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Info - Stay

Public authorities


Foreigners' Registration Office Munich


The foreigners authority in the district administration department (KVR)

The Foreigners' Registration Office regulates the residence of foreign nationals in Munich.


 [Website](#)

Appointments:

Some services can be completed online. For some services, you must come to the Foreigners' Registration Office in person. For this you need an [appointment](#) at .

The applications that you can make online can be found [at](#)  [here](#). There you will also find information on which documents you need. Please find out in advance which documents you need to bring with you to an appointment.

If you have any questions:

If you have any questions, you can use the  [contact form](#) or call

 [115](#) or  [089/23396010](#)

Location:

Landeshauptstadt München
Kreisverwaltungsreferat (KVR)
Hauptabteilung II Bürgerangelegenheiten
Ausländerangelegenheiten
Ruppertstraße 19
Eingang A
80337 München

Central Foreigners' Registration Office (ZAB)

The Central Aliens Office - ZAB Oberbayern


The ZAB is responsible for asylum seekers in the reception centre (AnKER). It is also responsible for people whose asylum application has been rejected. Its tasks include


- Decisions on residence permits, tolerated stay permits, training and employment permits
- Establishing the identity of people who have applied for asylum (with interviews)
- Counselling and promoting return to the country of origin


- Terminating stays


If the ZAB is responsible for you, you will usually have a fixed contact person and a file number. Please always quote the file number.

 [Find out more](#)

 Regierung von Oberbayern, Hofmannstraße 51, 81379 München
(Building D)

 Monday, Tuesday and Thursday 08:00 - 12:00

 Wednesday 08:00 - 12:00 and 13:00 - 16:00

 Friday 08:00 - 11:00

 or by appointment

Postal address:

Government of Upper Bavaria
Department 15
80534 Munich


Federal Office for Migration and Refugees (BAMF)

The Federal Office for Migration and Refugees - BAMF

The BAMF is an authority of the Federal Republic of Germany. It is responsible for carrying out the asylum procedure. This includes

- The BAMF examines the asylum application
- The BAMF conducts the interview
- The BAMF decides on the asylum application

Bundesamt für Migration und Flüchtlinge (BAMF)
Außenstelle München (Anhörungszentrum)
Streitfeldstraße 39
81673 München

 [089/620290](tel:089620290)

Fax 09119439999848

 service@bamf.bund.de

 www.bamf.de (multilingual)


You can find help and advice on the asylum procedure [here](#).

Munich Administrative Court

Administrative Court (VG) Munich

If an application for asylum is rejected by the Federal Office for Migration and Refugees (BAMF), an appeal can usually be lodged. The Administrative Court then reviews the decision. If it comes to a different decision, it can oblige the Federal Office to grant protection to the applicant. If it confirms the negative decision, the case will be dismissed.

In any case, it is recommended that you seek advice and representation from a lawyer specialising in asylum and residence law. Further information can be found in the section >> [Legal proceedings](#)

Verwaltungsgericht München
Bayerstraße 30
80335 München
 [089/51430](tel:08951430)
Fax 089/5143777
@Poststelle@vg-m.bayern.de

Postal address:

Postfach 20 05 43
80005 München

Emergency appointments in the absence of a residence permit

Emergency assistance if you do not have a residence permit

You do not have a valid residence permit, but need urgent help in an emergency? Then you can get an appointment at short notice with the emergency service of the Foreigners' Registration Office.

 [Find out more](#)

What is an emergency?

The Foreigners' Registration Office checks and decides whether it is an emergency.

An emergency is when your residence or visa has expired or will expire in the next two weeks. An emergency is an unforeseeable situation in which a document is needed immediately, otherwise there is a risk of harm. For example:

- if there is a risk that you will lose your job
- if you are at risk of losing benefits (e.g. unemployment benefit or student loan)
- if you have to take an urgent trip within the next seven days for personal or professional reasons (e.g. business trip, illness, death)
- if you have to extend your tourist stay because a flight has been cancelled or you are unable to leave the country

How quickly can I get an appointment?

Appointments are made at very short notice for today or tomorrow. If no appointment is available, try again later. New appointments for today and tomorrow are added in the morning, at midday and in the afternoon.

 [Appointments for students, university graduates and the self-employed](#)

 [Appointments for all others](#)

Contact:

📍 Kreisverwaltungsreferat
Hauptabteilung II Bürgerangelegenheiten
Ausländerangelegenheiten
Ruppertstraße 19
80337 München
(Entrance A)
☎ [089/23396010](tel:08923396010)

Entering the country and residence status

Visitor visa (Schengen visa)

Visitor visa (Schengen-Visum)

People who have a valid Schengen visa can stay in the entire Schengen area for a period of 180 days up to 90 days. You can recognise whether you have a Schengen visa by the text on the visa label: "valid for Schengen states".

🌐 [Find out more](#)

Which countries belong to the Schengen area?

The Schengen area comprises 29 countries of the European Union or the European Free Trade Association. You can find a list of countries at 🌐 [here](#).

What happens if my visa has expired?

Please note that you must leave the country again within the period of validity of your visa. This means that you must leave the Schengen area if your visa is no longer valid.

If you do not have your visa extended by the >> [Foreigners' Registration Office](#) 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.

What happens if the visa was issued for less than 90 days?

A Schengen visa that was not 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. In particular, the following reasons can be taken into account:

- force majeure
- humanitarian, professional or serious personal reasons

If you have any questions:


☎ [089/23396010](tel:08923396010)



🌐 [Contact form of the Munich Immigration Office](#)

Entry - visa procedure

Entry as part of a visa procedure

If you are travelling to Germany with a D visa for a longer stay, you must observe the following after your arrival:

Firstly, you must register at your chosen place of residence. German law stipulates a period of 14 days for this. In Munich, registration takes place at the  [citizens' offices](#). You can register in person or online:

- You can come in person or have the completed and signed form delivered by a person authorised by you. In both cases, you will need an appointment, which you can [arrange online](#) at .
- You can [register online](#) at .

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) has been 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 title at the "" [Foreigners' Registration Office](#).
- It is important that you apply for the residence title while your visa is still valid.
- The residence permit is limited in time and can be extended.
- Depending on the reason for your entry, the residence permit also regulates
 - whether you are allowed to work or not
 - what work you are allowed to accept
 - whether time restrictions apply to employment in Germany


Extension of the residence permit:

Please note that you should apply to extend your residence permit six to eight 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 >> [Foreigners' Registration Office](#).

Entry / stay without a visa

Entry / stay without a visa

Citizens of the following countries may enter the  [Schengen area](#) without a visa: Australia, New Zealand, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Israel, Japan, Canada, the Republic of Korea and the United States of America. These are the so-called privileged countries.

You may stay in the Schengen area for up to 90 days within a 180-day period (90/180 rule). If you are planning multiple entries or longer stays, you must take this into account. Set the date of departure so that the total of 90 days is not exceeded.

The calculation often becomes complicated and visitors do not know whether they have already spent their 90 days in the Schengen area or not. It is therefore important to keep track of the days. This  [online calculator](#) can help.

 [List of countries that require a visa for entry \(visa requirement\)](#)

Please note: At the end of the 90 days (maximum length of stay), you must not only leave Germany, but the entire Schengen area.

If you want to stay or work here for longer than three months, you must apply for a residence permit. You can submit the application to the [Foreigners' Registration Office](#).

