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## Everyday life

### Oberhausen food bank app

The app explains the operation of the Oberhausen food bank in many different languages. The app answers many questions about the operation of the food bank and the distribution of food.

You can have the information displayed as text in different languages or have it read aloud.

After downloading the app and the content, the app also works offline.

Here is the download link to download the app:

[Blackboard app](#)

The app has been very carefully created and the content carefully compiled. Nevertheless, we cannot guarantee the completeness or accuracy of the content and translations. If you miss something in the app or find an error, please send us feedback to the following email address:

[@app-feedback@dieoberhausenertafel.de](mailto:@app-feedback@dieoberhausenertafel.de)



## Living

### Rent and rental agreement

You have found a flat. Congratulations. You are renting this flat from a person. This person is your landlord. You sign a contract with this person. The contract says that you are allowed to live in the flat. It is called a tenancy agreement. The tenancy agreement regulates the rights and obligations. You have rights and obligations. And your landlord has rights and obligations. For example, you have to pay money every month. That is the rent. Your landlord must leave the flat to you. The person must also take care of repairs to the flat.

The tenancy agreement is an important document. It states the price of the flat. It also states whether you are allowed to smoke or do laundry in the flat. Everything is set out in writing in the contract. Don't understand something in the contract? Ask about it. It's best to do this before you sign the contract.

The rent consists of the net rent and the service charges. You also pay the service charges every month. This is how you pay running costs. These include the cleaning of the stairwell or the garden labourer. You also pay for [rubbish collection](#). These service charges are shared by all residents of the building. People with a larger flat pay more.

Only you have a key to your flat. Take good care of your key. Have you lost the key? Then a locksmith will have to come. A locksmith can be expensive. Sometimes the landlord needs access to your flat. Sometimes other people also need access to your home. You need to be informed about the visit. This is often done by post or telephone. This may be particularly necessary if a tradesman needs to enter your home. They want to repair something in your home. Or the municipal utilities or your energy supplier need to read how much water or electricity you have used.

## **Do you want to give notice?**

Germany protects tenants and landlords. You can't simply give notice overnight. You must give your landlord at least three months' notice. Always give notice of cancellation in writing. Have your cancellation confirmed. Do you need help? Then go to your [help centre](#). The tenants' association can also help. But you will have to pay money.

## **House rules**

In cities, several people often live in one house. Rules are needed so that they can live well together. These rules are laid down in the house rules. Quiet hours are particularly important in Germany. Have a look at your house rules to see what time of day it has to be quiet. This is often the whole of Sunday. On other days, this is often from 10 pm. Make sure you are not too loud. Are people in the neighbourhood too loud? Then speak to them. Ask them to turn down the music or television.

## **Housing benefit**

### **Housing benefit**

You earn little money. Everyone in your household earns little money. Then you can get a subsidised flat. To do this, you need a certificate of eligibility for subsidised housing (WBS). Under certain conditions, you are also entitled to housing benefit. You and your family receive money from the state. In this case, you do not usually need to apply for housing benefit.

You must apply for a housing entitlement certificate in the federal state or city (municipal administration, housing office) in which you are looking for social housing.

You have a notice of recognition from the Federal Office for Migration and Refugees (BAMF). Then you can generally obtain a WBS. Even if you have not yet been issued a residence permit.

## GE-WO Osterfelder Wohnungsgenossenschaft eG

📍 Bergstr. 40-42, 46117 Oberhausen

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🌐 [osterfelder.de](http://osterfelder.de)

### Waste separation and deposit

Waste separation means that different types of waste are collected and recycled separately. In Germany, waste separation starts directly with the consumer. This means that every household has to sort its own waste and throw it into different bins and containers. The majority of waste in Germany is recycled and composted, which conserves resources and protects the environment. Basically, avoiding waste is still the easiest way to do something about the growing mountains of rubbish.

If you throw something in the wrong bin, the employees or sorting facilities at the recycling centres have to sort it again. If we all sort correctly, we can avoid this effort, reduce costs and do something for the environment.

### What goes in which bin?

Waste bins in Germany come in different colours. The colours show you which waste can go in which bin. In large cities, the bins are often located right next to the house. In the countryside, you may have to drive to a recycling centre to find all the bins. Or you may have to wait for the next collection date for certain rubbish. In the meantime, you can store the rubbish in your garage or cellar, for example. You can find out when which waste is collected in the so-called "waste calendar", which you can find in your letterbox every year or collect from the town hall.

