Niederlassungserlaubnis [settlement permit]9

Persons entitled to asylum / refugees (Section 25(1)) Section 25(2) (1), Alternative of the AufenthG [German Residence Act])

Other persons

with residence

permits as per

Sections 22

- 25b of the

Residence Act]

(e.g. persons

AufenthG

[German

entitled to

subsidiary

protection.

persons with a

deportation ban)

NIEDERLASSUNGSERLAUBNIS [SETTLEMENT PERMIT] AFTER 5 YEARS¹⁰

- Niederlassungserlaubnis [settlement permit] after five years (including the processing time for the previous asylum application)
- Foreigner's file does not contain any indication from the BAMF that there are grounds for revocation or withdrawal (in the case of such indications dated between 2015 - 2017, the foreigner's file must contain a statement from the BAMF that there are no grounds for revocation or withdrawal)
- · Costs of basic subsistence largely assured (more than 50% of the needs of the communal household must be covered by non-public means exceptions in the case of incapacity to work due to illness or disability and when reaching the statutory retirement age)
- Sufficient language skills (A2 level) (exceptions in the case of incapacity for language acquisition due to illness or disability)
- Basic knowledge of the legal and social order and living conditions in Germany (proof provided by successful completion of integration course exceptions in the case of incapacity due to illness or disability)
- Sufficient living space for the applicant and members of their family living in the same household
- No opposing arguments related to public safety or order
- Identity has been established (passport requirement met possible exception as per Section 5(3)(2) of the AufenthG [German Residence Act])

NIEDERLASSUNGSERLAUBNIS [SETTLEMENT PERMIT] AFTER 3 YEARS¹¹

- Niederlassungserlaubnis [settlement permit] after three years (including the processing time for the previous asylum application)
- Foreigner's file does not contain any indication from the BAMF that there are grounds for revocation or withdrawal (in the case of such indications dated between 2015 - 2017, the foreigner's file must contain a statement from the BAMF that there are no grounds for revocation or withdrawal)
- $\bullet \ Costs \ of \ basic \ subsistence \ largely \ assured \ (approx. \ 70-80\% \ of \ the \ needs \ of \ the \ communal \ household \ must \ be \ covered \ by \ non-public \ means)$
- Fluency in the German language (C1 level)
- Basic knowledge of the legal and social order and living conditions in Germany
- Sufficient living space for the applicant and members of their family living in the same household
- No opposing arguments related to public safety or order
- Identity has been established (passport requirement met possible exception as per Section 5(3)(2) of the AufenthG [German Residence Act])

- Persons who entered the country as minors and have held an Aufenthaltserlaubnis [residence permit] for 5 years can obtain a Niederlassungserlaubnis [settlement permit] under simplified conditions, if applicable
- After five years with an Aufenthaltserlaubnis [residence permit], there may also be the possibility of being granted a Daueraufenthaltserlaubnis-EU [permanent EU residence permit] (Section 9a of the AufenthG [German Residence Act]).

NIEDERLASSUNGSERLAUBNIS [SETTLEMENT PERMIT] AFTER 5 YEARS¹²:

- Niederlassungserlaubnis [settlement permit] after five years (including the processing time for the previous asylum application)
- Costs of basic subsistence assured (100% of the needs of the communal household must be covered by non-public means exceptions in the case of incapacity to work due to illness or disability)
- at least 60 months of compulsory or voluntary contributions to the statutory pension insurance scheme or entitlement to comparable benefits (it is sufficient for a spouse to fulfil this requirement)
- Sufficient language skills (B1 level)
- (exceptions in the case of incapacity for language acquisition due to illness or disability) • Basic knowledge of the legal and social order and living conditions in Germany (proof provided by successful completion of integration course
- Sufficient living space for the applicant and members of their family living in the same household
- No opposing arguments related to public safety or order

exceptions in the case of incapacity due to illness or disability)

• Identity has been established (passport requirement met – possible exception as per Section 5(3)(2) of the AufenthG [German Residence Act])

• Persons who entered the country as minors and have held an Aufenthaltserlaubnis [residence permit] for 5 years can obtain a Niederlassungserlaubnis [settlement permit] under simplified conditions, if applicable

