

British Embassy Berlin
Facebook Q&A - 10 February 2020

Important please note: The information in this document was correct on the date it was issued (11-14 February 2020).

Ensure that you have the latest information by checking the living in Germany guide at www.gov.uk/livinginGermany

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Residency

<p>Hello. I might be moving to work in Sweden later this year but would much prefer to have residency in Germany come the Brexit completion at the end of this year. Do you have an idea what criteria the German (Berlin) authorities might use to decide if I am living and working in Berlin? Is my Meldebestätigung enough?</p>	<p>Dear W,</p> <p>Thanks for reaching out to us.</p> <p>The Withdrawal Agreement safeguards the right to residency beyond the end of 2020 of any UK national exercising free movement rights in any EU country, provided you continue to reside in that country and are exercising free movement at the moment when they apply for the residency permit. If you plan to reside in Germany, you just need to ensure that you have registered at this time.</p> <p>If you have not already done so, you can register online with the Berlin Foreigners Authority at https://www.berlin.de/einwanderung/en/residence/eu-eea-switzerland/artikel.878757.en.php. The Foreigners Authority will then invite you to an appointment at which it can advise you further.</p> <p>I would also recommend you looking at the Living in Germany guide https://www.gov.uk/guidance/living-in-germany, as well as the Living in Sweden guide https://www.gov.uk/guidance/living-in-sweden for more information on citizens' rights in both countries. If you leave Germany to move to Sweden, you will need to apply for residency there.</p>
<p>I am still confused about residence permits for spouses of British citizens. I am an Australian citizen married to an Australian/British citizen and have lived in Berlin for 8 years. 3 years ago I was granted an EU-Daueraufenthaltskarte under</p>	<p>Dear K,</p> <p>Thanks very much for getting in touch again. The UK and EU have now ratified the Withdrawal Agreement, which safeguards</p>

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<p>family reunification rules. My husband was given a Niederlassungserlaubnis several months ago in Berlin, and I asked during our appointment whether my EU-Daueraufenthaltskarte would still be valid after Brexit but the officer did not know the answer. Will I have to trade my Aufenthaltskarte for Niederlassungserlaubnis? Just to make it clear, I did not receive this permit independently of my husband's status. Most of the information seems geared at British citizens, but not their non-British, non-EU family members.</p>	<p>the rights not only of UK nationals but also their family members, including their spouses living with them in Germany. Foreigners Authorities across Germany will in due course issue new residency permits to UK nationals and their family members, so they can prove their rights under the Withdrawal Agreement. Previously issued EU-residency permits will no longer be valid and will need to be exchanged. UK Nationals who have received a Niederlassungserlaubnis will also be able to exchange these free of charge for a new residency permit. Since you say your right to residency in Germany is derived from your husband's status, you will need to make an appointment with the Foreigners' Authority to obtain a new residency permit. We recommend that you contact your local Foreigners' Authority to make the necessary arrangements.</p>
<p>I have two questions, I will need a new passport, do I need to apply to Berlin or Dusseldorf as I have done previously. After the transition period, are brits and their family's able to move around Europe freely, we live in Germany and have residents permits. Thanks</p>	<p>Dear C,</p> <p>Thanks for getting in touch.</p> <p>To obtain a new passport you will need to submit an application to Her Majesty's Passport Office in Liverpool. You can find out more information about the process at https://www.gov.uk/apply-renew-passport.</p> <p>On your second question, during the transition period UK nationals and their family members are able to move to another EU Member State as they can now. Thereafter the issue of "onward movement" to other EU member states is subject to negotiations on our future relationship, but in the Political</p>

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	<p>Declaration both sides outlined their intention to agree reciprocal visa-free travel for short-term visits.</p>
<p>I have lived here for nearly 25 years, have permanent status (I had an Aufenthaltserlaubnis and have now got a sticker in my passport from Berlin which according to another Ausländeramt now isn't valid apparently) and am also married to a German citizen with a German/British son. What would happen if we were to move abroad for a few years. Would I lose my permanent residency after having been here for so long?</p>	<p>Dear K, Thanks for getting in touch. Any UK national issued with a permanent residence permit after the end of the transition period will have the right to leave Germany and return within five years. Moreover, in your particular circumstances (with a German spouse and child), if the family unit were to move abroad and later return to Germany, you may also derive a right of residency in Germany via your spouse. In any case we would advise you to consult your local Foreigners Authority prior to leaving Germany, as they will be able to advise you on the modalities concerning subsequent return to Germany in your circumstances.</p>
<p>Very little I've seen speaks to those of us who are British citizens married to Germans. What kind of residence permit are we expected to get: one which is based solely on our having been here since before Brexit? Or one which is based on our marriage to a German citizen? And, relatedly, would these two permits be different in any way, in terms of the rights they bestow</p>	<p>Thanks very much for getting in touch. Under the Withdrawal Agreement now in effect, there is a self-standing entitlement to a residency permit (including the right to work) for all UK nationals living in Germany by the end of 2020, regardless of status (e.g. being the spouse of a German). Please consult your local Foreigners Authority for further details when applying for a new residency permit.</p>
<p>For a family that lives in Germany; what do children who are currently studying in the UK (school 17 y.o. and university 22 y.o.) need to do to make sure they are covered by the WA?</p>	<p>Dear M, Thanks for getting in touch. Withdrawal Agreement safeguards the right to residency beyond the end of 2020 of any UK national exercising free movement rights in Germany, provided they continue to reside</p>

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	<p>in that country and are exercising free movement at the moment when they apply for their residency permit. If the children in the family are still registered as resident in Germany, they or their parents will need to contact the local Foreigners Authority here in Germany to discuss future residency permit options for the children when they return to Germany. The Foreigners Authority will be able to advise, but it will depend for instance on the duration of the children's residence in Germany and the UK, and also when they intend to return to Germany (for instance whether they will return before the end of the transition period on 31st December 2020).</p>
<p>Hello and thank you for your assistance. If I were to move from the UK to Germany this summer, what would I need to do by the end of the year (December 31st) to be able to remain in the country after the end of the Transition Period? Many thanks.</p>	<p>Thanks very much for getting in touch. Any new arrival in Germany must register their place of abode with the local Registration Office (<i>Bürgeramt</i>) within two weeks of arrival. If you arrive in Germany later this year, you will need to get a new residency permit by 30 June 2021 to prove your rights under the Withdrawal Agreement. Local Foreigners Authorities (<i>Ausländerbehörde</i>) are responsible for issuing residency permits in Germany, therefore the application process can vary from town to town. You can consult our guide of Foreigners Authorities (https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/germany-residence-information-after-eu-exit/foreigners-authorities-in-germany) to identify your local office.</p>
<p>Do you know post withdrawal agreement what the typical entry requirements may be for someone wanting to emigrate to Germany from England?</p>	<p>Dear S, Thanks very much for getting in touch. During the transition period, which ends on 31 December 2020, the provisions of the</p>

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<p>Reside & work.</p> <p>Thankyou.</p>	<p>EU acquis, including free movement rights, continue to apply to any UK national wishing to come and reside in Germany. Mobility arrangements from 2021 onwards are currently the subject of negotiations on the future UK-EU relationship. Germany already has its own domestic arrangements for third-country (non-EU) nationals which in any case would apply as a baseline for UK nationals from 2021. You may find further useful information on the following German government website: https://www.make-it-in-germany.com/en/jobs/looking-for-a-job/</p>
<p>Hello, I am a British citizen and I have been living in Hong Kong. I plan to move to Germany later this year. Does it mean that as long as I move to Germany before end of 2020 (even just several days before the end of the implementation period), I can still register with the local foreigners' authority in order to get the new residence permit? And the residence permit would ensure that I could continue to stay (with or without job) in Germany for life and enjoy all rights as before under the Withdrawal Agreement.</p> <p>Is there any minimum period of stay in Germany or any other requirements before I can register to get the residence permit? Any proof I need to provide (eg rent a house) in order to confirm I move to or reside in Germany in order to get the residence permit?</p> <p>Thanks for your help and support!</p>	<p>Dear C,</p> <p>Thanks very much for getting in touch.</p> <p>The Withdrawal Agreement ensures that UK nationals can come to Germany to exercise free movement rights up to the end of the transition period, which ends on 31st December 2020. However, please note that the Withdrawal Agreement only protects the rights of UK nationals as defined in the New Declaration by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland of 31 December 1982. Not every British citizen falls into this definition. As you mentioned that you currently live in Hong Kong, please check whether you are entitled to freedom of movement.</p> <p>If you are a UK national as defined above, the important thing to bear in mind is that you will need to evidence your de facto arrival prior to 31 December 2020 in Germany, for example by ensuring that you register your German address with the local residents office (<i>Bürgeramt</i>) before 31 December 2021 and that you follow the residency application process in place at the</p>

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	<p>local Foreigners Authority (<i>Ausländerbehörde</i>) in your place of residence. To identify which local office will be responsible for processing your residency application you can consult our guide to Foreigners Authorities (https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/germany-residence-information-after-eu-exit/foreigners-authorities-in-germany).</p>
<p>If you have lived here over ten years but are currently unemployed and claiming ALG II will you still get a permanent residency permit?</p>	<p>Hi A, Thanks for your question. The Withdrawal Agreement safeguards the right to residency beyond the end of 2020 of any UK national exercising free movement rights in Germany, provided you continue to reside here and are exercising free movement at the moment when they apply for a new residency permit. That would mean it applied, for instance, to a UK national who had at some point exercised their free movement rights in Germany and made social security contributions for 5 continuous years. Foreigners Authorities (<i>Ausländerbehörden</i>) across Germany will in due course issue new residency permits to those UK nationals and their family members covered by the Withdrawal Agreement, so they can prove their rights. You will need to explain your particular circumstances to them directly to be certain that you are eligible for a new residency permit. In terms of benefits in general, for anyone who is within the scope of the Withdrawal Agreement, this right to access benefits will continue beyond the end of 2020.</p>

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	<p>Be sure to sign up to email alerts on our Living in Germany guide, as we will be posting important information on there when it becomes available: https://www.gov.uk/guidance/living-in-germany</p>
<p>I've lived here for 3 + 1/2 years, when can I expect to receive my appointment for a residents permit?</p>	<p>Dear J, Thanks very much for getting in touch. Local Foreigners Authorities (<i>Ausländerbehörde</i>) are independently responsible for issuing residency permits in Germany, therefore the application process can vary from town to town. You can consult our guide of Foreigners Authorities (https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/germany-residence-information-after-eu-exit/foreigners-authorities-in-germany) to identify your local office, and then contact them to find out about their particular arrangements. In any case you will have until 30 June 2021 to obtain a new residency permit by to prove your rights under the Withdrawal Agreement.</p>
<p>Hi, thanks for doing this!</p> <p>Let me explain my situation, and then I will my question.</p> <p>I have been living in Germany since February 2018. Until December 2019 I worked as an employee (Software Engineer) of a German company. Since then I have been working as a Freelancer (in German, Freiberufler).</p> <p>My clients at the moment are US companies. I invoice them and pay my income taxes and such with the Finanzamt.</p>	<p>Dear M, Thanks very much for getting in touch. The Withdrawal Agreement safeguards the right to residency beyond the end of 2020 of any UK national exercising free movement rights in Germany, provided you continue to reside here and are exercising free movement at the moment when they apply for a new residency permit. You will need to get a new residence permit by 30 June 2021 at the latest to prove your rights under the Withdrawal Agreement. Local Foreigners Authorities are responsible for issuing residence permits in Germany. If you have not already done so, you can register online with the Berlin Foreigners Authority</p>

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<p>When I look at the current residence permit options, there is a freelance residence permit (https://service.berlin.de/dienstleistung/305249/en/), but it seems to apply more to freelancers who are contracted by German companies. I am not sure whether or not I would be eligible for this.</p> <p>My question is, will Germany offer us only the current residence permits, or will they offer us some sort of special permit for those of us who are already living here? I'm afraid that I will have to leave Germany and won't be given a residence permit.</p> <p>Thanks!</p>	<p>at https://www.berlin.de/einwanderung/en/residence/eu-eea-switzerland/artikel.878757.en.php. The Foreigners Authority will then invite you to an appointment at which it can advise you on the most appropriate residency permit for your particular circumstances.</p>
<p>As a retired uk female, I've lived in Bavaria for 5years to be close to my daughter.</p> <p>Can you please tell me the advantages of having a permanent residence permit and, most important, would I need to speak fluent German, something I'm finding quite difficult...</p>	<p>Hello W, Welcome to the Facebook Q&A! Thanks very much for getting in touch. Local Foreigners Authorities (Ausländerbehörde) are independently responsible for issuing residency permits in Germany, therefore the application process can vary from town to town. You can consult our guide of Foreigners Authorities (https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/germany-residence-information-after-eu-exit/foreigners-authorities-in-germany) to identify your local office, and then contact them to find out about their particular arrangements. You will have until 30 June 2021 to obtain a new residency permit, which proves your rights under the Withdrawal Agreement. The advantages of having a permanent resident permit is that you're able to stay in Germany, to be close to your daughter and her family, permanently.</p>