💡 Only certain rubbish may be thrown into each bin!



## [Waste calendar](#)

### Do I have to separate my rubbish?

Yes, waste separation is compulsory in Germany. Everyone must separate their waste correctly and put it in the right bins. If you do not adhere to the rules on waste separation, your landlord can give you a warning. If you do not change your behaviour, you may even lose your flat. Your landlord will also charge you for the costs incurred as a result of incorrect waste separation. If you own your own home, incorrect waste separation will increase your waste disposal bill. Incorrect waste separation is also an offence. If you are caught, you will have to pay a fine. If you repeatedly fail to separate waste or separate it incorrectly, this fine can even amount to several hundred or thousand euros.

### What do I need to know about "deposits"?

In Germany, there is a so-called "deposit obligation" for certain beverage containers. If you buy plastic bottles and glass bottles or drinks cans in the supermarket, you pay a few cents more for them. If you return them empty later to the empties collection point in a supermarket (usually a vending machine), you get this money back. This is called a "deposit". There are two different types of these special bottles:

On **disposable bottles** (which are recycled) you will find a square sign with a can and a bottle surrounded by an arrow. This is the logo of Deutsche Pfand-System GmbH. You will receive a 25 cent deposit back on bottles or cans with this symbol.

On **returnable bottles** (which are washed and refilled) you will either find no labelling at all, a "blue angel" or the words "returnable (bottle)", "returnable bottle" or "deposit bottle". You get a 15 cent deposit back for returnable bottles. For beer bottles it is 8 cents.

💡 Beverage cartons are deposit-free.

### Energy and environment

You need gas and electricity for your home. You use these to operate various appliances. You probably cook with electricity or gas. Your washing machine also needs electricity. And your mobile phone anyway. Some appliances consume more than others. That's why you should always pay attention to energy consumption when buying a new appliance. Many appliances draw power in standby mode even though they are actually switched off. The best antidote is a switchable power strip. With just one click, several appliances can be disconnected from the power supply.

In many houses, the heating works with gas. You often pay your supplier monthly in advance. Then the bill is recalculated once a year. Sometimes you have to pay extra. Sometimes you get money back. If electricity and gas are expensive, it's worth saving money every month. Then you will have enough money if you have to pay extra.

💡 If you use energy sparingly, you will save money. It's also good for the environment. You can also read about how to heat, ventilate and save energy properly [here](#).

You mainly need water in the bathroom. But also in the kitchen, for cooking and washing up. Saving water pays off in several ways. You will pay less for water, waste water and the energy used to heat the water.

💡 Tips for saving water: Install an energy-saving shower head. Take a shower instead of a bath. Repair dripping taps. Install a flush-stop button in the toilet.

You can find more tips and useful information at the [consumer advice centre](#).


## Buying new appliances

Always pay attention to the energy label when buying new appliances. This shows you how efficient the new appliance is. The energy label can be found on a wide variety of products. For example, on light bulbs, washing machines, televisions and heaters. Energy efficiency classes and information on product features such as power consumption, water consumption and volume make it easy to compare different appliances. Energy-efficient appliances can save several hundred euros per year.

💡 There is an app for the energy label. It helps to compare energy-relevant information on selected products. The app provides further information on the efficient use of appliances. The app is available free of charge in German and English in [Google Play](#) and the [Apple App Store](#).

## Broadcasting fees

Independent reporting is very important. Germany has independent radio, television and online programmes. ARD, ZDF and Deutschlandradio offer this. They report free from economic and political influences. Everyone pays money for this. This is called the licence fee.

The law stipulates that a licence fee must be paid for every home in Germany. However, only one person per home has to pay the licence fee. This costs 18,94 € per month. The money must be paid to the contribution service of ARD, ZDF and Deutschlandradio. You can find more information in the following [information sheet](#). Here in [plain language](#). Alternatively on the  [website for the licence fee](#). The website is available in several languages.

Some people can be exempted from paying the licence fee. For example, if you receive benefits under the Asylum Seekers Benefits Act or other social benefits. An application must

be submitted for exemption from the licence fee.

You can find the application for exemption [here](#).

## Participation Assistance Living for people with mental disabilities

We support people with mental disabilities.

People with mental illness who live in their own home often feel overwhelmed by everyday life.