- For information on temporary suspension of deportation for the purpose of training or employment (Sections 60c and 60d of the AufenthG [German Residence Act]), please refer to the free brochures provided and the purpose of training or employment (Sections 60c and 60d of the AufenthG [German Residence Act]), please refer to the free brochures provided and the purpose of training or employment (Sections 60c and 60d of the AufenthG [German Residence Act]), please refer to the free brochures provided and the purpose of training or employment (Sections 60c and 60d of the AufenthG [German Residence Act]), please refer to the free brochures provided and the purpose of training or employment (Sections 60c and 60d of the AufenthG [German Residence Act]), please refer to the free brochures provided and the purpose of training or employment (Sections 60c and 60d of the AufenthG [German Residence Act]), please refer to the free brochures provided and the purpose of training or employment (Sections 60c and 60d of the AufenthG [German Residence Act]), please refer to the free brochures provided and the purpose of training or employment (Sections 60c and 60d of the AufenthG [German Residence Act]), please refer to the free brochures provided and the purpose of training or employment (Sections 60c and 60d of the AufenthG [German Residence Act]). The purpose of training of the purpose of training or employment (Sections 60c and 60d of the AufenthG [German Residence Act]). The purpose of training of the AufenthG [German Residence Act] and the purpose of training or employment (Sections 60c and 60d of the AufenthG [German Residence Act]). The purpose of training of the AufenthG [German Residence Act] and the purpose of training of the AufenthG [German Residence Act] and the AufenthG [German Rby the Baden-Württemberg Refugee Council (https://fluechtlingsrat-bw.de/material-bestellen/)
- 2 Compulsory school attendance until the age of 16 (Baden-Württemberg) and/or compulsory vocational school attendance until the age of 18 after 6 months of residency in Germany. If funding is not available for adults for the pre-qualification year for work and occupation, funding can be provided in individual cases by the Office for Immigration and Integration of the Konstanz District Office. You can find detailed information on education and funding opportunities here: https://www.asyl.net/fileadmin/user_upload/publikationen/Arbeitshilfen/BroschuereBildung2016fin.pdf.
- 3 Language courses possible after distribution to urban or rural districts (state funding)
- (https://www.lrakn.de/site/lrakn-microsite/get/params_E52341060/2760584/%C3%9Cbersicht%20Sprachkurse%20Landkreis%20Konstanz.pdf). Funding can otherwise be provided in individual cases by the Office for Immigration and Integration of the Konstanz District Office after distribution to an urban or rural district. Job-related language courses are possible for immigrants from countries with good prospects of staying (currently: Syria and Eritrea).
- 4 A detailed list of admission requirements can be found here: https://www.lrakn.de/site/lrakn-microsite/get/params_E52341060/2760584/%C3%9Cbersicht%20Sprachkurse%20Landkreis%20Konstanz.pdf
- 5 For detailed information, see: https://www.asyl.net/fileadmin/user_upload/publikationen/Arbeitshilfen/BroschuereBildung2016fin.pdf.
- 6 For detailed information, see: https://www.studentenwerke.de/sites/default/files/hochschulzugang_studium_fluechtlinge_einseitig.pdf.
- 7 An overview of admission to internships can be found here; https://www.einwanderer.net/fileadmin/downloads/tabellen_und_uebersichten/Erfordernis_einer_Arbeitserlaubnis_bzw.pdf 8 For information on the residence requirement, please refer to the free brochures provided by the Baden-Württemberg Refugee Council (https://fluechtlingsrat-bw.de/material-bestellen/).
- 9 Unlike the Aufenthaltserlaubnis [residence permit], the Niederlassungserlaubnis [settlement permit] represents an unlimited right of residence. For a detailed description of the Niederlassungserlaubnis for holders of Aufenthaltstiteln [residence permits] as defined by Sections 22 – 25b of the AufenthG, please see https://fluechtlingsrat-bw.de/wp-content/uploads/2020/07/2019-12-Arbeitshilfe-Aufenthaltsverfestigung-1.pdf. For information on the Niederlassung serlaubnis for holders of other types of residence permits, please see https://www.bamf.de/DE/Themen/MigrationAufenthalt/ZuwandererDrittstaaten/finestigung-1.pdf. For information on the Niederlassung serlaubnis for holders of other types of residence permits, please see https://www.bamf.de/DE/Themen/MigrationAufenthalt/ZuwandererDrittstaaten/finestigung-1.pdf. For information on the Niederlassung serlaubnis for holders of other types of residence permits, please see https://www.bamf.de/DE/Themen/MigrationAufenthalt/ZuwandererDrittstaaten/finestigung-1.pdf. For information on the Niederlassung serlaubnis for holders of other types of residence permits, please see https://www.bamf.de/DE/Themen/MigrationAufenthalt/ZuwandererDrittstaaten/finestigung-1.pdf. For information of the Niederlassung serlaubnis for holders of other types of residence permits, please see https://www.bamf.de/DE/Themen/MigrationAufenthalt/ZuwandererDrittstaaten/finestigung-1.pdf. For information of the Niederlassung serlaubnis for holders of the Niederlassung serlaubnis for holdersMigrathek/Niederlassen/niederlassen-node.html).
- Exceptions and special provisions possible (in particular, facilitated issuance of titles for family members).
- 10 Section 26(3)(1) and (2) of the AufenthG [German Residence Act].
- 11 Section 26(3)(3) of the AufenthG [German Residence Act]. 12 Section 26(4) in conjunction with Section 9(2) of the AufenthG [German Residence Act].

