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Asylum Act

Asylum Act in the version promulgated on 2 September 2008 (Federal Law Gazette I, p. 1798), last amended by Article 2 of the Act of 11 March 2016 (Federal Law Gazette I, p. 394)
This statute shall serve to transpose into national law the following directives:

1. Council Directive 2003/9/EC of 27 January 2003 laying down minimum standards for the reception of asylum seekers in Member States (OJ EU J L 31, p. 18)
2. Council Directive 2004/83/EC of 29 April 2004 on minimum standards for the qualification and status of third-country nationals or stateless persons as refugees or as persons who otherwise need international protection and the content of the protection granted (OJ EU L 304, p. 12)
3. Council Directive 2005/85/EC of 1 December 2005 on minimum standards on procedures in Member States for granting and withdrawing refugee status (OJ EU L 326, p. 13)

Chapter 1 Scope of application

Section 1 Scope of application

(1) This Act shall apply to foreigners applying for:

1. protection against political persecution under Article 16a (1) of the Basic Law, or
2. international protection under Directive 2011/95/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 December 2011 on standards for the qualification of third-country nationals or stateless persons as beneficiaries of international protection, for a uniform status for refugees or for persons eligible for subsidiary protection, and for the content of the protection granted (OJ EU L 337 of 20 December 2011, p. 9); international protection within the meaning of Directive 2011/95/EU comprises the protection against persecution under the Convention of 28 July 1951 on the legal status of refugees (Federal Law Gazette II pp. 559, 560) and subsidiary protection within the meaning of the Directive; international protection granted under Council Directive 2004/83/EC of 29 April 2004 on minimum standards for the qualification and status of third-country nationals or stateless persons as refugees or as persons who otherwise need international protection and the content of the protection granted (OJ EU L 304, p. 12) is equivalent to international protection as defined in Directive 2011/95/EU; Section 104 (9) of the Residence Act shall remain unaffected.

(2) This Act shall not apply to displaced foreigners as defined in the Act on the Legal Status of Displaced Foreigners in the Federal Territory in the applicable revised version published in the Federal Law Gazette Part III, no. 243-1.

Chapter 2 Granting protection

Sub-Chapter 1 Asylum

Section 2 Legal status of persons granted asylum status

- (1) In the federal territory, persons granted asylum status shall enjoy the legal status pursuant to the Convention relating to the status of refugees.
- (2) Provisions granting a more favourable legal status to persons granted asylum status shall remain unaffected.
- (3) Foreigners who were granted asylum status in the territory defined in Article 3 of the Unification Treaty before the accession of this territory to the Federal Republic of Germany became effective shall be regarded as persons granted asylum status.

Sub-Chapter 2 International protection

Section 3 Recognition of refugee status

- (1) A foreigner is a refugee as defined in the Convention of 28 July 1951 on the legal status of refugees (Federal Law Gazette II, pp. 559, 560) if he,
1. owing to well-founded fear of persecution in his country of origin on account of his race, religion, nationality, political opinion or membership of a particular social group,
 2. resides outside the country (country of origin)
 - a) whose nationality he possesses and the protection of which he cannot, or, owing to such fear does not want to avail himself of, or
 - b) where he used to have his habitual residence as a stateless person and where he cannot, or, owing to said fear, does not want to return.
- (2) A foreigner shall not qualify as a refugee under subsection 1 where there are serious reasons to believe that he
1. has committed a crime against peace, a war crime or a crime against humanity within the meaning of the international instruments drawn up for the purpose of establishing provisions regarding such crimes,
 2. committed a serious non-political crime outside the federal territory before being admitted as a refugee, in particular a brutal act, even if it was supposedly intended to pursue political aims, or
 3. acted in violation of the aims and principles of the United Nations.

Sentence 1 shall apply also to foreigners who have incited others to commit the crimes or acts listed there or otherwise been involved in such crimes or acts.

(3) Nor shall a foreigner be a refugee under subsection 1 if he enjoys the protection or assistance of an organization or institution of the United Nations, with the exception of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees under Article 1, Section D of the Convention relating to the status of refugees. Subsections (1) and (2) shall apply if such protection or assistance is no longer provided, without having finally clarified the situation of

those affected in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly of the United Nations.

(4) A foreigner who is a refugee under subsection 1 shall be granted refugee status unless he meets the requirements of Section 60 (8), first sentence, of the Residence Act or the Federal Office has decided not to apply Section 60 (1) of the Residence Act pursuant to Section 60 (8), third sentence, of the Residence Act.

Section 3a **Acts of persecution**

(1) Acts of persecution within the meaning of Section 3 (1) must

1. be sufficiently serious by their nature or repetition as to constitute a severe violation of basic human rights, in particular the rights from which derogation cannot be made under Article 15 (2) of the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms; or

2. be an accumulation of various measures, including violations of human rights which is sufficiently severe as to affect an individual in a similar manner as mentioned in no. 1.

(2) Acts of persecution as referred to in subsection 1 may among others take the form of:

1. acts of physical or mental violence, including acts of sexual violence;

2. legal, administrative, police or judicial measures which are in themselves discriminatory or which are implemented in a discriminatory manner;

3. disproportionate or discriminatory prosecution or punishment;

4. denial of judicial redress resulting in a disproportionate or discriminatory punishment;

5. prosecution or punishment for refusal to perform military service in a conflict, where performing military service would include crimes or acts falling under the exclusion clauses as set out in Section 3(2);

6. acts which are of a gender-specific nature or are directed against children.

(3) There must be a connection between the grounds for persecution listed in Section 3 (1) no. 1 in conjunction with the grounds for persecution listed in Section 3b and the acts defined as persecution in subsections 1 and 2 or the lack of protection against such acts.

Section 3b **Grounds for persecution**

(1) When examining the grounds for persecution as defined in Section 3 (1) no. 1, the following shall be taken into account:

1. the concept of race shall in particular include considerations of skin colour, descent, or membership of a particular ethnic group;

2. the concept of religion shall in particular include the holding of theistic, non-theistic and atheistic beliefs, the participation in, or abstention from, formal worship in private or in public, either alone or in community with others, other religious acts or expressions of views, or forms of personal or communal conduct based on or mandated by any religious belief;

3. the concept of nationality shall not be confined to citizenship or lack thereof but shall in particular include membership of a group determined by its cultural, ethnic, or linguistic identity, common geographical or political origins or its relationship with the population of another state;

4. a group shall be considered to form a particular social group where in particular:

a) members of that group share an innate characteristic, or a common background that cannot be changed, or share a characteristic or belief that is so fundamental to identity or conscience that a person should not be forced to renounce it, and

b) that group has a distinct identity in the relevant country, because it is perceived as being different by the surrounding society;

a particular social group may include a group based on a common characteristic of sexual orientation; this shall not include acts punishable under German law; if a person is persecuted solely on account of their sex or sexual identity, this may also constitute persecution due to membership of a certain social group.

5. the concept of political opinion shall in particular include the holding of an opinion, thought or belief on a matter related to the potential agents of persecution mentioned in Section 3c and to their policies or methods, irrespective of whether or not the foreigner has acted upon that opinion, thought or belief.

(2) When assessing whether an applicant has a well-founded fear of being persecuted it is immaterial whether the applicant actually possesses the racial, religious, national, social or political characteristic leading to persecution, provided that the agent of persecution attributes such a characteristic to the applicant.

Section 3c Agents of persecution

Agents of persecution may include:

1. the state,

2. parties or organizations which control the state or substantial parts of the national territory, or

3. non-state agents, if the agents referred to under nos. 1 and 2, including international organizations, are demonstrably unable or unwilling to offer protection from the persecution within the meaning of Section 3d, irrespective of whether a power exercising state rule exists in the country.

Section 3d Agents of protection

(1) Protection against persecution can only be provided by

1. the state or

2. parties or organizations, including international organizations, controlling the state or a substantial part of the territory of the state,

to the extent that they are willing and able to provide protection as defined in subsection 2.

(2) The protection against persecution must be effective and not of a temporary nature.

Protection is generally provided when the agents mentioned in subsection 1 take reasonable steps to prevent the persecution, for instance by operating an effective legal system for the investigation, prosecution and punishment of acts constituting persecution or serious harm, and the applicant has access to such protection.

(3) When assessing whether an international organization controls a state or a substantial part of its territory and provides protection as described in subsection 2, any guidance which may be provided in relevant legal acts adopted by the European Union are to be taken into account.

Section 3e **Internal protection**

(1) A foreigner shall not be granted refugee status

1. if he does not have a well-founded fear of persecution or has access to protection against persecution under Section 3d in a part of his country of origin and
2. if he can safely and lawfully travel to this part of the country, will be admitted there and can reasonably be expected to settle there.

(2) In examining whether a part of the country of origin meets the conditions in subsection 1, the authorities shall, when deciding on the application, take into account the general circumstances prevailing in that part of the country and the personal circumstances of the applicant in accordance with Article 4 of Directive 2011/95/EU. To this end, detailed and accurate information from relevant sources such as the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees or the European Asylum Support Office shall be obtained.

Section 4 **Subsidiary protection**

(1) A foreigner shall be eligible for subsidiary protection if he has shown substantial grounds for believing that he would face a real risk of suffering serious harm in his country of origin. Serious harm consists of:

1. death penalty or execution,
2. torture or inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, or
3. serious and individual threat to a civilian's life or person by reason of indiscriminate violence in situations of international or internal armed conflict.

(2) A foreigner shall not be eligible for subsidiary protection pursuant to subsection 1, if there are serious grounds to believe that he

1. has committed a crime against peace, a war crime or a crime against humanity within the meaning of the international instruments which have been drawn up for the purpose of establishing provisions regarding such crimes,
2. has committed a serious crime,
3. is guilty of acts contrary to the objectives and principles of the United Nations, as enshrined in the Preamble and Articles 1 and 2 of the Charter of the United Nations (Federal Law Gazette 1973 II, pp. 430, 431), or
4. represents a risk to the general public or to the security of the Federal Republic of Germany.

These grounds for exclusion shall apply also to foreigners who incite others to commit the crimes or acts listed above or are otherwise involved in such crimes or acts.

(3) Sections 3c to 3e shall apply accordingly. Persecution, fear of persecution or the well-founded fear of persecution shall be replaced by the fear of serious harm, the protection against serious harm or the real risk of serious harm; the refugee status shall be replaced by subsidiary protection.

Chapter 3 **General information**

Section 5 **Federal Office**

(1) The Federal Office for Migration and Refugees (Federal Office) shall decide on asylum applications. In accordance with this Act, the Federal Office shall also be responsible for measures and decisions taken under foreigners law.

(2) The Federal Ministry of the Interior shall appoint the head of the Federal Office. He shall ensure the proper organization of asylum proceedings.

(3) In consultation with the respective Land, the head of the Federal Office should set up a branch office at each Central Reception Facility for Asylum Applicants (reception centre) with a capacity to accommodate 1000 persons or more on a long-term basis. He may set up additional branch offices in consultation with the Länder.

(4) The head of the Federal Office may arrange with the Länder to supply the necessary material and personnel resources in order to fulfil his duties in the branch offices. The staff supplied shall be bound to the same extent as the staff of the Federal Office by his technical instructions. The details shall be governed by means of an administrative agreement between the Federation and the Land.

(5) The head of the Federal Office may arrange with the Länder for reception centres to host foreigners coming under fast track procedures pursuant to Section 30a (special reception centres). The Federal Office shall set up branch offices at these special reception offices pursuant to the first sentence or assign branch offices to them. Special reception centres shall be governed by the same rules as reception centres, unless this Act or other legal provisions stipulate otherwise.

Section 6

Binding effect of decisions under asylum law

Decisions on asylum applications shall be binding in all matters in which the recognition as being entitled to asylum or to international protection as defined by Section 1 (1) no. 2 are relevant in law. This shall not apply to extradition procedures or to procedures pursuant to Section 58a of the Residence Act.

Section 7

Collection of personal data

(1) The authorities responsible for implementing this Act may, for the purpose of implementing this Act, collect personal data as far as necessary to fulfil their duties. Data within the meaning of Section 3 (9) of the Federal Data Protection Act and corresponding provisions in the data protection acts of the Länder may be collected insofar as needed in individual cases to fulfil duties.

(2) The data shall be collected from the data subject. They may also be collected from other public authorities, foreign authorities and non-public agencies without involving the data subject if

1. this is allowed or expressly required by this Act or another legal provision;
2. it is obviously in the interest of the data subject and there is no reason to assume that he would refuse his consent if he were aware of his personal data being collected;
3. the cooperation of the data subject is not sufficient or would require an unreasonable effort;
4. the task at hand, by its very nature, makes it necessary to collect data from other persons or agencies or
5. it is necessary in order to verify information provided by the data subject.

Data may only be collected on the basis of sentence 2, nos. 3 and 4 and from foreign authorities or non-public agencies if there are no indications that overriding legitimate interests of the data subject might be affected.

(3) The asylum procedure files kept by the Federal Office are to be destroyed and deleted in the Office's data management system no later than ten years after the incontestable conclusion of the asylum procedure. This shall not affect the destruction or deletion of such files and data in line with other legal provisions.

Section 8

Transmission of personal data

(1) Upon request (Section 7 (1)), public authorities shall inform the authorities responsible for the implementation of this Act of any circumstances that have come to their knowledge, provided that this does not conflict with particular legal provisions on the use of such information or with the overriding legitimate interests of the data subject.

(1a) If and when criminal proceedings are instituted against data subjects, the authorities responsible for instituting these proceedings are to inform the Federal Office without delay about

1. the fact that public charges have been filed, provided a term of imprisonment of at least three years is expected;
2. the fact that public charges have been brought on account of one or several wilful crimes committed against life, physical integrity, sexual self-determination, property or on account of resisting law enforcement officers, provided the data subject used violence, threatened to endanger the physical integrity of individuals, or acted fraudulently, and provided a term of imprisonment or youth custody of at least three years is expected; and
3. the completion of criminal proceedings
 - a) through an incontestable sentence to a term of imprisonment of at least three years,
 - b) through an incontestable sentence to a term of imprisonment or youth custody of at least one year on account of one several wilful crimes committed against life, physical integrity, sexual self-determination, property or of resisting law enforcement officers, provided the data subject used violence, threatened to endanger the physical integrity of individuals, or acted fraudulently;
 - c) in any other way, provided the responsible bodies informed the Federal Office pursuant to nos. 1 or 2 beforehand.

(1b) The supreme Land authority or the body designated by it may transmit the personal information about a foreigner's physical, psychological, mental or sensory impairment which the Federal Office needs to duly carry out the hearing. The data may only be used for this purpose and are to be deleted afterwards.

(2) The competent authorities shall immediately inform the Federal Office of any formal extradition request submitted by a foreign state and any request for arrest received in conjunction with the announcement of an extradition request and of the conclusion of the extradition procedure, if the foreigner concerned has filed an asylum application.

(2a) The authorities entrusted with implementing this Act shall inform the competent authorities under Section 10 of the Act on Benefits for Asylum Applicants of any circumstances or measures under this Act that are required for the payment of benefits to those entitled to benefits under the Act on Benefits for Asylum Applicants as well as of any work permits granted to these persons that said authorities have been informed of and information on the expiry, revocation or rescinding of work permits.