With our service, we help them to organise their household or deal with the authorities, for example. For example, we help them sort their mail or promote their social contacts. We also offer many leisure activities, such as swimming, cooking or handicrafts.

The aim is to enable people to live independently and confidently.


Those affected can actively organise their time with us. We look after a total of 180 people in all neighbourhoods in Oberhausen. The appointments can take place both at home and outside the home.

Among other things, we help people with

- psychological impairments
- Trauma experience and borderline
- Dependence on alcohol
- Addiction to medication
- Addiction to gambling


You can find us here

 [Caritas Oberhausen Teilhabe, Assistenz und Wohnen](#)

 Mülheimer Straße 202, 46045 Oberhausen

 [+49 \(0\) 2089404050](tel:+492089404050)

or

 Steinbrinkstr. 202, 46145 Oberhausen-Sterkrade

 [+49 \(0\) 20830717005](tel:+4920830717005)

 [tawo@caritas-oberhausen.de](mailto:tawo@caritas-oberhausen.de)



Caritasverband  
Oberhausen e.V.

**Wilhelm Knappmann House**


We give people with mental illness a home.  
The Wilhelm Knappmann-Haus facility is a form of accommodation for people with mental illness at Oberhausen. There is space for 26 residents.


The residents live together in small residential groups. They can organise their own space as they wish. This includes having their own room. Our staff support people in their everyday lives if they need help.


We offer the residents a structure for the day. For example, we do household chores together. We also go for walks, cook or do handicrafts together.

You can find us here

 [Caritas Oberhausen Wilhelm-Knappmann-Haus](#)

 Grillostraße 51, 46045 Oberhausen

 0208940460

 [info-wkh@caritas-oberhausen.de](mailto:info-wkh@caritas-oberhausen.de)



Caritasverband  
Oberhausen e.V.

### **Christophorus Young Living**

Our facility provides a home for young adults with a mental impairment.

The residents have 16 single rooms in four residential groups and four apartments for one person each. They are between 18 and 26 years old.

Our social and educational programmes are geared towards the needs of young adults. Our team consists of qualified specialised staff.


The young women and men are often in difficult situations when they are admitted. They are often no longer able to lead a regular social life. They have various psychological, emotional and social limitations. They find it difficult to realise their own wishes and ideas.

We support these people and want to provide them with protection and care. The aim is to enable people to live independently. In doing so, we always focus on the individual and their wishes.


We assume that young adults can still develop a great deal. This is why our programmes are limited in time.

You can find us here

 [Caritas Oberhausen Christophorus Junges Wohnen](#)

 Waghalsstraße 14, 46117 Oberhausen



 [+49 \(0\) 208940450](tel:+49208940450)

 [@christophorus@caritas-oberhausen.de](mailto:christophorus@caritas-oberhausen.de)

## Participation Assistance Living for people with intellectual disabilities

### We support people with intellectual disabilities.


With our service, we support people with an intellectual disability who live in a private home. We do everyday tasks together. But we also organise creative and craft activities. We give the day a structure and keep them occupied.

We also provide support with household chores and dealing with the authorities. The aim is to improve people's situation. We want to support them in leading an independent life.

All citizens from Oberhausen with a mental impairment can use our services. We work with them to apply for the costs to be covered. We offer support, guidance and counselling. Please contact us for more information.

You can find us here

 [Caritas Oberhausen Teilhabe, Assistenz & Wohnen](#)

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Caritasverband  
Oberhausen e.V.

## St Francis House

People with a mental disability find a home at our Franziskus-Haus. There are 40 places and rooms in the house. We are currently looking for new members.

The facility has a large garden area. A total of five residential groups live together. The aim is for residents to learn to live independently. Specialist staff support and accompany them in this process.

The residents can also visit and work in a workshop for people with disabilities. These and many other activities are designed to give the residents a structure to their day.

There is another residential group at a second location with a total of 14 places.

You can find us here

 [Caritas Oberhausen Fanziskushaus](#)

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☎ [+49 \(0\) 208940480](tel:+49(0)208940480)

✉ [info-fh@caritas-oberhausen.de](mailto:info-fh@caritas-oberhausen.de)

## Rohlandshof for senior citizens

### Against loneliness in old age

Poverty and social isolation are common in old age. We want to do something about this with our residential community for senior citizens.

We want to help our residents to lead an independent life. Physical limitations and disabilities are not a problem: our flats are suitably equipped and also suitable for wheelchair users. They can be personalised.