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	<p>And do not worry – the Withdrawal Agreement guarantees your rights regardless of how much German you speak. Be sure to sign up to email alerts on our Living in Germany guide,, as we'll be posting important information on there when it becomes available! https://www.gov.uk/guidance/living-in-germany</p>
<p>What paperwork and qualifications must I have to become a resident? I am a British pensioner an have lived in Germany for 3 and a half years. I'm taking german language lessons.</p>	<p>Dear J, Thanks for getting in touch with us. The Withdrawal Agreement covers all British Nationals who are resident in Germany on 31 December 2020 regardless of whether they are a pensioner or have been in Germany for just three and a half years. Your local Foreigners Authority (Ausländerbehörde) is responsible for issuing residence permits; therefore, the application process can vary from town to town. You can consult our guide of Foreigners Authorities (https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/germany-residence-information-after-eu-exit/foreigners-authorities-in-germany) to identify your local office, and then contact them to find out about their particular arrangements.</p>
<p>I moved to Germany in December with my partner who is an EU (Czech) citizen with Biritsh "permanent residency" status. Will the UK still respect her right to leave the UK and reside in the EU for up to 2 years before her rights as a permanent UK resident are withdrawn?</p>	<p>Dear B, Thanks for getting in touch. We understand that your question is about whether your Czech partner who has permanent residence in the UK, will keep this. If your partner plans to keep her permanent residence in the UK beyond 31 December 2020, then she will need to apply to the EU Settlement Scheme to secure her status under UK law. She will have until 30 June 2021 to apply, but it might be advisable to apply earlier. If your</p>

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	<p>partner has indefinite leave to remain (ILR) under UK, law then she can choose herself whether to apply to the Settlement Scheme. However, it might still be in her interest to apply for the Settlement Scheme. You can live outside the UK for 5 years without losing your settled status. With indefinite leave to remain, you can only live outside the UK for 2 years without losing your status. We hope this information was helpful.</p> <p>For more information, please see: https://www.gov.uk/settled-status-eu-citizens-families/if-you-have-permanent-residence-or-indefinite-leave-to-remain</p>
<p>With 7 years residency by August 2020 will we still require to have B1 to gain dual citizenship? Is this the case for both spouses?</p>	<p>Dear J,</p> <p>Thanks for your question.</p> <p>Under the Withdrawal Agreement a UK national would be able to naturalise as a German citizen whilst retaining British citizenship if they applied and met the conditions for naturalisation by 31 December 2020. Under the German Citizenship Act (Section 10), attaining B1 (sufficient language proficiency) is the general standard required for naturalisation applicants. For more information you will need to consult your local Naturalisation Office (Einbürgerungsbehörde).</p>
<p>What is going to happen to british citizens that are living in Germany for over 5 years but haven't worked and haven't paid into the system, instead they claimed hartz 4. Will they still get a residence permit?</p>	<p>Hi Z,</p> <p>Thanks for your question.</p> <p>The Withdrawal Agreement safeguards the right to residency beyond the end of 2020 of any UK national exercising free movement rights in Germany, provided you continue to reside here and are exercising free movement at the moment when they apply for a new residency permit. That would mean it</p>

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	<p>applied, for instance, to a UK national who had at some point exercised their free movement rights in Germany and made social security contributions for 5 continuous years.</p> <p>Foreigners Authorities (Ausländerbehörden) across Germany will in due course issue new residency permits to UK nationals and their family members, so they can prove their rights under the Withdrawal Agreement. You will need to explain your particular circumstances to them directly to be certain that you are eligible for a new residency permit.</p> <p>In terms of benefits in general, for anyone who is within the scope of the Withdrawal Agreement, this right to access benefits will continue beyond the end of 2020.</p> <p>Be sure to sign up to email alerts on our Living in Germany guide, as we'll be posting important information on there when it becomes available: https://www.gov.uk/guidance/living-in-germany</p>
<p>I am registered in Germany (Berlin) since the 1980s, but now, since 14 years, Berlin is my 2nd residency (my 1st residency is Israel, I have dual UK/Israeli nationality) - and I believe I am registered as such in Berlin (not sure though). so my question is: are my rights different to if Berlin were still my 1st residency?</p>	<p>Hello and thank you for your question.</p> <p>The UK and EU have now ratified the Withdrawal Agreement, which safeguards the rights not only of UK nationals but also their family members, including their spouses living with them in Germany.</p> <p>If you have not already done so, you can register online with the Berlin Foreigners Authority at https://www.berlin.de/einwanderung/en/residence/eu-eea-switzerland/artikel.878757.en.php. The Foreigners Authority will then invite you to an appointment at which it can advise you on the most appropriate residency permit for your particular circumstances. It depends on many things, including</p>

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	<p>how much time you spend spending in each country a year, but the Foreigners Authority will discuss this with you. Your local Registration Office (<i>Bürgeramt</i>) will be able to confirm whether you are already registered with them. Be sure to sign up to email alerts on our Living in Germany guide, as we'll be posting important information on there when it becomes available: https://www.gov.uk/guidance/living-in-germany</p>
<p>My boyfriend is German and looking for his first job...he has been offered a job in Belgium. Fir him...no problem. For me until dec 31st..no problem. BUT after that date...? Also will I lose my 13 months of living in germany towards getting a residence visa in Germany. The long term plan is to remain in Germany but his work may take him other countries for several months occasionally</p>	<p>Dear G, Thanks very much for your question. Until the end of 2020 we are in a transition period, during which free movement rights continue to apply to UK nationals in the EU. The Withdrawal Agreement safeguards the right to residency beyond the end of 2020 for any UK national exercising free movement rights in any EU Member State by the end of the year, provided they continue to reside in that Member State and are exercising free movement at the moment when they apply for a new residency permit. The right of these UK nationals to move to another Member State to live and work, however, will be subject to negotiations on the UK-EU future relationship. If your long-term plan is to stay in Germany, you may wish to bear this in mind when planning your arrangements for the rest of 2020.</p>
<p>I have my British citizen and own a German company, single no kids. I live in Germany and wanted to know what do I need to do now? I am going by Immigration office Tuesday to ask what plans they have.</p>	<p>Dear V, Thanks for getting in touch. You are doing the right thing in consulting your local foreigners Authority (Ausländerbehörde). Under the Withdrawal</p>

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	<p>Agreement now in effect UK nationals living in Germany are entitled to obtain a residency permit, but will need to comply with the processes being implemented locally by the Foreigners Authorities. Your local office will be able to advise you of their particular arrangements.</p>
<p>Thanks for this! I moved to Germany last year and hope to stay long term. My question is: do I need to spend a certain amount of time in Germany during 2020/2021 to ensure that I can obtain a residence permit?</p> <p>What if I were to travel to the UK for a few months, for example — is there a specific number of days I need to spend within Germany to maintain residency status? Appreciate any insight into this topic.</p>	<p>Dear J, Thanks for getting in touch. The Withdrawal Agreement safeguards the right to residency beyond the 2020 transition period of all UK nationals exercising free movement rights in Germany, provided they continue to reside here and are exercising their free movement rights (e.g. by working) at the moment when they apply for a new residency permit. This is the key point, not whether they have accrued a certain amount of residency time in Germany. Once you have obtained your residency permit, you will be able to leave Germany for periods of time and still retain your right of residency, although conditions do apply and you will need to inform your local Foreigners Authority (Ausländerbehörde) if you are planning to leave for a longer period of time. The Foreigners Authority will be able to advise you with regard to your future plans.</p>
<p>Hi I've been living in Germany for around 40 years . I have worked and paid into the German system for atound 32 years . I do not want to become German , I did begin the process but decided to withdraw my application . Will I be granted automatically the right to live and work here ?</p>	<p>Hi S, Thanks for joining the Facebook Q&A today. With the Withdrawal Agreement now in effect, there is a self-standing entitlement to a residency permit (including the right to work) for all UK nationals living in Germany and exercising</p>

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	<p>free movement rights by the end of 2020, regardless of status (e.g. being the spouse of a German, for example). Local Foreigners Authorities (Ausländerbehörde) are independently responsible for issuing the residency permits, therefore the application process can vary from town to town. You can consult our guide of Foreigners Authorities (https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/germany-residence-information-after-eu-exit/foreigners-authorities-in-germany) to identify your local office.</p>
<p>I am British. If i move to Germany before Dec 31 2020 - register, get health insurance, a job, a flat -will i be allowed to stay. Or will it depend on things like my profession, language skills etc? Not sure if it is worth building a life here if i will just get kicked out next year.</p> <p>I haven't seen any commitment from Germany to say i could stay but maybe missed it?</p>	<p>Dear P,</p> <p>Thanks for your question.</p> <p>Until the end of 2020 we are in a transition period, during which free movement rights continue to apply to UK nationals in the EU. The Withdrawal Agreement safeguards the right to residency beyond the end of 2020 for any UK national exercising free movement rights in any EU Member State by the end of the year, provided they continue to reside in that Member State and are exercising free movement at the moment when they apply for a new residency permit. It guarantees those rights regardless of how much German an individual speaks. So a UK national who decided to come to Germany this year to exercise free movement rights would then be entitled to a residency permit under the Withdrawal Agreement.</p> <p>The conditions for UK nationals to come to live and work in Germany beyond the end of 2020 are the subject of current negotiations on our future relationship with the EU.</p>

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<p>How do we register for the Residents Permit? I have been waiting for contact from the Ausländerbehörde Berlin for 6 months, after completing their online registration form.</p>	<p>Dear D, Thanks for your question. You have done the right thing by registering online with the Berlin authorities. We understand that the Berlin Ausländerbehörde (renamed Landesamt für Einwanderung, or Berlin Immigration Office in January). Local authorities will be getting in touch with those UK nationals who have registered with them once the federal government has passed the relevant legislation. Please sign up for email alerts on our Living in Guide, which we will update when new information is available: https://www.gov.uk/email-signup/?topic=/world/living-in-germany</p>
<p>Thank you for this opportunity.</p> <p>I have read an article about “Residency & immigration after Brexit - for Brits in Berlin”* which advises UK Citizens to spend the rest of 2020 (till the end of the Withdrawal Period) establishing “proof of secure livelihood”, a key criteria used by the Immigration office to grant non-EU citizens work permits, permanent residency permits etc. One specific thing listed with respect to freelancers (like me) is to show contracts with Berlin or Germany-based clients in order to argue that it is necessary to be based in Germany. I am an artist (I quit my previous employment in NL, when I was living there, to to set up residency in Berlin to focus on my art back when I didn’t anticipate this being an issue due to Freedom of Movement...) and consider offers of work from people irrespective of which country they are are from. Until now I haven’t specifically targeted the German market.</p>	<p>Dear G,</p> <p>Thanks very much for getting in touch. If you are currently exercising your free movement in Berlin, then under the Withdrawal Agreement now in effect you will be entitled to obtain a residency permit. You might be asked to show evidence that you are fulfilling the freedom of movement criteria, such as having sufficient resources not to become a burden on Germany's social assistance system, but there is no specific minimum threshold or requirement to have German clients.</p> <p>If you have not already done so, you should register online with the Berlin Foreigners’ Authority at https://www.berlin.de/einwanderung/en/residence/eu-eea-switzerland/artikel.878757.en.php.</p>

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<p>To be allowed to continue to live and work in Berlin am I likely to have to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- prove regular work with German employers?- earn some minimum threshold? <p>And given that continuing to live and work in Berlin is possibly, will my ability to travel to other EU countries for paid artistic engagements be limited?</p>	<p>Regarding the second part of your question: We understand that the ability to travel in order to provide services to clients in other EU member states is very important for many UK nationals in Germany. Until 31 December 2020 you can travel and work within the EU. Rules on future mobility and future service provision are currently subject to negotiations between the UK and the EU on their future relationship, and so the arrangements from 2021 have not yet been confirmed.</p> <p>Please consider signing up for email alerts on our Living in Germany guide, which we will update as soon as information on the future mobility arrangements becomes available: https://www.gov.uk/email-signup/?topic=/world/living-in-germany</p>
<p>Grateful to have Q&A. I and my family are British citizen also have a Dual nationality. We have a plan to move to Germany permanently. We believed that we have to applied for a resident permit. My question is what we have to provide to have a resident permit? Thank you</p>	<p>Hi A, thanks for getting in touch with us. We're pleased that these Q&As are helpful to people!</p> <p>With the Withdrawal Agreement now in effect, there is a self-standing entitlement to a residency permit (including the right to work) for all UK nationals living in Germany by the end of the Transition Period (31/12/2020). Any new arrival in Germany must register their place of abode with the local Registration Office (Bürgeramt) within two weeks of arrival.</p> <p>Local Foreigners Authorities (Ausländerbehörde) are responsible for issuing residency permits in Germany; therefore, the application process can vary depending on</p>

