



COM.&IN.

Competenze
per l'Integrazione

Migrazioni e modelli
di governance

www.integrazione.org

REPORT

STUDY VISIT IN THE LÄNDER OF BERLIN AND HAMBURG

September 23rd - 27th, 2019

In collaboration with  **GOETHE
INSTITUT**

Progetto cofinanziato da



Capofila



Partner tecnico



Table of Contents

Why Germany?	3
The German context	3
The 2015 Refugee Crisis	4
The reception conditions for Refugees and Asylum Seekers in Germany	5
<i>Glossary of most important terms</i>	5
<i>The German Reception system</i>	6
<i>Competences and shared responsibility – per capita expenditure</i>	6
<i>The first level reception centres</i>	7
<i>The second level reception centres</i>	7
<i>Special Reception Centres</i>	8
Education, training, employment, and inclusion	9
<i>The “dual” educational system</i>	9
<i>Costs and resources</i>	11
<i>Corporate social responsibility – A choice that paid back</i>	11
<i>A good practice: the W.I.R. – Work and Integration for Refugees</i>	12
<i>The Italian delegation: observations and policy recommendations</i>	14
Appendix A – THE STAGES OF THE GERMAN ASYLUM PROCEDURE	15

Why Germany?

The objective of the COM.&IN. Project is to identify and share benchmarks of good practices on the theme of social and economic inclusion of migrants across EU countries, allowing for a comparative assessment of the current strategies and organizational models enhancing the inclusion of refugees and asylum seekers at the national and European level. The purpose of this exercise is to define quality standards and benchmarks to improve governance processes and modalities of reception of migrants in our territory.

Why Germany as a project partner? The 5 Southern Italian Regions involved and the Berlin and HamburgLänder have various points in common on the theme of migration. Germany, with its recent experience of reception and integration of asylum seekers and refugees, gives useful insights to the Southern regions of Italy, which are being transformed from transition to settlement areas. Not to mention that the models of governance and practices promoting social and economic inclusion of the two countries have similarities, but also differences, which are worth analysing in detail to identify better solutions to integration challenges in our country.

The German context

Throughout time, Germany has built a solid and structured reception system for refugees, whose strengths lie in the constant attempt to reduce the processing time of the asylum procedure and the development of a training system aimed at job placement. Despite the efforts, the integration of migrants and refugees remains a slow process in the country and its long-term macroeconomic benefits are still difficult to assess.

According to the German Institute of Statistics (*Destatis*)¹, Germany has about 82.79 million inhabitants, 14.63% of whom are foreigners. In the year 2015, approx. 1,886,000 new citizens arrived in the country, of which about 1,279,000 from non-EU countries (+28.5% compared to 2014). Among them, the Syrians (519,700) were the most populous group, followed by Afghans (178,100), and Iraqis (138,500). According to the latest available data (2016), 19.3 million people with a migratory background (immigrants and descendants) live in Germany, of whom 9.8 million are German citizens and 9.4 million foreigners. The Turkish community, concentrated mainly in the West, is the biggest one in the country (15.6% of the total), followed by the Poles (783,085), the Syrians (637,845), the Italians (unspecified), the Romanians (535,660), the Greeks (348,475), the Croatians (332,605), and, finally, the Bulgarians, the Afghans, and the Russians, which count less than 300 thousand units. The average age of the immigrant population in Germany is slightly above 37 (the average among Germans is 45, with an average permanence period of 15 years and a half in 2016). While on one side the number of male and single foreigners, including minors, increased, on the other, the number of foreign couples and new-borns decreased. According to the 2016 data, the majority of foreigners reside in North Rhine-Westphalia, while the least populated regions are Mecklenburg-Vorpommern and Thuringia.

The right to citizenship in Germany is mainly based on the principle of *jus sanguinis*, even though some exceptions highlight the strength of the principle of *jus soli* in the country compared to other EU countries. indeed, naturalization is possible for children of non-EU nationality if one

¹ See https://www.destatis.de/EN/Home/_node.html

parent has a permanent residence permit for at least three years and has lived in Germany for the past eight years.



