

Der Ausländerbeauftragte
beim Thüringer Ministerium für
Soziales, Familie und Gesundheit



Asylum Procedure: The Rights and Responsibilities of Asylum Seekers

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Masthead:

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Editor's preface

To all asylum seekers in the State of Thuringia

Ladies and Gentlemen,

You have decided to leave your home country and come to Germany to seek political asylum or refugee status under the Geneva Convention. Following your arrival in the Federal Republic of Germany, you were assigned by government authorities to the State of Thuringia, where you will stay temporarily. As the Commissioner for Foreigners' Affairs at the Thuringian Ministry for Health, Family and Social Affairs, I would like to welcome you to the State of Thuringia, geographically situated right in the middle of Germany—the so-called green heart of the country.

This brochure introduces you to some of your lawful rights during your stay as an asylum seeker. It also outlines your responsibilities to society according to German law. This brochure provides information about your placement, medical care options, employment, schooling and adult education, limitations on your freedom of movement, social counseling opportunities and repatriation support. However, this document does not deal with the rules of asylum proceedings. If you wish to learn more about the asylum process, there is a special fact sheet published by charity associations. This brochure is not able to answer every possible question you may have. If you have specific questions, contact the coordinators at your place of residence. In addition, at the end of this document, you will find a list of addresses of integration representatives for Thuringian administrative districts and cities. Such officials are there to assist and advise foreigners and do not have decision-making powers. Although they may not be able to solve all your problems, they will often be able to direct you to other facilities which can provide further advice and assistance.

You will not be able to fully integrate into German society until a decision is made regarding your application for asylum. You must be recognized as entitled to asylum before you can receive integration assistance from the government. Nonetheless, your life is now centered in Thuringia and may remain so for some time. Therefore, despite your restrictions, I encourage you to establish contact with the people of Thuringia, whether in your neighborhood, religious communities and associations, employment opportunities, at your children's school and in sports and recreation. Take advantage of the opportunities offered by the clubs and social organizations in your place of residence. Many asylum seekers use their time in Germany to start learning the German language. Even if you do not intend to seek permanent residence in Germany, getting to know German can be very helpful. Language skills can help you access much useful information and make valuable contacts.

I wish you the best during your stay in Thuringia.

Erfurt, May 2006

Eckehard Peters

Commissioner for Foreigners' Affairs at the Thuringian Ministry for Health, Family and Social Affairs.

1. Your placement in Thuringia

Like all other asylum seekers placed in the State of Thuringia, you have been sent to the reception center in Eisenberg. The technical term for this form of group accommodation is *initial reception center*. According to the asylum procedure act, your stay in an initial reception center may not exceed three months. Children and adolescents under 18 who enter the country as asylum seekers without their parents are not brought to an initial reception center. Instead, they are accommodated by the Youth Welfare Office in a home run by Youth Welfare Services. During your stay in Eisenberg, The Federal Office for Migration and Refugees normally gives you the opportunity to file your application for asylum and discuss in detail why you are endangered in your home country and have chosen to seek refuge in the Federal Republic of Germany.

If no immediate decision can be made regarding your application for asylum after no more than three months, you will be placed in one of Thuringia's counties or independent city districts. There are six independent city districts and 17 counties in Thuringia. The cities and counties will place you in a group residence for asylum seekers similar to the center in Eisenberg. These facilities are spread out across the entire state. Some are in cities and others are in rural areas. You are usually not able to choose where you will reside. The Thuringian State Administrative Office will find accommodation for you according to availability. However, if you have close relatives already living in Germany as asylum seekers, you can file an application requesting to be placed together. If your stay in Germany lasts more than one year, you may be permitted to relocate to a private accommodation, i.e., an apartment rented by the Social Services Office. This applies primarily to families with children. However, you are not entitled to private accommodation. Authorities are obligated to ensure that private accommodation does not place a financial strain on the government.

Once you have moved to a group residence, you will automatically receive temporary permission to stay in the county or city where you have been placed. You will be allowed to move freely within your county or city. However, you may not leave your county or city without permission. You will require permission (a "pass") from the local immigration authority in order to leave your county. The immigration authorities can issue such permits if the request is justifiable. There is normally a charge for these passes. Make sure never to leave your county without permission, as repeated offences are treated as punishable crimes. If you are away from your group residence for a period of more than 14 days, you will be signed out of the residence and recorded as having "moved to an unknown address." You are free to return any time. However, you will not receive any financial assistance for your livelihood during your period of absence. The immigration authorities will be uncertain whether you have left the county or city without permission during this time and whether you still require social benefits, given that you have subsisted without such benefits for an extended period of time.