OFFICIAL AND VOLUNTEER-RUN ADVICE CENTRES IN THE DISTRICT OF KONSTANZ

Immigration advice centres and youth immigration advice centres

www.konstanz.de/migrationsberatung

Integration Management

Coordinator for the district of Konstanz

Evelyn Acker

Landratsamt Konstanz [Konstanz District Office]

Amt für Migration und Integration

[Office for Immigration and Integration]

Benediktinerplatz 1

78467 Konstanz

Telephone: 07531 8001164

Mobile: 0176 18001564

Email: evelyn.acker@lrakn.de

Website: www.lrakn.de/integration,Lde/anlaufstellen

Flüchtlingsrat Baden-Württemberg [Baden-Württemberg Refugee Council]

Advice by telephone

Monday – Friday from 2 – 5 PM

Tel.: 0711 5532834

Email: info@fluechtlingsrat-bw.de Website: www.fluechtlingsrat-bw.de

Save me Konstanz e.V.

Tel.: 0176 55802374

Email: info@save-me-konstanz.de Website: www.save-me-konstanz.de

Website: www.rlc-konstanz.de

Legal notice

78462 Konstanz

Café Mondial

Zum Hussenstein 12

Email: rlc@uni-konstanz.de

Handwerkskammer Konstanz

Ines Rimmele

Jan Vollmar

Tel.: 07531 2860181

Refugee Officer

Tel.: 07531 205405

[Konstanz Chamber of Skilled Crafts]

Email: ines.rimmele@hwk-konstanz.de

Chamber of Industry and Commerce 1

Hochrhein-Bodensee [Hochrhein-Bodensee

Project Lead for Integration of Young Immigrants

Industrie- und Handelskammer

Email: jan.vollmar@konstanz.ihk.de

Refugee Law Clinic Konstanz e.V.

Walk-in advice every Saturday from 3 – 5 PM

This brochure was created in cooperation with the City of Konstanz, the International Forum of the city of Konstanz, the Konstanz District Office, the Konstanz Chamber of Skilled Crafts, the Baden-Württemberg

Refugee Council, Refugee Law Clinic Konstanz and Save Me Konstanz.











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BROCHURE FOR REFUGEES

An overview of options and opportunities for integration

INTRODUCTION

This brochure is mainly intended for refugees, volunteers, teachers and employers. This brochure answers questions on these topics:

- Residence regulations
- Schools and language courses
- Vocational training and university studies
- Wohnsitzauflage [residence requirement]
- Travel
- Bringing family members to join you
- Social benefits
- Niederlassungserlaubnis [settlement permit]

This brochure describes the various options for refugees. There are many ways for refugees to integrate into German society.

The intention of this chart is to answer basic questions. Differences in the refugees' statuses can be derived from the official documents. For more detailed advice, please refer to the advice centres in the district, voluntary agencies and other resources – found on the back of the brochure.

This brochure will be updated with relevant changes.