Fig. 1 - Berlin: a woman pushes a wheelchair past the German and Turkish flags that fly at the entrance to a bar in the Wedding district. Copyright: 2008 Getty Images.

The 2015 Refugee Crisis

In the year 2015, unprecedented numbers of refugees arrived on Europe's shores from Africa, Middle East, and Central Asia, a dramatic scenario in which Germany decided to open doors to Syrian refugees escaping the civil war. Following Merkel's famous quote "*Wir schaffen das!*" (*We can do this!*), more than 1.4 million people applied for asylum in Germany, especially Syrian nationals, who suddenly became the third foreign community in the country after the Turkish and Polish ones.

The wave of arrivals put to the test the German asylum system, reporting about 1.091.894 individuals seeking asylum (recorded by the EASY quota system, responsible for the initial distribution of asylum-seekers among the Federal-Länder). However, this number is to be considered with caution given various registration issues encountered last autumn. Last year, the BAMF² launched the asylum procedure for 476.649 cases out of the over 1 million applications received.

² The Federal Office for Migration and Refugees - https://www.bamf.de/DE/Startseite/startseite_node.html

Put in front of this challenge, Germany introduced new asylum measures: the *Asylpaket I* (*Asylverfahrensbeschleunigungsgesetz*) entered into force in October 2015, the *Asylpaket II* entered into force in March 2016, the *Datenaustauschverbesserungsgesetz* launched in February 2016, and the *Integrationsgesetz*³, entered into force in July 2016.

In the meantime, the Länder had to increase their reception capacity (in both the first and second level reception centres). In various areas of Germany, temporary reception facilities, not bound to comply with basic standards set for the regular reception centres, were established. These provisional solutions were strongly contested by Human Rights Organizations for their poor living conditions (e.g., the “*Flughafen Tempelhof*” reception facility in Berlin, with no showers or laundry machines, and 25 ppl per 25 sq. meters, etc.). In other cases, the Länder provided asylum seekers with some sorts of “vouchers” to pay for their accommodation elsewhere (hotels or similar), a solution also strongly criticized because of the lack of minimum requirements for the reception of refugees, as well as for the risk of not finding a facility willing to accommodate them. Today, given the closure of the Balkan Route, most of the temporary reception solutions are in disuse, and even the regular reception centres are no longer full. Nonetheless, the situation remains tense, especially in large cities like Berlin and Bremen.

The reception conditions for Refugees and Asylum Seekers in Germany

Glossary of most important terms

- *Ankunftsnachweis*: it is the “*proof of arrival*” that asylum-seekers receive as they get registered at the reception facility, arrival centre or branch of the Federal Office. This document serves to prove the entitlement to reside in Germany and lasts until the asylum application is filed at the BAMF. The validity of the proof of arrival varies depending on the overall situation of the asylum system and of the relative Land (e.g. the number of asylum applications and the length of the asylum procedure). At this stage, the asylum seekers reside in the first level reception centres.
- *Aufenthaltsgestattung*: it is a certificate stating the permission of asylum seekers to reside in the country and is given once their asylum application is filed at the BAMF, lasting until the final decision is taken. During this period, the stay is known as “*Gestattet*”.
- *Bundesamt für Migration und Flüchtlinge (BAMF)*: it is the Federal Office for Migration and Refugees responsible for examining the asylum applications. Its main office is located in Nuremberg, but it has various local offices at the first level reception centres, where it carries out personal interviews for the recognition of international protection. The BAMF is also responsible for other migration inflows (for work reasons, family reunification, etc.).
- *Duldung*: it is a “temporary suspension of deportation” issued to refugees whose applications have been turned down and should leave the country but have appealed

³ Please, see the following link for further information (in German): https://www.proasyl.de/hintergrund/asylpaket-i-in-kraft-ueberblick-ueber-die-ab-heute-geltenden-asylrechtlichen-aenderungen/?gclid=Cj0KCQiA2b7uBRDsARIsAEE9XpF1346qelsUXmoNLPkXLPTEPsQY4uUFAWM7IjJsJ9fYR36g7hc-EaAmQLEALw_wcB

against the decision, or other issues prevent their deportation. This period of stay is known as “*Geduldet*” and migrants usually stay in second level reception facilities. There are special rules governing the status of those with this permit and the rights they enjoy are limited.