Once you have been officially recognized as entitled to asylum, you will no longer be required to remain in a specific city or county, nor will you be obligated to live in a group residence.

2. Securing your livelihood as an asylum seeker

If you arrive in Germany without any money, the government will help you secure your basic needs. You are entitled to government aid if you have no income or assets of your own from your home country and as long as you are unable to pursue gainful employment.

The Asylum Seekers Benefits Act defines the forms of assistance to which asylum seekers are entitled. According to this law, non-cash benefits must have priority over financial aid. Some examples of non-cash benefits are the accommodation provided for your use, including heating, electricity, furniture and appliances. You can purchase food and other everyday items as usual. However, instead of receiving cash, you will usually receive coupons or a smart card containing the credit amount specified in the table below. You can pay with either of these items. The coordinators at the group residences can tell you which stores take coupons or cards. If you have a smart card, you should use up all the credit stored on the card by the end of the month because credit cannot be transferred to the next month. Remaining credit expires at the end of the month. Only small amounts of credit remaining on the smart card can be exchanged for cash.

Under the Asylum Seekers Benefits Act, you are entitled to the following financial assistance each month:

▪ For the head of the household	€184.07
▪ For each child under the age of eight	€112.48
▪ For all other family members	€158.50

You can use this financial aid to purchase food, clothing, personal hygiene and healthcare products, etc. At the same time, these benefits are used to supply you with household consumer goods, such as electricity, which are directly provided at your place of residence. For this reason, the Social Services Office will always withhold part of the statutory amount to cover the costs of such benefits.

In addition to these benefits, you will also receive "pocket money" in the form of a cash amount which you can freely spend. Current amounts are as follows:

- Children under the age of 15 receive €20.45 per month.
- Individuals over 15 years of age receive €40.90 per month.

Additional benefits can be granted in special situations. Such benefits may accommodate the special needs of children, such as basic supplies for infants, school materials, costs of field trips, or they might provide assistance for pregnant women.

If no decision has been made regarding your application for asylum after three years, you are entitled to larger amounts based on the social security rates for German citizens.

If you have earned income (see Section 4), you will receive no social benefits or only supplementary benefits based on your level of income. You are required to pay a fee for your accommodation from your earned income. Your local Social Services Office will tell you the amount of the fee.

Your social benefits can also be cut. This can happen if you do not accept a community service job assigned to you by the Social Services Office. Social benefits can also be cut if your application for asylum is rejected and you fail to follow your obligation to leave the country.

3. Healthcare

If you suffer from an illness requiring treatment or acute pain, you are entitled to medical assistance. However, if there is no emergency, you must receive approval from the Social Services Office before visiting a doctor. Medical treatment may be refused if it is not absolutely necessary or it can be performed at a later date. This means that unless there is an emergency, your doctor cannot treat you unless you can present a referral note. If your family doctor refers you to a specialist, you require a new referral note.

If the medical treatment has been approved, you will also receive recovery aids such as medicine and bandages, etc. Travel costs for visits to the doctor will normally not be paid. Nor can the cost of eyeglasses or contact lenses be covered. Denture prosthesis treatment will not be covered unless it is determined to be urgent for medical reasons. You also need a referral note in order to consult a physician. You are entitled to a dental check-up once a year, your children twice a year.

During pregnancy and with the birth of a child, women have rights to special benefits and medical assistance.

Children can undergo special pediatric medical exams. In addition, essential vaccinations are free of charge. Adults can also receive vaccinations and are free to undergo check-ups for early cancer detection.

Individuals who are addicted to drugs or alcohol can undergo withdrawal therapy. Please remember it is illegal to purchase or sell intoxicating drugs (except alcohol and tobacco) in Germany. Selling or distributing illegal drugs is punishable by imprisonment of up to 5 years. Foreigners who violate the law governing the use and traffic of drugs can expect deportation. If you have any further questions on this subject, you can contact an addiction advisory center at any time.