If it is not possible to leave the country within the time limit, you must contact the immigration authority before the time limit expires.

The following reasons may be taken into account

- Force majeure (An unforeseeable event caused by external circumstances that could not have been prevented. This can be a natural event such as an earthquake, but also war or a pandemic)
- Humanitarian, professional or serious personal reasons

If you exceed the visa-free stay without having applied for a residence permit, you are not authorised to stay. You are then breaking the law. The immigration authority can terminate your stay. Re-entry would only be possible again if there is no re-entry ban. There may also be criminal proceedings in court.

Permanent residence

Permanent residence

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

💡 The residence permit expires if you are not in Germany for a longer period of time. How quickly they expire varies depending on the residence title.

There are two different permanent residence permits. You can find an overview here:

Settlement permit according to § 9 Residence Act

The settlement permit is a residence title for persons from countries that do not belong to the [European Economic Area \(EEA\)](#). With this residence permit, you can live and work in Germany. There are no time or place restrictions.

What requirements must be met?

- Legal residence in Germany for **at least five years**. Previous periods of study and training are credited at 50 per cent
- **Valid residence permit** that was not issued for a temporary purpose (studies) or for humanitarian reasons
- Proof of **accommodation**
- Proof of secure **means of subsistence**. This means that you have enough money to support yourself
- Proof of **sufficient pension provision** in Germany (at least 60 months of contributions to statutory pension insurance)

- Proof of **knowledge of the German language**
- **Basic knowledge of life in Germany.** You can prove this with the following documents
 - successful participation in an integration courseor
 - Certificates and proof of study relating to training completed in Germanyor
 - other language certificates

Sometimes you will need further documents. This can vary greatly.

You can find more information at  [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

This residence permit offers almost the same rights as the settlement permit. You can live and work in Germany. There are no time or place restrictions. You can also live, work or study in other EU countries.


💡 Please note: This does not apply to Ireland, Denmark and Great Britain. Special regulations apply for individual countries.

Information on the requirements can be found [at](#)  [here](#).

How do I submit the application?

To apply, you must complete a [form](#) at .

You can submit the application online:

 [Application for a settlement permit](#)

 [Application for EU permanent residence](#)

Which residence permit is right for me?

Which residence permit is better for you? That depends on your individual circumstances. The [Immigration Office](#) will advise you.

You can use the  [contact form](#) or call

 [115](#) or  [089/23396010](#)

Family reunification

Family reunification

"Familiennachzug" or "Familienzusammenführung" means that people with a German residence permit can bring their family from abroad to Germany.

 [Find out more](#)


Which family members can be brought to Germany?

- Spouse or partner
- Partner from a registered civil partnership
- Your own underage children

Who can bring family members to Germany?

- Citizens of the [EU and the EEA](#), Swiss nationals
- Nationals of the following countries: Australia, Israel, Japan, Canada, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, New Zealand, the United States of America, the Republic of Korea, Brazil, El Salvador
- Third-country nationals

Persons who have applied for asylum in Germany and have been granted protection status:

( **Important note:** The application should be submitted within the first three months after completion of the asylum procedure. See below)

- Persons entitled to asylum (Art. 16a Grundgesetz (GG))
- Recognised refugees (§ 3 Asylgesetz (AsylG))
- Persons under subsidiary protection (§ 4 Asylgesetz (AsyG))

Family reunification is not possible for the following persons:

- Persons with tolerated stay
- Persons whose asylum procedure has not yet been finalised
- Persons with temporary residence status

What requirements must be met?

The following applies to all:

- Both spouses must be at least 18 years old
- the marriage or registered civil partnership must have already existed in the country of origin


In most cases, you must also show that you have a home and enough money for the family from abroad. Or the person from abroad must prove that they can speak a little German ([A1 level](#)).



These are just a few possible requirements. There are others. They vary depending on the group of people. We therefore recommend that you seek advice from a [migration counselling service \(MBE\)](#) or the [foreigners authority](#). They will tell you what will be checked and what documents you need.


Easier requirements for people with protection status


The rules are simpler for partners or children of people who have been granted protection status in an asylum procedure (see list above). They can come to Germany even if their livelihood is not secured and no accommodation is available.

💡 Important note: This only applies if you apply for family reunification **within three months of completing the asylum procedure**.

To do so, fill out the form  ["Fristwahrende Anzeige"](#) to do so. This is not yet the application, but serves as security so that you can show that you have met the deadline. Please note: The form is not saved in the system. You must complete it and save it on a separate data carrier or print it out so that you can show it when you apply for the visa.

Further information for persons with protection status can be found on the website of the  [Foreign Office](#) ( German, English, Arabic) and here:

 [Residence according to § 25 para. 2 sentence 1, refugee status according to the Geneva Refugee Convention](#)

 [Residence according to § 25 para. 2 sentence 1, subsidiary protection status](#)

Where do I submit the application?

At the  [German diplomatic mission in the country of residence of the person who is to come to Germany](#) (embassy or consulate).

Help with the search for family members

The Tracing Service looks for family members and helps with reunification:

- Tracing Service at  [German Red Cross](#)
- International Tracing Service  [Red Cross / Red Crescent](#)


Spousal residence - independent right of residence

Spouse residence - independent right of residence

There are different rules for foreign spouses or foreign partners travelling to Germany to join their families. The decisive factor is whether the person living in Germany has German citizenship.

To enter Germany, you need a visa ( [category D](#)). You can obtain the visa from a German  [mission abroad](#) (embassy or consulate).

After entering the country:

As soon as you are in Munich, you must [register](#) your [place of residence](#) at the  [citizens' office](#). According to the law, you have 14 days to do this.

Once you have registered, you will receive a registration certificate. This contains your name, date of birth and the address where you live in Munich.

For your further stay in Germany, you must apply for a residence permit at the [Foreigners' Registration Office](#).

You can find more information here:

[Family reunification with foreign nationals](#)

[Family reunification with Germans](#)

Do you have a valid residence permit and speak little or no German?

You may take part in an integration course. The course consists of a German course and an orientation course. In the orientation course, you will learn important things about life in Germany. For example, about the history, the culture or the laws that apply in Germany. Further information: [Integration courses](#)

In many situations, it is assumed that you can speak German([language levels](#)). For example, if you are applying for a [permanent residence permit](#). The Immigration Office may require you to attend an integration course if you are not yet able to communicate in German and are applying for a residence permit for the first time:

- to be allowed to work in Germany
- for family reunification
- for humanitarian reasons
- for persons who are authorised to reside in another EU country on a long-term basis
- Residence according to § 23 para. 2 or para. 4 AufenthG

[Find out more](#)

Access to the labour market

People who have a residence permit for family reunification are allowed to work. There are no restrictions. You may work both as an employee and as a self-employed person.

Have you been married for at least three years?

If you have been married or in a civil partnership for at least three years, people who have joined you from abroad are granted an independent right of residence. Residence is then no longer dependent on the partnership.

For victims of violence

There may be an exception for people who have travelled to Germany to join their family or whose children have been affected by violence at the hands of their spouse or partner and can therefore no longer be reasonably expected to continue their marriage or civil partnership.

In certain cases, these persons may also be granted an independent right of residence earlier.