The residential groups also have communal rooms and a large kitchen. There are also five separate flats. The apartments are spread over two floors. There is a lift.

Our residents receive counselling and support from our staff. The community in the home is also important to us and is encouraged by us.

With our facility, we want to help older people to live in their own four walls for as long as possible and not in a care home.

### You can find us here

📍 [Caritas Oberhausen Rohlandshof](#)

📍 Kewerstraße 56, 46049 Oberhausen

☎ [+49 \(0\) 208940420](tel:+49(0)208940420)

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Caritasverband  
Oberhausen e.V.

## Financial matters and contracts

### Basic information on contracts

### Especially important:

You have not understood something? You can't read the document? Then don't sign anything. A signed contract often obliges you to pay money. It is sometimes very difficult to cancel this.

Always check and compare several offers. Take your time to decide. Don't let anyone pressure you into signing a contract.

## Insurances

### Social insurances

There are five statutory insurances in Germany. You must have these insurances. This social insurance system protects you against unemployment and illness. But also against the need for care, accidents at work and old age. You are automatically covered by pension insurance, accident insurance, long-term care insurance and unemployment insurance. You do not have to choose an insurance policy. For health insurance, you can choose from a large number of health insurance companies.

You can find out more [here](#).

### Supplementary insurance

There are many other types of insurance in Germany. It is not always possible to say in general terms whether an insurance policy makes sense for you. Most of them protect you against financial risks. The [consumer advice centre](#) will inform you about these additional insurances. You will also find information on insurance-related questions. One of the most important types of insurance is liability insurance. You should have this in any case.

### Liability insurance

Have you caused damage to a person without intending to do so? This could be a road traffic accident. Or your child has broken a window pane with a ball. Then you have to pay compensation in Germany according to the law. This applies to personal injury, property damage and financial losses in the private sector.

In Germany, you can take out private liability insurance. The insurance pays for these damages for you, your family and your children. You can decide for yourself whether you want to take out this insurance. But we recommend it.

💡 Are you looking for a good offer for private liability insurance? The consumer [advice centre](#) provides information on this topic.

🌐 [Consumer advice centre Oberhausen](#)

### Mobile phone

The mobile phone market in Germany is very large. There are many providers and many different contracts and costs. There are generally two different mobile phone contracts in Germany: Prepaid **contract** and **fixed-term** contract.

- The prepaid contract has no fixed contract term. You top up your mobile phone with money and can use it to access the Internet or make calls.
- With a fixed-term contract, there is a minimum contract period. This is usually 12 to 24 months. This contract is automatically renewed if you do not cancel it. If you do not want the contract to be renewed automatically, you must cancel in writing. Pay attention to the

deadline.

💡 Do not sign any contracts if you do not understand them.

Do you want to sign a contract? Check the conditions carefully beforehand. Ask yourself whether a prepaid contract might suit you better.

With both a fixed-term contract and a prepaid contract, you can choose between three options:

1. With a flat rate, you can make unlimited calls, send text messages and use the Internet up to a certain data volume
2. With an inclusive package, you have a fixed quota of units for calling and texting and a fixed data volume for Internet use and pay a fixed price for this. When your units are used up, you can book additional units or additional data volume. You will usually have to pay more for this. 💡 **Please note:** With many providers, additional data volume is automatically added when your data volume is used up. This additional data volume can cost a lot of money. It is therefore essential that you switch off the automatic rebooking of data volume (data automatic). You can do this via the online customer portal or your provider's hotline. Ask for written confirmation that you have switched off the automatic data volume.
3. You can also pay directly for every call, every text message and every use of the Internet. This is usually more expensive than with a flat rate or an inclusive package, but you only pay for what you actually use. And there are no hidden costs.

💡 Your [Helferkreis](#) will help you choose and take out a good contract.

## Current account

Would you like to pay money via a bank? Then you need a current account. Your money is always available in your current account. Would you like to withdraw money from your account? Or would you like to make cashless payments? Then you need to have enough money in your account. Otherwise you will have to pay interest to the bank.

With a current account you can:


- Make transfers
- Receive cashless payments (payments from public offices / authorities / social benefits are often only transferred to a current account)
- Set up standing orders
- Participate in direct debits
- Cashing cheques, making cashless payments with the EC/Maestro card
- Withdraw cash at the bank counter or at an ATM
- Print out your account statements


## Opening an account


Decide which bank you would like to have an account with. Make an appointment to open an account. Please bring one of your legitimisation documents with you. This includes your proof of arrival, residence permit or identity card. If no current address is noted on the identification

document, please also bring a registration certificate or a comparable document.