Patients with HIV (AIDS) or other infectious diseases receive special assistance. The Thuringia AIDS relief center (www.erfurt.aidshilfe.de) can provide you with free information and advice.

Germany has special centers that specialize in medical and psychotherapeutic treatment for traumatized asylum seekers and refugees. Such individuals are often victims of torture, rape, child sexual abuse, genital mutilation (so-called female circumcision), or similar crimes. Please do not remain silent and always tell your doctor if you have been the victim of such crimes. Before you can receive help, you must first confide in professionals such as doctors, social workers, integration representatives, employees of the Federal Office for Migration and Refugees or social services authorities. In Germany, it is difficult to understand why someone would feel ashamed of being the *victim* of a violent act. Only the *perpetrators* should feel ashamed. And in terms of sexuality, the Federal Republic of Germany is a modern, sexually well-educated society. Germany aims

for a culture that respects people's privacy without making sex a taboo subject. In Germany, both genders enjoy an unconditional right to sexual self-determination.

German citizens with compulsory health insurance must pay a quarterly €10 consultation fee when they visit a physician. As an asylum seeker without earned income you do not have to pay this fee. You are also exempt from co-payments for prescription medicines. However, the costs for interpreters during your treatment will not be covered. If your German skills are still poor, we recommend asking German-speaking friends or family members to assist you during doctor's visits. You can also inquire whether you live near doctors who speak your native language. Some doctors and psychologists advertise their foreign language skills to attract foreign patients.

For more detailed information about healthcare for immigrants in Thuringia, see the brochure published by the Commissioner for Foreigners' Affairs. This brochure is available in several languages and should be available at every group residence. You can request this brochure from the social workers or managers of your group residence.

4. Gainful employment

Levels of unemployment are relatively high in Thuringia. Unemployment mainly affects individuals without professional training. However, even qualified people are often unable to find a job in their field. As a result, it is usually difficult for asylum seekers to find employment in Thuringia. It is not impossible, however. Asylum seekers occasionally find employment, mainly doing seasonal work. Nonetheless, there are special regulations for asylum seekers wishing to enter the job market. Generally, asylum seekers must wait one year before they can submit an application for "Permit to Hold Employment" (formerly "work permit"). You apply for this permit with the immigration authorities. The application is forwarded to the employment office, where a final decision is made. It is best to have a specific job already in mind before submitting an application for a Permit to Hold Employment, which should preferably be done with the company's assistance. Make sure to submit the application as early as possible, at least 4 to 6 weeks before you wish to start work. The employment office must first examine the general job market situation, and determine whether German citizens or other EU citizens are available to fill the position. Only if no German or EU citizen can fill the position will you be granted a permit. This permit will be valid only for the company and position specified on the application.

It is illegal to work without a work permit in Germany, and both the employer and the employee can be punished for violating this law. Illegal workers do not have accident insurance, and it is usually impossible or very difficult to help them if their pay is withheld. Don't let this happen to you, no matter how tempting the wage offer!

Those with earned income are usually not entitled to social benefits under the Asylum Seekers Social Benefits Act and are of course required to pay a fee for private or group housing.

The group residences and the city and district councils occasionally arrange community service jobs. According to the Asylum Procedure Act, if you receive such a job offer, you are required to accept it. Community service jobs pay €1.05 an hour and are financed out of public funds. You are not required to use earnings from such jobs to contribute to

the costs of accommodation or living. As a result, you have the opportunity of earning a little extra money to supplement your social benefits.

5. Schooling, professional training, religion and social life

In Thuringia, the children of asylum seekers are also required to attend school. This law applies to both boys and girls. However, compulsory school attendance does not go into effect until you have moved out of the initial reception center in Eisenberg. The children of asylum seekers are integrated into the German grade level appropriate for their age and learn the exact same material as their German classmates. Children whose mother tongue is not German receive additional German language lessons. Even if there are very few foreign students in a class, they will receive individual attention until they are able to follow the lessons. No student should fail due to insufficient German skills. At some group residences, students are offered help with their homework. These services are often provided by volunteers who offer their assistance for free.

Most German students attend Kindergarten before starting primary school. Your children can also attend Kindergarten. Some group residences directly provide child care services. Children who learn German at the preschool age will be better prepared for the challenges facing them during school.