The German Reception system

There are no available comprehensive statistics on the capacity of the German national reception system, meaning that the number of places available to accommodate asylum seekers is not known for certain. Still the reception system is divided into two levels: during the first level reception, asylum seekers reside in collective accommodation centres, while in the second level reception, they can also reside in apartments. Other alternatives are the temporary reception facilities introduced during the 2015 Refugee Crisis and the special reception centres launched by the *Asylpaket II*.

Competences and shared responsibility – per capita expenditure

The Länder have a great level of decision-making autonomy regarding the setting up, organization and management of the reception facilities, given the few rules established at the national level. Hence, it can be said that Germany does not have a single reception system, but multiple regional reception systems that share some common aspects.

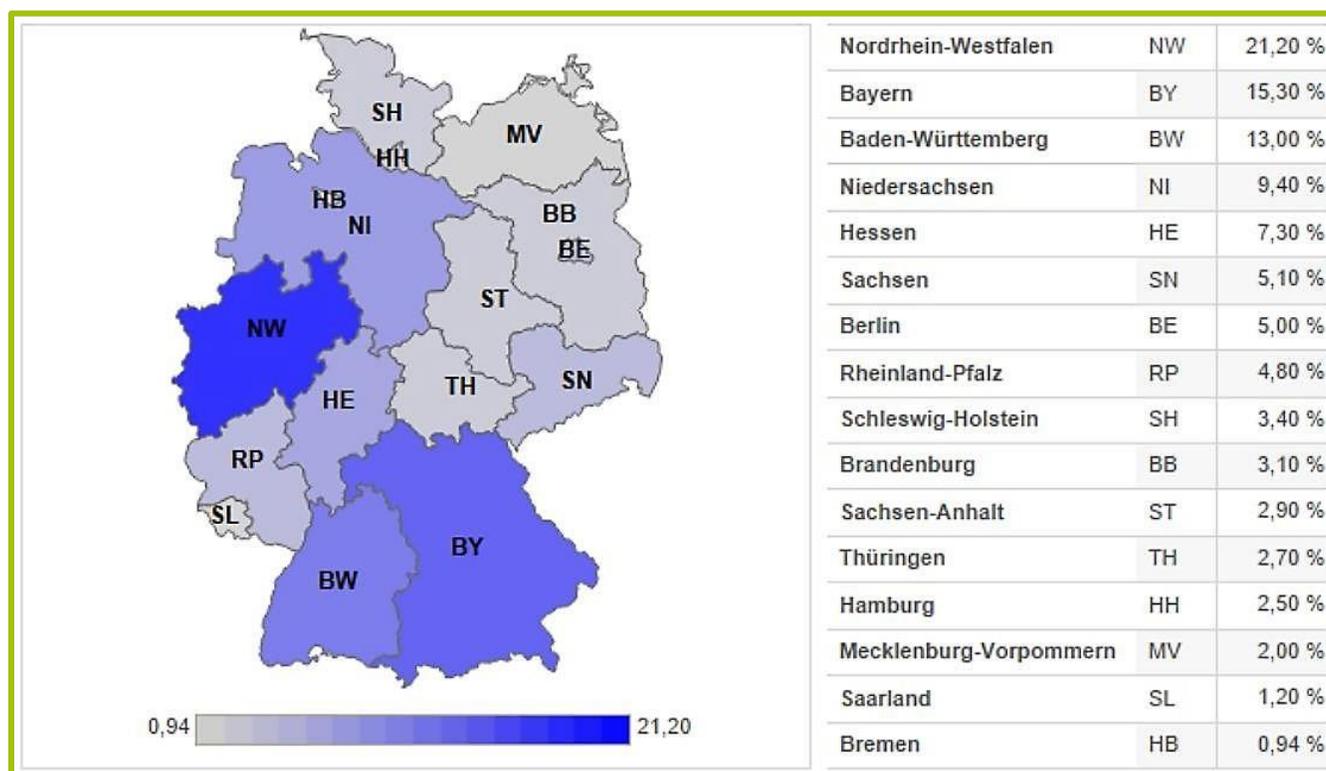


Fig. 1 – Allocation of asylum-seekers to the Länder using the “Königstein Key”.