(3) The data collected under this Act may, for the purposes of enforcing the Residence Act and for the health care of asylum applicants as well as for criminal prosecution measures and, upon request, for the prosecution of administrative offences, be transmitted to the public bodies in charge of these measures and be processed and used by them, as far as this is necessary for them to perform the tasks for which they are responsible. The data may be transmitted to the bodies mentioned in Section 35 (1) of the Social Code, Book I, and processed and used by them as far as necessary to identify and prosecute the unjustified receipt of benefits under the Social Code, Book XII, of health and accident insurance benefits or of unemployment benefits or subsistence benefits under the Social Code, Book II,

and where there are actual indications as to such unjustified receipt of benefits. The data collected under this Act may be transmitted to and processed and used by the Federal Employment Agency to the extent that this is necessary for it to fulfil its tasks pursuant to the Social Code, Book III. Section 88 (1) to (3) of the Residence Act shall apply accordingly.

(4) The data recorded during the asylum procedure may be transmitted and processed to the extent necessary for a decision by the Federal Office to admit the data subject to an integration course pursuant to Section 44 (4) of the Residence Act or to job-related language training pursuant to Section 45 (2), third and fourth sentences, of the Residence Act.

(5) The transmission of data on the basis of other legal regulations shall remain unaffected.

(6) The provision in Section 20 (5) of the Federal Data Protection Act and corresponding provisions in the data protection acts of the Länder shall not apply.

Section 9

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

(1) The foreigner may contact the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). The UNHCR may present his views regarding individual applications for asylum to the Federal Office. The UNHCR may have access to foreigners, including those in detention and in airport transit zones.

(2) At the request of the UNHCR, the Federal Office shall provide the UNHCR with the information necessary to fulfil his tasks under Article 35 of the Convention relating to the status of refugees.

(3) Decisions on asylum applications and other information, in particular the grounds for persecution given, may, unless presented in an anonymous form, be transmitted only if the foreigner himself has applied to the UNHCR or if the foreigner's consent is otherwise documented.

(4) The data may be used only for the purpose for which they were transmitted.

(5) Subsections (1) to (4) shall apply accordingly to organizations acting by order of the UNHCR on the federal territory on the basis of an agreement with the Federal Republic of Germany.

Section 10

Provisions concerning delivery

(1) During the asylum procedure, the foreigner shall ensure that communications of the Federal Office, the responsible foreigners authority and any court he has resorted to can reach him at all times; in particular, he shall inform the aforementioned agencies of any change of address without delay.

(2) The foreigner shall accept any notifications and informal communications at the most recent address indicated in his asylum application or of which he informed the agency in question if he has neither appointed an authorized representative nor designated an authorized receiving agent for the procedure or if notifications or communications cannot be delivered to these. The same shall apply if the last known address at which the foreigner resides or is required to reside, has been communicated by a public agency. The foreigner shall accept notifications and informal communications of public bodies other than those listed in (1) which are mailed to the address at which he shall accept notifications and informal communications of the Federal Office pursuant to the first and second sentences above. If the communication cannot be delivered, it shall be regarded as having been delivered at the time of mailing even if the communication is returned as undeliverable.

(3) Where family members as defined in Section 26 (1) to (3) have applied for asylum jointly and where the same address is valid for all family members pursuant to subsection 2, certain decisions and communications for them may be combined in one notice or one communication and delivered to one family member of full legal age. The address shall list all family members of full legal age to whom the decision or the communication is addressed. The decision or communication shall explicitly state to whom it applies.

(4) A reception centre shall deliver any notification and informal communication sent to the address of the reception centre to those foreigners who, under subsection 2 above, shall

accept such notifications and informal communications. Mail delivery and distribution hours for each working day shall be publicly displayed. The foreigner shall ensure that incoming mail can be given to him at the reception centre within the mail delivery and distribution hours. On being given to the foreigner, any notification and informal communication shall be delivered; in other cases they shall be regarded as having been delivered three days after being delivered to the reception centre.

(5) Provisions on substituted delivery shall remain unaffected.

(6) Should it be necessary for a communication to be delivered outside the federal territory, delivery shall be made by public notice. The provisions of Section 10 (1) sentences 2 and 3 and (2) shall apply.

(7) At the time of application, the foreigner shall be informed of these service provisions in writing and the foreigner shall acknowledge the receipt of this information.

Section 11

Exclusion of administrative appeals

There shall be no right to file an administrative appeal against measures and decisions issued in accordance with this Act.

Section 11a

Temporary suspension of decisions

The Federal Ministry of the Interior may temporarily suspend decisions of the Federal Office under this Act for certain countries of origin for up to six months, if the assessment of the asylum and deportation situation requires special clarification. Suspension pursuant to sentence 1 may be extended.

Chapter 4

Asylum procedures

Sub-Chapter 1

General rules of procedure

Section 12

Legal capacity of minors

(1) A foreigner who is of full legal age shall be capable of performing procedural actions pursuant to this Act, provided that he or she would not be legally incapacitated in accordance with the Civil Code or would not require supervision and prior approval in this matter.

(2) In applying this Act, the provisions of the Civil Code shall determine whether a foreigner is to be regarded as a minor or an adult. If a foreigner is of age under the law of his home country, his legal capacity and capacity to contract shall remain unaffected.

(3) Except as provided by a contrary decision of the family court, either parent shall be authorized to represent a minor child in the asylum procedure if the other parent does not reside in the federal territory or if his place of residence in the federal territory is not known.

Section 13

Application for asylum

(1) An asylum application shall be deemed to have been made if it is clear from the foreigner's written, oral or otherwise expressed desire that he is seeking protection in the federal territory from political persecution or that he wishes protection from deportation or other removal to a country where he would be subject to the persecution defined in Section 3 (1) or serious harm as defined in Section 4 (1).

(2) Every application for asylum shall constitute an application for recognition of entitlement to asylum and to international protection within the meaning of Section 1 (1) no. 2. The foreigner may limit the application for asylum to the application for international protection. He shall be informed of the consequences of such limitation. Section 24 (2) shall remain unaffected.

(3) Any foreigner who does not have the necessary entry documents shall apply for asylum at the border (Section 18). In the case of unauthorized entry he shall immediately report to a reception centre (Section 22) or apply for asylum with the foreigners authority or with the police (Section 19).

Section 14

Filing an application for asylum

(1) The application for asylum shall be filed at the branch office of the Federal Office assigned to the reception centre responsible for receiving the foreigner. The Federal Office, in consultation with the body designated by the supreme Land authority, may require the foreigner to file his asylum application at another branch office. Before filing the application, the foreigner shall be informed in writing and shall acknowledge receipt of the information that following the withdrawal or incontestable rejection of his application the issuing of a residence title will be subject to restrictions in line with Section 10 (3) of the Residence Act. This information shall be provided without delay in the cases listed in subsection 2, first sentence, no. 2.

(2) The asylum application shall be made at the Federal Office, if the foreigner

1. holds a residence title with an overall validity of more than six months;
2. is under arrest or other official custody, in a hospital, a sanatorium or an asylum, or in a youth welfare institution, or
3. is a minor and his legal representative is not required to live in a reception centre.

The foreigners authority shall immediately transmit any written application it has received to the Federal Office. The Federal Office shall determine the branch office responsible for processing the asylum application.

(3) If, in the case of subsection 2, first sentence, no. 2, the foreigner is in

1. detention pending trial,
2. prison,
3. custody preparatory to deportation pursuant to Section 62 (2) of the Residence Act,
4. detention pending deportation pursuant to Section 62 (3), first sentence, no. 1 of the Residence Act because he has stayed in the federal territory for longer than one month without a residence permit after entering the country illegally,
5. detention pending deportation under Section 62 (3), first sentence, nos. 1a to 5 of the Residence Act,

an application for asylum shall not hinder the ordering or continuation of custody awaiting deportation. The foreigner shall be given an opportunity without delay to contact a legal adviser of his choice unless he has already secured legal counsel. Custody awaiting deportation shall be terminated as soon as the decision of the Federal Office has been delivered and no later than four weeks after the Federal Office has received the application for asylum, unless another country has been requested to admit or re-admit the foreigner on the basis of European Community law or an international treaty on the responsibility of processing asylum applications, or unless the application for asylum has been rejected as inadmissible in line with Section 29 (1) no. 4 or one that is manifestly unfounded.

Section 14a

Family unity

(1) When an application for asylum is filed in accordance with Section 14, the application shall also include each unmarried minor child of the foreigner that resides in the federal

territory at the time without the right to freedom of movement or without a residence title, if the child had not already filed an application for asylum.

(2) If a foreigner's unmarried minor child enters the federal territory or is born here after the foreigner has applied for asylum, the Federal Office shall be notified immediately if one parent has permission to remain pending the asylum decision (Aufenthaltsgestattung) or is residing in the federal territory after the asylum procedure has been completed without a residence title or with a temporary residence permit (Aufenthaltserlaubnis) pursuant to Section 25 (5) of the Residence Act. Such notification shall be the responsibility of both the child's representative as defined in Section 12 (3) and the foreigner's authority. As soon as the Federal Office has received the notification, the application for asylum shall be considered filed on behalf of the child.

(3) The child's representative as defined in Section 12 (3) may waive the processing of an asylum application for the child until the decision of the Federal Office is delivered by stating that the child faces no threat of persecution as defined in Section 3 (1) or serious harm as defined in Section 4 (1). Section 13 (2), second sentence, shall apply accordingly.

(4) Subsections 1 to 3 shall also apply if the application for asylum was filed before 1 January 2005 and the child stayed in the federal territory at that time, arrived later or was born here.

Section 15

General obligations to cooperate

(1) Foreigners shall be personally required to cooperate in establishing the facts of the case. This shall apply also to foreigners represented by an authorized adviser.

(2) The foreigner shall be required in particular to

1. provide the necessary information orally, and on request also in writing, to the authorities responsible for implementing this Act;
2. inform the Federal Office without delay if he has been granted a residence title;
3. comply with statutory and official orders which require him to report to specific authorities or institutions or to appear there in person;
4. present, hand over and surrender his passport or passport substitute to the authorities responsible for implementing this Act;
5. present, hand over and surrender all necessary certificates and any other documents in his possession to the authorities responsible for implementing this Act;
6. cooperate, if he does not have a valid passport or passport substitute, in obtaining an identity document;
7. undergo the required identification measures.

(3) Necessary certificates and other documents within the meaning of subsection 2, no. 5 shall include in particular

1. all certificates and documents apart from the passport or passport substitute which might aid in establishing the foreigner's identity and nationality,
2. visas, residence permits and other border-crossing documents issued by other countries,
3. air tickets and other transport tickets,
4. documents concerning the travel route from the home country to the federal territory, the means of transport used and time spent in other countries after leaving the country of origin and before entering the federal territory, and

5. all other certificates and documents which the foreigner uses to substantiate his claim or which are relevant for the decisions and measures to be taken under asylum and foreigners law, including the decision and enforcement of possible removal to another country.

(4) The authorities responsible for implementing this Act may search the foreigner and the items he carries with him if he fails to comply with his obligations under subsection 2, nos. 4 and 5 above, and if there are indications that he has such documents. The foreigner may be searched only by a person of the same sex.

(5) The withdrawal of the asylum application shall not terminate the foreigner's obligation to cooperate.

Section 16

Documenting, establishing and verifying identity

(1) Identification measures are to be taken to verify the identity of foreigners requesting asylum. To do so in line with the first sentence they may only be photographed and the prints of all ten fingers be taken; foreigners below age 14 may only be photographed. In order to determine the foreigner's country or region of origin, the foreigner's oral statements may be recorded on audio and data media other than at his formal hearing. Such recordings may only be made if the foreigner is informed beforehand. These recordings shall be kept at the Federal Office.

(1a) In order to check the authenticity of the foreigner's document or identity, the biometric and other data stored electronically within the passport, official passport substitute or other identity documents may be read, the necessary biometric data obtained from the foreigner and compared with the biometric data from the document. Biometric data pursuant to sentence 1 shall include only fingerprints, photograph and iris scan.

(2) Responsibility for the measures pursuant to (1) and (1a) shall rest with the Federal Office and, if the foreigner applies for asylum there, also with the authorities referred to in Sections 18 and 19 as well as with the reception centre where the foreigner registers.

(3) The Federal Criminal Police Office shall assist in evaluating the data obtained pursuant to subsection 1, first sentence for the purpose of establishing identity. For this purpose it may also use identity records that it has stored in order to carry out its duties. The Federal Criminal Police Office may not inform the authorities listed in subsection 2 why these records are being stored, unless other regulations provide otherwise.

(4) The Federal Criminal Police Office shall file data obtained under subsection 1, first sentence separately from other identity records.

(4a) Data obtained pursuant to subsection 1, first sentence for purposes of establishing the identity or nationality of the foreigner may be transmitted to the Federal Office of Administration in order to compare them with data pursuant to Section 49b of the Residence Act. Section 89a of the Residence Act shall apply accordingly.

(5) The processing and use of data obtained pursuant to subsection 1 shall also be permitted for the purpose of establishing the foreigner's identity or identifying evidence for purposes of criminal prosecution and threat prevention. The data may furthermore be used in order to identify unknown or missing persons.

(6) Data obtained pursuant to subsection 1 shall be destroyed ten years after the enforceable completion of the asylum procedure; data obtained pursuant to subsection 1a shall be destroyed without delay after verifying the authenticity of the foreigner's document or identity.

Section 17

Interpreters/translators

(1) If the foreigner does not have sufficient command of the German language, an interpreter, translator or other language mediator shall be provided at the hearing as standard procedure in order to translate into the foreigner's native language or another

language which the foreigner can reasonably be supposed to understand and in which he can communicate.

(2) The foreigner shall have the right to call in, at his own expense, a suitable interpreter/translator of his choice.

Sub-Chapter 2 Initiating the asylum procedure

Section 18 Tasks of the border authority

(1) Any foreigner requesting asylum with an authority charged with police supervision of cross-border traffic (border authority) shall immediately be referred to the competent reception centre, or, if that is not known, to the nearest one, for the purpose of registration.

(2) The foreigner shall be refused entry if

1. he enters from a safe third country (Section 26a);
2. there are indications that another country is responsible for processing the asylum application based on European Community law or an international treaty and proceedings to admit or re-admit have been initiated, or
3. he poses a threat to the general public, because he is subject to an enforceable custodial sentence of at least three years' imprisonment in the Federal Republic of Germany on account of a particularly serious criminal offence and if he left the country less than three years previously.

(3) The foreigner shall be removed if the border authority finds him near the border immediately before or after an illegal entry and if the conditions in subsection 2 apply.

(4) If a foreigner enters from a safe third country (Section 26a), the authorities shall refrain from refusing entry or from removing the foreigner if

1. the Federal Republic of Germany is responsible for processing an asylum application based on European Community law or an international treaty with the safe third country, or if
2. the Federal Ministry of the Interior has so ordered on humanitarian grounds, for reasons of international law or in the political interests of the Federal Republic of Germany.