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	<p>where you live in the country. Whether you arrive before or after the end of 2020, we recommend you get in touch with them to discuss your residency circumstances particular to your family.</p> <p>It should also be noted that if your other nationality is an EU nationality, then you'll need to register at the local Registration Office and let them know that when you arrive in Germany.</p> <p>Be sure to sign up to email alerts on our Living in Germany guide, as we'll be posting important information on there when it becomes available. https://www.gov.uk/guidance/living-in-germany</p>
<p>Hi and thank you for this opportunity, I have been living and working in Germany for two years now and in my mind I'm living here permanently, i am registered with the Rathaus and have German id number but is there a further registration procedure that i need to complete? Many thanks.</p>	<p>Hi P – thanks for reaching out to us. With the Withdrawal Agreement now in effect, there is a self-standing entitlement to a residency permit (including the right to work) for all UK nationals living in Germany by the end of the Transition Period (31/12/2020).</p> <p>Please consult your local Foreigners Authority (Ausländerbehörde) for further details when applying for a new residency permit. You can consult our guide of Foreigners Authorities https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/germany-residence-information-after-eu-exit/foreigners-authorities-in-germany) to identify your local office.</p>
<p>I am a British Citizen, working in Berlin for the past 6 years. What must i do to obtain Permanent residents? Am I entitled to</p>	<p>Hi H, thanks for getting in touch! Congratulations on the birth of your child!</p>

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dual nationality? British and German??? My girlfriend and i have a child , born in Dec 2019. Is the child entitled to German and British nationality? If so must the birth be registered in Germany as well as The British embarrassing?? Thank you 🙏

With the Withdrawal Agreement now in effect, there is a self-standing entitlement to a residency permit (including the right to work) for all UK nationals living in Germany by the end of the Transition Period (31/12/2020).

If you have not already done so, you can register online with the Berlin Foreigners Authority at <https://www.berlin.de/einwanderung/en/residence/eu-eea-switzerland/artikel.878757.en.php>.

In terms of German nationality, this is very much a personal decision. The German Government passed a Transitional Brexit Act (Brexitübergangsgesetz) in April 2019, which states that you will be able to keep your British nationality if you qualify and apply for German citizenship before the end of the transition period on 31.12.2020. The UK has no restrictions on dual nationality and this will not change.

<https://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/de/aussenpolitik/europa/Brexit/brexit-uebergangsgesetz/2119360>

For more information on becoming German, contact your local Naturalisation Office (Einbürgerungsbehörde)

With regards to your child, if you are British (and were born in UK) and your partner is German, then the child will have both nationalities by birth, automatically. This has nothing to do with Brexit. Please check the GOV.UK website, for more information on UK citizenship <https://www.gov.uk/check-british-citizenship>

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	<p>You can apply for your kid's first ever British passport at the following website. You can also call the HMPO Passport office if you have any questions. https://www.gov.uk/overseas-passports</p> <p>All the very best to you and your family!</p>
<p>Hi, My family and I have been residing in Germany (Rheinland-Pfalz) since 2012. I personally work in Luxembourg, which makes me a cross-border worker. Recently in the last two weeks, I approached the authorities in Trier (Rheinland-Pfalz) with regards to applying for residence permit, and I was told there are no directives for Rheinland-Pfalz and I should simply wait! I am somewhat concern with simply waiting, and at some stage being told it's too late! What is your advice please?</p>	<p>Hello there! Thank you for joining the Facebook Q&A session!</p> <p>The Withdrawal Agreement secures your rights to live in Germany and to continue to work across borders, if you were working across borders before 31 December 2020. The federal German government has not yet confirmed the new residency application process for UK nationals covered by the Withdrawal Agreement. Therefore, the Trier authority unfortunately cannot yet issue you with a new residence permit. You will have time until 30 June 2021 to apply for a new residence permit, but it would be advisable to do so earlier. We will update the Living in Germany guide as soon as the German authorities have opened the application system.</p> <p>In the meantime, please ensure that you're registered with your local Registration Office (Einwohnermeldeamt).</p> <p>You might also need to apply for documentation in Luxembourg to confirm your rights as a frontier worker. Please check www.gov.uk/livinginluxembourg for further information in <u>due course</u>.</p>

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	<p>Be sure to sign up to email alerts on our Living in Germany guide, as we'll be posting important information on there when it becomes available. https://www.gov.uk/guidance/living-in-germany</p>
<p>Is there an earnings limit that Brits need to achieve in order to be granted permission to stay in Germany?</p>	<p>Thanks very much for getting in touch. The Withdrawal Agreement safeguards the right to residency beyond the end of 2020 of any UK national exercising free movement rights in Germany, provided you continue to reside here and are exercising free movement at the moment when they apply for the residency permit. It is not based on an earnings limits.</p> <p>You will need to get a new residence permit by 30 June 2021 at the latest to prove your rights under the Withdrawal Agreement.</p> <p>Local Foreigners Authorities (Ausländerbehörden) are responsible for issuing residence permits in Germany.</p> <p>Be sure to sign up to email alerts on our Living in Germany guide, as we'll be posting important information on there when it becomes available. https://www.gov.uk/guidance/living-in-germany</p>
<p>Living and working in Germany for ~ 10 years. Do not want to go for German citizenship. Happy to go with WA residency title/permit which will be permanent style I think, allowing leaves of upto 5 years.</p> <p>Q is about obtaining the title!</p> <p>Seems like Munich Ausländer Ampt not giving chance to make</p>	<p>Dear M,</p> <p>Thanks very much for getting in touch. You are quite right that if you secure a permanent residency permit under the Withdrawal Agreement then this would entail the right to leave Germany and return up to five years later.</p>

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appointments to get title until after Okt 31st. Which I presume will be for an actual appointment date after WA period finishes which is 'currently' scheduled as 31st Dec 2020. Get title with in 6 months of end of WA seems the deal so between 1st Jan 2020 and 30th June 2020.

titles will not be issued until after WA agreement 'time period' is over as I/we are currently still de-facto EU citizens. Hence do not need/cannot be issued with Residency title until the WA has been concluded.

It current posturing is end of year, but that's pie in the sky and could drag on for years meaning that one cannot get the residences title until the day after that.

I would like to work outside Germany/EU for a few years and able to come back with my rights under the WA perming residency title. Can you see the problem yet?

I cannot get the residency permit allowing me to be away until the WA is over. After 10 years I would like to leave for a few years but will not be in the country/able to get the bloody residency title allowing me to be away!!!

What am I supposed to do put life on hold whilst I wait for some theoretical end to the WA!?

I know your going to say it's for Zee Germans to sort out - but they cannot issue it's until the WA is over!?. And sure as hell they won't be bending any bloody rules as usual!? What would they give me a piece of paper with an I Owe You on it?

As you say, the German government is currently implementing the Withdrawal Agreement provisions, whereby it will be for local Foreigners Authorities to design their own processes. Once the Federal Interior Ministry has finalised arrangements, it will issue guidance and instructions to the Bundesländer and local levels regarding implementation of the citizens rights provisions in the Withdrawal Agreement.

The British Embassy is maintaining close contact with all levels of German government, including the Bundesländer and local Foreigners Authorities, to ensure smooth and expedient implementation. If you continue to have concerns about the expedience of implementation on the ground we would encourage you to contact us.

Be sure to sign up to email alerts on our Living in Germany guide, as we'll be posting important information on there when it becomes available.

<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/living-in-germany>

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<p>What do you expect the steps to be by the German authorities will be going forwards? Given that we do not fit in the currently provided for boxes: German citizen, EU citizen, 3rd country nationals but a fourth category of 3rd country national that moved here as an EU citizen and has enhanced rights guaranteed. How should we expect to be processed, what proof of this status will we receive?</p>	<p>Dear J,</p> <p>Thanks very much for getting in touch. Under the Withdrawal Agreement now in effect the right of residency of UK nationals and their family members exercising free movement rights before the end of the transition period (31 December 2020) is safeguarded. The German government is currently finalising the details of domestic implementation of the Withdrawal Agreement provisions on citizens' rights.</p> <p>To secure your rights, you will need to apply for a new residence permit with your local Foreigners Authority (Ausländerbehörde), which will be responsible for processing your application and issuing you a residency permit under the Withdrawal Agreement terms. The German authorities have not yet confirmed from when applications will be possible, but we will update the Living in Germany guide as soon as they do. Please sign up for email alerts: https://www.gov.uk/email-signup/?topic=/world/living-in-germany</p> <p>You can consult our guide of Foreigners Authorities (https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/germany-residence-information-after-eu-exit/foreigners-authorities-in-germany) to identify your local office.</p>
<p>Have you any information about the time frame in which Germany is going to confirm the process for obtaining residency and Länder (Berlin in my case) will be able to start</p>	<p>Dear K,</p>

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<p>processing applications? Employers, among others, are getting restless...</p>	<p>Thanks very much for getting in touch. The German government is currently considering the implementation of the Withdrawal Agreement. Therefore, local Foreigners Authorities around Germany such as the Berlin Immigration Office are not yet able to issue the new residence permits under the Withdrawal Agreement. Under the Withdrawal Agreement you will have until until 30 June 2021 to obtain a new residency permit by to prove your rights under the Withdrawal Agreement, but it's advisable to apply early. We will update the Living in Germany guide on gov.uk as soon as applications for new residence permits are possible, please sign up for email alerts: https://www.gov.uk/email-signup/?topic=/world/living-in-germany</p> <p>Thank you for your point about employers. If you experience employers questioning the right of UK nationals to reside and work in Germany, please refer them to official German government guidance such as the Federal Interior Ministry website at https://www.bmi.bund.de/SharedDocs/faqs/DE/themen/verfassung/brexit/faqs-brexit.html, which sets out the rights of UK nationals.</p>
<p>I have permanent residence in Germany for 20 yrs plus and was told by a friend we need to complete all the same forms as a new resident has to. Is the previous residency not count? Also can I claim my British pension after the end of this year?</p>	<p>Hello J, welcome to the Facebook Q&A! The UK and EU have now ratified the Withdrawal Agreement, which safeguards the rights not only of UK nationals but also their family members. Foreigners' Authorities (Ausländerbehörden) across Germany will in due course issue new residency permits to UK nationals and their family</p>

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members, so they can prove their rights under the Withdrawal Agreement. Previously issued EU-residency permits will need to be exchanged. UK Nationals who have received a Niederlassungserlaubnis will also be able to exchange these free of charge for a new residency permit. So keep these safe and take them with you to the Foreigners Authority when you apply.

Regarding your pension, I'll provide you answers to if you have a UK state pension or a private pension.

On UK state pensions: this is payable worldwide under domestic legislation. If you are covered by the Withdrawal Agreement (for example, living in Germany before 31 December 2020), your UK state pension will continue to be updated.

On private pensions: the UK and EU have already agreed the terms of a transition period lasting until the end of 2020. During this transition period, access to one another's markets will remain unchanged and on the current terms, ensuring continuity for consumers and businesses.

Afterwards, the ability to provide services such as payment of private pensions across EU borders will depend on the outcome of negotiations. You may wish to contact your pension provider for further information.

Be sure to sign up to email alerts on our Living in Germany guide, as we'll be posting important information on there when it becomes available.