Asylum seekers are distributed on the national territory using the EASY quota system, which is based on the so-called “Königstein Key” (See Fig. 1). The distribution quota is calculated on an annual basis by the Federation-Länder Commission and determines what share of asylum-seekers are to be received by each Federal Land in relation to the number of inhabitants and their economic weight.

The distribution quota determines the level of funding that each Land receives from the central government. In September 2015, the Federal Office fixed this contribution at € 670 per month for each asylum seeker to be paid for the whole duration of the asylum procedure. This amount represents the average expenditure for the provision of basic needs defined under the AsylbLG⁴. This contribution was contested by some Länder, reporting that the yearly costs amount to up to € 13,000 per applicant. Although, given the lack of a central monitoring system, the real average expenditure per asylum seeker is not clear yet. In any case, the Federal government invested around 7.8 billion euros for the reception and integration of new asylum seekers in 2016.

The first level reception centres

During the first period in Germany, asylum seekers reside in collective accommodation centres known as “*Erstaufnahmeeinrichtung*”. At this stage, permission to reside is territorially restricted to the district (residence obligation) in which the responsible first level reception facility is located. These reception facilities provide services at subsistence level, i.e. access to health services, security services, social and legal assistance and, in some cases, German language courses (optional).

As regulated by the *Asylpaket I*, asylum-seekers can be accommodated in the first level reception facilities for up to six months, or until their application is decided on. The length of the asylum procedure implies that, in some cases, the applicants stay longer in these centres without the possibility of accessing the labour market. It should be noted that asylum-seekers from Safe Countries of Origin⁵ are accommodated in the first level reception facilities for the entire asylum procedure and even after the decision of the Federal Office in case of denial.

Federal law does not regulate the minimum standards or square footage of the first level reception centres. The only binding requirement at the national level is the opening of a decentralized BAMF Office in centres that house over 500 people. The Länder are legally responsible for the service standards in the reception facilities, even when they are managed by organizations/associations selected by public tender.

The second level reception centres

The second level reception facilities house not only asylum seekers but also individuals with the “*Duldung*” permit. Even at this stage, the Länder enjoy wide decision-making and management autonomy. In most cases, the Länder delegate the management of the second level reception facilities to the municipalities, providing a reimburse of expenses. The daily management of the reception facilities is instead subcontracted to private parties (organizations, associations, etc.).

The very few guidelines at national level also determine that the reception facilities are

⁴ *Asylbewerberleistungsgesetz*, defining the level and type of benefits that asylum seekers with a “*Duldung*” permit are entitled to.

⁵ List of Safe Countries of Origin: Albania, Serbia, Macedonia, Kosovo, Montenegro, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Ghana, Senegal.

significantly different between Länder: in Schleswig-Holstein, Sachsen-Anhalt, Bayern, and Hamburg, for instance, asylum seekers in the second level reception system reside in collective accommodation centres; in Nordrhein-Westfalen, Rheinland-Pfalz, and Niedersachsen, municipalities can accommodate the applicants in apartments as well. The variety of reception conditions demonstrate how some Land follow a territorially centralized reception model, while others focus on a widespread, decentralized reception model⁶.

Few data about the average length of stay in second level reception facilities are available. In 2015, the average length of stay for asylum seekers was 8 months (including the period in the first level reception centres). This data is still very broad, as it includes the cases of accelerated procedures and does not consider the waiting time for the registration of the asylum application at the BAMF.