Right of residence opportunities

Right of residence opportunities

A new law has been in force since 31 December 2022. It is called "Chancen-Aufenthaltsrecht". The aim is for people who have been living in Germany for a long time to be granted a

residence permit.

Prerequisites:

- People with a tolerated stay permit who have been living in Germany since at least 31 October 2017 (entry before 1 November 2017) can obtain a residence permit for 18 months.

 [Learn more](#)

 [Information in other languages](#)



Applying for a right to stay: If you fulfil the necessary requirements within the 18 months, you can apply for a right to stay (§ 25a AufenthG or § 25b AufenthG). The requirements are, for example, that you have or earn enough money to finance your own life, clarification of your identity and knowledge of the German language.

- For people between the ages of 14 and 26

 [Prerequisites](#)

- For tolerated persons or holders of the opportunity residence permit (§ 104c AufenthG)

 [Prerequisites](#)


If you fulfil the requirements, you can [submit](#) the application for a right of residence [online](#) at  or [fill out](#) , print it out and send it by post to the following address:


Landeshauptstadt München
Kreisverwaltungsreferat
Hauptabteilung II Bürgerangelegenheiten
Ausländerangelegenheiten, Asylangelegenheiten
Ruppertstraße 19
80466 München

 [Find out more:](#)


Do you have a question? Then you can get advice free of charge:

[Foreigners' Registration Office](#)


 [089/23396010](tel:08923396010)

 From Monday to Thursday 07:30 - 15:00, on Friday 07:30 - 13:00

[Counselling \(IBZ - Language and Career\)](#)

 [089/23340622](tel:08923340622)

[@ibz-sprache.soz@muenchen.de](mailto:ibz-sprache.soz@muenchen.de)

 You can make an appointment or come during the open consultation hours. These are on Monday and Wednesday 09:30 - 12:30 and on Thursday 13:30 - 16:30)

The asylum process - Legal Information

1st registration

Registration

If you arrive in Germany and wish to apply for asylum, you must register with one of the following state authorities immediately after your arrival:

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

Your personal data will be registered and stored centrally. It will be checked 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

As proof of registration, you will receive a proof of arrival (AKN). This document is important. Keep it safe and secure. You will need it together with your passport to identify yourself and to receive state benefits (food, accommodation, medical care).

The asylum procedure can begin with the proof of arrival.

People who would like to apply for asylum in Munich should contact :

Regierung von Oberbayern
Ankunftszentrum für Asylbewerber
Maria-Probst-Straße 14
80939 München

Reception takes place around the clock. You will be allocated a bed.

Where can I live after my arrival?

The law requires asylum seekers to live in an initial reception centre for up to three months. You can either stay in Munich or be sent to another city.

Where you are accommodated depends on your country of origin. Asylum applications from different countries of origin are processed in the various BAMF branch offices. All asylum seekers are distributed evenly among the various federal states in Germany.

What happens after registration?

Further information on the >> [asylum application](#)

Will I receive money while I am in the asylum procedure?

While you are waiting for a decision on your asylum application, you will receive financial support. You can find out more under >> [Living expenses / Health care](#)

2. application for asylum

Application for asylum

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

Are you accommodated in an initial reception centre in Munich? Then you will be given an appointment to apply at the Federal Office for Migration and Refugees - Munich branch office:

Bundesamt für Migration und Flüchtlinge (BAMF)

Außenstelle München (Anhörungszentrum)

Streitfeldstraße 39

81673 München

☎ [089/620290](tel:089620290)

Fax 09119439999848

@service@bamf.bund.de

A person will also be present at this appointment to translate. You will submit your asylum application. And you will receive important information about the asylum procedure.

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

As long as you are accommodated in Munich, you are responsible for questions relating to immigration and residence law:

Regierung von Oberbayern

Zentrale Ausländerbehörde

Hofmannstr. 51

81379 München

☎ [089/21760](tel:08921760)

Residence obligation

If you have a residence permit, you must abide by certain rules. For example: You are spatially restricted. This means that you may only stay in the district in which your accommodation is located. For Munich, this is the city area of Munich. If you have to leave the area temporarily, you need a permit from the Federal Office for Migration and Refugees (within the first 3 months), then from the responsible >> [Aliens Department](#). 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 information!

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**.

3 Dublin procedure

Dublin procedure

The Dublin procedure covers the following countries:

- all 28 EU Member States
- Norway
- Iceland
- Liechtenstein
- 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. An electronic data comparison is carried out for this purpose.

If it is determined that Germany is not responsible for carrying out your asylum procedure, you will be sent back to the country responsible for you.

If you do not agree with this decision, you should seek professional legal advice on whether a complaint to the administrative court makes sense.

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

4. hearing

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 without fail. If you are unable to attend, you must let us know in good time and explain why you cannot come. Otherwise your asylum application may be rejected or the procedure may be discontinued.

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

- Your biography
- Your living 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 interview will be conducted by specialised staff.

You do not have to come to the appointment alone. You can be accompanied to the appointment by

- a lawyer
- a representative of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
- a person you trust who is not involved in an asylum procedure themselves

In the case of unaccompanied minors, the guardian may attend the interview.

Their statements will be translated and recorded. They will then be translated back. This gives you another opportunity to make additions and corrections. Finally, you will be presented with the minutes and the recordings. If everything is correct, you confirm this with your signature.

To prepare for the personal interview in the asylum procedure, you can contact the >> [Münchner Flüchtlingsrat](#) or >> [Arrival Aid](#).

 [Collection of materials for the personal interview](#)

5. decision of the BAMF

Decision on the asylum application

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

It will be checked: 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
- Prohibition of deportation

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

The decision is justified in writing. This justification is called „Bescheid“. 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

Has your application for asylum been rejected? Then you will receive a negative decision. This is accompanied by a threat of deportation: you will be asked to leave the Federal Republic of Germany by a certain date. Otherwise you may be forcibly deported.

There are two different types of refusal:

- Simple rejection: you must leave the country within 30 days.

- Rejection as "manifestly unfounded": In this case, the deadline for departure is only one week.

Appeal

If you do not agree with the rejection decision, you can appeal against the decision. This must be done very quickly after receiving the decision. You should therefore go immediately to the >> [integration and refugee counselling](#) centre in your accommodation. You will receive support there. You should always seek advice and representation from a lawyer specialising in asylum and residence law if you wish to take legal action. You will be informed of all deadlines and legal options in the written decision: This information is called "Rechtsbehelfsbelehrung".

You can find further offers here: >> [Counselling and assistance in the asylum procedure](#)

Voluntary departure

If you decide to leave voluntarily, you can receive financial support for a new start in your country of origin. We can advise you on this:

 [Office for Return Assistance Munich](#)

You should inform the foreigners authority as soon as possible that you wish to leave voluntarily.

The decision is favourable

You are recognised as entitled to protection. The next steps are

- Fictitious certificate or electronic residence permit (eAT): Immediately after the positive BAMF decision has been delivered, you must obtain an identity document or its equivalent. You can obtain this from the >> [Foreigners' Registration Office](#).
- You are now authorised to work in Germany without restriction.
- If you do not have a job and are dependent on support, you will no longer receive your money from the social welfare office, but must submit an application to the >> [Job Centre](#).

6. legal action

Legal proceedings

If you do not agree with the negative decision on your asylum application by the BAMF, you can take legal action against this decision. You are the "plaintiff" or "claimant", the BAMF is the "defendant". If you take legal action against the decision, the >> [administrative court](#) will review the decision of the Federal Office.