<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/living-in-germany>

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	We hope this is helpful and wish you all the best!
<p>Our foreign authority here in Landkreis Dahme Spreewald (Office is based in Königs Wusterhausen) has started issuing Residence Permits since October last year. I have received mine mid-October and it costed €100. I have asked this query to the British Embassy in Berlin before I paid the amount but sadly there was no positive response from your office.</p> <p>Germans getting residence permit in the UK at that time did not have to pay a single penny, and here I have to pay €100? Sounds not fair, right? My question, is it still possible to get this money back now that there is an orderly Brexit agreement? Can the British Embassy in Berlin write or communicate to every foreign authority via a formal letter to clear everything up?</p>	<p>Hello. Thanks for your question. The Withdrawal Agreement protects the rights of all UK nationals living in Germany before 31 December 2020 to continue to live and work in Germany. UK nationals will be entitled to a new residence permit to confirm their rights under the Withdrawal Agreement.</p> <p>From what you have written, it does appear that your local Foreigners' Authority issued you a document last October. Without knowing which document you were issued, we're unable to comment any further, as this is a matter for the relevant issuing authority. However, UK nationals who hold a valid permanent residence permit under German or EU law, will be able to exchange this permit free of charge for the new residence permit confirming their rights under the Withdrawal Agreement.</p> <p>The British Embassy Berlin has contacted German Foreigners Authorities with information about the Withdrawal Agreement and is always available to answer questions. You can contact us via: www.gov.uk/contact-consulate-berlin</p>
<p>Some local authorities are telling people that they arent going to start processing residency applications until at least Dec 2020. How can we ensure we have all the proof that will be required to show we are legally resident by end of 2020 if we dont know what proof will be required until after this period?</p> <p>And secondly, there are examples of local authorities misinforming people based on no scenario information- for</p>	<p>Hi A – thanks for being part of the Facebook Q&A.</p> <p>With the Withdrawal Agreement now in effect, there is a self-standing entitlement to a residency permit (including the right to work) for all UK nationals living in Germany by the end of 2020. Just be sure that you're registered as resident in Germany. You can do this at your Registration office</p>

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<p>example telling people that its no longer possible to apply for dual nationality etc. How can we report this kind of misinformation or appeal decisions based on it?</p>	<p>(Einwohnermeldeamt), and that'll be your proof that you're resident in Germany. That's all you need.</p> <p>With regards to your second point, we'd be grateful if you can let us know of such circumstances by emailing UKinGermany@fco.gov.uk. We can look into these for you.</p> <p>Be sure to sign up to email alerts on our Living in Germany guide, as we'll be posting important information on there when it becomes available. https://www.gov.uk/guidance/living-in-germany</p>
<p>Do you know post withdrawal agreement what the typical entry requirements may be for someone wanting to emigrate to Germany from England?</p> <p>Reside & work.</p> <p>Thankyou.</p>	<p>Dear S,</p> <p>Thanks very much for getting in touch. During the transitional period (throughout 2020) the EU free movement regime continues to apply to any UK national wishing to come to Germany for a non-short stay.</p> <p>Mobility arrangements from 2021 are currently the subject of negotiations on the future relationship between the UK and EU member states.</p>
<p>What do UK national working for international organisations (i.e. with sonderausweis) need to do to secure rights under WA?</p>	<p>Dear M,</p> <p>Thanks for getting in touch. The Withdrawal Agreement protects the rights of those UK nationals and their family members who have exercised their freedom of movement in Germany by 31 December 2020. Some UK nationals working for international organisations will fall into this category and</p>

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	<p>others won't. It depends on whether the international organisation you work for is governed by the Vienna Convention or not.</p> <p>If you are covered by the Vienna Convention, you will not be eligible for a new residence permit, as you won't be in scope of the Withdrawal Agreement. However, your residence permit as someone under the Vienna Convention will continue to be valid.</p> <p>If you are not covered by the Vienna Convention, you will be in scope of the Withdrawal Agreement. You should ensure that you are registered as a resident in Germany at your local registration office (Einwohnermeldeamt or Bürgerbüro) now and apply for a new residence permit from your local Foreigners Authority in due course.</p> <p>For non-Vienna Convention employees of international organisations, acquired periods of residency will be treated in the same way as periods of residency of other British citizens who have exercised their right of free movement to reside in Germany. The application process may vary locally, and arrangements will be finalised once the Federal Government has passed national legislation. You can consult our guide of Foreigners Authorities (https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/germany-residence-information-after-eu-exit/foreigners-authorities-in-germany) to identify your local office.</p>
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I've lived in Germany since I was 10 years old. I've grown up here, this is my home. My parents are both British, although my mother now has dual citizenship (she passed the test and my father has a very good job, which covers her insurances/pension). MY CONCERN IS MY INCOME/SALARY. I applied for dual myself, but, despite getting top marks on the test and being told throughout the whole process that I would be able to have the passport in my case, they then sent me a letter at the last minute saying my application had been rejected, because my job was not good enough (presumably due to pension. I currently work part time as a sales assistant, whilst looking for something better. I worked full time as a shop manager and shop worker for many years before this, but want to find something better suited to my education and interests. I have a BA degree and I'm a bit fed up of this work. Unfortunately, I did not anticipate Brexit etc when making the decision to temporarily swap to part-time, and I have still not managed to find a full-time position! Doh. I am young and have time to do so! I also have parental support, whenever required, and had savings which meant I have not struggled for money whilst working part-time. Despite this, I am trying to find a full-time job in something other than shop work. This was discussed throughout the process though and I was told they would make an exception in my case, because I own my own flat and have grown up here, can speak German etc. It was very disappointing to then be rejected last minute based on this small thing. If I find a full time job this year, they may change the decision. But I am worried just in case this does not happen, or if probezeit or similar might make it not count even if I do find a new position. My concern is that this same issue might also be a problem when it comes to a residence

Dear K,

Thanks very much for getting in touch, and we're very sorry to hear about your situation.

Most importantly, please be reassured that the Withdrawal Agreement safeguards the right to residency here of all UK nationals who have exercised their freedom of movement in Germany up to the end of the transition period, which concludes on 31st December 2020. The requirements for residency are entirely distinct and separate from those for naturalisation / acquisition of German citizenship. The German government has not yet published detailed guidance on the new residence permits for UK nationals in scope of the Withdrawal Agreement. You must apply for a new residence permit at the latest by 30 June 2021 at your local Foreigners Authority.

With regard to naturalisation, there are no restrictions on dual nationality in the UK. You will presumably be aware that Germany has legislated to ensure that British nationals can acquire German citizenship during the transition period (i.e. in 2020) whilst still retaining their UK nationality. Thereafter, it will of course still be possible to naturalise as German if you meet the conditions, though as things stand you would not then be able to retain your UK nationality if you acquired German citizenship after 2020. We wish you all the best!

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<p>permit/eligibility to stay. I expect there will be a minimum salary required to stay here... And I am worried that I will not meet the requirement, should the worst happen and I am still not in a better position (or still not a good enough position!) when the time comes. (Hopefully I will be in a better position by then, but in case I am not...I need to know where I stand). What will happen in a case like mine???</p>	
<p>What documentation/permits will be required for a Brit and Austrian dual citizen living and working in Germany?</p>	<p>Hi F, Thanks for getting in touch. As a dual national you will not need a new residence permit to continue to live in Germany after 31 December 2020. However, under some circumstances you might still wish to confirm your status as a UK national covered by the Withdrawal Agreement. We are in touch with the German authorities to confirm application processes for dual nationals and will update the Living in Germany guide (www.gov.uk/livinginGermany) as soon as further information is available.</p> <p>Please also take a look at the BMI website for more information: https://www.bmi.bund.de/SharedDocs/faqs/EN/themen/verfassung/brexit/faqs-brexit.html</p>
<p>Hello and thank you for doing this Q&A. I have a few questions:</p> <p>1) One that is a personal situation. I am currently employed but I made the difficult decision to leave the company due to personal and professional reasons. I will leave in the near future so at the moment I would have been able to apply for a permanent employment residence permit but as I will not be employed soon (unless I find something else), I assume that my only option would be a job seekers residence permit (which</p>	<p>Dear A,</p> <p>Thanks very much for your questions.</p> <p>The Withdrawal Agreement now in effect protects the residency rights of UK nationals exercising their freedom of movement in Germany before 31 December 2020. The German government is currently finalising its national plans for</p>

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comes with limitations). My question is knowing that we can request an early residence permit sign up that will begin 2021, should I make the request now or do I need to wait until it becomes more clear as to which residence permit I will have to apply for? Overall, I'm confused as to what I can do when I will be in a transition period like this.

2) The residence permit applications will not be done until 2021 when we have properly left the EU, is this correct? As I saw what I can do now register my interest (I assume) to put my name forward for a residence permit application in advance, but the actually interview/process won't begin until 2021 right? so in relation to my first question, I can allow time to see what my situation will be before properly applying so I can register my intention to make an application but it won't be done yet?

3) With regards to being married to another EU citizen such as a French citizen. For this, I am aware that it takes 3 years of marriage until you can gain French citizenship and subsequently EU citizenship. If those 3 years are not completed by the time of the UK leaving the EU, does that mean that if a residence permit is not accepted or one expires (e.g. job seeker), does that mean that a return to Germany would only be possible once the French citizenship is gained?

Many thanks for doing this! It's very much appreciated 😊

I have questions regarding British nationals working as Au Pairs? There's a separate "nanny visa" (completely separate

implementation of the citizens' rights provisions in the Withdrawal Agreement. Local Foreigners Authorities will then implement these national arrangements by issuing new residency permits confirming the rights of UK nationals under the Withdrawal Agreement. These are different from the existing residence permits under German law. You will have until 30 June 2021 to obtain a new residency permit to prove your rights under the Withdrawal Agreement.

In light of your particular circumstances, we would advise you to consult your local Foreigners Authority for guidance on their particular process and timeline. You can check our guide of Foreigners Authorities (<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/germany-residence-information-after-eu-exit/foreigners-authorities-in-germany>) to identify your local office. It will be important that you comply with their process.

Regarding your question as to whether French citizens could move to Germany in the future, the answer is yes, unless the EU's freedom of movement rules should change.

We hope this information was helpful and wish you all the very best!

Dear M,
Thanks very much for your question.

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from an Aufenthaltstitel) for Au pairs that allows a maximum of 1 year in Germany as a non-EU national, after the stay you would be forced back to your country. What would an Au Pair do who has moved here before Brexit as an EU national, and intends on staying in Germany after the contract. Would the WA apply to them to be able to receive an "Aufenthaltstitel" when they go for their permit interview? Or would they be forced back to the UK?

You are quite right Germany offers a special au-pair visa for third-country nationals. However, any UK national who chooses to come and live in Germany before the end of the transition period on 31 December 2020 would not need such a visa because EU rules on freedom of movement continue to apply to UK nationals until the end of this year.

In the circumstances you describe, the individual would need to demonstrate to their local Foreigners Authority by 30th June 2021 that they were living in Germany and exercising free movement rights at the end of the transition period. You can consult our guide of Foreigners Authorities (<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/germany-residence-information-after-eu-exit/foreigners-authorities-in-germany>) to identify which local office is responsible. Foreigners Authorities are rolling out their own processes for handling applications by UK nationals for residency permits, so it will be important to consult the local office to comply with their particular application procedure for future residency permits.

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Healthcare

<p>For those of us who retire in many years will we still be able to get healthcare in Germany under S1?</p>	<p>Dear M, thanks very much for your question. Yes, you will be able to have the right to apply for a UK S1 once you start drawing your UK state pension, providing you are legally resident in Germany by the end of the transition period (31.12.2020) and remain living in Germany.</p> <p>Thanks again and wishing you good health!</p>
<p>I have a 2 phase question regarding health insurance costs. I can imagine the following scenarios, but I am hoping you can help with solid example and experience (or law), rather than assumption/belief/understanding.</p> <p>My German wife and I currently have zero income and so our health insurance is based on the Freiwillig cost of about €190 per month. As a previous Barmer client it is in my wife's name, and I am covered as spouse.</p> <p>In 2022 at 55 years old, I COULD draw a private pension. How would this affect our health care costs?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. She continues to pay the Freiwillig amount but in addition I pay for my own cover at 15% of the pensionable income.2. Our household income (my pension) is the consideration and as it is sufficient, our health insurance cover switches to be in my name with her as spouse, and costs 15% of my pensionable income (which is more than the Freiwillig cost).	<p>Hello E, and thank you for your questions. For your questions about how a private pension would impact your healthcare costs and what will happen to the cost of your wife's healthcare if you were to be covered by an S1 certificate, please contact your health insurer – they are best positioned to answer those questions.</p> <p>Concerning your question about S1 cover in the future, as long as you continue to be in scope (resident in Germany), you will be able to receive an S1 certificate when you reach pension age (regardless of how long in the future that will be). Wishing you and your wife good health, and thanks again for participating in our Q&A.</p>

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<p>3. Something else...?</p> <p>Later - other private pensions kick in over time and I expect our health insurance costs to increase as a percentage of that income, and to see tax introduced at some point too. BUT as I am not entitled to a German pension and so should be eligible to S1 cover, what happens when I reach UK state pension age in 2035?</p> <p>1. Whilst my health insurance would be covered by S1, does the cost of her health care continue to be a percentage of our household income?</p> <p>2. With S1 cover does the element based on my pensionable income drop off, and her health insurance then calculated at a percentage of only her pensionable income?</p> <p>3. Something else...?</p>	
<p>We were told that after Brexit we need to take out health insurance when traveling back to UK to visit families. Can I use the NHS when I move back to UK after retirement? I worked in UK and paid tax for 18 years before moving to Germany.</p>	<p>Hi C, thanks very much for your question. As long as you remain within scope of the Withdrawal Agreement (living in Germany before 31.12.2020) and are covered on the German health insurance system (for example, if you work for a German company and pay into a Krankenkasse), you will be able to use your Germany-issued EHIC when visiting the UK for needs-arising treatment. Likewise, if you are covered by the UK via the so-called S1 scheme, you would be able to access the NHS when travelling to the UK. Please ensure you follow instructions from your local Foreigners Authority to receive your new residence permit before travelling in 2021. In addition, the Government always advises that anyone travelling</p>