As a parent, your child's education is certainly very important to you. It is your job to ensure that your children go to school regularly and complete their schoolwork. We recommend that you stay in personal touch with your children's teachers. You should take advantage of parent-teacher evenings and talk with teachers—even if there are communication barriers in the beginning! A little willpower is often all it takes to overcome such barriers. In Thuringia, there are no fees for public schools. You do not have to contribute to the costs of textbooks unless you have earned income. The Social Services Office can provide assistance for other school materials and school field trips, if necessary.

Please remember that regular school attendance may be a once-in-a-lifetime educational opportunity for your children. School is also an essential place for making new friends and learning about the German way of life. Further information on the Thuringian school system is available in different languages. Please request this information from your social worker!

Education is not just for kids and adolescents. A wide variety of continuing education options are available for adults too--though not always free of charge. You must be recognized as entitled to asylum before you can receive government integration assistance. It is up to you to decide how much of your time as an asylum seeker is spent on continuing education. Learning the German language should have priority. In some places, there are associations which offer German or even computer courses at little or no charge for asylum seekers. Adult education centers, which can be found in every majority city in Thuringia, offer an extensive program of courses for adults. These courses are not free, but they often offer discounts for those receiving income support. There is usually no charge for religious or political education courses such as those offered by church organizations, a variety of social organizations, and trade unions.

You are also free to visit public libraries. Books in foreign languages can be borrowed from almost every library.

Playing sports (not just watching games on TV) is a very popular form of recreation and an important way of staying healthy. Joining a sports club is a sure way of making German friends very quickly. "Integration Through Sports," an initiative of the Thuringian State Athletic Federation, was established specifically to promote recreational sports among immigrants. Your social worker will be able to help you find opportunities near you.

Freedom of worship is recognized in Germany. *Positive freedom of worship* means that every individual, regardless of whether he or she is a German citizen, is free to practice his or her religion within the bounds of laws valid for all. However, some non-Christian religious practices violate government laws. For example, animal protection laws places restrictions on the slaughtering of animals. In addition, unequal treatment of boys and girls or men and women on the basis religious beliefs is illegal. In many African countries, circumcision of young girls or women is widely practiced as an archaic tradition which is sometimes justified on pseudo-religious grounds. This practice is a criminal offence in Germany and is prosecuted as aggravated assault.

Negative religious freedom means that no one can be forced to join a religious community or perform a religious act. Christianity is the predominant religion in Germany. Most Christians in Thuringia belong to the protestant church. You will also find Roman-Catholic congregations in many places. Roman-Catholics form the majority in Eichsfeldkreis. Orthodox services are occasionally held in a Catholic church in Erfurt. Although Thuringia's relatively small Jewish community is based in Erfurt, there is also a large group of Jewish immigrants from the former countries of the Soviet Union living in Jena. In Erfurt, the local Islamic congregation is bringing together a growing number of Muslims of diverse backgrounds and nationalities. In recent years, smaller Islamic cultural organizations and congregations have been established near asylum seeker residences and in universities. Many group residences have a prayer room.

A Tibetan Buddhist Center was established In Erfurt in 2004 (located at Stauffenbergallee 32). Meditation evenings, dharma talks and puja are held regularly at the center.

I encourage you to actively participate in Thuringian social life as soon as possible during your stay. Try to establish contact with the local community, even if you are still awaiting approval of your asylum application and it is not certain whether you will be able to remain in Germany.

6. Getting advice and assistance in special situations

Thuringia has a wide variety of specialist facilities that can provide advice and assistance in special situations when you feel like you cannot solve your problems alone. There is an integration representative (see the addresses at the end of this brochure) at the administrative offices of most counties and cities. Integration representatives do not have decision-making powers. Their job is to advise immigrants, provide factual information, ensure that the rights of immigrants are not violated and promote acceptance of immigrants in the local community. You can contact the integration representatives for counties and cities to discuss any personal issue you might have. In

many cases, the integration representatives will not be able to help you directly. Instead, they will usually direct you to professional specialists, such as marriage, family and general counseling facilities. Such facilities employ qualified counselors with whom you can discuss relationship problems, interfamily conflicts and personal difficulties. Pregnancy counseling or pregnancy conflict counseling services are available for expecting mothers or women with unwanted pregnancies. Parents with child upbringing problems can contact child education counseling centers and Youth Welfare Offices. Women who are victims of domestic violence (by their spouse, for example) can contact equal rights representatives or woman's centers. Such women may be given temporary accommodation in special private housing to protect them from domestic violence. Help is also available for children and adolescents who are victims of domestic violence or physical, mental or sexual abuse. You can call a special youth help hotline to discuss your problems. If necessary, the Youth Welfare Office will take you into its care for protection. The hotline number is 0800-0080080.