- You have opened the account. You will then receive an EC card with a four-digit PIN code by post. Sign the back of the EC card and memorise the PIN code. You will need the PIN code for cashless payments. You will need the PIN code for cash withdrawals at ATMs.  
**Always keep your card and PIN code separate!**
- Withdraw money from your bank's ATMs. Then the withdrawal costs nothing. If you enter the PIN code incorrectly three times, the bank will withdraw your card and block it. In this case, you must ask your bank.
- Have you lost your EC card? Has your EC card been stolen? Then have the EC card blocked immediately. Tell them your sort code and account number. Then ask your bank for a new EC card.

 [116116](tel:116116)

 Around the clock.

 Different banks offer current accounts with different conditions. Find out exactly how much a current account costs each month. Compare the services offered by the bank.

 If you do not speak German or English, please bring an interpreter with you.

 If you need help using your debit card correctly, ask your [helper organisation](#).


## Taxes and tax returns

Taxes are important. They help the state to function. They provide the state with money for public spending. It can be used to build roads. It is used to pay teachers and police officers. It finances many important things.

You pay taxes everywhere. When you go shopping, when you eat out, when you fill up with petrol. That's the **sales tax**. And when you work. That's **income tax**. Are you employed? Then your employer has already deducted your taxes. Are you self-employed? Then you have to pay tax on your income yourself.

## Tax identification number

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 needs 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](#).

 Do you need help with your tax return? It is best to contact your local income tax association. If you have further questions, the tax office can also help you.

The tax ID is an 11-digit number and is used to identify people to various authorities and institutions.

## Internet and free hotspots

## Mobile Internet

You have mobile Internet on your mobile phone. This is very practical. You can search for something on the Internet while you are on the move. You can also search for an address. The Internet costs money. It is best to have a contract. This contract can be a fixed-term contract or a prepaid contract. You can find more information [here](#).

💡 You do not need internet to use Integreat.

## WLAN at home

If you want to have Internet in your own home, you need a router. There are various companies that can sell you a router and a contract. The best place to find out more is your local office.

## Public, free WLAN hotspots in Oberhausen

Free Wi-Fi is available at several locations (hotspots) in Oberhausen. You can use your own device to surf the internet there.

💡 As an asylum seeker in Germany, you are not legally entitled to Internet access (WIFI) in your accommodation. Therefore, there is usually no WIFI (WLAN) in the accommodation centres. If there is a telephone connection in the accommodation, it is possible for you to take out a contract for WLAN yourself. Ask your [circle of helpers](#) to help you choose a good contract. Talk to the people living in the accommodation about payment beforehand. Consider whether a contract that you can cancel at any time is better than a contract that is valid for a long time (e.g. 2 years). Before signing the contract, ask your accommodation provider whether WLAN is technically possible at all and how you can give the technician access.

## Mobility

### Public transport and bicycle

You can reach many places around your home by public transport. You can also cycle. Exercise is healthy. Cycling is inexpensive. Cycling is also environmentally friendly.

### Public transport

To get to your destination in Oberhausen, you can use public transport. These include buses, trams, underground trains, trains, etc.

💡 Travelling without a ticket will be penalised! You must have a valid ticket for every journey. Otherwise you will pay a heavy fine.

[Please follow the instructions for purchasing tickets!](#)

You cannot buy tickets on trams.

Since 1 September 2024, you can only buy single tickets for adults and children and bicycle tickets on buses.

Some tickets still need to be validated before travelling and some do not.

All information about tickets can be found here

 [https:// www.stoag.de/tickets/ticketerwerb.html](https://www.stoag.de/tickets/ticketerwerb.html)

General information on public transport in Oberhausen can be found here:


 [Stoag](#)

## Bicycle

Are you going to live in Oberhausen for a longer period of time? Then it's worth buying a bike. It's cheaper than travelling by public transport.

 Important traffic rules for cyclists (selection):

- Always ride on the right-hand side of the carriageway.
- Do not ride next to each other, but behind each other.
- If there is a cycle path, you must ride on the cycle path (always on the right-hand side of the road in the direction of travel).
- Children up to the age of 11 may use the footpaths on bicycles.
- It is forbidden to use a mobile phone on a bicycle.