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	<p>overseas should take out comprehensive travel insurance. This remains our advice.</p> <p>If you move permanently back to the UK (including Northern Ireland) and meet the ordinarily resident test you will be eligible for NHS care.</p> <p>Thanks again for your question! Please consider signing up for alerts on our Living in Germany Guide: https://www.gov.uk/email-signup/?topic=/world/living-in-germany.</p>
<p>Thank you for the opportunity. British citizen, resident Germany. No German pension, only a private one from UK (from UK earnings), plus when I reach the age a UK state pension. With the withdrawal agreement, will I be able to get an S1 when I reach state pension age, or, will this no longer be available? I know the S1 for people who retired early was scrapped a few years ago (nothing to do with Brexit), so hoping the S1 with the state pension will still stand?</p>	<p>Hi L, thank you for your question! Yes, as long as you were resident before 31st December 2020 in Germany - and remain resident in Germany – you will be able to receive an S1 certificate from the UK when you reach pension age if you are eligible for one.</p> <p>Thanks again and best wishes for your health.</p>
<p>I have S1 health cover. Does that continue after December</p>	<p>Hello, and thank you for your question. Yes, if you are currently resident in Germany and are accessing healthcare through an S1 certificate, you will have the right to access healthcare through your S1 for your lifetime, as long as you remain in scope (for example, as long as you remain a resident in Germany).</p>

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	<p>If you don't already receive alerts on our Living in Germany Guide, please consider signing up at https://www.gov.uk/email-signup/?topic=/world/living-in-germany.</p>
<p>I'm thinking very seriously about moving to live in Germany. My wife is German. I am 63 so I retire in just under 3 yrs. Too late to use the S1 route to healthcare in my retirement. Having researched the problem it seems from talking to someone at AOK that I will have to pay €190 per month for health insurance out of my pension. Other research and conversations with government departments seem to suggest that if I register as living in Germany this year (within the transition period) but don't work there and continue to pay national insurance contributions in the UK (I'm self employed) then I will be still able in 2022 to get a form S1 and consequently healthcare paid for by the UK avoiding the €190 charge. This seems to be buried somewhere in the current withdrawal agreement. Does anyone know if this is correct or still something to be negotiated in the forthcoming talks? Also, if I apply for German citizenship, which I would like to do, would this cancel my S1 rights? It would take 3 years to acquire German citizenship so i could get my German status after setting up healthcare via the S1. It's all so complicated and seems very thin ice to skate upon! Many thanks in anticipation of your help. Nigel Waterhouse.</p>	<p>Hello N, thanks very much for your question. Yes, according to the Withdrawal Agreement (which has been ratified by both the UK and the EU), if you are resident and exercising free movement rights in Germany before the end of the transition period on 31 December 2020, you will be able to receive an S1 form at the point that you reach retirement age if you are eligible for one (even if that is years in the future). You can find more information on the S1 form here. Your country of citizenship does not impact your eligibility to receive an S1.</p>

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Working, pensions and benefits

<p>Will there be any effects to freelancers that have not made social security contributions? Will they still be entitled to a residency permit but perhaps not citizenship?</p>	<p>Hello M, so long as you are exercising freedom of movement rights, you will be able to remain in Germany and continue working as before. Freelancers do need to pay statutory health insurance contributions, but opt-outs from statutory pension and unemployment insurance will remain, as long as they remain in place for German freelancers. To confirm your rights under the Withdrawal Agreement and stay after 31 December 2020, you must apply for a new residence permit from your local Foreigners Authority (Ausländerbehörde). https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/germany-residence-information-after-eu-exit/foreigners-authorities-in-germany You can find out more about applying for German citizenship and the requirements here: https://www.bmi.bund.de/DE/themen/verfassung/staatsangehoerigkeit/einbuengerung/einbuengerung-node.html</p>
<p>How do I secure my working rights after the transition period? Do I need to have a job before the end of the transition period to ensure that I will be allowed to work afterwards? Thank you.</p>	<p>Thanks for your question, S. The UK left the EU with a deal on January 31st. Under this agreement, your right to work in Germany without being discriminated against due to nationality is protected. This protection is lifelong, as long as you are within the scope of the Withdrawal Agreement (i.e. as long as are resident in Germany before the end of 2020). This also applies if you are not working when the transition period ends - you continue to have the right to work in Germany and you will</p>

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	<p>not require a work permit. You must, however, apply for a new residence permit before 30 June 2021, which will confirm your rights under the Withdrawal Agreement, including the right to work in Germany.</p>
<p>Thank you for opening up another Q&A. Could I please have some clarification regarding rights to work? Will we be able to apply for other positions in Germany in the same way we would now, or would we need to a separate work permit (and have to go through the "proving no EU citizen is able to do the job" process) . In addition, are EU blue cards now open to us? Thank you very much.</p>	<p>Hi A, thank you for your question. The UK left the EU with a deal on January 31st. Under this agreement, your right to work in Germany without being discriminated against due to nationality is protected. This protection is lifelong, as long as you are within the scope of the Withdrawal Agreement (i.e. as long as are resident in Germany before the end of 2020). There will be no need for you to apply for a work permit and you can be quite clear with employers that you have the right to work in Germany. You must, however, apply for a new residence permit before 30 June 2021, which will confirm your rights under the Withdrawal Agreement, including the right to work in Germany.</p> <p>If you are interested in applying for an EU Blue Card in the future, please contact your local Foreigners' Authority (<i>Ausländerbehörde</i>) for advice: https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/germany-residence-information-after-eu-exit/foreigners-authorities-in-germany</p>
<p>UK National worked under 5 years in Germany .. can I claim the money paid into the German state pension since we are now out of the EU ?</p>	<p>Hi I, thanks for getting in touch. The Withdrawal Agreement protects the rights of UK nationals to existing EU social security coordination rules. Please contact the Germany Pensions Authority to determine whether you might be entitled to a German state pension: https://www.deutsche-</p>

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	<p>rentenversicherung.de/DRV/DE/Rente/Ausland/Ansprechpartner-und-Verbindungsstellen/Grossbritannien-Nordirland/aktuelles-brexit_en.html;jsessionid=D7BC91DB2A7A56055D125914AF5621F0.delivery1-1-replication</p>
<p>Can a British pensioner move from the UK to establish permanent residence in Germany before 31.12.20, continue to enjoy NHS coverage through EHIC for life, and continue to draw the indexed state pension?</p>	<p>Dear C, the answer to your question is yes, though pensioners who relocate to an EU country do not rely on their EHIC to access medical care, but something called an S1-form. During the transition period UK nationals would be able to move to Germany, apply for an S1 form and have their UK state pension uprated, for as long as they remain in scope of the agreement (i.e. stay in Germany). You can find more information here: https://contactcentreservices.nhs.uk/selfnhsukokb/AskUs_EHIC/en-gb/6696/application-forms-and-evidence/16477/s1-form-what-is-this-and-how-do-i-obtain-one</p>
<p>Another question, when looking for new jobs here in Germany, should we be concerned with the possibility of not being recruited because of Brexit? I am searching for a new job at the moment and have heard about this kind of issue appearing. I don't know if it's true or not... 😞</p>	<p>Hi A, thanks for getting in touch with your question. The UK left the EU with a deal on January 31st. Under this agreement, your right to work in Germany without being discriminated against due to nationality is protected. This protection is lifelong, as long as you are within the scope of the Withdrawal Agreement (i.e. as long as are resident in Germany before the end of 2020). Please ensure you apply for a new residence permit to confirm your rights under the Withdrawal Agreement. So you can be quite clear with employers that you continue to have the right to work in Germany and that you will not require a work permit. Good luck with your applications!</p>

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<p>I have been a permanent resident in Germany for over 5 years I reach retirement age in June 2022. I want to know if I will be eligible for a UK state pension if I am still living in Germany at that time.</p>	<p>Thank you for your question, R. UK State Pensions are payable worldwide under domestic legislation. The UK left the EU with a deal on January 31st. Under this agreement, pension contributions previously made in other Member States will be protected for all UK nationals resident in another Member State before the end of the transition period (31 December 2020). This means that, if you were to qualify for a UK State Pension beginning in 2022, the UK should also recognise any pension contributions you have made in Germany in the past 5 years when calculating your pension entitlements. In addition, exported UK state pensions will continue to be uprated for all those in scope of the Withdrawal Agreement. To find out more about your UK State Pension eligibility, please contact the Pension Service: https://www.gov.uk/contact-pension-service.</p>
<p>Are tech workers, writers, photographers and others that provide work to clients in other EU countries considered cross border workers? And if so, what is being done to protect their rights to work post transition?</p>	<p>Hello S. Thank you for your question. If you are established as self-employed or an employee here in Germany, your right to work will be protected by the Withdrawal Agreement, for as long as you live here. Cross-border workers are individuals that live in one country and work in another. There is more information on who these people are in this link; the withdrawal agreement protects their status, so long as they remain in scope of the agreement (i.e. live in Germany and work in Austria): https://europa.eu/youreurope/citizens/work/work-abroad/cross-border-commuters/index_en.htm Providing services into the EU from a UK-base and vice versa will be discussed as part of the free trade agreement negotiations.</p>

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<p>I receive a military pension which is paid into my UK bank account. The amount is under the UK tax limit so I'm not taxed on it. However when I apply for permanent residence in Germany will i have to pay tax on it? Plus at present it is my only income along with my savings.</p>	<p>Hi D, many thanks for your question. On the tax point – the UK's exit from the EU will not change existing arrangements which prevent double taxation. The UK has bilateral double taxation agreements (DTAs) with all Member States, which will continue to apply on withdrawal. DTAs protect individuals and businesses from double taxation where the same income or gains are taxable in both countries. So if your pension is under the UK tax limit and you are exempt from tax in the UK, there should be no reason for it to be taxed in Germany. Please contact the Armed Forces Pension Schemes directly for any questions you might have on the occupational scheme: https://www.gov.uk/guidance/pensions-and-compensation-for-veterans.</p>
<p>I have a disable son who born in Germany and has lived here his entire life. He is now 31 and cannot talk. he lives in a community for disabled adults and is supported by the German welfare system. What will happen to him?</p>	<p>Dear J, thank you for your important question. The Withdrawal Agreement ensures that for as long as your son remains within scope of the agreement (i.e. lives here in Germany) he will be able to receive social security benefits in the same way as during UK membership of the EU. To confirm his rights under the Withdrawal Agreement, he will need a new residence permit from his local Foreigners Authority (Ausländerbehörde). There are many German organisations that can assist disabled individuals in their applications for residence permits, if he is unable to submit the application himself. Please see our guidance for further information on the residence process https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/germany-residence-information-after-eu-exit/foreigners-authorities-in-germany All the best for you and your son!</p>

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<p>Will we be able to combine pensions after BREXIT, can I combine the 23 years I paid into the UK together with the 20 years I have paid into the German system.</p>	<p>Thanks for your question on pensions, K. The answer is yes. Under the Withdrawal Agreement, current structures and EU social security coordination rules will continue to apply during the transition period for anyone within scope of the agreement – that is, if you were resident in Germany before the end of the transition period on 31 December 2020. The German government is therefore bound under the agreement to pay your pension, including past contributions paid in other EEA countries. So, assuming you now live and will retire in Germany, years paid into the UK pension system can be counted to calculate your entitlement to a state pension in Germany.</p> <p>Once you reach retirement age, you would only have to contact the state pension authority in Germany in order to receive all state pensions you have contributed to (you would still get separate payments from the UK and Germany). For more information on this please contact the German Pensions Authority (Deutsche Rentenversicherung): https://www.deutsche-rentenversicherung.de/DRV/DE/Rente/Ausland/Ansprechpartner-und-Verbindungsstellen/Grossbritannien-Nordirland/aktuelles-brexit_en.html;jsessionid=D7BC91DB2A7A56055D125914AF5621F0.delivery1-1-replication</p>
<p>Will I receive any kind of pension from the UK? I worked from '71-'78 in the UK</p>	<p>Hi D, thanks a lot for your question. To qualify for a UK state pension you would normally need at least 10 qualifying years on your national insurance record. To find out more about your UK</p>

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	<p>State Pension eligibility, please contact the Pension Service: https://www.gov.uk/contact-pension-service.</p> <p>The UK left the EU with a deal on January 31st. Under this agreement, the current structures and EU rules will continue to apply during the transition period (i.e. until the end of 2020). This includes protecting pension contributions previously made in other Member States, and will continue apply to UK nationals resident in another Member State before the end of the transition period. This means that, if you were to qualify for a German state pension, Germany would recognise any past pension contributions made in the UK when calculating your pension entitlements. For more information on your German state pension please contact the Pensions Authority (Deutsche Rentenversicherung): https://www.deutsche-rentenversicherung.de/DRV/DE/Rente/Ausland/Ansprechpartner-und-Verbindungsstellen/Grossbritannien-Nordirland/aktuelles-brexit_en.html;jsessionid=D7BC91DB2A7A56055D125914AF5621F0.delivery1-1-replication</p>
<p>What, if any, progress has been made on the rights of those not classed as border workers to provide services online (or indeed in person) in other EU states? If none, when can those of us who rely on this for our income expect some clarity?</p>	<p>Dear K, thank you for your important question. If you are established as self-employed or an employee here in Germany, your right to work will be protected by the withdrawal agreement, for as long as you live here. You can continue to provide services to other parts of the EU as before, provided you do not physically remain in other EU countries for more than 90-days in a 180-day period.</p>