The services provided by integration representatives and all publicly funded advisory centers are free of charge and confidential. In other words, counselors must maintain secrecy and may not disclose information about counseling interviews to third parties.

AIDS assistance centers and addiction counseling centers were already discussed under "Healthcare." For those with psychological problems, psychiatric services are offered by the local public health departments. These centers provide counseling for illnesses, offer assistance in everyday life, accompany patients to doctors, etc.

The "White Ring" (Weisser Ring) organization is devoted to helping crime victims. It provides personal counseling and can offer help victims deal with authorities and court dates. Victims of racially-motivated crimes can seek support and advice from the Drudel 11 association, located in Jena, in addition to help from the police. Always call the police if you are the victim of such a crime. The police are always obligated to respond and offer further assistance when you report a crime.

Nonetheless, you should always bear in mind that integration representatives and advisory centers have no influence on the decision to approve or disapprove your asylum application, even though the outcome of this decision will affect the rest of your stay in Germany and is quite understandably an issue of key importance for you. Legal advice and representation can only be provided by lawyers. There is always a charge for legal representation. However, in justified situations, you can apply for legal aid.

7. Conflicts

Conflicts can arise whenever people live together, especially in close quarters. This applies to both German citizens and asylum seekers alike. Living with conflicts is certainly a realistic challenge. However, solving conflicts non-violently is absolutely essential. The use of violence to solve conflicts is condemned by German society and prohibited by law. In Germany, the protection of human dignity for all, freedom from bodily harm and collective peace are essential values. Remember that gender equality is considered an important social achievement in Germany. Unfortunately, it cannot be taken for granted in many developing societies. Male violence against women is especially disdained in Germany. There are of course differences in the way disputes are settled in different cultures. Violence against fellow human beings, unnecessary violence

against animals and even objects (vandalism) will not be tolerated. Even threatening violence violates the right to collective peace.

We are aware that most asylum seekers living in Germany respect the principle of non-violence in society—many of you have come to Germany for precisely this reason. But unfortunately we have seen from experience that there are always some individuals who do not observe the principle of non-violence and break the law. In the group residences, it is not uncommon to see furniture which has been purposely destroyed for no good reason. Such behavior not only makes living conditions worse for all residents, causing everyone to suffer, it also makes asylum seekers look less acceptable to German citizens, whose tax money is used to accommodate and care for asylum seekers. During this difficult time, please make each other's life easier through mutual consideration and respect and by caring for the things you have been given.

Unfortunately, some of the offences repeatedly committed by asylum seekers in the past include using and selling illicit drugs, threatening to use violence, forgery of documents, shoplifting, driving without a license and leaving their county without permission. In the German legal system, these are not minor offences. The fact that asylum seekers face restrictions and have to deal with frustrating situations is no excuse for breaking the law. Legal violations will be punished. They have a negative effect on asylum applications and are a threat to the general public acceptance of asylum seekers, an already delicate issue which affects future willingness to admit and provide protection for refugees.

According to prevailing statutory provisions, foreigners may also pursue political activities. However, political activity "may not be counter to the interests of the Federal Republic of Germany in the field of foreign policy or to the obligations of the Federal Republic of Germany under international law" (Residence Act, Section 47) and must always be non-violent. If you are unsure about the lawfulness of certain political activities, contact your local integration representative. Foreigners who have committed a criminal offence and are thus regarded as a risk to the security of the Federal Republic of Germany are not protected from deportation or extradition, even if there are justifiable grounds for refugee status (Residence Act, Section 60, Item 8).

Once again, we would like to reaffirm that as an asylum seeker you obviously enjoy unrestricted rights to protection by the state from attacks or bodily harm. There is a small minority of violent criminals (neo-Nazi) who often attract public attention through their brutal behavior and spectacular appearance. Occasionally, these groups try to act out their racial hatred on immigrants. The police and legal authorities are obligated to intervene with force in such instances. Once again: if you fall victim to or witness a crime, always call the police! Social workers will help you report the crime.