If the court agrees with the BAMF, the case 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, for example if you do not agree with the form of protection granted (exception: granting of refugee status).

In any case, it is recommended that you seek advice and representation from a lawyer specialising in asylum and residence law. You can find counselling and support services here:
>> [Asylum procedure - counselling and help](#)

Residence documents

Residence permit - flight / asylum


Every person who comes to Germany to apply for asylum receives a residence document. It is often referred to as an "identity card". The document provides information about the status in the asylum procedure and whether there are any restrictions on gainful employment (When am I allowed to work?).

There are five different documents:

1. proof of arrival

Status: Asylum seeker

Who receives this document:

You have told the authorities that you need asylum. The authorities have registered you in the system. However, you have not yet applied for asylum. This document is valid until you submit your application. You submit the application to the  [Federal Office for Migration and Refugees \(BAMF\)](#).



2. residence permit

Status: Asylum seekers

Who receives this document:

Once you have submitted your personal application for asylum to the BAMF, you will receive a residence permit. You will keep this identity document until your asylum procedure has been finalised. Until then, the document must be repeatedly extended by the >> [Aliens Department](#). Your residence is considered authorised until the decision of the administrative court. If the asylum application is rejected by the BAMF as unfounded, you have the option of lodging a complaint with the >> [administrative court](#).

The permit for asylum seekers contains conditions regarding employment, residence and, if applicable, spatial restrictions.

- If you wish to work, you will need a permit. This can be applied for at the >> [Foreigners' Registration Office](#) (by the employee or employer). The prerequisite is a concrete job offer.
- Office responsible for job placement: >> [Employment Agency](#)
- >> [Assistance with living expenses and in case of illness](#)



3. fictitious certificate

Status: Recognised refugees

Who receives this document:

This document is a certificate for a temporary right of residence. You will receive it for the time between the positive decision on the asylum procedure and the moment you receive your "real" residence permit. You will also receive a fictitious certificate for phases in which documents are checked or extended. This is then valid temporarily during this period.



4. residence permit

Status: Recognised refugees

Who receives this document:

If your application for asylum is approved by the BAMF, you will receive a residence permit. It is limited in time. There are various residence permits for refugees on humanitarian grounds.

- Opens up the possibility of a later permanent right of residence (settlement permit)
- Unrestricted access to the labour market
- Office responsible for job placement and social benefits: >> [job centre](#)



5. tolerated stay

Status: Tolerated persons

Who receives this document:

If your application for asylum at the BAMF has been rejected, you will receive a "Duldung". A tolerated stay is a suspension of deportation. This means that you actually have to leave the country, but deportation is not possible for legal, factual, humanitarian or personal reasons. If you have a tolerated stay permit and leave Germany, it loses its validity. You will then not be allowed to re-enter Germany.

- General toleration regulation possible for certain groups by order of the highest state authority for a maximum period of 3 months ("deportation stop")
- If you want to work, you will need a permit. This can be applied for at the >> [Foreigners' Registration Office](#) (by the employee or employer).
- Office responsible for placing you in work: >> [Employment Agency](#)
- >> [Assistance with living expenses and illness](#)



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. This means that you are applying for protection in Germany. There are various forms of this protection. They are regulated by law and correspond to different forms of persecution in the country of origin.

In an asylum procedure, an assessment is made: Are you allowed to stay in Germany or not? Can you be granted a form of protection?

Here you will find a brief overview of the different forms of protection. Click on the links to find further information in different languages.

Eligibility for asylum

If a person is persecuted in their country of origin, they have a right to asylum in Germany. This is stated in Art. 16 A of the Basic Law (GG). Persecution can have many causes. People who are persecuted in their home country for one of these reasons are granted protection status:

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

 [Learn more](#)

Refugee protection

Who is a refugee? The Geneva Refugee Convention states: Refugees are people who are subject to state or other persecution and are outside their country of origin. Reasons for persecution can be

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

Legal basis: Section 3 para. of the Asylum Act (AsylG)

 [Learn more](#)

Subsidiary protection

Many people are threatened with serious harm in their country of origin. Or they cannot utilise 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
- threat to the integrity of a civilian due to indiscriminate violence in an international or internal armed conflict

Legal basis: § 4 para. 1A sylG

 [Learn more](#)

National ban on deportation

A person seeking protection may not be deported to their country of origin if

- repatriation would constitute a violation of the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms (ECHR) or
- there is a considerable concrete danger to life, limb or freedom in the country of destination.

Legal basis: Section 60 (5) AufenthG, Section 60 (7) AufenthG

 [Learn more](#)

Family asylum and international protection for family members

Family asylum and international protection for family members

Family asylum applies to members of a family. This means that if a person is recognised as entitled to asylum, their family members can also be granted asylum in Germany. This applies to persons with asylum authorisation, refugee status or subsidiary protection.

For the purposes of family asylum, family members include

- the spouse or registered civil partner
- Children who are under 18 years of age
- custodial parents of children who are under 18 years of age
- other adults who have custody of children under the age of 18
- underage unmarried siblings of minors (under 18 years of age)


The requirement for couples is

- that a valid marriage / civil partnership already existed in the country of origin
- that the application for asylum was filed before or at the same time as that of the person entitled to protection, but at the latest immediately after entry
- that the authorisation for protection is incontestable and cannot be revoked

Born in Germany:

If a child is born in Germany after the parents have applied for asylum, it is possible under certain conditions for the child to undergo its own asylum procedure. For this purpose, the parents, at least one of whom is still in the asylum procedure, or the immigration authority inform the >> [Federal Office \(BAMF\)](#) of the birth. The asylum application for the newborn child is then deemed to have been submitted. The parents can submit their own reasons for asylum for their child. If they do not do so, the same reasons apply as for the parents. In this case too, a complaint can be lodged against a negative decision by the BAMF. You can find further information on appeals >> [here](#).

If the decision is rejected, underage children may not be returned to their country of origin separately from their parents.

 [Further information](#) can be found directly at the BAMF.

Livelihood / health care


Help with living expenses and illness

Who for: For people who are in the asylum process or have "tolerated stay" status.

If you do not earn enough money, you will receive support for living expenses. This is set out in the Asylum Seekers' Benefits Act (AsylbLG).



The support relates to living expenses: you will receive food, accommodation, clothing, products for health and personal care and household items. In addition, you will receive a monthly sum of money for personal needs.

You will receive extra support in the event of illness (sickness certificate), pregnancy and childbirth.

The amount of money and the value of the benefits in kind depend on the  [standard needs levels](#).


If you are ill, you will receive a sickness certificate from the Office for Housing and Migration. You can choose your own doctor's surgery.


 [Find out more](#)


Amt für Wohnen und Migration
Fachbereich Wirtschaftliche Hilfen
Werinherstr. 89
81541 München
 [089/23348805](tel:08923348805)
@asylbewerberleistungen.soz@muenchen.de
 089/23349060


You can make an appointment.

Opening hours if you have an appointment:

 Monday 10:30 - 12:00 and 13:00 - 15:00

 Tuesday 8:30 - 12:00

 Wednesday 10:00 - 12:00 and 13:00 - 15:00

 Friday 10:00 - 12:00

Opening hours if you do not have an appointment:

 Monday, Wednesday, Friday 8:30 - 9:30 a.m.