Once entitled to protection, the applicant is no longer required to live in a second level reception facility even if, on a practical level, the exit from the reception system varies greatly from one accommodation centre to another, depending on the attitude of the managing body. In some centres, individuals entitled to asylum can stay until they find a new accommodation. For instance, the Rheinland-Pfalz and Thüringen Länder expressly provide for the right of international protection holders to remain in second reception facilities. In other centres, while in others, the managing authority forces people to leave the reception facility as soon as they officially qualify for protection.

Finally, it ought to be mentioned that international protection holders qualify for the same level of social support that German citizens receive.

Special Reception Centres

In 2016, the *Asylpaket II* introduced this new typology of accommodation that houses the asylum seekers ongoing an accelerated procedure. The applicants entitled to this procedure are those who:

- Come from a Safe Country of Origin
- Have misled the authorities about their identities or nationalities by presenting false information or documents or by withholding relevant documents
- Have in bad faith destroyed or disposed of an identity or travel document that would have helped establish their identities or nationalities, or if the circumstances clearly give reason to believe that this is so

⁶ A recent BAMF Publication shows how the decentralized reception model reduces the risk of isolation that asylum seekers may experience and also constitutes a less expensive solution. To retrieve the publication: <https://www.bamf.de/SharedDocs/Anlagen/EN/Publikationen/EMN/Politikberichte/emn-politikbericht-2017-germany.pdf?blob=publicationFile>

- Have filed a subsequent application, in case they have left Germany after their initial asylum procedure had been concluded
- Have made an application merely to delay or frustrate the enforcement of an earlier or imminent decision which would result in their deportation
- Refuse to be fingerprinted in line with the Eurodac Regulation
- Were expelled due to serious reasons of public security and order or if there are serious reasons to believe that they constitute a serious threat to public security and order

The Special reception centres are not closed facilities and asylum seekers are free to move around in the local area. Still, applicants in the accelerated procedure are subject to “residence obligation” and face significantly stricter sanctions for non-compliance with it: if they leave the area in which the accommodation facility is located, it shall be assumed that they have failed to pursue the asylum procedure. This may lead to the rejection of their application unless they give adequate motivation for non-compliance.

In the accelerated procedure, the BAMF must decide within 1 week. If the procedure exceeds this timeframe, the applicant accesses the regular procedure and is moved into a “normal” reception facility. On another note, the accelerated procedure has been strongly criticized because of the short timeframe the asylum seeker has to appeal against the rejection of his/her application.

Today, there are only two special reception centres in Bayern. As for the regular reception centres, the Federal law does little to regulate the basic standards of these accommodation facilities.

Education, training, employment, and inclusion

A Eurostat research⁷ published on July 26th, 2018, reports that third-country nationals aged between 25-54 who attended a Vocational Education and Training (VET) course in 2017 are respectively 11.8% in Germany⁸ and 4.7% in Italy.

The “dual” educational system

In Germany, the educational system (university included) is a competence of the Länder while vocational training is a responsibility of the State in close cooperation with the business system and the other social partners.

Contrarily to the Italian educational system – where students attend the same programme of study until the end of middle school – in Germany, the students get into

⁷ See <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/products-eurostat-news/-/DDN-20180726>

⁸ The percentage value for Germany includes also third-country nationals that appealed against the initial denial of their asylum application and who are waiting for a final decision

specific study programmes at an early stage of their education. Those who choose the latter option attend a 9-year training programme, followed by a professional training course and a regular apprenticeship contract at a related enterprise, i.e. a “dual system”, classroom and apprenticeship. To attend the programme, both EU and Non-EU foreign nationals must have concluded a similar school level⁹ and know a B2 Level of German. The German courses are funded by the Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF) and are offered by regular schools or other recognized bodies.

Through the BMBF, the Federal State is responsible for the general structure of vocational training programmes in close collaboration with the relevant ministries and the Federal Institute for Vocational Education and Training (BIBB)¹⁰. The BIBB designs the study plans of over 365 professions, establishes the requirements for admission to courses and the competencies to be achieved to obtain the diploma at the national level. The Länder, instead, are responsible for implementing the training courses and manage the VET committees in which employers and employee representatives are members.