(5) The border authority shall take the foreigner's photograph and fingerprints.

Section 18a Procedure in case of entry by air

(1) In the case of foreigners from a safe country of origin (Section 29a) who wish to enter via an airport and apply for asylum with the border authority, the asylum procedure shall be conducted prior to the decision on entry, if the foreigner can be accommodated on the airport premises during the procedure or cannot be accommodated on the airport premises only because of a necessary hospital stay. The same applies to foreigners who request asylum from the border authorities at an airport and who are unable to prove their identity with a valid passport or other means of identification. The foreigner shall immediately be given the opportunity to file an asylum application with the branch office of the Federal Office assigned to the border checkpoint. The Federal Office shall interview the foreigner in person without delay. The foreigner shall immediately thereafter be given the opportunity to contact a legal adviser of his choice, unless he has already secured legal counsel. Section 18 (2) shall remain unaffected.

(2) If the Federal Office rejects the asylum application as manifestly unfounded, the Federal Office shall warn the foreigner pursuant to Sections 34 and 36 (1) that he will be deported should he enter the country.

(3) If the asylum application is rejected as manifestly unfounded, the foreigner shall not be allowed to enter the country. The decisions of the Federal Office together with the refusal of entry shall be delivered by the border authority. The border authority shall immediately send a copy of its decision and the administrative file of the Federal Office to the competent administrative court.

(4) Any application for temporary relief pursuant to the Code of Administrative Court Procedure shall be filed within three days from the date the decisions of the Federal Office and of the border authority are delivered. The application may be filed with the border authority. The foreigner shall be informed of this. Section 58 of the Code of Administrative Court Procedure shall be applied accordingly. The decision should be issued in writing. Section 36 (4) shall be applied. If an application is filed on time, the refusal of entry shall not be enforced prior to the court decision (Section 36 (3), ninth sentence).

(5) Any application pursuant to subsection 4 shall be aimed at the granting of entry and, in the case of entry, against the deportation warning. The court order allowing the foreigner to enter the country shall at the same time serve to suspend deportation.

(6) The foreigner shall be allowed entry if

1. the Federal Office informs the border authority that it is not able to decide the case within a short time;
2. the Federal Office has not taken a decision on the asylum application within two days of its being filed;
3. the court has not taken a decision on an application pursuant to subsection 4 within two weeks, or
4. the border authority has not requested detention as required by Section 15 (6) of the Residence Act or the judge has refused to order or extend detention.

Section 19

Tasks of the foreigners authority and the police

(1) Any foreigner requesting asylum at a foreigners authority or the police of a Land shall, in cases pursuant to Section 14 (1) above, immediately be referred to the competent reception centre, or, if that is not known, to the nearest one, for the purpose of registration.

(2) The foreigners authority and the police shall take the foreigner's photograph and fingerprints (Section 16 (1)).

(3) A foreigner who has entered the country without authorization from a safe third country (Section 26a) may be removed to such country without previously being referred to a reception centre in accordance with Section 57 (1) and (2) of the Residence Act. In this case the foreigners authority shall order the foreigner to be removed as soon as it has been ascertained that the removal can be carried out.

(4) Provisions on arrest and detention shall remain unaffected.

Section 20

Referral to a reception centre

(1) Pursuant to Section 18 (1) or Section 19 (1), foreigners shall be required to comply with a referral to a reception centre immediately or by the deadline specified by the relevant authority. If the foreigner fails to comply with the requirement in the first sentence, Section 33 (1) (5) and (6) shall apply accordingly. This shall not apply if the foreigner proves, without delay, that the failure was due to circumstances beyond his control. The authority with which the foreigner requests asylum shall inform him in writing of the obligation pursuant to the first sentence and the legal consequences, and the foreigner shall acknowledge receipt of this information. If it is impossible to inform the foreigner pursuant to the fourth sentence, the foreigner is to be escorted to the reception centre.

(2) The authority referring the foreigner to a reception centre shall immediately inform the reception centre in writing of the referral, the asylum request and the information provided to

the foreigner pursuant to subsection 1, fourth sentence. The reception centre shall immediately, or no later than one week after receiving the information pursuant to the first sentence, inform the assigned branch office of the Federal Office of whether the foreigner has been admitted to the reception centre and shall send the information pursuant to the first sentence above.

Section 21 **Retention and transfer of documents**

(1) Any authority referring a foreigner to a reception centre shall take into custody the documents pursuant to Section 15 (2) nos. 4 and 5 and transmit them to the reception centre without delay.

(2) If a foreigner reports directly to the reception centre responsible for receiving him, the documents shall be taken into custody by the reception centre.

(3) The reception centre responsible for receiving the foreigner shall forward the documents without delay to the assigned branch office of the Federal Office.

(4) Copies of the documents taken into custody shall be provided to the foreigner on request.

(5) The documents shall be returned to the foreigner when they are no longer needed for the asylum procedure or for measures terminating residence.

Section 22 **Registration requirements**

(1) Any foreigner required to file his asylum application with a branch office of the Federal Office (Section 14 (1)) shall register in person at a reception centre. This centre shall receive him or refer him to the reception centre responsible for receiving him; in case of referral, the foreigner's fingerprints and photograph shall be taken, if possible.

(2) The Land government or its designated agency may determine that

1. registration pursuant to subsection 1 shall be effected at a specific reception centre,

2. any foreigner referred from another Land shall initially report to a specific reception centre.

The foreigner's fingerprints and photograph shall be taken during his stay in the specific reception centre referred to in the first sentence. In cases where the provisions of Sections 18 (1) and 19 (1) above apply, the foreigner shall be referred to this reception centre.

(3) Pursuant to subsection 1, second sentence, or subsection 2, foreigners shall be required to comply with a referral to the responsible reception centre immediately or by the deadline specified by the reception centre. If the foreigner fails to comply with the requirement in the first sentence, Section 33 (1) (5) and (6) shall apply accordingly. This shall not apply if the foreigner proves without delay that the failure was due to circumstances beyond his control. Section 20 (1), fourth sentence, and subsection 2 shall apply accordingly.

Section 22a

Taking charge of an applicant for the purpose of processing an asylum application

Any foreigner who has been admitted under European Community law or an international treaty for the purpose of processing an asylum application shall have the same status as a foreigner who has applied for asylum. The former shall be required to proceed, upon or immediately after entry, to the agency named by the Federal Ministry of the Interior or by its designated agency.

Sub-Chapter 3 **Procedure at the Federal Office**

Section 23 **Filing an application at the branch office**

(1) Any foreigner who has been received by the reception centre shall be required to appear in person and without delay or at the date determined by the reception centre at the branch office of the Federal Office for the purpose of filing his asylum application.

(2) If the foreigner fails to comply with the requirement stipulated in subsection 1, Section 33 (1) (5) and (6) shall apply accordingly. This shall not apply if the foreigner proves without delay that the failure was due to circumstances beyond his control. The reception centre shall inform the foreigner in writing of these legal consequences against acknowledgement of receipt. The reception centre shall inform its assigned branch office of the Federal Office without delay that the foreigner has been admitted to the reception centre and given the information under the third sentence.

Section 24 Obligations of the Federal Office

(1) The Federal Office shall clarify the facts of the case and compile the necessary evidence. After the application for asylum has been filed, the Federal Office shall inform the foreigner in a language he can reasonably be supposed to understand about the course of the procedure and about his rights and obligations, especially concerning deadlines and the consequences of missing a deadline. It shall interview the foreigner in person. The hearing may be dispensed with if the Federal Office intends to recognize the foreigner's entitlement to asylum or if the foreigner claims to have entered the federal territory from a safe third country (Section 26a). The hearing may also be dispensed with if the Federal Office intends to approve an application for asylum which has been limited as provided for in Section 13 (2), second sentence. The hearing shall be dispensed with if an asylum application has been filed for a child under age 6 born in the federal territory and if the facts of the case have been sufficiently clarified based on the case files of one or both parents.

(1a) If and when a great number of foreigners request asylum at the same time, making it impossible for the Federal Office to conduct hearings in temporal proximity to the filing of applications, the Federal Office may temporarily have the hearings conducted by another authority discharging tasks defined in this Act or in the Residence Act. Hearings may only be conducted by specially trained public employees. Public employees may not wear uniforms during the hearing. Section 5(4) shall apply accordingly.

(2) After the application has been filed, it shall also be the responsibility of the Federal Office to decide whether a deportation ban exists pursuant to Section 60 (5) or (7) of the Residence Act.

(3) The Federal Office shall inform the foreigners authority immediately of

1. its decision and
2. grounds presented by the foreigner or otherwise apparent
 - a) for suspending deportation, in particular the need to obtain documents necessary to conduct a removal, or
 - b) which, pursuant to Section 25 (3), second sentence, nos. 1 to 4 of the Residence Act, could constitute an obstacle to issuing a temporary residence permit.

(4) If a decision on the asylum application is not taken within six months, the Federal Office shall inform the foreigner upon request as to when a decision is likely to be taken.

Section 25 Hearing

(1) The foreigner himself shall present the facts justifying his fear of political persecution or the risk of serious harm he faces and provide the necessary details. The necessary details shall include information concerning residences, travel routes, time spent in other countries and whether a procedure aimed at obtaining recognition as a foreign refugee or as a beneficiary of international protection as defined in Section 1 (1), no. 2, or an asylum

application has already been initiated or completed in other countries or on the federal territory.

(2) The foreigner shall relate all other facts or circumstances which preclude deportation or deportation to a specific country.

(3) If the foreigner produces such facts only at a later stage, they may be ignored if the decision of the Federal Office would otherwise be delayed. The foreigner shall be informed of this provision and of Section 36 (4), third sentence.

(4) For a foreigner required to reside in a reception centre, the hearing should be arranged to coincide with the filing of the asylum application. It shall not be necessary to issue special summons requiring the foreigner and his authorized representative to appear. This provision shall apply accordingly if the foreigner is informed of the interview date at the time he files his application or within one week thereafter. If the hearing cannot take place on the same day, the foreigner and his authorized representative shall be informed without delay of the date of the interview. If the foreigner fails to appear at the hearing without an adequate excuse, the Federal Office shall decide, on the basis of the record as it stands, taking into account the foreigner's failure to cooperate.

(5) In the case of foreigners who are not required to reside in a reception centre, a personal hearing may be dispensed with if the foreigner fails to comply with a summons for a personal hearing without an adequate excuse. In this case, the foreigner shall be given opportunity to state his case in writing within a period of one month. If the foreigner fails to state his case within this period, the Federal Office shall decide on the basis of the record as it stands, taking into account the foreigner's failure to cooperate. Section 33 shall remain unaffected.

(6) The interview shall not be open to the public. It may be attended by persons who show proof of their identity as representatives of the Federation, of a Land or of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. The head of the Federal Office or his deputy may allow other persons to attend.

(7) A record of the hearing containing the essential information produced by the foreigner shall be kept. A copy of this record shall be given to the foreigner or sent to him with the Federal Office's decision.

Section 26

Asylum status for families and international protection for family members

(1) The spouse or registered partner of a person granted asylum status shall be granted asylum upon application if

1. the recognition of the foreigner's asylum status is incontestable,
2. the marriage or civil partnership with persons granted asylum status already existed in the country where the person granted asylum status is politically persecuted,
3. the spouse or partner entered the country before the foreigner was granted asylum status, or if he filed the asylum application immediately after entry, and
4. there is no reason to repeal or withdraw the recognition of the person granted asylum status.

(2) A child of the foreigner who was minor and unmarried at the time the asylum application was filed shall be granted asylum status if the foreigner's asylum status is incontestable and there is no reason to repeal or withdraw this status.

(3) The parents of a minor unmarried person granted asylum or other adults as defined in Article 2 (j) of Directive 2011/95/EU shall be granted asylum upon application, if

1. the recognition of the foreigner's asylum status is incontestable,
2. the family within the meaning of Article 2 (j) of Directive 2011/95/EU already existed in the country where the person granted asylum status is politically persecuted,

3. they entered the country before the person was granted asylum status or if they filed the application for asylum immediately after entry,
4. there is no reason to repeal or withdraw the recognition of the person granted asylum status, and
5. if they have the right of care and custody for the person granted asylum status.

The first sentence, nos. 1 to 4 above shall apply accordingly to minor and unmarried siblings of a minor granted asylum status.

(4) Subsections 1 to 3 shall not apply to family members as defined in these paragraphs who fulfil the prerequisites listed in Section 60 (8), first sentence, of the Residence Act or Section 3 (2), or in the cases of whom the Federal Office has decided, in line with Section 60 (8), third sentence, of the Residence Act not to apply Section 60 (1) of the Residence Act. Subsections 2 and 3 shall not apply to children of foreigners who themselves have been granted asylum status pursuant to subsections 2 or 3.

(5) Subsections 1 to 4 shall apply accordingly to family members within the meaning of subsections 1 to 3 of persons with international protection status. Refugee status or subsidiary protection shall replace asylum status. Family members shall not be granted subsidiary protection if there are grounds for exclusion under Section 4 (2).

(6) Subsections 1 to 5 shall not apply if the foreigner has suffered persecution as referred to in Section 3 (1) or faces serious harm as referred to in Section 4 (1) from the family members within the meaning of subsections 1 to 5, or if he has already suffered such persecution or serious harm.

Section 26a **Safe third countries**

(1) Any foreigner who has entered the federal territory from a third country within the meaning of Article 16a (2), first sentence of the Basic Law (safe third country) cannot invoke Article 16a (1) of the Basic Law. He shall not be granted asylum. The first sentence above shall not apply if

1. the foreigner held a residence title for the Federal Republic of Germany at the time he entered the safe third country,
2. the Federal Republic of Germany is responsible for processing an asylum application based on European Community law or an international treaty with the safe third country, or if
3. the foreigner has not been refused entry or removed on account of an order pursuant to Section 18 (4) no. 2.

(2) In addition to the Member States of the European Union, safe third countries are those listed in Annex I.

(3) The Federal Government shall resolve by statutory instrument without the consent of the Bundesrat that a country listed in Annex I is no longer deemed a safe third country if changes in its legal or political situation give reason to believe that the requirements mentioned in Article 16a (2), first sentence of the Basic Law have ceased to exist. The instrument shall expire no later than six months after it entered into force.

Section 27 **Safety elsewhere from persecution**

(1) A foreigner who was already safe from political persecution in another third country shall not be granted asylum status.

(2) If the foreigner holds a travel document issued by a safe third country (Section 26a) or by another third country pursuant to the Convention related to the status of refugees, it shall be presumed that he was safe from political persecution in that country.

(3) If before entering the federal territory, a foreigner lived for more than three months in another third country where he is not threatened by political persecution, it shall be presumed that he was safe there from political persecution. This shall not apply if the foreigner provides plausible evidence that deportation to another country where he is threatened by political persecution could not be ruled out with reasonable certainty.

**Section 27a
(repealed)**

**Section 28
Post-flight reasons**

(1) As a rule, a foreigner shall not be granted asylum status if the threat of political persecution is based on circumstances resulting from a deliberate decision by the foreigner after leaving his country of origin, unless this decision is in line with firm convictions on which he clearly acted while still in his country of origin. The first sentence shall not apply in particular if the foreigner, due to his age and level of maturity in the country of origin, was not yet able to form firm convictions of his own.