Last updated: 15.11.2020

	Residence regulations	Schools and language courses	Vocational training and university studies	Work	Wohnsitzauflage [residence requirement] ⁸	Travel	Bringing family members to join you	Social benefits
Applicants for asylum	Permission to remain pending the asylum decision (Aufenthaltsgestattung [permission to remain pending the asylum decision] is not the same as an Aufenthaltstitel [residence permit], as per Section 55(1) of the AsylG [Asylum Act]) The certificate for an Aufenthaltsgestattung [permission to remain pending the asylum decision] is extended for 3 – 6 months, respectively (Section 63(2) of the AsylG [Asylum Act]) Persons submitting an application for a second or subsequent time often receive a Duldung [temporary postponement of deportation]	School, vocational school or pre-qualification year for work and occupation (without German language skills, for teenagers or for adults) possible ³ Language courses possible ³ Integration course on request or job-related German language training (Section 45a of the AufenthG [German Residence Act]) possible ⁴ : • If applicant's country of origin means they have good prospects of staying in Germany (currently: Syria and Eritrea) or • Entry into Germany prior to 1.8.2019, relevant professional skills or • If caring for very young children (Section 44(4)(2), No. 1 of the AufenthG [German Residence Act]) Bducation and funding offers possible (e.g. preparation for external Hauptschulprüfung [Hauptschule examination], Education and Participation Package or vocational training assistance) ⁵	Yes (non-school vocational training requires a Beschäftigungserlaubnis [employment permit] from the Ausländerbehörde [Immigration Office]) University study ⁶ , if accompanied by Hochschulzugang [access to higher education] and C1 level language skills	Employment requires prior approval from the Ausländerbehörde [Immigration Office] (the Stadtverwaltung [City Administrative Office] or Landratsamt [District Office] is usually responsible for this): • Permit possible after 3 months if there is no requirement to reside at the Aufnahmeeinrichtung [reception facility] • After 9 months, entitlement to an employment permit • If there is a requirement to reside at the Aufnahmeeinrichtung [reception facility], permit possible after 9 months Please note: Internships ⁷ are usually considered employment People from safe countries of origin are largely excluded from the job market Self-employment not possible	Generally up to 18 months' obligation to reside in initial reception facility - Indefinite residence obligation in the case of qualified breach of obligation to cooperate and for persons from safe countries of origin (Exception: maximum 6 months for families with under-age children, Section 47 of the AsylG [Asylum Act]) subsequently, Wohnsitzauflage [residence requirement] for district, municipality or specified accommodation, if costs of basic subsistence are not covered (Section 60 of the AsylG [Asylum Act]) It is possible to request that the residence requirement be lifted or changed (e.g. if basic subsistence costs are covered, in order to keep family together, health protection or protection against violence)	If there is an obligation to live in the reception facility: Restriction of residence to the district of the relevant Ausländerbehörde [Immigration Office] (Sections 56, 59a(1)(2) of the AsylG [Asylum Act]) If there is no obligation to live in the reception facility: freedom of movement within Germany following three months of residency in Germany (Section 59a(1)(1) of the AsylG [Asylum Act]) Travel abroad is generally not permitted (Exceptions are possible for school students on class trips to other countries within the EU with a List of Student Travellers, Section 22 of the AufenthV [German Residence Ordinance] - if approval is granted by the Ausländerbehörde [Immigration Office] in advance of the trip)	No (Exception: family reunification within Europe as per the Dublin III Regulation)	Benefits in accordance with the AsylbLG [Asylum Seekers Benefits Act] (the local authority that received the applicant is responsible for this – Landratsamt [District Office] or Stadtverwaltung [City Administrative Office]) in reception facilities: mainly non-cash benefits and a "money allowance" (Section 3(2) of the AsylbLG [Asylum Seekers Benefits Act]) outside of reception facilities: primarily financial benefits (Section 3(3) of the AsylbLG [Asylum Seekers Benefits Act]) (Exception: non-cash benefits are also possible where there is a need for housing, heating or electricity) Please note: Starting in the 19th month, applicants are entitled to services as per SGB XII [XII of the German Social Welfare Code] ("higher services") and to a Health Insurance Card (Section 2(1)(1) of the AsylbLG [Asylum Seekers Benefits Act]) (Exception: Unlawful interference with the duration of residence) Restrictions on services possible (Section 1a(4, 5, 7) of the AsylbLG [Asylum Seekers Benefits Act])