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	<p>Providing services into the EU from a UK-base and vice versa will be discussed as part of the free trade agreement negotiations.</p> <p>To confirm your rights under the Withdrawal Agreement and stay after 31 December 2020, you must apply for a new residence permit from the local Foreigners Authority (Ausländerbehörde). https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/germany-residence-information-after-eu-exit/foreigners-authorities-in-germany</p>
<p>Good afternoon, I would like to know what steps I would need to take and contacts required to transfer my UK pension to Germany. Thanks in advance!</p>	<p>Hi P, thank you for your question.</p> <p>If you wish to transfer your private UK pension savings to an overseas pension scheme, the scheme you chose must be a 'qualifying recognised overseas pension scheme' (QROPS). Whether such a transfer can take place will depend on the conditions of you UK private pension and of the scheme wish to transfer into. You may wish to shop around and seek advice when looking for an overseas pension scheme. Please find more information here: https://www.gov.uk/transferring-your-pension/transferring-to-an-overseas-pension-scheme</p> <p>Transferring your UK State Pension to Germany should not be a problem. If you have already reached retirement age, UK State Pensions are payable worldwide under domestic legislation. If you are still working and making pension contributions, past contributions made in the UK will count</p>

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	<p>towards your state pension when you retire in Germany. When the UK left the EU with a deal on 31 January, it was agreed that current structures and EU rules would continue to apply during the transition period. This includes protecting pension contributions previously made in other Member States, and will continue apply to UK nationals resident in another Member State before the end of the transition period. Once you reach retirement age, you would only have to contact the state pension authority in Germany in order to receive all state pensions you have contributed to (you would still get separate payments from the UK and Germany). For more information on this please contact the German Pensions Authority (Deutsche Rentenversicherung):https://www.deutsche-rentenversicherung.de/DRV/DE/Rente/Ausland/Ansprechpartner-und-Verbindungsstellen/Grossbritannien-Nordirland/aktuelles-brexit_en.html;jsessionid=D7BC91DB2A7A56055D125914AF5621F0.delivery1-1-replication</p>
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Passports and dual-nationality

<p>I have a EU passport when do I have to renew my passport to a British one? It runs out in 2022</p>	<p>Hi P, Thanks for your message. I assume you are referring to holding a red UK passport. Your red passport will still be valid until the expiry date printed at the bottom of the document – you mentioned 2022. There's no need to apply for a new one before its expiry date. For more information, visit Her Majesty's Passport Office website for further advice for British passport holders from January 2021. https://www.gov.uk/guidance/passport-rules-for-travel-to-europe-after-brexit</p>
<p>Is there likely to be an agreement reached that future holders of a German passport/citizenship will also be able to be British citizens as well? Is this part of the negotiations? (I know that dual citizenship only previously applied to other EU nationals.) My children will soon be able to apply for German passports - they live in Germany, one was born in Germany and they attend Grundschule - but now I'm worried that at some point in the future they will have to give up their British passport.</p> <p>Thank you for your time.</p>	<p>Hi S – thanks for reaching out to us about German Nationality. The law, which states that dual citizenship is allowed with other EU countries, is a German law and nothing to do with the UK leaving the EU. If there are potential changes to this law, which will affect British Nationals in Germany, we'll post these on our Living in Germany guide, so be sure to sign up to email alerts. https://www.gov.uk/guidance/living-in-germany</p> <p>The German Government passed a Transitional Brexit Act (Brexitübergangsgesetz) in April 2019, which states that you will be able to keep your British nationality if you qualify and apply for German citizenship before the end of the transition period on 31.12.2020. The UK has no restrictions on dual nationality and this will not change with Brexit. https://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/de/aussenpolitik/europa/Brexit/brexit-uebergangsgesetz/2119360</p>

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	<p>In terms of your children, if they are German and British by birth, they will stay German (and British). Your children won't need to choose a nationality at the age of 18 as the so-called "Optionspflicht" ceased in 2014.</p> <p>All the best for the future!</p>
<p>Are there any downsides to having dual citizenship or anything we need to be aware of as a dual citizen that is different to just being a British citizen?</p>	<p>Hi R, welcome to the Facebook Q&A! Becoming a dual citizen is a very personal decision and it's best to ask the Foreigner's Authorities if you have any questions. From the UK side, there are no restrictions around dual nationality. If you become a German / British dual national, you'll be seen in Germany as a German, so you won't be entitled to consular assistance here, as you would be if you were just British (or British + another citizenship that's not German). For more information, take a look at page 6 of Support for British Nationals Abroad: A Guide. https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/822887/Support for British Nationals Abroad Main Guide.pdf</p>
<p>I'm British, my husband is German, our two children (16 and 14 yrs) were born here in Germany. I applied for dual nationality last year. How does Brexit impact my two children? Can they retain dual nationality after the transition period? Do they have to choose which nationality to retain after the age of 18?</p>	<p>Hi M, thanks very much for your question. If your children are dual nationals now (regardless by birth or not) they will be able to keep both nationalities for the rest of their lives. Your children won't need to choose at the age of 18 as the so-called "Optionspflicht" ceased in 2014. Have a look on the BMIs website for more information or contact your local Foreigner's Authority if you have any further questions. https://www.bmi.bund.de/DE/themen/verfassung/staatsangehoerigkeit/optionspflicht/optionspflicht-node.html</p>

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<p>I am married to a German, have lived and work here 7 years, we have a child together; he has a British passport and a German passport. My wife has just a German and I, just a British. Am I going to need to get a German passport to be able to stay in Germany?</p>	<p>Hi J – thanks for your important question. Obtaining German nationality and therefore getting a German passport, is purely a personal decision – it's not a necessity. You will, however, need to obtain a residence permit from your local Foreigner's Authority (Ausländerbehörde) by 30 June 2021. They might write to you with more information, but it's best to get in touch with them or check out their website.</p> <p>Be sure to also sign up for email alerts on our Living in Germany guide. https://www.gov.uk/guidance/living-in-germany</p> <p>All the best!</p>
<p>Born in Germany 1987, both parents British therefore at that time was not able to receive German Nationality. Attended a German school obtaining Abitur. I then studied in Scotland, obtaining my Dr. of Psychologie. I always returned to Germany for the Summer and Winter holidays, 6 months per year during my studies. I worked for my parents company during this time. 2016 I applied for German Nationality but was not accepted (I had lived outside Germany for five years). Although I did live each year for six months in Germany). Does anyone have the same situation and have they been able to get around the difficulty? I also own a property in Germany. Would like to have dual British/ German Nationality. Perhaps someone can be of assistance.</p>	<p>Hello B – sorry to hear about your difficulty applying for German nationality. Since applying for German nationality is subject to the German Nationality Act (Staatsangehörigkeitsgesetz), we advise you to contact the local office for citizenship (Einbürgerungsbehörde) for information on why your application was denied taking into account your situation. You can also read the German Nationality Act on the internet. http://www.gesetze-im-internet.de/stag/index.html</p>
<p>I have lived in Germany (Munich) for 32 years. I also have a house in England & currently live approx. 8 months a year in Germany & 4 months in England. What is my best option? Dual</p>	<p>Hi H, thanks for your message! If you're just a British national, you'll need to apply for a residence permit from your local Foreigner's Authority (Ausländerbehörde) before the 30 June</p>

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<p>citizenship/Einbürgerung/Aufenthaltserlaubnis? I would be grateful for advice.</p>	<p>2021. They might write to you with more information, but it's best to get in touch with them or visit their website. They can also advise you on whether you'll be eligible for German nationality in your personal circumstance.</p> <p>The German Government passed a Transitional Brexit Act in April 2019, which states that you will be able to keep your British nationality if you qualify and apply for German citizenship before the end of the transition period on 31.12.2020. The UK has no restrictions on dual nationality and this will not change with Brexit.</p> <p>Be sure to also sign up for email alerts on our Living in Germany guide where we'll publish the latest citizens' rights information. https://www.gov.uk/guidance/living-in-germany</p> <p>Good luck and all the best!</p>
<p>Where do I apply for a new British passport? Gov.co.uk or British embassy in Germany. I live in Germany</p>	<p>Hi P, thanks for reaching out to us. To renew your British passport, or to apply if it's lost, stolen or damaged, visit the GOV.UK website. The application must be made and paid for online and your new passport will be sent to your address in Germany. https://www.gov.uk/overseas-passports</p>
<p>Do the exceptions to the usual conditions proposed when No Deal seemed possible by the German government for British citizens wishing to get citizenship still apply? That is, only 5 years' residency, and the possibility of dual nationality? Do you</p>	<p>Hi T, thanks for your question on German nationality. It's best that you contact the Naturalisation Office (Einbürgerungsbehörde) in the area where you live for more information on the eligibility for German nationality.</p>

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<p>have a link to an official German website that explains this? (There was a draft law to this effect but I can't track down the current details).</p>	<p>The German Government passed a Transitional Brexit Act (Brexitübergangsgesetz) in April 2019, which states that you will be able to keep your British nationality if you qualify and apply for German citizenship before the end of the transition period on 31.12.2020. The UK has no restrictions on dual nationality and this will not change with Brexit.</p> <p>https://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/de/aussenpolitik/europa/Brexit/brexit-uebergangsgesetz/2119360</p>
<p>Hi I move to Germany permanent and live in Germany for nearly 6 years now. I would like to know if possible I can apply for German citizenship or not after 31.12.2020. I have 1 son with Germany boyfriend and not married official. And I would like to know if my son can keep British citizenship plus German citizenship or German law will let my son choose after.</p>	<p>Hi N, thanks for your question!</p> <p>It's best that you contact the Naturalisation Office (Einbürgerungsbehörde) in the area where you live for more information on the eligibility for German nationality. They will look at your circumstances and be able to give you a definitive answer.</p> <p>If your son is British (and German) by birth, then he will be able to keep both nationalities for life. He will not have to choose a nationality at the age of 18 as this law was withdrawn in 2014.</p> <p>Be sure to sign up for email alerts on our Living in Germany guide as we'll be posting important information, which might affect you, your friends and your family.</p> <p>https://www.gov.uk/guidance/living-in-germany</p> <p>We wish you and your family all the best!</p>

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<p>I am a British Citizen with a British passport, living in Germany since 1989. I am married to a German Citizen with a German passport. Our three Children have German passports. Will the Children be allowed to apply for dual nationality after Brexit?</p>	<p>Hi S, thanks very much for your question. As you are a UK citizen, your children may already be British citizens by birth, or qualify for British citizenship through you. For more details on this, please go to the GOV.UK website, where you can check the rules on citizenship, which should help you understand whether your children are British nationals by birth https://www.gov.uk/check-british-citizenship</p> <p>If your children are British (and German) by birth, then they will be able to keep both nationalities for life.</p> <p>If your children are UK nationals, you can also apply for a passport for them from the GOV.UK website. You can also call the HMPO Passport office if you have any questions. https://www.gov.uk/overseas-passports</p> <p>All the best!</p>
<p>Hi, This is regarding German citizenship. I have been here for almost 4 years and plan on staying long term. With that in mind, I would at some point, once I fulfill the criteria, like to apply. For me it is important I live in a country where democratically I can vote to have an influence on things. At the moment though, you cannot have dual citizenship with a country outside of the EU, in the transition period until 31st of December, if you apply by then, you would still get to keep both. In reality, there is no way that i will relinquish my British citizenship, as at the end of the day, that is my country and all my family live there. I have the feeling this will be the same way most people are thinking in this situation.</p>	<p>Hi C - thanks for your message.</p> <p>Deciding on whether to apply for German nationality is very much a personal decision. It's best that you contact the naturalisation office (Einbürgerungsbehörde) in the area where you live for more information on the eligibility for German nationality.</p> <p>The UK has no restrictions on dual nationality. According to German law, dual citizenship in Germany is allowed with other EU countries. As you said, you will be able to keep your British</p>

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<p>My actual question then is will there be any talks between both governments as a way around this? I know for Germans in the UK for instance would have an easier time to gain citizenship due to in my view easier criteria. It would be nice if even the question could be asked if there would maybe be some kind of exception to this rule given the circumstances, or if there was an easier process for those Brits who really wanted to become German citizens, so that in the future British citizens could become German ones without having to give up their British passports.</p> <p>Thanks in advance!</p>	<p>nationality if you qualify and apply for German citizenship before the end of the transition period on 31.12.2020. This is the so-called Transitional Brexit Act (Brexitübergangsgesetz). The UK has no restrictions on dual nationality and this will not change with Brexit.</p> <p>The UK government wanted to pursue a bilateral voting rights agreement with Germany, but unfortunately, the German constitution means that the German government was not in a position to negotiate with us to allow our citizens to vote in our respective local elections.</p> <p>If there are potential changes, which will affect British Nationals in Germany, we'll post these on our Living in Germany guide, so be sure to sign up to email alerts. https://www.gov.uk/guidance/living-in-germany.</p> <p>All the best!</p>
<p>With 7 years residency by August 2020 will we still require to have B1 to gain dual citizenship? Is this the case for both spouses?</p>	<p>Hello J. Thanks for your question. The German language requirements for German nationality are established in the German Nationality Act. Please contact your local Naturalisation Office (Einbürgerungsbehörde) with questions about your and your spouses' applications for dual nationality. Good luck!</p>
<p>I am British, my partner is German (not currently married) together we have a two year old daughter. We have never</p>	<p>Hi G, thanks for your question. For any child who is British by birth (i.e. gets their British nationality via one or both of their</p>

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applied for a British passport for our daughter. Pre BREXIT it was never an issue to have two passports from two countries. Will this become an issue in the future. I have seen many older Brits quickly apply for German passports so they could keep there British one. Many thanks

parents), one can apply for a British passport via Her Majesty's Passport office in the UK even if they already hold another passport. They would technically already be a dual national, just without the proof of a British passport yet! You can take a look at the following website for the application process and further information: <https://www.gov.uk/overseas-passports>.