Payment card for asylum seekers

The "Bezahlkarte für Asylbewerber*innen" was introduced in June 2024. Benefits under the [Asylum Seekers' Benefits Act](#) (AsylbLG) are no longer paid out in cash or transferred to your bank account, but are credited to the payment card. The payment card is like a bank card. You can use the card to pay in shops and withdraw cash. You can only spend as much money as is on the card.

 Information in [different languages](#).

Who gets a payment card?

People aged 14 and over who receive benefits under the Asylum Seekers' Benefits Act (AsylbLG).

In benefit communities (e.g. families), each family member aged 14 and over receives their own payment card.


Where can I get my payment card?

As soon as you apply for benefits and they are approved, you will receive the card from the Office for Housing and Migration.

 Amt für Wohnen und Migration, Werinherstraße 89, 81541 München

How much money is paid onto the payment card?


Only the benefits according to the Asylum Seekers' Benefits Act (AsylbLG) are paid onto the payment card.

 Do you receive other benefits (e.g. child benefit) or wages from an employer? Then you need a [current account](#).


How much money do I have on the card?

You can view your balance online at  meine.bezahlkarte.eu and in the payment card app ([Google Play Store](#) / [Apple Store](#)).

You will need your card ID and PIN to do this.


 You will find the card ID and PIN in the letter you receive with your payment card.

Where can I pay with the payment card?

You can only pay with the payment card in your authorised area. You can view this area at  my.paymentcard.eu and in the payment card app. For people with residence restrictions, the card is limited to the city of Munich and the directly neighbouring districts.

In exceptional cases, payment may also be authorised at other locations (for example, if you need to visit your lawyer or an authority at another location). Please contact your clerk for this.

You can pay with the payment card in all shops that accept Mastercard.

 Look out for the orange / red Mastercard® symbol



Can I withdraw cash with the payment card?

Yes, you can withdraw cash.

Each person can withdraw up to €50 per month. You can withdraw cash free of charge from ATMs or at the checkout in many shops. Withdrawals are only possible twice a month. After that, the card is blocked for further withdrawals.

If you have a voucher for a maximum of €50 from one of the following shops, you can exchange it for cash:



You can exchange the voucher for cash here:

Monday 14:00 - 17:00

KREISBÜRO DIE LINKE, Schwanthalerstraße 139, 80339 München

Wednesday 18:00 - 20:00

BELLEVUE DI MONACO, Müllerstraße 4, 80469 München

Thursday 18:00 - 20:00

LIGSALZ 8, Ligsalzstraße 8, 80339 München

Tuesday 15:00 - 17:00

EINE WELT HAUS, Schwanthalerstraße 80, 80339 München (rear building, first floor)

Thursday 19:00 - 20:00

STATTPARK OLGA, Heinrich-Wieland-Straße 90, 81735 München

Can I transfer money with the payment card or pay by direct debit? Are there any problems with certain transactions?

Certain transactions are not possible. In principle, no transfers or direct debit payments are possible with the payment card. For example, you cannot use the payment card for money transfer services such as Western Union or MoneyGram. Certain goods or services cannot be purchased.

In certain cases, a bank transfer or direct debit may be authorised. Please inform the Office for Housing and Migration by e-mail:

@bezahlkarte.soz@muenchen.de

Enter the name of the recipient and the corresponding IBAN. If the check is successful, the recipient will be authorised.



Examples of invoices or direct debits that can be authorised:

- Mobile phone contracts
- Travel expenses (public transport, Deutsche Bahn)
- Health insurance
- Liability insurance
- Contracts at the gym
- Sports club membership fees
- Red Cross
- Invoices to a lawyer
- Payments in social department stores

I can no longer find my payment card. What do I have to do?

You can block your payment card online or by telephone:

 my.paymentcard.eu

 [116116](tel:116116) ( German or English)




If you find the card again, you can reactivate it at  meine.bezahlkarte.eu.

You can report the loss or theft to the Office for Housing and Migration:

 @bezahlkarte.soz@muenchen.de

The old card will then be cancelled and you will receive a new one. The credit will be transferred to the new card.


Where can I get help / contact / information?

- You can find information in several languages at  [here](#).
- There is a support chat in the payment card app. This is available in several languages.
- A service telephone is available in over 100 languages:
 [081619654300](tel:081619654300)
- By e-mail:
 @bezahlkarte.soz@muenchen.de

Multilingual information videos on the asylum procedure

Online videos on the asylum procedure

The  [Bavarian Refugee Council](#) and the  [Munich Refugee Council](#) have developed videos that explain the asylum procedure. The videos are intended to provide information and help with orientation. They provide a basis and show how to avoid mistakes. The videos are not a substitute for [personal and detailed counselling](#).

 The videos are available in different languages.

 [To the videos](#)

The offer is free of charge.

Asylum Procedure - Advice and help


Legal Aid Munich e. V.

Legal Aid Munich e. V.

We offer counselling on the following topics every Tuesday:

- Questions about residence
- Questions about the asylum procedure
- Family reunification
- Work visa
- Employment toleration
- Visa for students


- Naturalisation
- and many other topics

 every Tuesday from 18:00 - 20:00

The people who advise you are lawyers and experts in migration law. Counselling takes place either by telephone or in the EineWeltHaus.

Counselling by telephone is free of charge. Personal counselling costs 2.50 euros.


If you would like a personal counselling session:

1. fill [in the registration form](#)
2. you will receive a suggested appointment
3. bring the necessary documents to the counselling session
4. the counselling takes place here:  EineWeltHaus, Schwanthalerstraße 80, 80336 München

There is barrier-free access to the building and the rooms. There is a disabled toilet.

If you would like a telephone counselling session:

1. fill [in the registration form](#)
2. you will receive a suggested appointment
3. if you have documents, you can send them to us by [e-mail](#)
4. the counsellors will call you between 18:00 and 20:30

 German and English. If you speak another language, you can bring someone with you to translate for you.

 [089/85637521](tel:089/85637521)

 @rechtshilfe@migration-macht-gesellschaft.de

 [Website](#)

This text contains information on the following search terms:

Legal advice

Assistance with hearings and legal action

ArrivalAid hearing and appeal support

In the **hearing counselling** service, we prepare refugees for the hearing appointment at the Federal Office for Migration and Refugees (BAMF). We can also accompany you to the appointment.

In the accelerated procedure, we help you to complete the questionnaire.

Do you want to appeal against the decision on your asylum application? Then the [administrative court](#) will review the BAMF's decision. We will explain the individual steps of the [appeal process](#) during the **appeal counselling**. We also discuss the reasons for your flight. The conversation is based on the minutes of the hearing and the BAMF's rejection.

We also support refugees in the review procedure (revocation / withdrawal of protection status).

The service is free of charge. You must cover the costs of travelling to and from the hearing yourself.

💡 The programme is not legal advice! It is support and assistance in the asylum procedure.

🌐 [Find out more](#)

Who for: For refugees before the [BAMF hearing](#). For refugees in the appeal procedure. For refugees in the review procedure (revocation / withdrawal of protection status)

🗣️ Counselling is available in many different languages.

Registration: Fill out the 🌐 [online form](#) at least two weeks before the appointment.