Persons entitled to asylum / refugees	Aufenthaltserlaubnis [residence permit] for 3 years (Section 25(2)(1), Alternative 1, Section 26(1)(2) of the AufenthG [German Residence Act]) 3-year extension in each case, if no Niederlassungserlaubnis [settlement permit] is granted	School, vocational school or pre-qualification year for work and occupation (without German language skills, for teenagers or for adults) possible ² Language courses possible ³ Entitlement or obligation to participate in an integration course (Exception: school-based vocational training or good integration and language skills) job-related German language training possible (Section 45a of the AufenthG [German Residence Act]) Education and funding offers possible (e.g. preparation for external Hauptschulprüfung [Hauptschule examination], Education and Participation Package or vocational training assistance) ⁵	Yes University study ⁶ , if accompanied by Hochschulzugang [access to higher education] and C1 level language skills	Yes	usually, Wohnsitzauflage [residence requirement] for a specific municipality within Baden-Württemberg (Exception: employment subject to social security contributions, vocational training or studies – in which case no residence requirement for family members, Section 12a(1) of the AufenthG [German Residence Act]) Application for revocation or modification of the Wohnsitzauflage [residence requirement] in cases listed under Section 12a(5) of the AufenthG [German Residence Act] (exceptions for employment, university studies or vocational training, to keep the family together, to prevent hardship) Wohnsitzauflage [residence requirement] for max. 3 years starting from date of approval	possible within Germany short trips of up to three months within the Schengen Area, with a travel document for refugees ("blue passport"), are possible without a visa travel outside the Schengen Area with a travel document for refugees ("blue passport") to states which are party to the Geneva Convention on Refugees is possible, provided the destination state has issued the necessary visa Please note: Travel to the country of origin can result in loss of refugee status	Yes; entitlement to reunify the family unit (spouse; underage, unmarried children; parents of unaccompanied minor refugees, Sections 5, 27, 29, 30, 32, 36(1) of the AufenthG [German Residence Act]) Please note: • In the case of children or spouses joining the applicant, proof of accommodation and means of subsistence is only required when applying for the visa no later than three months after approval (not the granting of the Aufenthaltserlaubnis [residence permit], Section 29(2)(2) of the AufenthG [German Residence Act]) • If children are joining them, an application must be made before those children reach the age of majority • Reunification of other family members only possible in the event of extraordinary hardship (Section 36(2) of the AufenthG [German Residence Act])	Benefits according to SGB II [II of the German Social Welfare Code] (for persons capable of gainful employment) or SGB XII (the Job Centre is responsible in the case of SGB II or the Social Welfare Office in the case of SGB XII) - scope of benefits is the same as for German nationals
Persons entitled to subsidiary protec- tion	Aufenthaltserlaubnis [residence permit] for 1 year (Section 25(2)(1), Alternative 2, Section 26(1)(3) of the AufenthG [German Residence Act]) 2-year extension in each case, if no Niederlassungserlaubnis [settlement permit] is granted	School, vocational school or pre-qualification year for work and occupation (without German language skills, for teenagers or for adults) possible ² Language courses possible ³ Entitlement or obligation to participate in an integration course (Exception: school-based vocational training or good integration and language skills) job-related German language training possible (Section 45a of the AufenthG [German Residence Act]) Education and funding offers possible (e.g. preparation for external Hauptschulprüfung [Hauptschule examination], Education and Participation Package or vocational training assistance) ⁵	Yes University study ⁶ , if accompanied by Hochschulzugang [access to higher education] and C1 level language skills	Yes	usually, Wohnsitzauflage [residence requirement] for a specific municipality within Baden-Württemberg (Exception: employment subject to social security contributions, vocational training or studies – in which case no residence requirement for family members, Section 12a(1) of the AufenthG [German Residence Act]) Application for revocation or modification of the Wohnsitzauflage [residence requirement] in cases listed under Section 12a(5) of the AufenthG [German Residence Act] (exceptions for employment, university studies or vocational training, to keep the family together, to prevent hardship) Wohnsitzauflage [residence requirement] for max. 3 years starting