(1a) The well-founded fear of persecution within the meaning of Section 3 (1) or the real risk of suffering serious harm within the meaning of Section 4 (1) may be based on events that occurred after the foreigner left his country of origin, and in particular on conduct by the foreigner that expresses a continuing conviction or orientation that already existed in the country of origin.

(2) If the foreigner files a follow-up application after withdrawal or incontestable rejection of an earlier asylum application, and the new application is based on circumstances of his own creation after the withdrawal or incontestable rejection of the earlier application, he cannot as a rule be granted refugee status in a follow-up procedure.

**Section 29
Inadmissible applications**

- (1) An application for asylum shall be inadmissible if
1. another country is responsible for conducting the asylum procedure
 - a) according to Regulation (EU) No 604/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 June 2013 establishing the criteria and mechanisms for determining the member state responsible for examining an application for international protection lodged in one of the member states by a third-country national or a stateless person (OJ L 180 of 29 June 2013, p. 31); or
 - b) based on other European Union law or another international treaty;
 2. another EU member state has already granted the foreigner international protection within the meaning of Section 1 (1) no. 2;
 3. if a country that is willing to readmit the foreigner is regarded as a safe third country for that foreigner according to Section 26a;
 4. if a country that is not an EU member state and is willing to readmit the foreigner is regarded as another third country within the meaning of Section 27; or
 5. if, in the case of follow-up applications pursuant to Section 71 or secondary applications pursuant to Section 71a, another asylum application is not to be conducted.

(2) The Federal Office shall interview the foreigner in person with regard to the reasons stipulated in subsection 1 no. 1 lit. b to no. 4 before it decides whether or not an asylum application is admissible. As regards the reasons stipulated in subsection 1 no. 5, it shall give the foreigner the opportunity to submit a statement in line with Section 71 (3).

(3) If the foreigner fails to attend the hearing regarding the admissibility of his application, the Federal Office shall decide on the basis of the record as it stands. This shall not apply if the foreigner proves without delay that the failure described in the first sentence was due to circumstances beyond his control. In this case, the procedure is to be continued.

(4) According to Section 24 (1a), specially trained public employees from other authorities may be tasked to carry out the hearing of foreigners regarding the admissibility of their applications.

Section 29a

Safe country of origin; report; authority to issue statutory instruments

(1) The asylum application of any foreigner from a country within the meaning of Article 16a (3), first sentence of the Basic Law (safe country of origin) shall be rejected as manifestly unfounded, unless the facts or evidence produced by the foreigner give reason to believe that he faces political persecution within the meaning of Section 3 (1) or serious harm as defined in Section 4 (1) in his country of origin in spite of the general situation there.

(2) In addition to the Member States of the European Union, safe countries of origin are those listed in Annex II.

(2a) Every two years, and by 23 October 2017 for the first time, the Federal Government shall submit to the German Bundestag a report explaining whether or not the requirements for the classification of the states listed in Annex II as safe countries of origin continue to be met.

(3) The Federal Government shall resolve by statutory instrument without the consent of the Bundesrat that a country listed in Annex II is no longer deemed a safe country of origin if changes in its legal or political situation give reason to believe that the requirements mentioned in Article 16a (3), first sentence of the Basic Law have ceased to exist. The instrument shall expire no later than six months after it entered into force.

Section 30

Manifestly unfounded applications for asylum

(1) An asylum application shall be considered manifestly unfounded if the prerequisites for granting asylum status and the prerequisites for granting international protection are obviously not met.

(2) In particular, an asylum application shall be manifestly unfounded if it is obvious from the circumstances of the individual case that the foreigner is remaining in the federal territory only for economic reasons or in order to evade a general emergency situation.

(3) An unfounded asylum application shall be rejected as manifestly unfounded if

1. key aspects of the foreigner's statements are unsubstantiated or contradictory, obviously do not correspond to the facts or are based on forged or falsified evidence;
2. the foreigner misrepresents or refuses to state his identity or nationality in the asylum procedure;
3. he has filed another asylum application or asylum request using different personal data;
4. he filed an asylum application in order to avert an imminent termination of residence although he had had sufficient opportunity to file an asylum application earlier;
5. he grossly violated his obligations to cooperate pursuant to Section 13 (3), second sentence, Section 15 (2) nos. 3 to 5, or Section 25 (1), unless he is not responsible for violating his obligations to cooperate or there are important reasons why he was unable to comply with his obligations to cooperate;
6. he has enforceably been expelled pursuant to Sections 53 and 54 of the Residence Act; or

7. the asylum application has been filed on behalf of a foreigner without legal capacity under this Act, or is considered under Section 14a to have been filed after asylum applications by the parents or by the parent possessing the sole right of custody have been incontestably rejected.

(4) Furthermore, an unfounded asylum application shall be rejected as manifestly unfounded, if the requirements of Section 60 (8), first sentence, of the Residence Act or Section 3 (2) are met or in cases where the Federal Office has decided, in line with Section 60 (8), third sentence, of the Residence Act not to apply Section 60 (1) of the Residence Act.

(5) An application filed with the Federal Office shall also be rejected as manifestly unfounded if, due to its content, it does not constitute an asylum application in the sense of Section 13 (1).

Section 30a **Fast-track procedures**

(1) The Federal Office may use fast-track procedures for asylum procedures in a branch office assigned to a special reception centre (Section 5 (5)), if the foreigner

1. is a national of a safe country of origin (Section 29a);
2. has clearly misled the authorities as to his identity or nationality by presenting false information or documents or by withholding relevant documents;
3. has in bad faith destroyed or disposed of an identity or travel document that would have helped establish his identity or nationality, or if the circumstances clearly give reason to believe that this is so;
4. has filed a follow-up application;
5. (j) has made an application merely in order to delay or frustrate the enforcement of an earlier or imminent decision which would result in his deportation; or
6. refuses to be fingerprinted in line with Regulation (EU) No 603/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council dated 26 June 2013 on the establishment of Eurodac for the comparison of fingerprints for the effective application of Regulation (EU) No 604/2013 establishing the criteria and mechanisms for determining the Member State responsible for examining an application for international protection lodged in one of the Member States by a third-country national or a stateless person and on requests for the comparison with Eurodac data by member states' law enforcement authorities and Europol for law enforcement purposes, and amending Regulation (EU) No 1077/2011 establishing a European Agency for the operational management of large-scale IT systems in the area of freedom, security and justice (OJ L no. 180 dated 29 June 2013, p. 1); or
7. if he was expelled because of serious reasons of public security and order of if there are serious reasons to believe that he constitutes a serious threat to public security and order.

(2) If the Federal Office applies the first subsection, it shall decide on the asylum application within one week of it being filed. If it is not able to make a decision within this period, it shall continue the procedure as a non-fast-track procedure.

(3) Foreigners whose applications are being processed under fast-track procedures in line with this provision are required to live in the special reception centre responsible for their reception pending the Federal Office's decision on the asylum application. The requirement laid down in the first sentence shall continue to exist until the foreigner leaves the country or until the deportation warning or deportation order is enforced

1. should the procedure be discontinued; or

2. the asylum application be rejected
 - a) as inadmissible in line with Section 29 (1) no. 4 ,
 - b) as manifestly unfounded in line with Section 29a or 30, or
 - c) in the case of Section 71 (4).
- Sections 48 to 50 shall remain unaffected.

Section 31

Decisions by the Federal Office on asylum applications

(1) Decisions by the Federal Office shall be issued in writing. They shall contain a justification in writing. Contestable decisions shall be delivered to the persons involved without delay. If no authorized representative has been appointed for the procedure, a translation of the decision and the information on legal remedy in a language the foreigner can reasonably be assumed to understand shall be enclosed; persons granted asylum status and foreigners granted international protection as defined in Section 1 (1) no. 2 or in whose case the Federal Office has issued a deportation ban pursuant to Section 60 (5) or (7) of the Residence Act shall also be informed of the resulting rights and duties. If the asylum application is rejected only pursuant to Section 26a or Section 29 (1) no. 1, the decision together with the deportation order under Section 34a shall be delivered to the foreigner himself. It may also be delivered to him by the authority responsible for the deportation or for carrying out the deportation. If the foreigner has an authorized representative or if he has named an authorized receiving agent, a copy of the decision shall be forwarded to the representative or agent.

(2) In decisions on admissible asylum applications and in decisions pursuant to Section 30 (5) it shall be expressly determined whether the foreigner is granted refugee status or subsidiary protection and whether he is granted asylum. In cases within the meaning of Section 13 (2), second sentence, the limited application shall be decided upon.

(3) In cases pursuant to paragraph 2 and in decisions on inadmissible asylum applications it shall be determined whether the conditions of Section 60 (5) or (7) of the Residence Act are met. This may be dispensed with if the foreigner is granted asylum or international protection within the meaning of Section 1 (1) no. 2.

(4) If the asylum application is rejected as inadmissible only pursuant to Section 26a, Section 26 (5) shall not be affected in the cases governed by Section 26 (1) to (4).

(5) If a foreigner is granted asylum status pursuant to Section 26 (1) to (3), or if he is granted international protection within the meaning of Section 1 (1) no. 2 pursuant to Section 26 (5), the determination of the conditions referred to in Section 60 (5) and (7) of the Residence Act should be dispensed with.

(6) If the asylum application is rejected as inadmissible pursuant to Section 29 (1) no. 1, the foreigner shall be informed in the decision as to which other country is responsible for processing the asylum application.

Section 32

Decision in case of withdrawal or abandonment of the application

If the asylum application is withdrawn or abandoned within the meaning of Section 14a (3), the Federal Office shall indicate in its decision that the asylum procedure has been discontinued and whether a deportation ban exists pursuant to Section 60 (5) or (7) of the Residence Act. In the cases listed in Section 33, the Federal Office shall decide on the basis of the record as it stands.

Section 32a

Suspension of the proceedings

(1) The asylum procedure of a foreigner shall be suspended as long as he is granted temporary protection under Section 24 of the Residence Act. As long as the procedure is suspended, the foreigner's legal status shall not be determined by this Act.

(2) The asylum application shall be deemed to be withdrawn if the foreigner does not notify the Federal Office within one month of the expiry of his temporary residence permit that he intends to continue the asylum procedure.

Section 33

Abandonment of the proceedings

(1) An asylum application shall be deemed to have been withdrawn if the foreigner fails to pursue it.

(2) It shall be presumed that the foreigner has failed to pursue the procedure, if he

1. fails to comply with a request to present information which is important for the application as described in Section 15 or with a request to attend a hearing pursuant to Section 25;
2. has gone underground;
3. has violated the geographic restriction of his permission to remain pending the asylum decision defined in Section 56 to which he is subject on account of the obligation to live in a reception centre in line with Section 30a (3).

The presumption described in the first sentence shall not apply if the foreigner proves without delay that the failure referred to in the first sentence, no. 1, or the action referred to in the first sentence, nos. 2 and 3, were due to circumstances beyond his control. In this case, the procedure shall be continued. If the procedure was conducted as a fast-track procedure under Section 30a, the period referred to in Section 30a (2), first sentence, begins to run again.

(3) The asylum application shall furthermore be deemed to have been withdrawn if the foreigner has travelled to his country of origin during the asylum procedure.

(4) The foreigner shall be informed in writing of the legal consequences of subsections 1 and 3 and shall acknowledge receipt of this information.

(5) In the cases referred to in subsections 1 and 3 the Federal Office shall discontinue the asylum procedure. Foreigners whose asylum procedure has been discontinued under the first sentence may apply for its resumption. (2) The foreigner shall make the application in person at the branch office of the Federal Office assigned to the reception centre where he was required to reside before the asylum procedure was discontinued. If the foreigner files a new asylum application, this application shall be deemed as the application within the meaning of the second sentence. The Federal Office shall resume the examination of the application where it left off. In derogation from the fifth sentence, the asylum procedure is not to be resumed and an application pursuant to the second or fourth sentences is to be treated as a follow-up application (Section 71), if

1. the asylum procedure was discontinued at least ten months before the application was filed, or
2. the asylum procedure had already been resumed pursuant to this provision.

If a procedure is resumed in line with this provision and was conducted as a fast-track procedure under Section 30a before its discontinuation, the period referred to in Section 30a (2), first sentence, begins to run again.

(6) Section 36 (3) shall apply accordingly to appeals against decisions under subsection 5 (6).

Sub-Chapter 4

Termination of residence

Section 34

Deportation warning

(1) Pursuant to Sections 59 and 60 (10) of the Residence Act, the Federal Office shall issue a written deportation warning if

1. the foreigner is not granted asylum status,
2. the foreigner is not granted refugee status
- 2a. the foreigner is not granted subsidiary protection,
3. the conditions of Section 60 (5) and (7) of the Residence Act are not met or if deportation is permitted on an exceptional basis, regardless of compliance with the conditions stipulated in Section 60 (7), first sentence of the Residence Act, and
4. the foreigner does not hold a residence title.

A hearing of the foreigner prior to issuing the deportation warning shall not be required. The foreigners authority shall remain competent in other respects for decisions pursuant to Section 59 (1), fourth sentence, and Section 6 of the Residence Act.

(2) The deportation warning is to be issued in conjunction with the decision on the asylum application. If the foreigner does not have an authorized representative, the decision and the information on legal remedy shall be translated into a language the foreigner can reasonably be assumed to understand.

Section 34a Deportation order

(1) If the foreigner is to be deported to a safe third country (Section 26 a) or to a country responsible for processing the asylum application (Section 29 (1) no. 1), the Federal Office shall order his deportation to this country as soon as it has been ascertained that the deportation can be carried out. This shall also apply if the foreigner filed the application for asylum in another country which is responsible for processing an asylum application based on European Community law or an international treaty, or if he withdraws the application before the Federal Office has made a decision. No prior notification announcing deportation or deadline shall be necessary. If it is not possible to order a foreigner's deportation in line with the first or second sentences, the Federal Office shall notify the foreigner that he will be deported to the country in question.

(2) Appeals of the deportation order pursuant to Section 80 (5) of the Code of Administrative Court Procedure shall be filed within one week of notification. No deportation shall be permissible prior to a court decision if the appeal has been filed in time. Applications for temporary relief against decisions by the Federal Office setting time limits for entry or residence bans in line with Section 11 (2) of the Residence Act are to be filed within one week of the notification. This shall not affect the enforceability of the deportation order.

Section 35 Deportation warning in case of inadmissible applications for asylum

In the cases under Section 29 (1) nos. 2 and 4, the Federal Office shall notify the foreigner that he will be deported to the country where he was safe from persecution.

Section 36 Procedure in cases of applications for asylum which are inadmissible under Section 29 (1) nos. 2 and 4 which or are manifestly unfounded

(1) In cases where the asylum application is inadmissible under Section 29 (1) nos. 2 and 4 or manifestly unfounded, the foreigner shall be given one week to leave the country.

(2) The Federal Office shall send to the persons involved a copy of their asylum file along with the decision. The administrative file shall be transmitted without delay to the competent administrative court along with proof of delivery.