Fig.3 – Tailoring apprenticeship for migrant women in Germany.

Source: <https://www.infomigrants.net/en/post/5832/tailoring-apprenticeship-empowers-migrant-women-in-germany>

The apprenticeship programme lasts from 2 to 3 ½ years: about 1/3 of the time is used to acquire theoretical knowledge on the chosen profession, study the language and the specific vocabulary of the sector, etc. while about 2/3 of the time is spent in a relevant company, where students work with a regular apprenticeship contract. At the end of the programme, the trainees must take 2 final exams: the first is undertaken at the national

⁹ Note that a new regulation on the theme of immigration facilitates the recognition of both formal and informal competences in Germany.

¹⁰ See <https://www.bibb.de/>

level and concerns the professional qualification achieved; the second assesses the theoretical knowledge acquired by the students and takes place in schools. Once obtained the diploma, the properly trained graduate can continue to work in the company where he or she did the apprenticeship or move to another company. Approximately 90-95% of those who complete the training programme find a permanent job immediately after ending their studies because, as Angela Merkel stated, *“This country needs plumbers, not doctors”*.

Those who want to continue to study, instead, can access the advanced vocational training (AVT), leading to the qualifications of master craftsperson, technician, and specialist. AVT confers the right to exercise the profession independently, to hire and train apprentices, and to enroll in subject-related bachelor programmes.

The apprenticeship programme lasts from 2 to 3 ½ years: about 1/3 of the time is used to acquire theoretical knowledge on the chosen profession, study the language and the specific vocabulary of the sector, etc. while about 2/3 of the time is spent in a relevant company, where students work with a regular apprenticeship contract. At the end of the programme, the trainees have to take 2 final exams: the first is undertaken at the national level and concerns the professional qualification achieved; the second assesses the theoretical knowledge acquired by the students and takes place in schools. Once obtained the diploma, the properly trained graduate can continue to work in the company where he or she did the apprenticeship or move to another company. Approximately 90-95% of those who complete the training programme find a permanent job immediately after ending their studies because, as Angela Merkel stated, *“This country needs plumbers, not doctors”*.

Those who want to continue to study, instead, can access the advanced vocational training (AVT), leading to the qualifications of master craftsperson, technician, and specialist. AVT confers the right to exercise the profession independently, to hire and train apprentices, and to enrol in subject-related bachelor programmes.

Costs and resources

The VET programmes are financed via public funds. The companies involved contribute to the theoretical education courses by directly funding schools or providing teaching material and instructors. Moreover, companies can receive up to € 5,000 yearly from the Chambers of Industry and Commerce (IHKs) if they organize courses to learn specific vocabulary of the sector or extra-curricular activities.

The apprenticeship salary varies according to the specialization, but on average it corresponds to € 600-800 monthly for the first year and € 1000-1400 monthly for the second and third year (equal to 59% of the minimum wage). Insurance and pension costs are also borne by the company.

Corporate social responsibility – A choice that paid back

The early 2000s economic crisis threatened the functioning of the dual system in Germany, as companies were no longer hiring. Thus, the State and the business actors

made an agreement for which the latter continued the training of qualified personnel without hiring. This strategy led to having a skilled workforce available at the end of the crisis. Nowadays, companies are in desperate need of workforce, and they offer incentives (accommodation, extra health insurance, etc.) to secure qualified workers. Accordingly, the new Immigration Law facilitates the entry into the German labour market for third-country nationals who already have a qualification.

A good practice: the W.I.R. – Work and Integration for Refugees

The W.I.R.¹¹ is a centre for the social and professional integration of refugees and asylum seekers residing in Hamburg, headed by the Hamburg Administration of Labour, Social, Family Affairs and Integration (BASFI)¹²¹². To adequately assist both refugees and businesses, the BASFI cooperates with the Hamburg Employment Agency and Job Centre, and with specialized sponsors, such as the Hamburg Authority of Health and Consumer Protection, and the Hamburg Chambers and business unions.