from date of approval	possible within Germany short trips of up to three months within the Schengen Area, with a passport, are possible without a visa travel outside the Schengen Area with a passport and visa, provided the destination state has issued the necessary visa Problem: If the applicant does not have a valid passport from their country of origin, a travel document for foreigners ("grey passport") is only issued if obtaining said passport is deemed infeasible (Section 5 of the AufenthV [German Residence Ordinance]) Please note: Travel to the country of origin can result in loss of subsidiary protection	Yes; entitlement to reunify the family unit (spouse; underage, unmarried children; parents of unaccompanied minor refugees, Sections 5, 27, 29, 30, 32, 36a of the AufenthG [German Residence Act]) Please note: • the applicant is not automatically entitled to this, and there is an additional restriction to 1,000 persons per month (Section 36a of the AufenthG [German Residence Act]) • In order for family members to subsequently join the person, there must be humanitarian grounds for doing so (Section 36a(2) of the AufenthG [German Residence Act]) and • consideration of integration (it is helpful, though not a requirement, if the applicant can prove that the costs of basic subsistence are covered or sufficient housing space is available)	Benefits according to SGB II [II of the German Social Welfare Code] (for persons capable of gainful employment) or SGB XII (the Job Centre is responsible in the case of SGB II or the Social Welfare Office in the case of SGB XII) - scope of benefits is the same as for German nationals
Persons with a deportation ban	Aufenthaltserlaubnis [residence permit] for at least 1 year (Section 25(3)(1), Section 26(1)(4) of the AufenthG [German Residence Act]) At least 1-year extension in each case, if no Niederlassungserlaubnis [settlement permit] is granted	School, vocational school or pre-qualification year for work and occupation (without German language skills, for teenagers or for adults) possible ² Language courses possible ³ Integration course possible on request (Section 5(1)(1) of the IntV [Integration Course Ordinance]) job-related German language training possible (Section 45a of the AufenthG [German Residence Act]) Education and funding offers possible (e.g. preparation for external Hauptschulprüfung [Hauptschule examination], Education and Participation Package or vocational training assistance) ⁵	Yes University study ⁶ , if accompanied by Hochschulzugang [access to higher education] and C1 level language skills	Yes	usually, Wohnsitzauflage [residence requirement] for a specific municipality within Baden-Württemberg (Exception: employment subject to social security contributions, vocational training or studies – in which case no residence requirement for family members, Section 12a(1) of the AufenthG [German Residence Act]) Application for revocation or modification of the Wohnsitzauflage [residence requirement] in cases listed under Section 12a(5) of the AufenthG [German Residence Act] (exceptions for employment, university studies or vocational training, to keep the family together, to prevent hardship) Wohnsitzauflage [residence requirement] maximum 3 years from issuance of the Aufenthaltserlaubnis [residence permit] as per Section 25(3) of the AufenthG [German Residence Act]	possible within Germany short trips of up to three months within the Schengen Area, with a passport, are possible without a visa travel outside the Schengen Area with a passport and visa, provided the destination state has issued the necessary visa Problem: If the applicant does not have a valid passport from their country of origin, a travel document for foreigners ("grey passport") is only issued if obtaining said passport is deemed infeasible (Section 5 of the AufenthV [German Residence Ordinance]) Please note: Travel to the country of origin can result in loss of the ban on deportation	Yes, subsequent immigrant of spouse and minor children possible (Sections 5, 27, 29(1 and 3), 30, 32 of the AufenthG [German Residence Act]) Please note: • Subsequent immigration (family reunification) requires justification on humanitarian or international-law grounds • Subsequent immigration (family reunification) requires the applicant to prove they can cover the costs of basic subsistence and have sufficient living space available	Benefits according to SGB II [II of the German Social Welfare Code] (for persons capable of gainful employment) or SGB XII (the Job Centre is responsible in the case of SGB II or the Social Welfare Office in the case of SGB XII) - scope of benefits is the same as for German nationals Please note: Entitlement to benefits begins upon issuance of the Aufenthaltserlaubnis [residence permit] as per Section 25(3) of the AufenthG [German Residence Act]