(3) Appeals of the deportation warning pursuant to Section 80 (5) of the Code of Administrative Court Procedure shall be filed within one week of notification; the notice from the Federal Office is to be enclosed with the appeal. The foreigner shall be informed of this.

Section 58 of the Code of Administrative Court Procedure shall be applied accordingly. The decision shall be taken in a written procedure; an oral court hearing in which the action is heard at the same time shall not be permitted. The decision is to be taken within one week of the expiry of the time limit under subsection 1 above. The chamber of the administrative court may extend the time limit under sentence 5 above by one week at a time. The second and additional extensions of the time-limit shall be permitted only for serious reasons, in particular if the court is not able to take an earlier decision due to an unusually heavy workload. No deportation shall be permitted prior to a court decision if the appeal has been filed in time. A decision has been taken when the operative provisions of the decision have been signed by the judge or the judges and are available at the registry of the chamber. Applications for temporary relief against decisions by the Federal Office to set time limits for the ban on entry or residence in line with Section 11 (2) of the Residence Act and the order and time limits under Section 11 (7) of the Residence Act are also to be filed within one week of the notification. This shall not affect the enforceability of the deportation warning.

(4) An order to suspend deportation may be issued only if there are serious doubts as to the legality of the administrative act against which an appeal has been filed. Facts and evidence not stated by the persons involved shall not be considered unless they are obvious or known to the court. The introduction of facts and evidence which were not considered in the administrative procedure pursuant to Section 25 (3) and facts and circumstances within the meaning of Section 25 (2) which the foreigner did not produce in the administrative procedure may be left unconsidered by the court if the decision would otherwise be delayed.

Section 37

Further procedure in case of an appeal granted by court decision

- (1) The decision of the Federal Office as to the inadmissibility of an application under Section 29 (1) nos. 2 and 4 and the deportation warning shall become ineffective if the administrative court grants the appeal pursuant to Section 80 (5) of the Code of Administrative Court Procedure. The Federal Office shall continue the asylum procedure.
- (2) If, in the case of an asylum application which was turned down as manifestly unfounded, the administrative grants an appeal pursuant to Section 80 (5) of the Code of Administrative Court Procedure, the deadline for leaving the country shall expire 30 days after the incontestable conclusion of the asylum procedure.
- (3) Subsections 1 and 2 shall not apply if, due to the decision of the administrative court, deportation to one of the countries mentioned in the deportation warning becomes enforceable.

Section 38

Deadline for leaving the country in case of rejection for other reasons or withdrawal of the application

- (1) In other cases where the foreigner is not granted asylum status by the Federal Office, he shall be given 30 days to leave the country. If action is brought, the deadline for leaving the country shall be 30 days after the incontestable conclusion of the asylum procedure.
- (2) If the asylum application is withdrawn prior to the decision of the Federal Office, the foreigner shall be given one week to leave the country.
- (3) If the asylum application is withdrawn, if action is brought or if the processing of the asylum application is waived, the foreigner may be given up to three months to leave the country if he agrees to do so voluntarily.

Section 39 (repealed)

Section 40

Notification of the foreigners authority

- (1) The Federal Office shall immediately inform the foreigners authority of the district where the foreigner is required to stay or to take up residence of any enforceable deportation

warning and shall immediately provide it with any documents required for deportation. The same shall apply if the administrative court has ruled that the suspensive effect of court action based on a reason precluding deportation pursuant to Section 60 (5) or (7) of the Residence Act shall apply only with regard to deportation to the country concerned and if the Federal Office does not continue the asylum procedure.

(2) The Federal Office shall immediately inform the foreigners authority if the administrative court rules that the action brought against the deportation warning is to have a suspensive effect in cases pursuant to Section 38 (2) above.

(3) If the Federal Office delivers the deportation order (Section 34a) to the foreigner, the Federal Office shall immediately inform the authority responsible for the deportation of such delivery.

Section 41 (repealed)

Section 42

Binding effect of decisions under foreigners law

The foreigners authority shall be bound by the decision of the Federal Office or the administrative court concerning the existence of reasons precluding deportation pursuant to Section 60 (5) or (7) of the Residence Act. The foreigners authority shall decide whether a reason precluding deportation pursuant to Section 60 (4) of the Residence Act has arisen or ceased to exist at a later stage; such decision shall not require the decision taken by the Federal Office to be suspended.

Section 43

Enforceability and suspension of deportation

(1) If the foreigner possessed a residence title, a deportation warning which is enforceable under the terms of this Act may not be enforced until the foreigner is also enforceably required to leave the country pursuant to Section 58 (2), second sentence of the Residence Act.

(2) If the foreigner has applied for an extension of a residence title with an overall validity of more than six months, the deportation warning shall not be enforceable until after the application has been rejected. In other respects, Section 81 of the Residence Act shall not preclude deportation.

(3) Where family members within the meaning of Section 26 (1) to (3) have filed an asylum application simultaneously or in each case immediately upon their entry, the foreigners authority may temporarily suspend deportation in order to enable the family to leave the country together. The foreigners authority shall issue the foreigner a certificate confirming the suspension of deportation.

Section 43a (repealed)

Section 43b (repealed)

Chapter 5

Accommodation and distribution

Section 44

Setting up and maintaining reception centres

(1) The Länder shall be required to set up and maintain reception centres necessary to accommodate persons requesting asylum and to provide the necessary number of places in the reception centres for newly arrived persons requesting asylum per month allocated to them on the basis of their respective admission quotas.

(2) The Federal Ministry of the Interior or the authority designated by it shall inform the Länder each month of the number of newly arrived persons requesting asylum, the prospective trend and the prospective need for accommodation.

(3) Section 45 of Book Eight of the Social Code (Article 1 of the Act dated 26 June 1990, Federal Law Gazette I, p. 1163) shall not apply to reception centres. Operators of reception centres should require persons working in these centres to supervise, look after, educate or train minors or carry out other activities where they are likely to come in contact with minors, to submit, prior to their hiring or before taking up longer-term voluntary work, and at regular intervals, police certificates of good conduct pursuant to Section 30 (5) and 30a (1) of the Central Criminal Register Act. Operators of reception centres must not employ persons or volunteers who have incontestably been convicted of a criminal offence pursuant to Sections 171, 174 to 174c, 176 to 180a, 181a, 182 to 184g, 225, 232 to 233a, 234, 235 or 236 of the Criminal Code to carry out the activities referred to in the second sentence. If the operator of a reception centre views the police certificate of good conduct in line with Section 30 (5) and 30a (1) of the Central Criminal Register Act, he shall only record the fact that the certificate has been viewed, its date and whether or not the person concerned was incontestably convicted of one of the criminal offences referred to in the third sentence. The operator of a reception centre may only change or use these data to the extent necessary to verify whether the person is suited to carry out the activities referred to in the second sentence. The data are to be protected against unauthorized access. If, after the certificate has been viewed, the person concerned does not carry out activities referred to in the second sentence, the data are to be deleted without delay. They are to be deleted no later than six months after the person concerned carried out the activities referred to in the second sentence for the last time.

Section 45 **Admission quotas**

(1) The Länder may agree to define a key for distributing persons requesting asylum among the individual Länder (admission quota). Until such an agreement has been concluded or if such an agreement should cease to exist, the admission quota for the current calendar year shall be based on the key calculated for the previous calendar year in line with tax revenues and population and published in the Federal Gazette by the office of the Joint Education and Research Conference (Königstein key).

(2) Two or more Länder may agree that persons requesting asylum who are to be admitted by a specific Land in line with its admission quota, are admitted by another Land. An agreement pursuant to the first sentence shall at least contain information regarding the size of the group of persons covered by the agreement and an appropriate compensation for costs. Such an agreement shall not affect the admission quota referred to in subsection 1.

Section 46 **Determination of the responsible reception centre**

(1) The special reception centre (Section 5 (5)) which has space available under the terms of the quota referred to in Section 45 and where the branch office of the Federal Office assigned to it processes asylum applications from the foreigner's country of origin shall be responsible for the reception of foreigners meeting the requirements of Section 30a (1). As for the rest, the reception centre where the foreigner has registered shall be responsible for receiving him, if it has space available under the terms of the quota referred to in Section 45 and if the branch office of the Federal Office assigned to it processes asylum applications from the foreigner's country of origin. Where the prerequisites of the first and second sentences are not met, the reception centre designated in subsection 2 shall be responsible for receiving the foreigner. If several special reception centres could be responsible for receiving a foreigner pursuant to the first sentence, subsection 2 shall apply accordingly in determining the responsible special reception centre.

(2) Upon request by a reception centre, a central distributing agency designated by the Federal Ministry of the Interior shall indicate which reception centre is responsible for

receiving the foreigner. This shall be based on the admission quotas referred to in Section 45, the available vacancies according to these quotas and finally the processing capacities of the competent branch office of the Federal Office with regard to the foreigners' countries of origin. If more than one reception centre meets the aforementioned criteria, the nearest one shall be designated to be responsible for receiving the foreigner.

(2a) Where responsibility derogates from subsections 1 and 2, following an agreement pursuant to Section 45 (2), first sentence, the reception centre required to receive the foreigner in question pursuant to the agreement shall become responsible upon actually receiving him. As far as circumstances permit, the agreement shall be taken into account when distributing foreigners pursuant to subsection 2.

(3) The requesting reception centre shall inform the central distributing agency only of the number of foreigners and their respective countries of origin. Foreigners and their family members within the meaning of Section 26 (1) to (3) shall be reported as a group.

(4) The Länder shall ensure that the central distributing agency has at all times the information needed to determine which reception centre is responsible, in particular information on how many foreigners have arrived and departed, how full each reception centre is and how many vacancies each reception centre has.

(5) If there are no more vacancies in the reception centres of a Land which is nevertheless required under the quota system to accept foreigners, the government of the Land concerned or an authority designated by it shall inform the central distributing agency which reception centre is responsible for admitting foreigners.

Section 47

Residence in reception centres

(1) Foreigners required to file their asylum application with a branch office of the Federal Office (Section 14 (1)), shall be required to live for a period of up to six weeks, but no longer than six months, in the reception centre responsible for receiving them. The same shall apply in cases pursuant to Section 14 (2), first sentence, no. 2 if the conditions under this provision cease to exist before the Federal Office has taken a decision.

(1a) In derogation from subsection 1, foreigners from a safe country of origin (Section 29a) shall be required to live in the reception centre responsible for receiving them until the Federal Office has decided on their asylum application or, should the application be rejected as manifestly unfounded under Section 29a or as inadmissible under Section 29 (1) no. 1, until they have left the federal territory or until the deportation warning or deportation order is enforced. Sections 48 to 50 shall remain unaffected.

(2) If the parents of a minor, unmarried child are required to live in a reception centre, the child may also live in the reception centre, even if he has not filed an asylum application.

(3) During the period of obligatory residence in a reception centre, the foreigner shall be required to ensure that the competent authorities and courts can contact him.

(4) Within 15 days of the filing of an asylum application, the reception centre shall inform the foreigner, if possible in writing and in a language which he can reasonably be assumed to understand, of his rights and obligations under the Act on Benefits for Asylum Applicants. With the information referred to in the first sentence, the reception centre shall also inform the foreigner about who is able to provide legal counsel and which organizations can advise him on accommodations and medical care.

Section 48

Termination of the obligation to reside in a reception centre

The obligation to live in a reception centre shall end before six months have elapsed if the foreigner

1. is required to take up residence in another place or in other accommodation;
2. has been granted asylum status or international protection within the meaning of Section 1 (1) no. 2, or

3. if he meets the requirements for a legal claim to a residence title under the Residence Act after having filed an application by marrying or by establishing a civil partnership in the federal territory.

Section 49

Release from the reception centre

- (1) The obligation to reside at a reception centre shall be terminated if a deportation warning is enforceable and it is impossible to enforce deportation at short notice; or if the foreigner is to be issued a temporary residence permit pursuant to Section 24 of the Residence Act.
- (2) The obligation may be terminated for reasons of public health, for other reasons of public security and order, or for other compelling reasons.

Section 50

Distribution within a Land

- (1) Foreigners shall be immediately released from the reception centre and distributed within the Land concerned if the Federal Office informs the responsible Land authority that

1. it is impossible to decide or to decide at short notice whether the asylum application is inadmissible or manifestly unfounded or whether the prerequisites listed in Section 60 (5) or (7) of the Residence Act are fulfilled by the foreigner or one of his family members within the meaning of Section 26 (1) to (3); or that
2. the administrative court has ruled that the action brought against the decision of the Federal Office shall have suspensive effect.

Distribution may also be carried out if the foreigner's obligation to live in the reception centre ceases for other reasons.

- (2) The Land government or the authority designated by it shall be authorized to regulate distribution by means of a statutory instrument if this is not regulated by Land law.
- (3) The responsible Land authority shall inform the Federal Office within three working days of the district of the foreigners authority where the foreigner is to take up residence after the distribution procedure.
- (4) The responsible Land authority shall issue the allocation decision. The allocation decision shall be issued in writing and shall include information on legal remedy. A justification shall not be required. A hearing of the foreigner concerned shall not be required. The allocation decision shall take into account the domestic community of family members within the meaning of Section 26 (1) to (3) or other equally important humanitarian reasons.
- (5) The allocation decision shall be delivered to the foreigner himself. If the foreigner is represented by an authorized representative or if he has designated an authorized receiving agent, the authorized representative or the authorized receiving agent shall also receive a copy of the allocation decision.
- (6) The foreigner shall proceed without delay to the place designated in the allocation decision.

Section 51

Distribution among the Länder

- (1) If a foreigner is not or no longer required to live in a reception centre, the domestic community of family members within the meaning of Section 26 (1) to (3) or other equally important humanitarian reasons shall be taken into account also by means of allocation among the Länder.
- (2) Allocation pursuant to subsection 1 shall be effected at the foreigner's request. The responsible authority of the Land where the foreigner has requested residence shall decide on the request.

Section 52

Calculation of quotas

Persons requesting asylum admitted pursuant to Section 14 (2), first sentence, nos. 2 and 3, Section 14a and Section 51 shall be counted in the quotas pursuant to Section 45 above.

Section 53
Collective accommodation

(1) Foreigners who have filed an asylum application and are not or no longer required to live in a reception centre, should, as a rule, be housed in collective accommodation. In this context, both the public interest and the foreigner's interests shall be taken into account.

(2) The foreigner's obligation to live in collective accommodation shall end when the Federal Office has recognized him as a person granted asylum or when a court has required the Federal Office to recognize him, even if an appeal has been made, as long as the foreigner is able to prove that he has found accommodation elsewhere and that this will not result in additional costs for a public authority. The same shall apply in cases where the Federal Office or a court have granted a foreigner international protection as defined in Section 1 (1) no. 2. In the cases covered by the first and second sentences, this obligation shall also end for family members within the meaning of Section 26 (1) to (3).

(3) Section 44 (3) shall apply accordingly.

Section 54
Notification of the Federal Office

The foreigners authority in whose district the foreigner is required to stay or to take up residence shall immediately inform the Federal Office

1. of the address under which summons may be served on the foreigner,
2. of any alert to determine the foreigner's place of residence.