8. Returning to your home country

Most of you have traveled a long way, made enormous effort and faced considerable challenges in order to come to Germany. This demonstrates that you are determined to stay and here and have no wish to return to your home country. However, I must point out a sobering fact: on average, only about five percent of asylum seekers are recognized as entitled to asylum by the Federal Office for Migration and Refugees or receive protection from deportation and obtain a residence permit following their asylum procedure. Those who receive a residence permit can count on integration assistance.

However, those asylum seekers whose applications are rejected and whose appeals before the tribunal court are unsuccessful will have to leave the Federal Republic of Germany. Asylum seekers who do not leave voluntarily will be forced to leave by the police. A foreigner who has been expelled from Germany will not be permitted to re-enter the Federal territory (Residence Act, Section 11). It is always better to return to your home country voluntarily and with dignity than face forced deportation.

If at any point during your asylum proceedings you realize that you have come to Germany with false hopes, you should consider returning to your home country voluntarily. This applies to you if your primary reasons for coming to Germany were not to seek protection from persecution, but to flee your country's economic problems and start a new life working in Germany. Germany has high levels of unemployment. As a result, immigration for employment reasons is heavily restricted. The asylum procedure is designed to offer protection. It cannot be used as a means of immigration for employment purposes.

If you would like to return to your home country voluntarily, you can apply for repatriation assistance with the immigration authorities. To apply for this assistance, you must withdraw your application for asylum and possess (or obtain) a valid passport.

Repatriation assistance covers the costs of travel and baggage transportation. It also includes a small amount of cash for expenses during travel.

The Federal Government has commissioned the International Organization for Migration (IOM) with the administration of repatriation assistance. IOM is also in charge of jumpstart programs which help returning migrants build up a modest existence for themselves in their home country. These programs differ from country to country and are subject to constant revision. Therefore, you should contact a social organization to find out more about your individual options. The Raphaelswerk, a branch of the German Welfare Association, specializes in advisory services for repatriation and return transit migration issues.

9. Addresses

District Administrative Office for Altenburger Land

Landratsamt Landkreis Altenburger Land

Social Services Office

Mrs. Kiesewetter

Lindenaustrasse 9

04600 Altenburg

Phone: 03447 / 586 0

Fax: 03447 / 586 520

District Administrative Office for Eichsfeld

Landratsamt Landkreis Eichsfeld

Integration Representative

Mrs. Träger

Friedensplatz 8

37308 Heiligenstadt

Phone: 03606 / 650 166

Fax: 03606 / 61 22 63

Erfurt City Council

Stadtverwaltung Erfurt

Integration Representative

Mrs. Tuche

Benediktsplatz 1

99084 Erfurt

Phone: 0361 / 655 1044

Fax: 0361 / 655 1119

Gera City Council

Stadtverwaltung Gera

Integration and Emigration Representative

Mrs. Fichtelmann

Gagarinstrasse 99 / 101

07545 Gera

Phone: 0365 / 838 3029

Fax: 0365 / 838 3122

District Administrative Office for Gotha

Landratsamt Landkreis Gotha

Integration Representative

Mrs. Luster

18.-März-Straße 50

99867 Gotha

Phone: 03621 / 214 159

Fax: 03621 / 214 283

District Administrative Office for Greiz

Landratsamt Landkreis Greiz

Integration Representative

Mrs. Christmann

Dr.-Rathenau-Platz 11

07973 Greiz

Phone: 03661 / 876 187

Fax: 03661 / 876 355

District Administrative Office for Hildburghausen

Landratsamt Landkreis Hildburghausen

Social Services/Integration Representative

Wiesenstrasse 18

98646 Hildburghausen

Phone: 03685 / 445 303

Fax: 03685 / 445 501

District Administrative Office for Ilm-Kreis

Landratsamt Ilm-Kreis
Integration Representative
Mrs. Wedig
Krankenhausstrasse 12
98693 Ilmenau
Phone: 03677 / 657 216
Fax: 03677 / 657 210