Geduldete [persons with temporary post- ponement of deportation]	Person is obliged to leave the country (however, the obligation to leave the country cannot, may not or should not be enforced, Section 60a of the AufenthG [German Residence Act]) Their residence in Germany is tolerated as long as there is reason for them to remain (the duration of this Duldung [temporary postponement of deportation] depends on the reason for remaining – the "Duldung" status is not equivalent to a residence permit) Possible paths out of "Duldung" status: • Sections 25(5), 25a, 25b, 19d, 60c and 60d¹ of the AufenthG or • Section 23a of the AufenthG [German Residence Act] (granting of residence via hardship application)	School, vocational school or pre-qualification year for work and occupation (without German language skills, for teenagers or for adults) possible. Language course possible on request, insofar as Duldung [temporary postponement of deportation] is pursuant to Section 60a(2) (3) of the AufenthG [German Residence Act] (Section 44(4)(2)(2) of the Residence Act) - this also includes postponement of deportation relating to vocational training and employment. Job-related German language training possible (Section 4(1)(2) of the DeuFöV [Job-Related German Training Ordinance]) Education and funding offers possible (e.g. preparation for external Hauptschulprüfung [Hauptschule examination], Education and Participation Package or vocational training assistance).	Yes (non-school vocational training requires a Beschäftigungserlaubnis [employment permit] from the Ausländerbehörde [Immigration Office]) University study ⁶ , if accompanied by Hochschulzugang [access to higher education] and C1 level language skills Please note: University study ban possible according to Section 61(1e) of the AufenthG [German Residence Act]	Employment requires prior approval from the Auslanderbehörde [Immigration Office] (the Regierungspräsidium Karlsruhe [Karlsruhe Regional Council] is responsible for this) Issuance of an employment permit is excluded if the Duldung [temporary postponement of deportation] contains the addition "for person with unverified identity" (Section 60b of the AufenthG [German Residence Act]) People from safe countries of origin are largely excluded from the job market Self-employment possible with permission	Wohnsitzauflage [residence requirement] for specified municipality or specified accommodation, in the absence of a requirement to reside in the initial reception facility, but applicant cannot cover the costs of basic subsistence (Section 61(1d) of the AufenthG [German Residence Act]) It is possible to request that the residence requirement be lifted or changed (e.g. if basic subsistence costs are covered, in order to keep family together, health protection or protection against violence)	If there is an obligation to live in the reception facility: Restriction of residence to the district of the relevant Ausländerbehörde [Immigration Office] (Sections 56, 59a(1)(2) of the AsylG [Asylum Act]) If there is no obligation to live in the reception facility: freedom of movement within Germany following three months of residency in Germany (Section 61(1b) of the AufenthG [German Residence Act]) (Exception: Restriction of residence in accordance with Section 61 (1c) of the AufenthG [German Residence Act] possible – e.g. in the case of criminal offenders or specific, imminent measures to end residence) Please note: the Ausländerbehörde [Immigration Office] must be informed of any longer periods of absence (more than 3 days) from the district in which the Immigration Office is located (Section 50(4) of the AufenthG [German Residence Act]) International travel is not allowed – Duldung [temporary postponement of deportation] immediately expires when the person leaves Germany (Section 60a(5)(1) of the AufenthG [German Residence Act]) Please note: this also applies to persons whose postponement of deportation relates to vocational training or employment	No	Benefits in accordance with the AsylbLG [Asylum Seekers Benefits Act] (the local authority that received the applicant is responsible for this – Landratsamt [District Office] or Stadtverwaltung [City Administrative Office]) in reception facilities: mainly non-cash benefits and a "money allowance" (Section 3(2) of the AsylbLG [Asylum Seekers Benefits Act]) outside of reception facilities: primarily financial benefits (Section 3(3) of the AsylbLG [Asylum Seekers Benefits Act]) (Exception: non-cash benefits are also possible where there is a need for housing, heating or electricity) Please note: Starting in the 19th month, applicants are entitled to services as per SGB XII [XII of the German Social Welfare Code] ("higher services") and to a Health Insurance Card (Section 2(1)(1) of the AsylbLG [Asylum Seekers Benefits Act]) (Exception: Unlawful interference with the duration of residence) Restrictions on services possible (Section 1a(2, 3) of the AsylbLG [Asylum Seekers Benefits Act]) – especially due to the person's failure to make efforts to obtain a passport)