Chapter 6
Right of residence during the asylum procedure

Section 55

Permission to remain pending the asylum decision (Aufenthaltsgestattung)

(1) Foreigners seeking asylum shall be permitted to remain in the federal territory while the asylum procedure is pending, once they have been issued an arrival certificate. They shall not be entitled to reside in a specific Land or a specific place. In cases where an arrival certificate has not been issued, permission to remain pending the asylum decision results from filing an asylum application.

(2) Filing an asylum application shall automatically cancel any exemption from the obligation to hold a residence title, cancel any residence title with an overall validity of up to six months and cancel the effects of an application for a residence title listed in Section 81 (3) and (4) of the Residence Act. Section 81 (4) of the Residence Act shall remain unaffected if the foreigner has held a residence title with an overall validity of more than six months and has applied for its extension.

(3) To the extent that acquiring or exercising a right or a privilege depends on the length of the stay in the federal territory, the length of stay pursuant to subsection 1 shall be counted only if the foreigner has been granted asylum or international protection within the meaning of Section 1 (1) no. 2.

Section 56
Geographic restrictions

(1) Permission to remain pending the asylum decision shall be limited to the district of the foreigners authority where the reception centre responsible for receiving the foreigner is located.

(2) If the foreigner is required to take up residence in the district of another foreigners authority, permission to remain pending the asylum decision shall be limited to that district.

(3) (repealed)

Section 57

Leaving the area of a reception centre

- (1) A foreigner required to live in a reception centre may be permitted by the Federal Office to temporarily leave the area specified in his permit issued pending the asylum decision if compelling reasons so require.
- (2) Such permission should be granted without delay in order to enable the foreigner to keep appointments with authorized representatives, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and organizations providing welfare services to refugees.
- (3) The foreigner shall need no permission to attend appointments at authorities or court hearings where his personal appearance is necessary. He shall inform the reception centre and the Federal Office of such appointments.

Section 58

Leaving an assigned area of residence

- (1) A foreigner who is not or no longer required to live in a reception centre may be allowed by the foreigners authority to temporarily leave the area for which his permission to remain pending the asylum decision is valid or to generally remain in the district of another foreigners authority. This permission shall be granted if an urgent public interest applies, if it is necessary for compelling reasons or if refusing permission would constitute undue hardship. This permission shall be granted as a general rule, if the foreigner intends to take up employment as permitted by Section 61 (2) or if necessary for the purposes of school attendance, of basic and advanced occupational training or of studying at a state or state-recognized university or a comparable educational establishment. This permission shall require the consent of the foreigners authority for whose district the general stay is permitted.
- (2) Such permission is to be granted without delay in order to enable the foreigner to keep appointments with authorized representatives, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and organizations providing welfare services to refugees.
- (3) The foreigner shall need no permission to attend appointments at authorities or court hearings where his personal appearance is necessary.
- (4) The foreigner may temporarily leave the area for which permission to remain pending the asylum decision is granted without permission, if a court required the Federal Office to grant the foreigner asylum or international protection within the meaning of Section 1(1) no. 2, or to determine whether the conditions referred to in Section 60 (5) or (7) of the Residence Act are met, even if this decision is still contestable. The first sentence shall apply accordingly to family members within the meaning of Section 26 (1) to (3).
- (5) The foreigners authority of a district (Kreis) or a municipality belonging to a district may grant a foreigner the general permission to stay temporarily anywhere within the district.
- (6) In order to take local circumstances into account, Land governments may provide by statutory instrument that foreigners shall need no permission to stay temporarily in an area encompassing the jurisdiction of multiple foreigners authorities or the area encompassing a whole Land, or to stay in another Land, provided there is agreement between the governments of the Länder concerned.

Section 59

Enforcing geographic restrictions

- (1) If necessary, the obligation to leave pursuant to Section 12 (3) of the Residence Act may, even without prior notification, be enforced by means of direct force. The travel route and means of transport are to be prescribed.
- (2) The foreigner shall be arrested and taken into custody upon order of the court in order to enforce the obligation to leave, if it cannot be guaranteed that he would voluntarily comply with the obligation to leave also in the cases listed in Section 59a (2) and if it would otherwise be considerably more difficult or even impossible to enforce this obligation.
- (3) Measures pursuant to subsections 1 and 2 above shall be the responsibility of

1. the police forces of the Länder,
2. the border authority where the foreigner requests asylum,
3. the foreigners authority in whose district the foreigner is staying,
4. the reception centre where the foreigner registers and
5. the reception centre which has received the foreigner.

Section 59a

Expiry of geographic restrictions

(1) The geographic restriction pursuant to Section 56 shall expire when the foreigner has resided in the federal territory for three months without interruption by virtue of his deportation having been suspended, by holding a temporary residence or permanent settlement permit or by being permitted to remain in the federal territory pending the asylum decision. In derogation from the first sentence, the geographic restriction shall not expire as long as the foreigner has to live in the reception centre which is responsible for receiving him.

(2) Geographic restrictions shall remain in force after the permission to remain pending the asylum decision expires, but no longer than the point in time determined in subsection 1. In derogation from the first sentence, geographic restrictions shall expire when residence is regarded as legal under Section 25 (1) third sentence or Section 25 (2), second sentence of the Residence Act or when a residence title is issued.

Section 59b

Ordering geographic restrictions

(1) Irrespective of Section 59a (1), the responsible foreigners authority may order that permission to remain pending the asylum decision be subject to geographic restrictions, if

1. the foreigner has been sentenced incontestably on account of criminal offences which can only be committed by foreigners,
2. there are facts indicating that the foreigner has violated the Narcotics Act, or
3. concrete measures to terminate the foreigner's residence are imminent.

(2) Sections 56, 58, 59 ad 59a (2) shall apply accordingly.

Section 60

Restrictions

(1) Foreigners who are not or no longer required to live in a reception centre and whose subsistence is not secured (Section 2 (3) of the Residence Act), shall be required to take up residence at the place referred to in the allocation decision pursuant to Section 50 (4) (residence restriction). Where foreigners are distributed among the Länder in line with Section 51, the residence restriction shall refer to the place of residence resulting from the distribution. Foreigners may temporarily leave the place mentioned in the residence restriction without permission.

(2) Foreigners who are not or no longer required to live in a reception centre and whose subsistence is not secured (Section 2 (3) of the Residence Act), may be required

1. to live in a specific municipality or private or public accommodation,
2. to move to a specific municipality or private or public accommodation, or
3. to take up habitual residence and private or public accommodation in the district of another foreigners authority of the same Land.

An interview with the foreigner shall be required in cases pursuant to the first sentence, no. 2 if he has stayed in the municipality or private or public accommodation for longer than six

months. The hearing shall be deemed to have taken place if the foreigner or his legal representative have been given the opportunity to comment on the accommodation arrangements within a period of two weeks. A hearing shall be dispensed with if it conflicts with compelling public interests.

(3) Responsibility for the measures pursuant to subsection 1, first sentence shall rest with the Land authority which is responsible pursuant to Section 50. The decision on the residence restriction shall be taken together with the allocation decision pursuant to Section 50. Responsibility for the measures pursuant to subsection 1, second sentence shall rest with the Land authority which is responsible pursuant to Section 51 (2), second sentence. The decision on the residence restriction should be taken together with the allocation decision pursuant to Section 51 (2), second sentence. Responsibility for the measures pursuant to subsection 2 shall rest with the foreigners authority which is responsible for the district in which the municipality or private or public accommodation is located.

Section 61 Employment

(1) Foreigners shall not be allowed to take up paid employment as long as they are required to stay in a reception centre.

(2) An asylum applicant who has stayed in the federal territory for three months on the basis of permission to remain pending the asylum decision may, in derogation from Section 4 (3) of the Residence Act, be permitted to take up employment if the Federal Employment Agency has granted its approval or a statutory instrument stipulates that taking up such employment is permissible without the approval of the Federal Employment Agency. Previous periods of tolerated or lawful residence shall be counted as part of the waiting period under the first sentence. Sections 39, 40 (1) no. 1 and (2) and Sections 41 and 42 of the Residence Act shall apply accordingly. A foreigner from a safe country of origin as defined in Section 29a who has applied for asylum after 31 August 2015 may not be permitted to work during the asylum procedure.

Section 62 Medical examination

(1) Foreigners who are required to stay in a reception centre or in collective accommodation shall be required to undergo a medical examination for communicable diseases including an x-ray of the respiratory organs. The supreme health authority of the Land or an authority designated by it shall determine the extent of the medical examination and the physician to conduct the examination.

(2) The authority responsible for the foreigner's accommodation shall be informed of the examination results. If the examination shows that the foreigner has or may have a notifiable disease as defined in Section 6 of the Infection Protection Act or is infected with a pathogen as defined in Section 7 of the Infection Protection Act, the Federal Office shall also be informed of the examination result.

Section 63 Certificate confirming permission to remain pending the asylum decision

(1) Within three working days of filing an asylum application, the foreigner shall be issued a certificate confirming his permission to remain pending the asylum decision containing his photograph and personal information, unless he has a residence title. In the case of subsection 3, second sentence, the foreigner shall be requested at the time of filing an asylum application to apply to the responsible foreigners authority for this certificate within the period specified in the first sentence.

(2) The certificate shall be valid for a limited period. As long as the foreigner is required to reside in a reception centre, it shall be valid for no more than three months, and otherwise for no more than six months.

(3) The Federal Office shall be responsible for issuing the certificate while the foreigner is required to reside in a reception centre. Otherwise, responsibility shall lie with the foreigners

authority to whose district the permission to remain pending the asylum decision is limited or in whose district the foreigner has to take up residence. Conditions and changes to geographic restrictions and the relevant orders (Section 59b) may also be indicated in the certificate by the authorities which have imposed such conditions or changes.

(4) The certificate should be withdrawn when the permission to remain pending the asylum decision expires.

The certificate shall contain the following information:

1. the date on which the arrival certificate according to Section 63a (1), second sentence, no. 12, was issued, and
2. the date on which the asylum application was filed.

As for the rest, Section 78a (5) of the Residence Act shall apply accordingly.

Section 63a

Registration certificate for asylum seekers

(1) A foreigner who has requested asylum and who has been photographed and fingerprinted in line with the provisions of this Act or of the Residence Act but who has not filed an application for asylum will be issued with a registration certificate for asylum seekers without delay (arrival certificate). This document shall contain the following visibly displayed items of information:

1. surname and first names,
2. maiden name,
3. photograph,
4. date of birth,
5. place of birth,
6. abbreviation of the nationality,
7. sex,
8. height and eye colour,
9. responsible reception centre,
10. serial number of the certificate (arrival certificate number)
11. issuing authority,
12. date of issue.
13. holder's signature,
14. duration of validity,
15. extension note,
16. file number issued by the registration authority (Central Register of Foreigners)
17. note stating the surnames and first names of accompanying minor children and young persons,
18. note that the items of information are based on information furnished by the foreigner,
19. note stating that the certificate does not suffice to meet the holder's obligation to have and present identification papers,

20. machine-readable zone, and
21. barcode.

The zone for automatic reading shall contain the items of information referred to in the second sentence nos. 1, 4, 6, 7, 10 and 14, the abbreviation "MED", check digits and blank spaces. The barcode is generated automatically and shall contain the items of information referred to in the third sentence, a digital signature and the number issued by the Central Register of Foreigners. A child aged 10 or over at the time the arrival certificate is issued shall sign his/her own certificate.

(2) The certificate under subsection 1 is to be issued for no longer than six months. In exceptional cases, it should be extended for a maximum of three months a time, if

1. the foreigner was not given an appointment at the branch office of the Federal Office under Section 23 (1) before the expiry of the period pursuant to the first sentence or the extended period pursuant to the first part of this sentence,
2. the foreigner was given an appointment at the branch office of the Federal Office under Section 23 (1) outside the period pursuant to the first sentence or the extended period pursuant to the first part of this sentence,
3. the foreigner fails to attend the appointment for reasons beyond his control.

(3) The reception centre to which the foreigner has been assigned shall be responsible for issuing, changing the address or extending a certificate under subsection 1, unless the branch office of the Federal Office assigned to this reception centre takes the picture and fingerprints of the foreigner or processes his personal data. If the foreigner is no longer required to live in the reception centre, the responsibility for issuing the certificate shall rest with the foreigners authority in whose district the foreigner is required to stay or take up residence; if this requirement does not exist, responsibility shall rest with the foreigners authority in whose district the foreigner is actually staying.

(4) The validity of the certificate referred to in subsection 1 shall expire as soon as the period referred to in subsection 2, first sentence, expires, upon issue of the certificate confirming permission to remain pending the asylum decision in accordance with Section 63, or upon expiry of permission to remain pending the asylum decision in accordance with Section 27. Upon issue of the certificate confirming permission to remain pending the asylum decision the certificate referred to in subsection 1 shall be withdrawn. Responsibility for such withdrawal shall rest with the authority issuing the certificate confirming permission to remain pending the asylum decision.

(5) The holder is required to

1. present the arrival certificate to the reception centre, the Federal Office or the foreigners authority, if it contains incorrect information,
2. upon request, hand out to the reception centre, the Federal Office or the foreigners authority the arrival certificate upon receiving a new arrival certificate or permission to remain pending the asylum decision,
3. report the loss of the arrival certificate and, if it is found, present it to the reception centre, the Federal Office or the foreigners authority;
4. hand out, upon request, the arrival certificate to the reception centre, the Federal Office or the foreigners authority, if it does not allow the card holder's identity to be established without doubt, or if it has undergone unauthorized changes without delay.

Section 64 **Obligation to have and present identification papers**

- (1) For the duration of the asylum procedure the foreigner shall comply with the requirement to have and present identification papers by having and presenting the certificate confirming his permission to remain pending the asylum decision.
- (2) The certificate shall not authorize the foreigner to cross the border.

Section 65

Return of passport

- (1) After the foreigner has filed the asylum application, the passport or passport substitute shall be returned to the him if it is not needed in the further course of the asylum procedure and if the foreigner holds a residence title or if the foreigners authority grants him a residence title pursuant to the provisions of other laws.
- (2) The passport or passport substitute may be temporarily returned to the foreigner if necessary for travel in cases pursuant to Section 58 (1) or if necessary in order to renew the passport or to prepare the foreigner's departure. After the expiry of a geographic restriction (Section 59a) the first sentence shall apply accordingly to travel.

Section 66

Alerts to determine the foreigner's whereabouts

- (1) In order to establish a foreigner's whereabouts, an alert may be entered in the Central Register of Foreigners and in the police search systems if the foreigner's whereabouts are unknown and if
1. he fails to arrive within one week at the reception centre to which he has been referred,
 2. he has left the reception centre and has failed to return within one week,
 3. he has failed to comply within one week with an allocation order or an order pursuant to Section 60 (2), first sentence, or
 4. if he cannot be reached at the address he gave or at the address of the accommodation where he is required to reside;
- the conditions under no. 4 shall be met if the foreigner has failed to receive, within a period of two weeks, a message delivered to the address.
- (2) The reception centre, the foreigners authority in whose district the foreigner is required to stay or to take u residence and the Federal Office shall be responsible for taking action to have an alert issued. Action to have an alert issued may only be taken by persons who are specially authorized to do so.