W.I.R. services are available to refugees with a residence permit as well as to asylum seekers and “tolerated” foreigners (foreigners with a temporary suspension of deportation’s order) from unsafe countries aged 25 and up, with professional skills and/or academic background. Eligible refugees receive advice and practical support tailored to their situation, e.g. formal and informal working experience, health, and legal status. Besides, the W.I.R. Business Service advises and assists companies that are interested in offering internships, training, or jobs to refugees. In turn, companies give financial support to the W.I.R. (€ 3,000,000 in 2018).



Fig. 4 – A snapshot taken during the Study Visit.

¹¹ See <https://www.hamburg.com/residents/refugees/11790602/wir/>

¹² See <https://www.hamburg.de/basfi/>

To access the W.I.R. services, the eligible refugees contact the *Flucht und Asyl* team. The latter provides first guidance and sends the refugees to the Employment Agency, Job Centre, or W.I.R. according to their needs. The first step at W.I.R. is to analyse the refugee's competencies and skills (personal background, spoken languages, professional and educational experiences, professional perspectives in Germany, expected guidance, etc.). The second step consists of identifying the various possibilities at stake (apprenticeships in companies, language courses, recognition of foreign qualifications, academic or vocational education programmes, adequate healthcare, family-supporting services, etc.). The W.I.R. success rate is approximately 90%.

A true story – *During the visit to the W.I.R., the partners had the chance to listen the story of A.B., a Palestinian refugee aged 26:*

Once crossed the German border, A.B. and his brother applied for asylum. Given the critical conditions of the German reception system at the time, they were not immediately accommodated in a reception centre but rather obtained financial support at the subsistence level.

After 6 months, A.B. received a positive decision on his asylum application and moved into a first level reception facility in Hamburg. During his stay, A.B. could use a monthly amount of money to cover his everyday personal needs.

A.B. embarked on his integration path by attending German language courses at BAMF, as well as lessons on society and law, and customs and traditions in Germany. After leaving the reception centre, A.B. could benefit from the subsidies that the German government allocates to refugees while continuing to actively seek employment and attending VET courses.

At the W.I.R. centre, A.B. was given orientation on vocational education, training, and employment. He could then access a dual training course at the "Berufliche Schule", the training school in the logistics and transport sector, allowing him to obtain a regular apprenticeship contract.

For A.B., this was the winning strategy. After only two years of training, he already achieved the main goals of school training within the dual system, i.e. support independent and responsible thinking, promote the conscious and autonomous agency of learners, and, finally, ensure diverse and flexible educational opportunities tailored to individuals' abilities and talents.

The Italian delegation: observations and policy recommendations

The W.I.R. is an example of good practice for the inclusion of refugees in a system of educational and training system dedicated to all, EU and non-EU citizens, refugees and asylum seekers. The observations of the Italian delegation focused on two aspects:

(a) Response of policies (programming) to the needs of the labour market: in Germany, education and vocational training institutions and business actors cooperate closely. The enterprises contribute to the definition of education and training programmes in two ways: by assessing their needs over a given timeframe; by helping the education and training institutions to guide students towards the required professional profiles, as well as directly financing schools and employment services (e.g. W.I.R.). Companies do not get any special financial benefits from hiring trainees, except for tax deduction regulated by law. Their long-term benefit consists of having a skilled workforce available.

Issues worth exploring:

- The possibility to directly involve companies in vocational education and training activities, supporting the regions in the programming the VET courses.
- Reflect upon the public-private partnership in the VET system, and how public and private bodies interact. The German productive system shows that a **structural change to facilitate the school-to-work transition is needed in our country.**
- Discuss the setting up of a technical working group for programming quality professional training, involving the competent regional offices, educational and training centres, employers, trade unions and migrant association.
- Discuss the setting up of a permanent working group also between the COM&IN. partner regions.

