the Bavarian Economy (bfz), a recognition advice centre of the Integration through Qualification (IQ) project or the Coordination and Advice Centre for Professional Recognition (KuBB).

## **IQ Recognition and Qualification Counselling Nuremberg** **for Lower, Upper and Middle Franconia**

[@anerkennungsberatung@stadt.nuernberg.de](mailto:@anerkennungsberatung@stadt.nuernberg.de)

☎ [091123110552](tel:091123110552)

Telephone consultation hours:

📅 Tuesday 10:00 - 12:00

Thursday 14:00 - 16:00

You can find more information [here](#)

## **Coordination and Advice Centre for Professional Recognition (KuBB) Government of Middle Franconia**

☎ [09112352212](tel:09112352212)

📅 Monday to Friday: 9:00 - 12:00

Monday, Tuesday, Thursday: 13:00 - 16:00

✉ [@kubb@reg-mfr.bayern.de](mailto:@kubb@reg-mfr.bayern.de)

You can find more information [here](#)

## **University Studies**

General information

There are many different degree programs in Germany. There are also different types of universities:

- Universities (academically oriented)
- Universities of Applied Sciences (practice-oriented)
- Dual universities (very practice-oriented)
- Art, film and music colleges (for artistic subjects)

There are state universities and private universities. The quality of private universities is not always better. However, you have to pay high tuition fees.

Helpful websites:

- [Study in Germany](#) (Informationen für Flüchtlinge | Information for Refugees | تامولعم ک ئلک سونیزگ ان پ | تامولعم هراپد نیرجاهم | نیرجاهم یارب تاعالطا | ن ئیچال) )
- [Federal Employment Agency \(Agentur für Arbeit\) Study programme orientation](#) (DE, ENG, FR)
- [Hochschulkompass \(Higher Education Compass\)](#)
- [DAAD \(German Academic Exchange Service\)](#)

## **Checking pre-requisites**

If you have a foreign university entrance qualification then, in general, you are allowed to study at a German university. You can check whether or not your foreign university entrance qualification is recognised in Germany: [anabin.kmk.org](http://anabin.kmk.org)

It is up to universities whether they recognise qualifications and certificates. You can find further detailed information [here](#). Your first point of contact for each university is the international students' registry (Akademisches Auslandsamt "AAA") or the "International Office". You can find contact information [here](#).



## Foundation courses

In order to study in Germany you will need to speak German very well.

Many universities offer special courses to prepare you for studying with them. Intensive language courses are offered alongside initial subject-related content.

The nearest colleges and universities are the Hochschule Hof to the north, the Universität Bayreuth to the west and the Studienzentrums Wiesau to the south.

- [Hochschule Hof](#)
- [Universität Bayreuth](#)
- [Studienzentrum Wiesau](#)

The Technische Hochschule Ingolstadt provides by „[Integration Campus](#)“ a preparatory course in German and English, connected with accommodation in Ingolstadt. [Here](#) you'll find all study contents and conditions to participate.