ArrivalAid

Ringseisstraße 11a

80337 München

☎️ [089/55871688](tel:08955871688)

✉️ [@info@arrivalaid.org](mailto:info@arrivalaid.org)

🕒 From Monday to Friday 09:00 -17:00

Bellevue di Monaco - Asylum counselling

Bellevue di Monaco - Asylum counselling

Do you have a problem in the area of asylum and residence law? Our counselling team will take the time to find a solution or refer you to another suitable counselling service. Please bring your documents with you and, if necessary, someone who can translate for you. We look forward to hearing from you!

We help with the following topics:

- if you have applied for asylum.
- if your asylum application has been rejected.
- if you want to apply for your residence permit or need to extend it.
- if you want to apply for or need to extend your tolerated stay.
- if you need a work permit.
- if you want a permit for training.
- if you do not understand letters from the Foreigners' Registration Office or the BAMF.
- if you have a Dublin procedure.
- if you want to bring your family to Germany.

We do not help:

- with questions about social benefits if you already have a residence permit.
- with questions about debts.
- when looking for accommodation.

🌐 [Learn more](#)

Children can be brought along.

There is barrier-free access to the building and the rooms. There is a disabled toilet.

The offer is free of charge.

Bellevue di Monaco

Müllerstraße 6

80469 München

☎ [089/55057754](tel:08955057754)

@ info@bellevuedimonaco.de

🕒 Monday 19:00 - 21:00

🕒 Wednesday 18:00 - 20:00

🕒 Friday 10:00 - 12:00

Please be there one hour before the start.

This text contains information on the following search terms:

Asylum procedure, residence permit, toleration, rejection, expulsion, deportation, work ban, work permit, work authorisation, legal action, objection

Münchner Flüchtlingsrat: Counselling on asylum and residence law

Münchner Flüchtlingsrat: Counselling on asylum and residence law

Are you new to Munich? We campaign for the rights of refugees and migrants in Munich. Our goal is to protect human rights for all, regardless of origin and nationality. If you are accommodated in an initial reception centre / AnkER dependencies, you can come to the [Infobus](#).

We will support and advise you on all questions relating to asylum and residence.

🗣 German, English, French

For whom: For refugees

There is barrier-free access to the building and the rooms.

Our counselling is free of charge.

Please make an appointment.

📍 Münchner Flüchtlingsrat, Dachauer Straße 21a, 80335 München

☎ [089/12390096](tel:08912390096)

🕒 On Monday from 10:00 to 16:00

🕒 On Tuesday and Thursday from 10:00 to 12:00

@ info@muenchner-fluechtlingsrat.de

🌐 [Website](#)

This text contains information on the following search terms:

asylum advice, legal advice, legal remedy, rejection, toleration, work ban, deportation

Help with orientation and counselling on residence and asylum issues: @pena.ger

Help with orientation and counselling on residence and asylum issues: @pena.ger

The team at @pena.ger consists of social counsellors and researchers. They advise refugees on



[Instagram](#) and via [@ email](#). They provide support with orientation and advice on the asylum procedure. They answer questions or help you find a suitable counselling service in your area. Counselling from @pena.ger is available throughout Germany.

For whom: For refugees, such as queer refugees, LGBTQIA+, disabled refugees, refugee women

They can help with these questions, for example

- What does the Dublin procedure mean?
- How do I change my address at the BAMF?
- Where can I go for migration counselling?
- How do I get my qualification recognised?
- Where are the conditions more favourable if I apply for asylum - in Switzerland or Germany?
- How do I prepare for an interview as a queer person?


The offer is free of charge.

■ Kurdish (Kurmanî/Soranî), German, English, Farsi, Turkish

@pena.ger@yahoo.com

 [@pena.ger](#)

 <https://twitter.com/Penagerr>

 24 hours

**This text contains information on the following search terms:
referral counselling, guidance, asylum procedure counselling, online counselling,
Kurdi, Tirki, Kürtce, Türkce**

Counselling in accommodation for refugees

Counselling in accommodation for refugees

There are counselling centres in all accommodation centres. They are called Flüchtlings- und Integrationsberatung (FIB). People in the asylum process and people with tolerated status can seek counselling here.

Possible topics include:

- What rights and obligations do I have in official procedures?
- How can I secure my livelihood?
- Asylum procedure
- Participation in social life
- How do I find my way around the city?
- Health issues
- Learning German
- Questions about school, education and work
- Mediation in conflicts
- Help with finding volunteers who can support you

If you need help and support, please contact the staff at the advice centre in your accommodation.

Lesbian and bisexual women, trans*, inter* and non-binary refugees

Counselling for lesbian and bisexual women, trans*, inter* and non-binary refugees

LeTRa supports lesbian and bisexual women as well as trans*, inter* and non-binary people. Have you experienced trauma, need psychosocial counselling and/or support in the asylum process? Then you've come to the right place. We can advise you!

Who for: For all people who see themselves as lesbians or bisexual women, as well as trans*, inter* and non-binary people.

☎ We speak English, French, German and Luganda. For all other languages, we can organise a person to translate. Please let us know in advance which language you speak.

Children can be brought along.

There is barrier-free access to the building and the rooms. There is a disabled toilet.

The offer is free of charge.

LeTRa Geflüchtetenberatung / LesCommunity e. V.

Angertorstr. 3

80469 München

☎ [089/998295931](tel:089998295931)

@gefueberat@letra.de

🌐 www.letra.de

Sub - Gay Communication and Cultural Centre Munich e. V.

Sub - Gay Communication and Cultural Centre Munich e. V.

Our counselling is primarily aimed at gay, bisexual and trans* refugees.

- We help with orientation in the asylum procedure.

- We are well networked and help you to make contact with the LGBTIQ* community.
- We help you if you are new in Germany.
- There are offers on the topic of "sexual health".
- We offer counselling in crises and listen to your worries and fears. If you need psychotherapeutic, psychiatric and/or medical help, we will help you to find other services.
- We provide support when legal assistance is needed.
- In the [Refugees@Sub](#) project, you can get support from volunteers.

Who for: For gay, bisexual and trans* people with a refugee background.

🗣️ German, English, Spanish. Interpreters are available for other languages.

Access to the building and the rooms is barrier-free. There is a disabled toilet.

The service is free of charge.

We offer counselling in person, by phone, video or email. Please make an appointment.

Sub – Schwules Kommunikations- und Kulturzentrum München e. V.

Müllerstraße 14b (Rear building - entrance via the backyard)

80469 München

☎️ [089/856346424](tel:089856346424)

✉️ @refugees@subonline.org

🌐 [Website](#)

This text contains information on the following search terms:

gay, LSBTI, queer, HIV, STI, prevention

safe ways - counselling on residence permits according to §22 and §23 (AufenthG) and family reunification

safe ways - Counselling on residence permits according to §22 and §23 and Familiennachzug

Have you come to Germany via an admission programme? Then you've come to the right place! Our offer:

- We help you prepare for your entry and arrival.
- We support you after your arrival.
- We answer your questions.
- We help you with the topic of family reunification and accompany you through the procedure.

For whom:

People with a residence permit in accordance with [Section 22](#) or [Section 23](#) of the Residence Act (AufenthG).

People who need counselling on family reunification.

The service is free of charge.