Education

We are British citizens, residents in Germany. We have two children who I can only assume will want to go to University in the UK. Will they still pay EU fees or now be deemed International students even though they are British Citizens?

Hi K, thanks for your question. UK nationals who are resident in the EU will be eligible for home-fee status (and student financial support from Student Finance) for courses starting up to seven years from the end of the transition period, i.e. starting before 31 December 2027. But if your children would not be starting a university course before then, information on fee status for UK nationals resident in the EU starting a course in the UK after this date will be provided in due course. Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland have all set out a similar offer for UK nationals in the EU, so that the seven year period applies to study at all UK universities. I hope that answers your question.

How will university fees for British teenagers living in Germany wanting to go to a British university be effected?

Hi A, thanks for your question. UK nationals who are resident in the EU will be eligible for home-fee status (and student financial support from Student Finance) for courses starting up to seven years from the end of the transition period, i.e. starting before 31 December 2027. Information on fee status for UK nationals resident in the EU starting a course in the UK after

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	<p>this date will be provided in due course. Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland have all set out a similar offer for UK nationals in the EU, so that the seven year period applies to study at all UK universities. I hope that answers your question.</p>
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Travel

<p>I am a British Citizen and live and work in Germany, in Nordrhein Westfalen since December 2018. I live here with my wife and she has a 5 years Aufenthaltskarte as a member of a EU Citizen. Can she come with me for holidays in UK without a Visa or does she has to apply for a holiday visa? If yes, where and how can she apply for it. Many thanks.</p> <p>She is not EU citizen. She is Albanian</p>	<p>Hi M, thanks for getting in touch. During the transition period (until 31 December 2020) your wife will be able to travel with you to the UK for holidays as you have been travelling before. After that date, your wife may need to apply for a visa to travel to the UK – you can check what the requirements are here: https://www.gov.uk/check-uk-visa/y</p>
<p>Having dual nationality (GB-D) can I enter GB with my German ID? And - my husband is german: can he do the same or does he need a Passport?</p>	<p>Hi M, until the end of the transition period (31 Dec 2020) both you and your husband can use your German ID cards to travel to the UK, but after this period you may need to show a passport. More details on requirements from 2021 onwards will be available in due course. Please check https://www.gov.uk/uk-border-control, which will be updated with the latest information as it becomes available. I hope that helps!</p>
<p>Hi, my wife and I are both ex-military and have been living, registered, in Germany for over 10 years. We are confident of</p>	<p>Hi I, thanks for getting in touch. Firstly to confirm that all UK nationals legally resident in Germany before 31 December</p>

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obtaining a "right to remain", however we routinely visit the UK to see my elderly mother, travelling from Germany, sometimes by car via Belgium, France or Holland, sometimes by air from Luxembourg. How will our movements in and out of the Schengen zone be managed and what documentation will I have to be in possession of? My concern is that should I return from the UK by ferry into France then I'll be logged at the port of entry, however I may not have a right to stay beyond 90 days in France. I travel to Germany, where I have the right to remain but the Schengen system will not be aware that I am no longer in France. on my next transit through French immigration I will be unable to prove that I haven't spent longer than 90 days in France. This could be a major problem for myself and many others in similar circumstances. I actually need a "right to Remain" in the Schengen zone.

2020 will be able to stay and will receive a residence permit confirming their rights under the Withdrawal Agreement.

Regarding your travel through other Schengen countries after the end of the transition period (31 December 2020), if you hold a residence permit from an EU, EEA or EFTA country, you will be able to transit other EU, EEA or EFTA country when travelling to and from the UK.

Should there be any updates to the requirements for this type of travel, we will share these on our Living in Guide.

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Other

Great that you do this! I have four questions:

1) I am almost 6 years in Munich and last year (after 5 years) I got an Erlaubnis zum Daueraufenthalt-EU. Clearly as I am no longer an EU citizen, this is no longer valid. But the advice I got at the time from the local Foreign Office was that it was worth getting as was the highest EU status I could get and should then make things easier to transition to whatever I would need post-Brexit.

Situation: I am in a long-term relationship with a German man (but not married), we have bought an apartment here and I have an unending work contract with a German company. What permit/document should I now be applying for?

2) I understood that any extended period of time outside of Germany in the future (for example international assignment) could invalidate my accumulated years in Germany and therefore residency/work entitlement. Is this true? And how could I overcome this in case I have an expat opportunity but would always want to come back to Germany?

3) UK pensions – I lived & worked in the UK for almost 15 years before moving to Germany. Paying into both state, and then also private pension funds. Will I still be entitled to both of these pensions when I retire (not for another 30 years) or do I need to do something now to secure it, transferring it into my Deutsche Rente etc?

Hi R, thanks for joining our Facebook Q&A! We're glad you find these useful.

As a bit of background info, which coincides nicely with your first question, the UK and EU have now ratified the Withdrawal Agreement, so there is a self-standing entitlement to a residency permit (including the right to work) for all UK nationals living in Germany by the end of 2020.

So, in answer to question number 1. Foreigners' Authorities (Ausländerbehörden) across Germany will in due course issue new residency permits to UK nationals and their family members, so they can prove their rights under the Withdrawal Agreement. Previously issued EU-residency permits will need to be exchanged free of charge for a new residency permit. So keep these safe and take them with you to the Foreigners Authority when you apply. Keep checking their website for any changes.

<https://www.muenchen.de/rathaus/Stadtverwaltung/Kreisverwaltungsreferat/Auslaenderwesen/Brexit.html>

Moving onto question 2 – if you have lived in Germany for over 5 years – as it sounds like you have – you will be given a new permanent residence permit which confirms your rights under the Withdrawal Agreement. With this permit, you will be allowed to leave Germany for up to 5 years without losing your rights to residence. However, in general you should always

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4) Clearly I don't currently meet the citizenship requirements. Is there any chance that at 8 years (in 2 years time) I would still be able to apply for German citizenship without giving up my British?

Thank you!

contact your Foreigners' Authority in advance if you are planning to leave Germany for more than 6 months in the future.

3 - On UK state pensions: this is payable worldwide under domestic legislation. Exported pensions to the EU will be uprated for their life time for UK nationals within scope of the Withdrawal Agreement, for as long as you continue to live in Germany. The EU's social security coordination rules will continue to apply to UK nationals living here at the end of the transition period, for as long as they remain in scope of the Withdrawal Agreement (such as living here). This means that Member States will be required to take into account all contributions paid into their respective social security systems by UK nationals, whether made before or after the end of the implementation period. Contributions in Germany will also be taken into account if you return to the UK.

For more information on German state pensions, take a look at the Pensions Authority (Deutsche Rentenversicherung): https://www.deutsche-rentenversicherung.de/DRV/DE/Rente/Ausland/Ansprechpartner-und-Verbindungsstellen/Grossbritannien-Nordirland/aktuelles-brexit_en.html;jsessionid=D7BC91DB2A7A56055D125914AF5621F0.delivery1-1-replication

On private pensions: During the transition period (until 31 December 2020), access to one another's markets will remain unchanged and on current terms, ensuring continuity for

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	<p>consumers and businesses. After the transition period, the ability to provide services such as payment of private pensions across EU borders will depend on the outcome of negotiations. You may wish to contact your pension provider for further information.</p> <p>4) In the UK, there are no restrictions on dual nationality. Rules surrounding the acquisition of German citizenship are a matter for the German authorities. Germany only allows dual nationality in exceptional cases, including for EU citizens or for those whose parents have different nationalities. The German government has adopted legislation which ensures that UK nationals who have applied and met all conditions for German nationality before the end of the transition period can retain their UK nationality when receiving their German nationality. You might wish to contact your local Einbürgerungsbehörde to discuss your specific situation.</p> <p>We hope this answers your questions – but in the meantime, be sure to sign up to email alerts on our Living in Germany guide, as we'll be posting important information on there when it becomes available. https://www.gov.uk/guidance/living-in-germany We wish you all the best!</p>
<p>Two questions on the withdrawal agreement: (1) What documentation will those of us not needing residency permits get to show we are covered by the WA? This obviously includes Britons residing here on German or other EU</p>	<p>Hi V, Thanks for your questions.</p> <p>1) As a dual national (whether you hold the German nationality or another EU nationality next to your British</p>

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<p>citizenship, and family members and so-called "durable partners" who are not UK citizens.</p> <p>(2) Can rights as a result of residing in Germany at the relevant date be exercised in all EU states? Appreciate it may be possible to only answer that generally but, for example, can a Briton use S1 coverage we might obtain from the UK at our future retirement point in EU states other than Germany?</p>	<p>nationality), you will not need a new residence permit to continue to live in Germany after 31 December 2020. However, under some circumstances you might still wish to confirm your status as a UK national covered by the Withdrawal Agreement. We are in touch with the German authorities to confirm application processes for dual nationals and will update the Living in Germany guide (www.gov.uk/livinginGermany) as soon as further information is available.</p> <p>(2) Your access to healthcare through your S1 certificate is protected for your lifetime as long as you remain in scope of the Withdrawal Agreement, which has been ratified by both the UK and the EU (for example, for as long as you remain living in Germany). Access to healthcare through your S1 certificate if you move to another European country after 31 December 2020 will be subject to the future relationship that the UK will negotiate with the EU. Remember that as an S1 form holder, if you visit the UK you will still be able to access free NHS care when temporarily visiting England, Scotland and Wales, as you can now.</p> <p>Please sign up for alerts on our Living in Germany Guide, at https://www.gov.uk/email-signup/?topic=/world/living-in-germany to receive the most current information.</p>
<p>Thankyou for your help and advice, and comprehensive summaries of complex information. I have two questions: 1. You've said that the Withdrawal Agreement states that rights to live and work will continue even if there is no deal at the end</p>	<p>Dear B, thank you very much for your questions. 1) you raise an important question here: Your rights are protected as long as you continue to live in Germany. If you were to move abroad, you might lose your rights. There are two different situations:</p>

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of the transition period. However, are those rights permanent, or dependent upon continued residence in Germany? So, if I left Germany and lived and worked in another country for a period of time after the end of the transition period, would those rights be lost? Would this depend on whether the other country I lived in was the UK, or a EU country, or a non-EU country? Would it depend on how long I was out of the country for?

2. I'm considering applying for German citizenship, but am not yet eligible. My understanding is that Germany allows for dual citizenship with EU countries, but not with non-EU countries. Would applying for German citizenship require me to give up my UK citizenship? Would this be affected by when I applied and/or when I arrived in Germany (ie, I arrived when the UK was a member of the EU, but would apply when it was not a member, so would the member or non-member rules apply)? Thanks for your help.

- If you have lived in Germany for more than five years and therefore receive a permanent residence permit under the Withdrawal Agreement, you will be able to leave Germany for up to 5 years without losing your rights to residence here.
- If you have lived in Germany for less than 5 years, you could lose your residence permit when leaving Germany for over 6 months, or in some cases over one year (if the purpose of you going elsewhere would be to study or for a serious illness).

It does not make any difference where you spend the time. In any case, German authorities always advice that you discuss any planned absence in advance with your local Foreigners' Authority. If you can demonstrate good grounds why you are going abroad and that you intend to return, they might give you permission to return in the future even if leave for longer.