 Purchase and repairs: Pay attention when buying. Your bike must be equipped as follows. This means it is roadworthy. Otherwise you will have to pay a fine if you are stopped by the police.

- Front and rear lights
- Reflector front and rear
- Reflectors in the spokes (2 per wheel)
- Reflectors on the pedals
- Bell
- Two independent brakes

## Driving licence and driving a car

A driving licence can be very useful. Especially if you live in a village or a small, remote town. Often there are no public transport connections here. Then a driving licence is helpful. And buying a car is often necessary. Would you like to get a German driving licence? Or do you already have a driving licence from your home country? And would now like to transfer it? Conversion means that the driving licence is also valid in Germany. We provide you with this information on this page.

## Is my driving licence valid in Germany?

Would you like to drive in Germany yourself? Then you need a driving licence from Germany or another EU country. Driving licences from non-EU countries are only valid for six months in Germany. You may only drive in Germany with a driving licence from your home country for the first six months. The six months begin with your first police registration in Germany. You

must always have your driving licence with you when you drive. You must also have a translation of your driving licence into German with you.

Would you like to drive yourself after six months? Then have your driving licence transferred.

If you are only visiting Germany, you may drive with your foreign or international driving licence. You must always have your driving licence with you when you drive.

💡 During your asylum procedure, all your documents will remain at BAMF. You will normally only get them back once your asylum procedure has been completed. As long as your driving licence is at BAMF, you are not allowed to drive yourself.

## How do I transfer my driving licence?

Contact your local driving licence authority or driving licence office. It can sometimes take a while before you receive a reply. The authority sometimes receives a lot of applications at once. Contact the relevant office before your six-month driving licence expires. You must go to the driving licence office in person. You will need to present various documents there:

- ID card or passport
- Confirmation of registration (police registration)
- Biometric passport photo
- Certificate of an eye test (from an optician or ophthalmologist)
- Confirmation of participation in a first aid course. You can find a course in your area at ASB or at Johannitern.
- Your original foreign driving licence (an international driving licence is not sufficient). As a rule, you must also submit a certified German translation.
- a declaration that your foreign driving licence is still valid.

The driving licence office will then decide whether your driving licence can be transferred without a test. Otherwise, you must first take the theory test and practical test. This depends on the country in which you obtained your driving licence.

💡 It is a good idea to attend a driving school before taking the test. Germany has a lot of traffic rules and signs. However, unlike those who are getting their driving licence for the first time, you do not have to take driving lessons.

## How can I get a German driving licence?

To get a driving licence for the first time, proceed as follows:

- Register with a driving school. In large cities, there are driving schools with driving instructors who speak Arabic and Persian, for example. You can find driving schools in your area on [drivolino.de](https://www.drivolino.de) or [fahrschulen.de](https://www.fahrschulen.de).
- Take part in a first aid course. You can find a course in your area at the Arbeiter-Samariter-Bund or the Johanniter.
- Have an eye test at an optician or ophthalmologist. The eye test costs around 7 euros. Some opticians also offer the eye test free of charge.
- Have a biometric passport photo taken.



## Can my driving licence be revoked?

If you disregard important traffic rules, you can lose your driving licence. A distinction is made here between a driving ban and the withdrawal of your driving licence.

- If you are banned from driving, you must surrender your driving licence to the fines office for several months. During this time, you are not allowed to drive yourself. After the period has expired, you can collect your driving licence again.
- If your driving licence is revoked, it loses its validity. This means that you are no longer allowed to drive yourself and may not obtain a new driving licence for a certain period of time (suspension period).

Have you endangered road traffic? Have you been driving drunk? Have you collected 8 penalty points? These are reasons to revoke your driving licence.

You receive penalty points for various offences, for example if you drive too fast. Penalty points are also known colloquially as "points in Flensburg".

💡 Have you just obtained your driving licence? Then you are two years into your probationary period. You have broken the traffic rules during the probationary period. Then you have to attend an advanced training seminar. You may also have to undergo psychological counselling. Your probationary period will also be extended by a further two years. You don't attend the advanced training seminar and the counselling? Then your driving licence will be revoked. Examples of a traffic offence are, for example, driving through red traffic lights, driving at night without lights, drunk driving. Wrong parking is not a traffic offence. In this case, you only have to pay the fine.