🗨️ Arabic, German, English, Kurdish, Dari/ Pashto

📍 Dachauerstr. 21 a, 80335 München

☎️ [089/12021715](tel:08912021715)

@ safe-ways@muenchner-fluechtlingsrat.de



You can also contact us via WhatsApp: ☎️ [0151/61657747](tel:015161657747)

🕒 Monday to Thursday 10:00 - 12:00

🌐 [Our website](#)



**This text contains information on the following search terms:
admission procedure, admissions Turkey, resettlement, local labour Afghanistan**

For refugees in an initial reception centre / AnkER dependency: the Infobus

For refugees in an initial reception centre / AnkER dependency: The Infobus

We are the first point of contact for asylum seekers. Come and visit us! Our bus is on site once a week:

🕒 On Monday from 13:00 to 15:00

📍 Am Moosfeld 37, 81829 München

🕒 On Wednesday from 13:00 to 15:00

📍 Von-Gravenreuth-Straße 1, 82256 Fürstenfeldbruck

🕒 On Wednesday from 17:00 to 19:00

📍 Lotte-Branz-Str. 2, 80939 München

- There is an open consultation hour in which we advise you on the asylum procedure
- We prepare you for your interview
- We will help you to correct the minutes of the interview
- If you wish, we can translate the transcript into your language
- We will help you with letters that you do not understand
- We will help you if you wish to appeal against the decisions of the Federal Office for Migration and Refugees or the court. For example, when appealing or communicating with a lawyer.

Here you can find the flyer in many languages: 🌐 [Website](#)

The service is free of charge.

You can also call us or send us a message:

 [017667606378](tel:017667606378) ( For German and English)

 [017629898902](tel:017629898902) ( For Pashto, Dari-Persian, Urdu, English and German)

 [017669665074](tel:017669665074) ( For German, Arabic and English)

 [015773659172](tel:015773659172) ( For Lingala, French and German)

 [@info@bus.muc@muenchner-fluechtlingsrat.de](mailto:info@bus.muc@muenchner-fluechtlingsrat.de)

Naturalisation

Naturalisation

If you have lived in Germany for at least five years, you can apply for naturalisation. Naturalisation will give you a German passport. You then have the same rights and obligations as all other Germans. Spouses and children can also be naturalised. Young people aged 16 and over can apply for naturalisation themselves.


 [Find out more](#)


As a rule, the following requirements apply:

- You have been living in Germany for five years.
- You can prove your identity and your current citizenship.
- You have a permanent residence permit.
- You can finance life for yourself and your family. This includes your spouse and, for example, your children.
- You have at least [B1 level](#) German language skills.
- You have sufficient knowledge of the legal and social order as well as life in Germany.
- You are committed to the free democratic basic order.
- You are committed to Germany's historical responsibility for National Socialism and its consequences, in particular for the protection of Jewish life, as well as to the peaceful coexistence of peoples and the prohibition of waging a war of aggression.
- You have not been convicted of a criminal offence.
- There are no other reasons that speak against naturalisation (so-called „Ausschlussgründe“).

Other rules apply to certain persons (for example, persons entitled to asylum or spouses of Germans or persons who speak German particularly well) (for example, naturalisation after only three years).

Is naturalisation possible for you?

You can use the  [Quick Check](#) to check whether you can become a German citizen.

The City of Munich offers counselling on this topic.  You can make an appointment [here](#).

Landeshauptstadt München
Kreisverwaltungsreferat (KVR)
Hauptabteilung II Bürgerangelegenheiten
Staatsangehörigkeit, Einbürgerung
Bavariastraße 7a
80336 München

☎ [115](tel:115) or ☎ [089/23396010](tel:08923396010)
✉ @einbuengerung.kvr@muenchen.de

Postal address:

Landeshauptstadt München
Kreisverwaltungsreferat (KVR)
Hauptabteilung II Bürgerangelegenheiten
Staatsangehörigkeit, Einbürgerung
Ruppertstr. 19
80466 München

Leaving the country**Citizens from the EU or the EEA****Citizens from countries of the European Union (EU) and the [European Economic Area \(EWR\)](#)**

If you move within Germany, you do not need to deregister. This happens automatically when you register your new place of residence in the new location.

Only if you move abroad, become homeless or give up a secondary residence (second home) do you have to deregister within two weeks. You can deregister at the earliest one week before you move out.

🌐 [Find out more](#)

How does deregistration work?

If you are moving abroad, click 🌐 [here](#).

If you are giving up your home, fill in [the registration form](#) at 🌐. You will also need a copy of your identity card. The copy must be signed by you. Send both online or by post to the Citizens' Office.

Online:

- Use the 🌐 [contact form](#)
- Click here: **Starten > Ohne Anmeldung fortsetzen > Ja, mit Hauptwohnsitz > Ich möchte Unterlagen nachreichen**
- Then you can upload the registration form and the copy of your identity card.
- If you would like to receive the confirmation by e-mail, write it in this field:
"Ihre Nachricht an uns"

By post:

- Print out the registration form and the copy of your ID card and send both to us:
Kreisverwaltungsreferat
Hauptabteilung II - Meldewesen
Ruppertstraße 19
80466 München

The processing time takes about three to four weeks. You will then receive confirmation of your deregistration.


Deregistration is free of charge.

If you have any questions:

☎ [115](tel:115) or ☎ [089/23396000](tel:08923396000)

Stay without a visa

Stay without a visa (for third-country nationals from so-called privileged states)

Citizens of certain countries may enter the  [Schengen area](#) without a visa. Within a period of 180 days, the stay in Germany, or in the Schengen area, is limited to 90 days. If you are travelling several times, this must be taken into account so that the maximum permitted length of stay is not exceeded. Further information can be found on this page: [Entering Germany without a visa](#)

 [List of countries without or with visa requirements for Germany / Schengen area](#)

Please note: At the end of the 180-day period, you must not only leave Germany, but the entire Schengen area. If you wish to stay or work here for longer than three months, you must apply for a residence permit at the [immigration office](#).

If it is not possible to leave the country within this period, you must contact the immigration authority. This must be done before your stay expires.

The following reasons may be taken into account

- Force majeure (An unforeseeable event caused by external circumstances that could not have been prevented. This can be a natural event such as an earthquake, but also war or a pandemic)
- Humanitarian, professional or serious personal reasons

If you exceed the visa-free stay without having applied for a residence permit, you are not authorised to stay. You are then breaking the law. The immigration authority can terminate your stay. Re-entry would only be possible again if there is no re-entry ban. There may also be criminal proceedings in court.

Stay with visa

Staying with a visa

If you are travelling with a temporary visa, you must leave the country within the period of validity of the visa. This means at the latest on the last day of validity.

A [Schengen visa](#) that was not issued for three months can be extended in Germany for up to a total stay of three months within a period of six months if the requirements are still met. It is not possible to change the purpose of the visa. The application must be justified. The following reasons may be taken into account

- force majeure. This means: an unforeseeable event caused by external circumstances that could not have been prevented. This can be a natural event such as an earthquake, but also war or a pandemic
- Humanitarian, professional or serious personal reasons

If you leave the country at a later date without authorisation from the [immigration authorities](#), you would not be permitted to stay. You would then be in breach of the law. The immigration authority can terminate your stay. Re-entry would only be possible again if there is no re-entry ban. There may also be criminal proceedings in court.

Asylum seekers

Asylum seekers

Residence permit

You are not allowed to travel abroad during the asylum procedure. There are exceptions for pupils travelling on school trips. You must register these with the >> [Foreigners' Registration Office](#) in good time.