Jena City Council

Stadtverwaltung Jena
Integration Representative
Anger 15
07743 Jena
Phone: 03641 / 492 635
Fax: 03641 / 492 601

Community service employee for immigration officials of the City of Jena

Zivildienstleistender der Ausländerbeauftragten der Stadt Jena
Phone: 03641 / 492 636
Fax: 03641 / 492 634

District Administrative Office for Kyffhäuserkreis

Landratsamt Kyffhäuserkreis
Integration Representative
Mrs. Thiele
Markt 8
99706 Sondershausen
Phone: 03632 / 741 107
Fax: 03632 / 741 102

District Administrative Office for Saale-Holzland-Kreis

Landratsamt Saale-Holzland-Kreis
Integration and Emigration Official
Mrs. Leitel
Im Schloss
07607 Eisenberg
Phone: 036691 / 701 80
Fax: 036691 / 701 66

District Administrative Office for Saale-Orla-Kreis

Landratsamt Saale-Orla-Kreis
Integration and Emigration Official
Oschitzer Strasse 4
07907 Schleiz
Fax: 03647 / 448 155

District Administrative Office for Saalfeld-Rudolstadt

Landratsamt Landkreis Saalfeld-Rudolstadt
Integration Representative
Schlossstrasse 24
07318 Saalfeld
Phone: 03671 / 823 205
Fax: 03671 / 823 370

District Administrative Office for Schmalkalden-Meiningen

Landratsamt Landkreis Schmalkalden-Meiningen
Integration Representative
Jerusalemstrasse 13
98617 Meiningen
Phone: 03693 / 485 252
Fax: 03693 / 485 258

District Administrative Office for Sömmerda

Landratsamt Sömmerda
Social Services Office
Mrs. Ströher
Bahnhofstrasse 9
99610 Sömmerda
Phone: 03634 / 354 780
Fax: 03634 / 354 780

District Administrative Office for Sonneberg

Landratsamt Landkreis Sonneberg
Office of Special Social Services
Mrs. Tessmer
Bahnhofstrasse 66
98515 Sonneberg
Phone: 03675 / 871 496
Fax: 03675 / 871 5223

Suhl City Council

Stadtverwaltung Suhl
Integration and Equal Rights Representative
Mrs. Rudnick
Marktplatz 1
98527 Suhl
Phone: 03681 / 742 812
Fax: 03681 / 742 848

District Administrative Office for Unstrut-Hainich-Kreis

Landratsamt Unstrut-Hainich-Kreis
Integration Representative
Mrs. Steinbrecher
Brunnenstrasse 97
99974 Mühlhausen
Phone: 03601 / 801 006
Fax: 03601 / 801 080

District Administrative Office for Wartburgkreis

Landratsamt Wartburgkreis
c/o Volkshochschule (Community College)
Integration and Emigration Representative
Mrs. Dümont
Karl-Liebknecht-Str. 23
36433 Bad Salzungen
Phone: 03695 / 553 716
Fax: 03695 / 553 720

Weimar City Council

Stadtverwaltung Weimar
Integration Consultant
Mrs. Mühe
Steubenstrasse 23/25
99423 Weimar
Phone: 03643 / 762 766
Fax: 03643 / 762 768

Erfurt Protestant Parish

Evangelischer Kirchenkreis Erfurt
Office for Foreign Residents
Hans-Sailer-Str. 57
99089 Erfurt
Phone: 0361 - 7 50 84 22 / 23
Fax: 0361 - 7 50 84 24
E-Mail: info@auslaenderberatung-erfurt.de

Erfurt Advisory Council on Foreigners

Ausländerbeirat der Stadt Erfurt
c/o Erfurt Commissioner for Foreigners' Affairs
Benediktsplatz 1
99084 Erfurt
Phone: 0361 / 655 - 1044
Fax: 0361 / 655 – 1119

Jena Advisory Council on Foreigners

Ausländerbeirat der Stadt Jena
Unterlauengasse 2
07743 Jena
Thursday from 2-6 pm (Rea Mauersberger)
Phone: 03641 / 49 33 30 oder 44 89 36

Weimar Advisory Council on Foreigners

Ausländerbeirat der Stadt Weimar
c/o Weimar Commissioner for Foreigner Affairs
Steubenstraße 23/25
99423 Weimar
Phone: 03643 / 762 766
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