2. Concerning your question on German citizenship, the German Government passed a Transitional Brexit Act (Brexitübergangsgesetz) in April 2019, which states that you will be able to keep your British nationality if you qualify and apply for German citizenship before the end of the transition period on 31.12.2020. The UK has no restrictions on dual nationality.

<https://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/de/aussenpolitik/europa/Brexit/brexit-uebergangsgesetz/2119360>

For more information on acquiring German citizenship, please contact your Einbürgerungsbehörde who can give you a more specific information taking into account your personal circumstances.

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I've worked in Germany 20 years ago for a number of years and may well come back to work from this year on.

1. If I retire in Germany how will my German & UK pension contributions be summed, and at what age can I retire in Germany?
2. Will I receive a pension from Germany or the UK?
3. Will the pension rise with inflation?
4. How does health coverage get covered after retirement in Germany?
5. If I don't come back to work in Germany this year and retire in the UK, how will my German pension contributions from my previous years' work here get consolidated, or will I get paid a separate pension from the German government?

Hi R, thanks for your important questions.

As a UK national living in Germany before 31 December 2020, you will be covered by the Withdrawal Agreement. If you worked in Germany and in the UK, you will get pensions from both countries. If you retire in Germany, you can have your pension from the UK exported to Germany. Years you have contributed in the UK will be counted towards your entitlement in Germany. The retirement age in Germany depends on your year of birth - you're welcome to contact the German Pensions Authority (link below) to discuss this in further detail. I'll include information for you on UK state and private pensions, for your information.

On UK state pensions: this is payable worldwide under domestic legislation. Exported pensions to the EU will be uprated for their lifetime for UK nationals within scope of the Withdrawal Agreement, for as long as you continue to live in Germany. The EU's social security coordination rules will continue to apply to UK nationals living here at the end of the transition period, for as long as they remain in scope of the Withdrawal Agreement (such as living here). This means that Member States will be required to take into account all contributions paid into their respective social security systems by UK nationals, whether made before or after the end of the implementation period. Contributions in Germany will also be taken into account if you return to the UK – it works the same in both directions.

For more information on German state pensions, take a look at the Pensions Authority (Deutsche Rentenversicherung): <https://www.deutsche-rentenversicherung.de/DRV/DE/Rente/Ausland/Ansprechpartner-und-Verbindungsstellen/Grossbritannien-Nordirland/aktuelles->

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	<p>brexit_en.html?jsessionid=D7BC91DB2A7A56055D125914AF5621F0.deliver-y1-1-replication</p> <p>On private pensions: During the transition period (until 31 December 2020), access to one another's markets will remain unchanged and on current terms, ensuring continuity for consumers and businesses. After the transition period, the ability to provide services such as payment of private pensions across EU borders will depend on the outcome of negotiations. You may wish to contact your pension provider for further information.</p> <p>Regarding the healthcare question:</p> <p>If you are resident in Germany by the end of the transition period (31.12.2020), and remain resident and you have paid contributions in more years in the UK than in Germany, you might be able to have your healthcare funded through a UK-issued S1 certificate when you reach retirement age if you are eligible for one. You can read more about S1 eligibility at the NHS Business Services Authority website: https://contactcentreservices.nhsbsa.nhs.uk/selfnhsukokb/AskUs_EHIC/en-gb/6696/application-forms-and-evidence/16477/s1-form-what-is-this-and-how-do-i-obtain-one or on the gov.uk website: https://www.gov.uk/guidance/healthcare-in-germany</p> <p>We wish you all the best!</p>
<p>There are a few hundred of British working Ona contract via a British Company for the US. What do we need to do? le health cover and Some of us have either, already driving German</p>	<p>Dear C, Many thanks for your questions. Regarding healthcare: It is a bit unclear what your working arrangement is, but if you are working for a UK company, and</p>

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<p>cars or have put their uk cars through the German MOT. Also travelling back and forth with pets</p>	<p>therefore have a S1 or A1 form or a UK-issued EHIC, there will be no changes to healthcare access for UK nationals posted by UK firms to the EU, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland before 31 December 2020. You will be able to use your EHIC or S1 during this time, as you did before. This access will end on 31 December 2020, unless a further arrangement is agreed with the EU as part of the future relationship discussions. Please sign up for alerts on our Living in Germany Guide, at https://www.gov.uk/email-signup/?topic=/world/living-in-germany.</p> <p>Regarding driving, if you are a UK national resident in Germany then you should exchange your UK driving licence for a German driving licence within 6 months of moving to Germany – your new German licence will also be valid for driving when visiting the UK. Your local Buergeramt can advise you on where in your area you can do this.</p> <p>Until the end of the transition period, rules regarding travelling with pets between the UK and the EU will not change. After 31 December 2020 there may be changes to the current system, however, this is an issue for negotiations on the future relationship. The Government is working to ensure pet owners can continue to travel to and from the EU with minimal disruption, and we will update our Living in Guide as soon as we have more details.</p>
<p>I've been living and working in Germany for 27 years as a teacher (im Öffentlichen Dienst) paying taxes, health insurance and all the other necessary contributions. I am finding it difficult to take the step towards dual nationality so that I will finally be</p>	<p>Dear K, Many thanks for your message.</p>

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<p>able to vote. I seriously can't believe that civilised countries like ours have allowed people like me to be stripped of our human rights like this and forced to do tests and collect documents and expensive translations in order to live here and vote. I'm very thankful to my local Führerscheinstelle who exchanged my driving license without expecting me to deliver the official translation which would have cost me 90 Euros. I'm hopeful that the German authorities will be lenient with us all while we go through this process. I can't properly express the anxiety this has been causing me. My question: My elderly parents in England are having problems living there on their own. I don't want to uproot them, but did I understand correctly that I could bring them to live with me in Germany and they would be covered by the health care agreement? If so, this decision would have to be made before December 2020, correct?</p>	<p>As a UK national living in Germany before 31 December 2020, you will be covered by the Withdrawal Agreement. The Withdrawal Agreement also includes the right to bring your dependant parents to live with you in Germany in the future. If you were to bring your parents in the future and they are in receipt of a UK pension, they would have the right to apply for a UK-issued S1 certificate. You do not have to bring them here before 31 December 2020.</p> <p>On a different note, as you are a teacher, you will need to apply for a permission to continue to be Beamte if you have not done so yet. Please contact your employer for further information.</p> <p>We hope this information has been helpful.</p>
<p>Hello, I have a couple of questions. Is it true that if we receive Kindergeld (the normal one that all parents are entitled to) I can not apply for citizenship? As a family (British wife, German husband, dual-national children) we are not in receipt of any other "benefit" but we do also receive baukindergeld.</p> <p>Second, is there a minimum income as a family that we must achieve for citizenship? I am a Hausfrau but my German husband is in full time employment (and as I said, other than Kindergeld and baukindergeld, we don't receive any support from the state)</p>	<p>Hi A – thanks for your questions.</p> <p>It's best that you contact the Naturalisation Office (Einbürgerungsbehörde) in the area where you live for more information on the eligibility for German nationality. They will look at your personal family circumstances and be able to give you a definitive answer on requirements, including answering your questions on income. However, we are not aware that receiving Kindergeld would be an obstacle to naturalising as a German citizen.</p> <p>Should your application for naturalisation be unsuccessful, this has no consequences whatsoever on your residence permit. The Withdrawal Agreement safeguards the right to residency</p>

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<p>Third, if my application for citizenship is unsuccessful, will I be restricted on what type of residency permit I can get due to my status as a Hausfrau?</p> <p>Thank you in advance</p>	<p>beyond the end of 2020 of any UK national exercising free movement rights in Germany, provided you continue to reside here and are exercising free movement at the moment when they apply for a new residency permit. You might want to consider giving your local Foreigners Authority (Ausländerbehörde) a call to ask them about your family situation if this will settle your mind.</p> <p>Wishing you all the best!</p>
<p>I would like to clarify the below please:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1) I understand there will be a transition period (aka implementation period as part of the withdrawal agreement) until 31 Dec 2020?2) During this transition period do Brit nationals continue to have a right to free movement (i.e. travel and work without a requirement for a visa) within the EU as we have done pre Brexit? I.e we can work/live in multiple EU countries without visa until 31 Dec 2020?3) Following this transition period, I assume we need to check each EU country conditions for work and travel in their countries? When is this information likely to be finalized & available?4) If all the above does not apply because we do not know what terms apply, when is this information likely to be finalised and communicated?	<p>Hi R, thanks for joining the Facebook Q&A! Here are the answers to your questions</p> <p>UK nationals can continue to live and move freely to all EU member states until the end of the transition period (31 December 2020). Rules on future mobility are subject to the negotiations between the UK and the EU on its future relationship. However, both sides have expressed their desire for visa-free travel for up to 90 days in 180, and UK nationals who have a residence permit in one Schengen state will be able to transition through others. For updates on the future mobility arrangements, please sign up for email alerts: https://www.gov.uk/email-signup/?topic=/world/living-in-germany. As soon as the information is provided by the German Government, we'll post it on our Living in Germany guide.</p> <p>In terms of your questions on residency and possible visas, with the Withdrawal Agreement now in effect, there is an entitlement to a residency permit (including the right to work) for all UK nationals who exercised their freedom of movement before the</p>

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<p>5) For those who do not qualify for long term residency or citizenship in Germany, I understand that we have to apply for a visa by end June 2021. What is the expected length of this first visa and what are the conditions to be granted a visa (happy to be referred to a web link with this information clearly outlined in English)? And by when are we likely to receive interview requests from the German foreign office for the visas (I'm assuming they will contact us if we registered our details pre Brexit)? Or does this happen after the transition period?</p> <p>6) Has the info on the FCO website and also the German guidance been recently updated?</p> <p>7) for those self-employed/freelancers living & working in Germany, is the visa process likely to be more difficult?</p> <p>As you appreciate, it is very difficult to plan any EU travel or work without knowing the restrictions etc that apply.</p> <p>Thank you in advance for your answers.</p>	<p>end of the Transition Period (31 December 2020), regardless of status.</p> <p>As a result, if you are resident in Germany before that date, and should you choose to remain resident in the Germany, you will not need a visa to enter the country as you will fall under the scope of the Withdrawal Agreement.</p> <p>Local Foreigners Authorities (Ausländerbehörde) are independently responsible for issuing the residency permits, therefore the application process can vary across Germany. You can consult our guide of Foreigners Authorities (https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/germany-residence-information-after-eu-exit/foreigners-authorities-in-germany) to identify your local office. You can always get in touch with the local Foreigners Authority to discuss individual family circumstances – they will be the authority issuing the permit.</p> <p>Lastly, the guidance we post on our Living in Germany guide is updated regularly - this is the main source of information on Citizens' Rights for British Nationals in Germany. Please pass on this website to your family, friends or any other Brit in Germany to spread the word! https://www.gov.uk/guidance/living-in-germany</p> <p>We hope this was helpful, all the best!</p>
<p>Good Afternoon, I've been living and working in Neuss, Germany for almost 9 yrs now. I'm married to a German woman and have bought a house here. My father owns a business in Neuss for almost 15 years. He is now going</p>	<p>Dear D, many thanks for your question. If your father currently accesses healthcare and chemotherapy treatments through an S1 certificate issued by the UK and remains a resident in</p>

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<p>through Chemotherapy, and is insured with AOK.</p> <p>How will we be affected and what do we need to do in order to continue to reside and work exactly the way we have been doing whilst maintaining our UK nationality?</p>	<p>Germany, nothing will change regarding his healthcare access. If he is insured through the German system (and does not have an UK-issued S1 certificate) then nothing should change either, as our having left the EU will not have impacted his insurance situation (you may contact the AOK for more information). Please also ensure that you and your family apply for a new residence permit to confirm your rights under the Withdrawal Agreement. The German authorities are not yet issuing the new residence permits, but we will update the Living in Germany guide as soon as they do. Please sign up for email alerts: https://www.gov.uk/email-signup/?topic=/world/living-in-germany.</p>
<p>I have two questions, I will need a new passport, do I need to apply to Berlin or Dusseldorf as I have done previously.</p> <p>After the transition period, are brits and their family's able to move around Europe freely, we live in Germany and have residents permits. Thanks</p>	<p>Hi C, thanks for reaching out to us.</p> <p>To renew your British passport, or to apply if it's lost, stolen or damaged, visit the GOV.UK website. The application must be made and paid for online and your new passport will be sent to your address in Germany. https://www.gov.uk/overseas-passports</p> <p>UK nationals can continue to live and move freely to all EU member states until the end of the transition period (31 December 2020). Rules on future mobility are subject to the negotiations between the UK and the EU on its future relationship. However, both sides have expressed their desire for visa-free travel for up to 90 days in 180, and UK nationals who have a residence permit in one Schengen state will be able to transition through others. For updates on the future mobility arrangements, please sign up for email alerts: https://www.gov.uk/email-signup/?topic=/world/living-in-germany.</p>