The residence permit is not a residence title or a travel document. You cannot re-enter the country without authorisation to leave.

Duldung - suspension of deportation

Travelling abroad (with subsequent re-entry) is not possible. There are exceptions for pupils who wish to take part in school trips. You must register these with the >> [Foreigners' Registration Office](#) in good time.

A tolerated stay is not a residence permit or a travel document, but is ultimately aimed at ending your stay. Therefore, you cannot re-enter the country without authorisation to leave.

Request to leave the country after rejection of the asylum application

After your asylum application has been rejected, you will receive a decision. This usually states that you should leave Germany within a certain period of time. Otherwise you will be threatened with deportation.


If the application is rejected as "manifestly unfounded" or "inadmissible", the deadline for leaving the country is one week. If the application is rejected as "unfounded", the deadline for leaving the country is 30 days.

In these cases, you can appeal against this decision to the >> [court](#) and submit an urgent application. You should always seek professional legal advice for this. You can find >> [counselling and help](#) here.

Voluntary departure

What happens if I decide to leave the country voluntarily?

- You must inform the >> [Foreigners' Registration Office](#) within the deadline.

- You can receive financial support from the  [office for return assistance](#). For example, for the costs of travelling or a new start in your home country (this depends on the country in question).
- You will need a document from your home country that authorises you to enter that country (e.g. laissez passer, travel document, national passport, etc.).

As you have very little time after the rejection, you should seek advice on this topic before the decision in your asylum procedure and consider whether or not voluntary departure is an option for you.

Deportation

Deportation is the termination of the stay of a person who is obliged to leave the country, even without their consent. The person has previously received a request to leave the country (expulsion, refusal of title, return decision, etc.) with a deadline for departure. Deportation is possible if the deadline has expired. The police are responsible for carrying this out.

Voluntary departure and re-entry for training (Sec. 17 AufenthG) or work (Sec. 18 (4) AufenthG)

Persons with a residence permit or a tolerated stay permit who have no prospect of obtaining a permit for training or work may be able to stay in Germany in the following way:

- If they have a commitment for a training place or a job (concluded employment contract)
- If they voluntarily leave for their country of origin
- If they apply for a visa for the purpose of training or employment at the German diplomatic mission in their country of origin
- If they re-enter the country for training or employment (not asylum procedure!)

Please note: Many requirements must be met for this route. It is essential that you seek advice beforehand in order to assess whether this route can work for you.

Residence with a residence permit

Third-country nationals with a residence permit

If you wish to leave Germany, you should first find out whether and how re-entry is possible. To do this, contact the [Foreigners' Registration Office](#).

Your right of residence in Germany may end when you leave the country. This depends on various factors:

- Type of residence permit
- Duration of absence
- Reason for leaving the country
- Country of residence during the absence
- Age
- Family circumstances

💡 Find out which rules apply to you and your family members before you leave the country.

Please note: Even an unlimited right of residence can be lost if you leave Germany!

If you want to stay abroad for a longer period of time, you will need a certificate from the [foreigners authority](#). Otherwise your residence permit may expire. Please apply for the certificate in good time before you leave the country. A certificate can no longer be issued once you have left the country.

You can find more information here: at  [German](#) and at  [English](#)

Refugees with a residence permit

People who apply for asylum and are granted protection status receive a residence permit. This is intended to protect them from persecution or serious harm in their country of origin. If you travel to your country of origin, you may lose your right of residence in Germany. It is then possible that a revocation procedure will be initiated upon your return. Your residence permit may then be revoked.

In the case of urgent family matters, the [foreigners authority](#) may grant authorisation.

Departure with fictitious certificate

Departure with a fictitious certificate

With a fictitious certificate, you have a temporary right of residence. This means that you are authorised to stay in Germany. But what happens when you leave the country? Are you allowed to go on holiday?

There are different types of fictitious certificates. The difference lies in the question of whether or not you have a valid residence permit. Depending on which fictitious certificate you have, you may or may not be allowed to re-enter Germany.

Please note:

Re-entry to Germany is only possible with a fictitious certificate according to **§ 81 Abs. 4 AufenthG** is possible. It certifies a fictitious continued residence title and is also called "Fortgeltungsfiktion". If you apply for an extension of your residence permit, the previous one is deemed to continue to exist due to the fictitious certificate. Continued residence is legal with the same conditions as the expired residence title.

With a fictitious certificate according to **§ 81 Abs. 3 AufenthG** it is **not possible** to re-enter Germany. It certifies that the stay is authorised but that **no residence title** exists. It is also called "Erlaubnisfiktion" or "Duldungsfiktion".

Cancellation of the stay

Special rules on the subject of residence abroad (expiry of the residence title) - termination of legal residence

These rules may also apply to persons with a permanent residence / settlement permit!

If you want to stay abroad for a longer period of time, you need a certificate from the >> [Foreigners' Registration Office](#). The certificate is necessary, otherwise your residence permit may expire.

💡 Please come to the Foreigners' Registration Office in good time before the start of a longer stay abroad. A certificate can no longer be issued once you have left the country.

As a rule, the following applies:

The residence permit expires if the reason for your departure is not only temporary, but longer-term. This is the case, for example, if you are in another country:

- attend a school
- work
- care for a relative or family member
- get married
- settle down


The residence permit expires if you leave the country and do not re-enter within six months. If you are planning a longer stay, you must have this authorised by the foreigners authority.

Information on this can be found here at  [German](#) and at  [English](#).


Permanent departure / onward migration

Permanent departure

If you are leaving Germany permanently, you must deregister your place of residence in Germany within two weeks. Deregistration is possible at the earliest one week before your departure.


You will receive a copy of your deregistration as confirmation of deregistration. If you would like to receive the confirmation by e-mail, you can indicate this in the  [online form](#).


 [Find out more](#)


If you receive a German pension and wish to move abroad, please note the following  [information from Deutsche Rentenversicherung](#).

Deregistration is free of charge.

If you have any questions, please contact the Citizens' Office:

 [089/23396000](tel:08923396000)

 From Monday to Thursday 07:30 - 15:30

 On Friday 07:30 - 13:00

 [@buergerbuero.kvr@muenchen.de](mailto:buergerbuero.kvr@muenchen.de)

Return counselling and support - COMING HOME

COMING HOME - Büro für Rückkehrhilfen (Office for Return Assistance)

COMING HOME helps people to return to their home country.

Services: Personal advice, financial help, payment of the travel costs, health care, help in the home country.

■ [Find out more about the Büro für Rückkehrhilfen](#)



[Information about counselling services, return programs, reintegration](#)

Who's it for: Refugees and asylum-seekers

■ Interpreters can be requested. Please let us know in advance which language you speak.

You can bring your children with you.

All premises have barrier-free access as well as a disabled toilet.

The service is free.

Landeshauptstadt München

Sozialreferat (Social Services Department)

Amt für Wohnen und Migration

Büro für Rückkehrhilfe (Office for Return Assistance)

Werinherstraße 89

81541 Munich

■ [089/23348663](tel:08923348663), [-48666](tel:08923348666)

■ reintegration@muenchen.de

■ Monday to Friday 09:00 - 16:00 and on request

This text contains information about the following search terms:

voluntary return, help to return, reintegration, coming home, return counselling