Section 67

Expiry of permission to remain pending the asylum decision

- (1) Permission to remain pending the asylum decision shall expire
1. if the foreigner is refused entry or removed pursuant to Section 18 (2) and (3),
 - 1a. (repealed)
 2. if the foreigner fails to file an asylum application within two weeks of being issued an arrival certificate,
 3. upon delivery of the Federal Office's decision to the foreigner, if the asylum application has been withdrawn;
 4. if a notification announcing deportation issued pursuant to the provisions of this Act or pursuant to Section 60 (9) of the Residence Act has become enforceable,
 5. upon a deportation order pursuant to Section 34a becoming enforceable,

5a. upon announcement of a deportation order pursuant to Section 58a of the Residence Act

6. otherwise, if the decision of the Federal Office has become incontestable.

If, in the cases covered by Section 23 (1), the appointment at the branch office of the Federal Office lies outside the time limit derived from the first sentence, no. 2, permission to remain pending the asylum decision shall only expire according to this provision if the foreigner has not filed an asylum application by the date of the appointment.

(2) Permission to remain pending the asylum decision shall become effective again, if

1. a procedure which has been discontinued according to Section 33 (5), first sentence, is resumed, or

2. if the foreigner files the asylum application after the time limit referred to in subsection 1, first sentence, no. 2 or second sentence.

**Section 68
(repealed)**

**Section 69
(repealed)**

**Section 70
(repealed)**

Chapter 7

Follow-up application, secondary application

Section 71

Follow-up application

(1) If, after the withdrawal or incontestable rejection of a previous asylum application, the foreigner files a new asylum application (follow-up application), a new asylum procedure shall be conducted only if the conditions of Section 51 (1) to (3) of the Administrative Procedure Act are met; this shall be examined by the Federal Office. The same shall apply to a child's application for asylum if the representative under Section 14a (3) waived the processing of the asylum application.

(2) The foreigner shall make the follow-up application in person at the branch office of the Federal Office assigned to the reception centre where the foreigner was required to reside during the previous asylum procedure. If the foreigner temporarily left the federal territory in the meantime, subsections 47 to 67 shall apply accordingly. In the cases of Section 14 (2), first sentence, no. 2, or if the foreigner can prove that he is unable to appear in person, the follow-up application shall be filed in writing. The follow-up application shall be filed in writing with the central office of the Federal Office if

1. the branch office that would have been responsible pursuant to sentence 1 above no longer exists,

2. the foreigner was not required to reside at a reception centre during the previous asylum procedure.

Section 19 (1) shall not apply.

(3) In the follow-up application the foreigner shall give his address as well as the facts and evidence to fulfil the conditions listed in Section 51 (1) to (3) of the Administrative Procedure Act. The foreigner shall provide this information in writing upon request. A hearing may be dispensed with. Section 10 shall apply accordingly.

(4) If the conditions of Section 51 (1) to (3) of the Administrative Procedure Act are not met, Sections 34, 35 and 36 shall be applied accordingly; in the case of deportation to a safe third country (Section 26a) Section 34a shall be applied accordingly.

(5) If after a deportation warning or a deportation order issued pursuant to this Act has become enforceable following the filing of the previous asylum application, the foreigner files a follow-up application which does not lead to a new asylum procedure, a new time limit and a new deportation warning or a deportation order shall not be required in order to enforce deportation. Deportation may be enforced only after notification by the Federal Office that the conditions of Section 51 (1) to (3) of the Administrative Procedure Act are not met, unless the foreigner is to be deported to the safe third country.

(6) Subsection 5 shall also apply if the foreigner temporarily left the federal territory in the meantime. If the foreigner entered the federal territory unlawfully from a safe third country (Section 26a), he may be removed to that country pursuant to Section 57 (1) and (2) of the Residence Act without prior notification by the Federal Office.

(7) If the foreigner's right of residence during the previous asylum procedure was geographically restricted, the last geographical restrictions shall continue to apply unless otherwise decided. Subsections 59a and 59b shall apply accordingly. In cases pursuant to subsections 5 and 6, the responsibility for measures under foreigners law shall also lie with the foreigners authority in whose district the foreigner is staying.

(8) A follow-up application shall not preclude an order to take the foreigner into custody awaiting deportation unless a further asylum procedure is carried out.

Section 71a

Secondary application

(1) If a foreigner files an asylum application (secondary application) in the federal territory after having unsuccessfully applied for asylum in a safe third country (Section 26a) in which European Community law on the responsibility for processing asylum applications applies or which has concluded an international agreement with the Federal Republic of Germany, a further asylum procedure shall only be carried out if the Federal Republic of Germany is responsible for carrying out the asylum procedure and the conditions of Section 51 (1) to (3) of the Administrative Procedure Act are met; this shall be examined by the Federal Office.

(2) Sections 12 to 25, 33 and 44 to 54 shall apply accordingly to the procedure for determining whether the new asylum application is to be processed. A hearing may be dispensed with if not needed to determine that a new asylum application is not to be processed. Section 71 (8) shall apply accordingly.

(3) The deportation of the foreigner shall be deemed to be temporarily suspended. Sections 56 to 67 shall apply accordingly.

(4) If a new asylum application is not processed, Sections 34 to 36 and 42 to 43 shall apply accordingly.

(5) If the foreigner files another asylum application after the withdrawal or the incontestable rejection of his secondary application, Section 71 shall apply.

Chapter 8

Expiry of legal status

Section 72

Cessation

(1) Recognition of asylum status and refugee status shall cease to have effect if the foreigner

1. voluntarily or by accepting or renewing a national passport or by any other action places himself anew under the protection of the state whose nationality he holds,

1a. voluntarily returns to and settles in the country he left or stayed away from for fear of persecution, or

2. after losing his nationality has voluntarily regained it,

3. has obtained a new nationality upon application and enjoys the protection of the state whose nationality he has obtained, or

4. renounces such recognition or withdraws his application before the decision of the Federal Office becomes incontestable.

(2) The foreigner shall return the notification of recognition and the travel document to the foreigners authority without delay.

Section 73

Revocation and withdrawal of asylum and refugee status

(1) Recognition of asylum and refugee status shall be revoked without delay if the conditions on which such recognition is based have ceased to exist. In particular, this shall be the case if, after the conditions on which his recognition as being entitled to asylum or refugee status is based have ceased to exist, the foreigner can no longer refuse to claim the protection of the country of which he is a citizen, or if he, as a stateless person, is able to return to the country where he had his usual residence. The second sentence shall not apply if the foreigner has compelling reasons, based on earlier persecution, for refusing to return to the country of which he is a citizen, or, if he is a stateless person, in which he had his usual residence.

(2) Recognition of asylum status shall be withdrawn if it was granted on the basis of incorrect information or withholding of essential facts and if such recognition could not be based on any other grounds. The first sentence shall be applied to refugee status accordingly.

(2a) No more than three years after the decision becomes incontestable, it shall be examined whether the conditions for revocation pursuant to subsection 1 or withdrawal pursuant to subsection 2 exist. If the requirements for revocation or withdrawal are met, the Federal Office shall inform the foreigners authority of this fact no later than one month after the favourable decision has become incontestable for three years. Otherwise, the foreigners authority need not be informed. The foreigners authority shall also be informed which persons pursuant to Section 26 derive their asylum or refugee status from the foreigner and whether the conditions for revocation pursuant to subsection 2b exist in their case. If no revocation or withdrawal follows the examination, a later decision pursuant to subsections 1 or 2 is possible unless the asylum or refugee status is revoked or withdrawn because the conditions pursuant to Section 60 (8), first sentence of the Residence Act or Section 3 (2) exist or because the Federal Office has decided not to apply Section 60 (1) of the Residence Act pursuant to Section 60 (8), third sentence, of the Residence Act.

(2b) In the cases referred to in Section 26 (1) to (3) and (5), recognition of asylum and refugee status shall be revoked if the conditions of Section 26 (4), first sentence are met. The asylum status shall furthermore be revoked if the asylum status of the person from whom the status recognition was derived has expired, been revoked or withdrawn and if the foreigner could not be granted asylum for other reasons. In cases pursuant to Section 26 (5), refugee status shall be revoked if the refugee status of the person from whom the recognition was derived, has expired, been revoked or withdrawn and if the foreigner could not be granted refugee status for other reasons.

(2c) For the purpose of naturalization procedures, the decision on the asylum application shall no longer be binding until the revocation or withdrawal becomes legally valid.

(3) If the asylum status or the refugee status is revoked or withdrawn, a decision shall be taken as to whether the requirements for subsidiary protection or the conditions referred to in Section 60 (5) or (7) of the Residence Act are fulfilled.

(4) The foreigner shall be informed in writing of a planned decision to revoke or withdraw pursuant to this provision or to Section 48 of the Administrative Procedure Act, and shall be given the opportunity to respond. He may be requested to respond in writing within a period of one month. If the foreigner fails to respond within this period, the decision shall be taken on the basis of the record as it stands; the foreigner shall be informed of the legal consequences.

(5) Communications or decisions of the Federal Office which require action by a certain deadline shall be delivered to the foreigner.

(6) If the recognition of entitlement to asylum or refugee status is incontestably revoked or withdrawn or no longer in effect for other reasons, Section 72 (2) shall apply accordingly.

(7) (repealed)

Section 73a

Foreign recognition as a refugee

(1) If the responsibility for issuing a passport for a foreigner granted refugee status by a foreign country within the meaning of the Convention relating to the status of refugees has been transferred from a foreign country to the Federal Republic of Germany, the foreigner's legal status as a refugee in the Federal Republic of Germany shall cease to have effect if one of the circumstances listed in Section 72 (1) takes effect. The foreigner shall surrender the passport to the foreigners authorities without delay.

(2) The foreigner's legal status as a refugee in the Federal Republic of Germany shall be withdrawn if the requirements for granting refugee status are not or no longer met. Section 73 shall apply accordingly.

Section 73b

Revocation and withdrawal of subsidiary protection

(1) Subsidiary protection status shall be revoked when the circumstances which led to the granting of subsidiary protection status have ceased to exist or have changed to such a degree that protection is no longer required. Section 73 (1), third sentence, shall apply accordingly.

(2) In applying subsection 1, it shall be taken into account whether the change of circumstances is so significant and lasting that the person eligible for subsidiary protection no longer faces a real risk of serious harm within the meaning of Section 4 (1).

(3) Subsidiary protection status shall be withdrawn if the foreigner should have been or is excluded from the eligibility for subsidiary protection in line with Section 4 (2) or if his misrepresentation or omission of facts or the use of false documents were decisive for the granting of subsidiary protection status.

(4) Section 73 (2b), third sentence, and (2c) to (6) shall apply accordingly.

Section 73c

Withdrawal and revocation of deportation bans

(1) The establishment that the requirements of Section 60 (5) or (7) of the Residence Act are met shall be withdrawn if and when it is inaccurate.

(2) The establishment that the requirements of Section 60 (5) or (7) of the Residence Act are met shall be withdrawn if and when the requirements are no longer met.

(3) Section 73 (2c) to (6) shall apply accordingly.

Chapter 9

Court proceedings

Section 74

Period within which action must be brought; rejection of late submission

(1) Action against decisions pursuant to this Act must be brought no later than two weeks after the decision has been delivered; in cases where an application pursuant to Section 80 (5) of the Code of Administrative Court Procedure must be filed within one week (Section 34a (2), first and third sentences, Section 36 (3), first and tenth sentences), the action must also be brought within one week.

(2) The plaintiff shall submit the facts and evidence on which the action is based within a period of one month after the decision was delivered to him. Section 87b (3) of the Code of Administrative Court Procedure shall apply accordingly. The plaintiff shall be informed of the obligation pursuant to sentence 1 and the consequences resulting from failing to observe the time limit. The submission of new facts and evidence shall remain unaffected.

Section 75

Suspensive effect of court action

(1) Action brought against decisions pursuant to this Act shall have suspensive effect only in cases pursuant to Section 38 (1) and Section 73, 73b and 73c.

(2) Action brought against decisions by the Federal Office to revoke or withdraw asylum or refugee status shall not have suspensive effect in the following cases:

1. where the status was revoked or withdrawn because the requirements of Section 60 (8), first sentence, of the Residence Act or Section 3 (2) are met,
2. where the status was revoked or withdrawn, because the Federal Office decided not to apply Section 60 (1) of the Residence Act pursuant to Section 60 (8), third sentence, of the Residence Act.

The same shall apply accordingly when action is brought against the revocation or withdrawal of subsidiary protection because the conditions of Section 4 (2) are fulfilled. Section 80 (2), first sentence, no. 4 of the Code of Administrative Court Procedure shall remain unaffected.

Section 76

Individual judges

(1) In disputes resulting from this Act the Chamber should, as a rule, refer the legal dispute to one of its members for decision as an individual judge, unless the case presents particular difficulties of a factual or legal nature or unless the legal matter is of fundamental significance.

(2) In cases where the Chamber has already conducted oral proceedings, the dispute may not be referred to an individual judge unless a provisional, partial or interlocutory judgment has been passed in the meantime.

(3) After having heard the parties involved, the individual judge may refer the dispute back to the Chamber if it is clear from a substantial change in the proceedings that the legal matter is of fundamental significance. It shall not be possible to refer the matter to the individual judge a second time.

(4) In temporary relief proceedings a member of the Chamber shall decide as an individual judge. The individual judge shall refer the dispute to the Chamber if the legal matter is of fundamental significance or if he intends to deviate from previous rulings by the Chamber.

(5) A judge subject to an initial probationary period may not act as an individual judge within the first six months of his appointment.

Section 77

Decision by the court

(1) In disputes resulting from this Act, the court shall base its decision on the factual and legal situation at the time of the last oral proceedings; if the decision is taken without oral proceedings, it shall be based on the situation at the time the decision is taken. Section 74 (2), second sentence shall remain unaffected.

(2) The court shall dispense with a further presentation of the facts and of the reasons for its decision, provided that it follows the statements and justification of the administrative act against which the appeal was filed and so states in its decision, or provided that the parties concerned unanimously renounce such presentation.

Section 78

Legal remedy

(1) If the administrative court rejects an action brought in connection with legal disputes resulting from this Act as manifestly inadmissible or manifestly unfounded, its judgment shall be incontestable. The same shall apply if only the plaintiff's action against the decision on the asylum application has been rejected as being manifestly inadmissible or manifestly unfounded, while the remainder of the plaintiff's action has been rejected as inadmissible or unfounded.

(2) In the remaining cases, the parties concerned shall be entitled to file an appeal against the administrative court's judgment if the appeal is granted by the higher administrative court. There shall be no revision of the administrative court's decision.

(3) An appeal shall be granted only if

1. the legal matter is of fundamental significance or
2. the decision deviates from a decision of the Higher Administrative Court, the Federal Administrative Court, the Joint Panel of the highest federal courts or the Federal Constitutional Court and rests on this deviation or
3. one of the parties claims that a defect in the proceedings pursuant to Section 138 of the Code of Administrative Court Procedure exists and if such a defect exists.