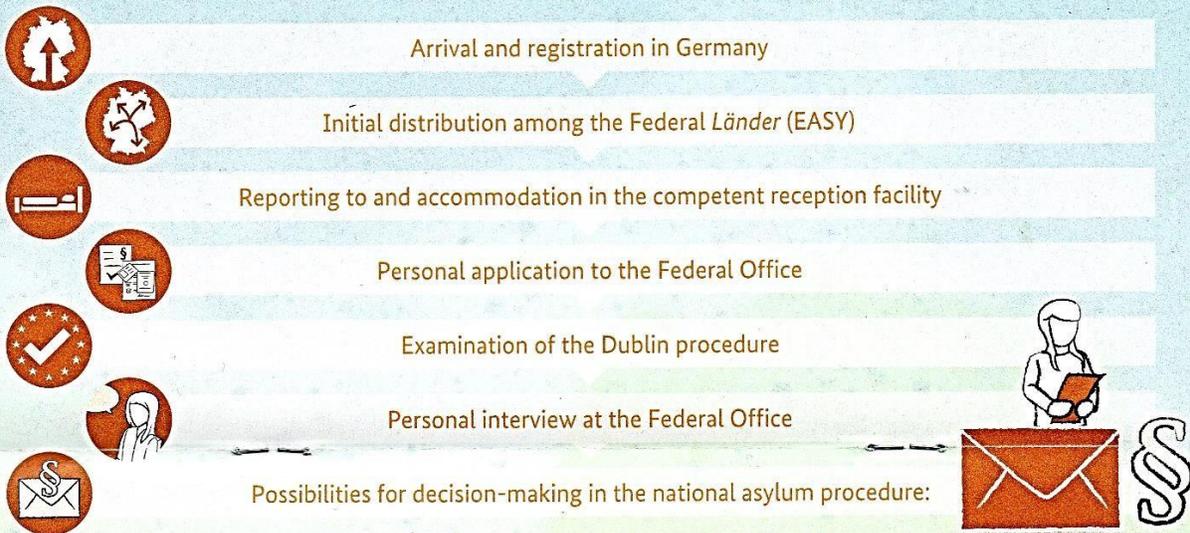
An identified critical issue concerns the **high costs of VET courses**, both in Italy and Germany, whose average cost for a single student is around 40,000 – 50,000 euros. The difference between the Germany and Italy lies in the final outcome, that is, in the rate of entry into the labour market, significantly higher in Germany.

(b) The importance of knowing the native language of the country of residence: knowing the local language at an intermediate level allows foreign nationals to follow a VET course and learn the specific vocabulary of the chosen working sector more easily. This translates into obtain proper professional training and avoid being discouraged and abandoning the course of studies. **Proposal:** Enhance Italian language courses for foreigners and introduce the B2 level certificate as mandatory requirement to access a VET course.

An identified critical issue concerns the lack of a central body for the financing and monitoring of language courses in Italy. A possible solution is to award those organizations carrying out Italian courses for foreigners (issuing a B2 diploma).

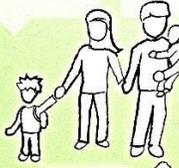
Appendix A – THE STAGES OF THE GERMAN ASYLUM PROCEDURE (BAMF Pamphlet)

The stages of the German asylum procedure¹



Acknowledgement of entitlement to asylum	Award of refugee protection	Award of subsidiary protection	Imposition of a ban on deportation	Outright rejection	Rejection as "manifestly unfounded"
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> with a notice to leave the country where appropriate a ban on entry and residence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> with a notice to – leave the country where appropriate a ban on entry and residence

Appeals available against the decision of the Federal Office

	<p>appeal deadline two weeks</p> 	<p>appeal deadline one week</p>
---	--	-------------------------------------

Right of residence / to remain:

Obligation to depart:

Residence permit for three years	Residence permit for one year (repeated extension possible for two years in each case)	Residence permit for at least one year (repeated extension possible)	30-day period for leaving Competence with the immigration authorities	One-week period for leaving Competence with the immigration authorities
----------------------------------	---	---	--	--

¹ Simplified description of the asylum procedure applicable to a person who is of age. Not every theoretical variant of each individual case is described. As per: July 2016