(4) A request for appeal shall be made within a period of one month after the judgment was delivered. The request shall be filed with the administrative court. It shall indicate the decision to be appealed. The request shall state the reasons why an appeal should be granted. Filing the request shall impede the legal force of the decision.

(5) The Higher Administrative Court shall decide whether to grant the request; the court shall not be required to give any reasons for its decision. The original decision shall become final upon rejection of the request. If the Higher Administrative Court grants the request, the application procedure shall be continued in the form of appellate proceedings; there shall be no need to file an appeal.

(6) (repealed)

(7) Any appeal pursuant to Section 84 (2) of the Code of Administrative Court Procedure shall be filed within two weeks from the time the court decision was delivered.

Section 79

Special provisions governing appeals

(1) In the proceedings before the Higher Administrative Court, Section 128a of the Code of Administrative Court Procedure shall apply accordingly to statements and evidence which the plaintiff has failed to submit within the time limit given in Section 74 (2), first sentence.

(2) Section 130 (2) and (3) of the Code of Administrative Court Procedure shall not apply.

Section 80

Inadmissibility of complaints

Subject to the provisions of Section 133 (1) of the Code of Administrative Court Procedure, a complaint against decisions on cases brought under the present Act shall be inadmissible.

Section 80a

Suspension of the proceedings

(1) When a court action is brought, Section 32a (1) above shall apply accordingly. The suspension shall have no influence on time limits for filing or justifying appeals.

(2) The action shall be regarded as withdrawn if the plaintiff does not notify the court within one month of the expiry of the temporary residence permit pursuant to Section 24 of the Residence Act that he intends to pursue the legal action proceedings.

(3) The Federal Office shall inform the court without delay of the issue and the expiry of the temporary residence permit pursuant to Section 24 of the Residence Act.

Section 81

Abandonment of the proceedings

In legal proceedings pursuant to this Act, the action shall be deemed to have been withdrawn if the plaintiff, despite a request by the court, has failed for a period exceeding one month to pursue the proceedings. The plaintiff shall bear the costs of the proceedings. The request by the court shall inform the plaintiff of the consequences resulting from the first and second sentences above.

Section 82

Inspection of the files in temporary relief proceedings

In proceedings for temporary relief, access to the files shall be granted at the court's registry. The files may be handed over to the authorized lawyer to take to his home or office provided that this does not delay the proceedings. The second sentence shall apply accordingly to the dispatching of files.

Section 83

Special panels of deciding judges

- (1) Disputes under the present Act should be aggregated at special panels of deciding judges.
- (2) The Land governments may form, by virtue of statutory instruments, special arbitration bodies at the administrative courts to deal with disputes under the present Act and to determine the seat of such bodies. The Land governments may confer this power on other authorities. The arbitration bodies formed pursuant to the first sentence should have their seat close to the relevant reception centres.
- (3) The Land governments shall be authorized to issue statutory instruments allocating to a single administrative court legal disputes under this Act which concern the districts of several administrative courts and deal with specific countries of origin, provided this is relevant to the proceedings related to these disputes. The Land governments may confer this power on other authorities.

Section 83a

Notification of the foreigners authority

The court may informally notify the foreigners authority of the result of the proceedings. The court must inform the foreigners authority of the result, if the proceedings deal with the lawfulness of a deportation warning or a deportation order pursuant to this Act.

Section 83b

Court costs, value of the subject matter

Court costs (fees and expenses) shall not be charged in disputes pursuant to the present Act.

Section 83c

Procedure for ordering entry and residence bans and for setting time limits for such bans

The provisions of this Chapter and Section 52 (2), third sentence, of the Code of Administrative Court Procedure shall also apply to appeals against decisions by the Federal Office in line with Section 75 no. 12 of the Residence Act.

Chapter 10

Provisions as to punishments for criminal offences and fines

Section 84

Incitement to submit fraudulent applications for asylum

- (1) Anyone who incites or helps a foreigner to provide incorrect or incomplete information during the asylum procedure before the Federal Office or during the judicial proceedings in order for the applicant to be granted asylum status or international protection status within the meaning of Section 1 (1) no. 2 shall be punished with imprisonment of up to three years or with a fine.
- (2) In particularly serious cases a prison sentence of up to five years or a fine shall be imposed. As a rule, a case shall be considered particularly serious if the perpetrator
 1. receives or expects to receive financial advantage for an act referred to in subsection 1 above, or
 2. repeatedly acts or acts for more than five foreigners.

(3) In the cases referred to in subsection 1, anyone who

1. is motivated by commercial interests or
2. acts as a member of a gang formed for the purpose of committing such offences on a recurring basis

shall be punishable by a prison sentence of between six months and ten years.

(4) The attempt shall be punishable.

(5) Section 73d of the Criminal Code shall be applied in the cases covered by subsection 3 no. 1. In the cases covered by subsection 3 no. 2, Sections 43a, 73d of the Penal Code shall apply.

(6) Whoever commits such act for the benefit of a family member in the meaning of Section 11 (1) no. 1 of the Penal Code shall be exempt from punishment.

Section 84a

Commercial and organized incitement to submit fraudulent applications for asylum

(1) Anyone who, motivated by commercial interests and as a member of a gang formed for the purpose of committing such offences on a recurring basis, commits offences covered by Section 84 (1), shall be punishable by imprisonment for a term of between one and ten years.

(2) In less serious cases the penalty shall be imprisonment for six months to five years.

(3) Sections 43a, 73d of the Penal Code shall be applied.

Section 85

Other criminal offences

Anyone

1. failing, despite the provisions of Section 50 (6), also in conjunction with Section 71a (2) first sentence, to report immediately to the authority indicated;
2. repeatedly violating residence restrictions pursuant to Sections 56 (1) or 59b (1), either subsection also in conjunction with Section 71a (3) above;
3. failing to comply in time with an enforceable order pursuant to Section 60 (2), first sentence, also in conjunction with Section 71a (3);
4. pursuing paid employment in violation of Section 61 (1), also in conjunction with Section 71a (3)

shall be punished by imprisonment of up to one year or a fine.

Section 86

Provisions on fines

(1) Any foreigner who violates a residence restriction pursuant to Sections 56 or 59b (1), either provision also in conjunction with Section 71a (3), shall be deemed to have committed an administrative offence.

(2) Such an administrative offence may be punished with a fine of up to two thousand five hundred euros.

Chapter 11

Transitional and final provisions

Section 87

Transitional provisions

(1) The following transitional provisions shall apply to the administrative procedure:

1. Asylum procedures already started shall be completed in accordance with the legal provisions previously applicable if the Federal Office has sent its decision for delivery to the foreigners authority before this Act has entered into force. If an asylum

procedure was final before the present Act entered into force, the Federal Office shall be responsible for deciding whether obstacles precluding deportation pursuant to Section 53 of the Foreigners Act exist and for issuing a notification announcing deportation only if a new asylum application is processed.

2. Follow-up applications filed before the present Act entered into force shall be decided by the foreigners authority in accordance with the legal provisions previously applicable.

3. Foreigners who filed an asylum application before the present Act entered into force shall be distributed among the Länder in accordance with the legal provisions previously applicable.

(2) The following transitional provisions shall apply to legal remedies and court proceedings:

1. In cases pursuant to subsection 1 nos. 1 and 2, the period within which action must be brought shall be based on the legal provisions previously applicable; the local responsibility of the administrative court shall be determined pursuant to Section 52, no. 2, third sentence of the Code of Administrative Court Procedure in the version applicable before the present Act entered into force.

2. The admissibility of legal remedy against an administrative act shall be determined based on the legal provisions previously applicable if notice of the administrative act was given before the present Act entered into force.

3. The admissibility of legal remedy against a court decision shall be based on the legal provisions previously applicable if the decision was pronounced or officially delivered before the present Act entered into force.

4. If an appeal filed under the legal provisions previously applicable has suspensive effect, the provisions of the present Act on the exclusion of suspensive effect shall not apply.

5. In court proceedings where a request pursuant to Section 33 of the Asylum Procedure Act as promulgated on 9 April 1991 (Federal Law Gazette I, p. 869), amended by Article 7, Section 13 in conjunction with Article 11 of the Act of 12 September 1990 (Federal Law Gazette I, p. 2002) was made before the present Act entered into force, this provision shall continue to apply.

Section 87a

Transitional provisions for the amendments which entered into force on 1 July 1993

(1) Unless stated otherwise in the following provisions, the provisions of the present Act, with the exception of Sections 26a and 34a, shall also apply to foreigners who filed an asylum application prior to 1 July 1993. Sections 27 and 29 (1) and (2) shall apply accordingly to foreigners who have entered from a member state of the European Communities or from one of the countries listed in Annex I.

(2) The following transitional provisions shall apply to the administrative procedure:

1. Section 10 (2), second and third sentences and (3) and (4) shall apply if the foreigner has additionally been informed in writing of the provisions therein.

2. Section 33 (2) shall apply only to foreigners who travelled to their country of origin after 1 July 1993.

3. For follow-up applications filed prior to 1 July 1993, the provisions of Sections 71 and 87 (1) no. 2 shall apply in the version applicable up to that time.

(3) The following transitional provisions shall apply to legal remedies and court proceedings:

1. The admissibility of an appeal against an administrative act shall be determined based on the law previously applicable if such administrative act was announced prior to 1 July 1993.
2. The admissibility of an appeal against a court decision shall be determined based on the provisions previously applicable if the decision was pronounced or officially delivered before the present Act entered into force.
3. Section 76 (4) shall not apply to procedures pending prior to 1 July 1993.
4. A referral to an individual judge carried out prior to 1 July 1993 shall remain unaffected by Section 76 (5).
5. Section 83 (1) shall not be applied up to and including 31 December 1993.

Section 87b

Transitional provision for the amendments which entered into force on 1 September 2004

Section 6 in the version applicable prior to 1 September 2004 shall continue to apply to court proceedings pending prior to 1 September 2004.

Section 87c

Transitional provisions for the amendments which entered into force on 6 August 2016

- (1) Permission to remain pending the asylum decision acquired before 6 August 2016 shall continue to be valid from the date when the permission arose. It can be proved in particular through a certificate pursuant to Section 63. Section 67 shall remain unaffected.
- (2) The stay of a foreigner who requested asylum on the federal territory before 5 February 2016 shall be considered permitted pending the asylum decision as of the date when he was received in the reception centre responsible for him, or, if this date cannot be determined, as of 5 February 2016.
- (3) The stay of a foreigner who was issued an arrival certificate by 6 August 2016 shall be considered permitted pending the asylum decision as of the date of issue.
- (4) The stay of a foreigner who applied for asylum after 4 February 2016 and before 1 November 2016 and who was not immediately issued an arrival certificate for reasons beyond his control shall be considered permitted pending the asylum decision two weeks after the date on which he applied for asylum. The fact that he was not issued an arrival certificate shall especially be deemed beyond his control as referred to in the first sentence if the body responsible for issuing his arrival certificate was not technically equipped to issue arrival certificates.
- (5) Subsections 2 to 4 shall not apply if the foreigner did not attend an appointment before 6 August 2016 to file an asylum application pursuant to Section 23 (1) for reasons beyond his control.
- (6) If the application of subsections 1 to 4 leads to different dates, the earliest date shall be relevant.

Section 88

Authorization to issue statutory instruments

(1) The Federal Ministry of the Interior, by statutory instrument with the consent of the Bundesrat, may determine which authorities are responsible for executing European Community law and international agreements governing the responsibility for processing asylum applications, in particular regarding

1. requests made to other countries to admit or re-admit foreigners;
2. decisions on requests of other countries to admit or re-admit foreigners;

3. sharing of information with other countries and the European Community, as well as notices to the foreigner concerned; and

4. the collection, transmission and comparison of fingerprints of the foreigner concerned.

(2) The Federal Ministry of the Interior shall be authorized, by statutory instrument with the consent of the Bundesrat, to draw up samples and issuing modalities and regulations to assure the quality of identification measures and to govern the recording of data derived from identification measures for the certificates issued pursuant to Sections 63 and 63a.

(3) The Land government may adopt statutory instruments to transfer responsibilities of the reception centre to other Land authorities.

Section 88a

Provisions as to the administrative procedure

Land law may not deviate from the regulation stipulated in Section 60.

Section 89

Restriction of fundamental rights

(1) The fundamental rights of physical integrity (Article 2 (2), first sentence of the Basic Law) and freedom of the person (Article 2 (2), second sentence of the Basic Law) shall be curtailed under the terms of this Act.

(2) The procedure to be applied in case of deprivation of liberty shall comply with Book 7 of the Act on Procedures in Family Cases and in Matters concerned with Non-contentious Litigation.

Section 90

Authorization to provide health care temporarily

(1) If there are not enough doctors licensed in accordance with the Federal Medical Code (Bundesärzteordnung) to provide health care for asylum seekers in reception centres pursuant to Section 44 or in collective accommodation centres pursuant to Section 53 and if this endangers the provision of health care for those asylum seekers, asylum seekers who have completed their medical training may temporarily, upon application, be authorized to practise general medicine in these facilities in order to help doctors in providing health care for asylum seekers.

(2) The authorization according to subsection 1 shall be subject to the following restrictions:

1. the activity shall be carried out under the responsibility of a doctor;

2. the professional title "doctor" may not be used;

3. the authorization to treat persons solely covers asylum seekers in reception centres pursuant to Section 44 or collective accommodation centres pursuant to Section 53;

4. it must be ensured that the authorized persons can communicate with the asylum seekers to be treated.

(3) The authorization under subsection 1 shall be granted temporarily. It may be revoked at any time if the requirements under Section 1 are no longer fulfilled or doubts emerge as to the person's qualification as a doctor.

(4) The granting of an authorization under subsection 1 requires, as a general rule, that

1. the applicant furnishes prima facie evidence of his qualification as a doctor, and

2. that he cannot be licensed pursuant to Sections 3 or 10 of the Federal Medical Code because the necessary certificates or documentation cannot be presented for reasons beyond his control.

In order to furnish prima facie evidence of his qualification pursuant to the first sentence, no. 1, the applicant must declare in lieu of an oath that he has completed training as a doctor and prove the course of his training and his competence as a doctor in an interview conducted by a doctor mandated by the responsible authority.

(5) The authorization to practise general medicine temporarily pursuant to subsection 1 shall not affect any later licensing proceedings pursuant to Section 3 of the Federal Medical Code or any later proceedings to be granted permission to work as a doctor pursuant to Section 10 of the Federal Medical Code.

(6) The procedure for granting the authorization pursuant to subsections 1 to 5 shall be conducted by the responsible authority of the Land where medicine is to be practised, or by the body agreed on in accordance with Section 12 (3), second sentence, of the Federal Medical Code.

(7) Section 61 (1) shall not be affected by the authorization pursuant to subsection 1.

(8) This provision shall expire on 24 October 2017.

Annex I (ad Section 26a)

(Reference: Federal Law Gazette I 2008, p. 1822)

Norway

Switzerland

Annex II (ad Section 29a)

(Reference: Federal Law Gazette I 2015, p. 1725)

Albania

Bosnia and Herzegovina

Ghana

Kosovo

Macedonia, Former Yugoslav Republic

Montenegro

Senegal

Serbia