



Information der Bildungsberatung

Übersicht über das Schulsystem (englische Fassung) The School System in Bavaria

Stand: April 2021

International

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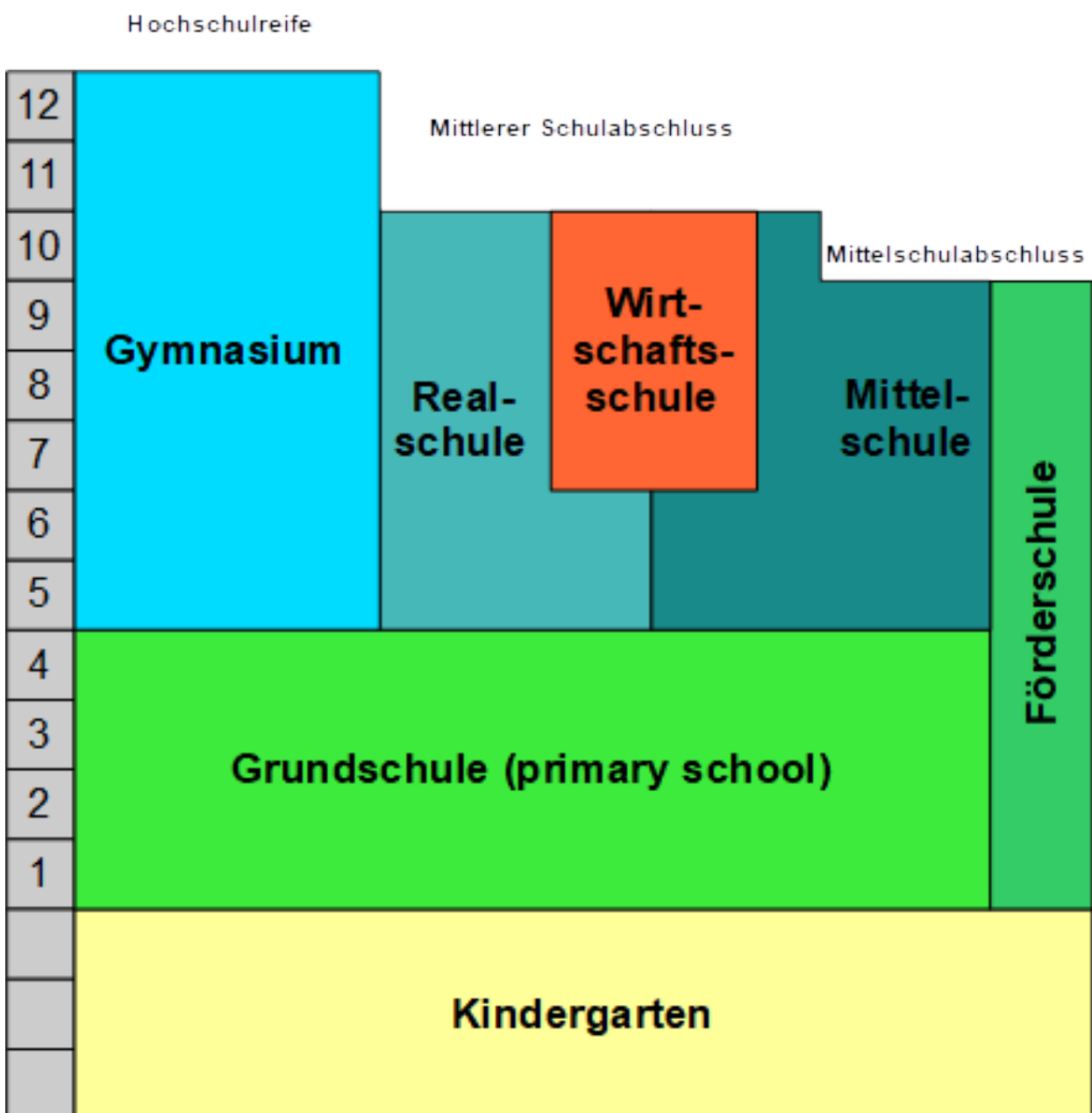
1. The school system in Bavaria – General Information

<p>Usually teaching time in Bavarian schools is antemeridian. However, there are all-day schools or schools offering all-day classes. Many schools offer lunch and / or support in the afternoon.</p>	<p>Teaching Time (Unterrichtszeit)</p>
<p>In Bavaria, after primary school children transfer to either Mittelschule (years 5 to 9 or 10), Realschule (years 5 to 10) or Gymnasium (years 5 to 13). After year 5/6/7/8 Mittelschule students can transfer to 'Wirtschaftsschule' in order to obtain their intermediate secondary school leaving certificate („Mittlerer Schulabschluss“). For more detailed information on transition requirements see below</p>	<p>A three tier school system (Dreigliedriges weiterführendes Schulsystem)</p>
<p>The main objectives of Mittelschule are to give students a basic general education and to prepare them for their entry into the world of work. After year 9 students receive a lower school-leaving certificate („Erfolgreicher Mittelschulabschluss or - after having taken an additional exam - „Qualifizierender Mittelschulabschluss“ = „Quali“). After year 10 students obtain the intermediate secondary school-leaving certificate („Mittlerer Schulabschluss“). Gymnasium provides students with a higher general education. After 8/9 years students can achieve the (general) university entrance diploma (“Allgemeine Hochschulreife”/ “Abitur”) which permits students to study at university. From 2018/2019 on Gymnasium will again last 9 years, starting at grade 5/6. Students who started grade 5 in 2017/2018 can get their university entrance diploma after 9 years (in 2026). There is the option of skipping grade 11 if students took part in additional courses in grades 9 and 10. This option is called “individuelle Lernzeitverkürzung”. Students who started grade 5 in 2016/2017 or sooner, sit their finals after 8 years (in 2024).</p>	<p>Mittelschule</p>
<p>Gymnasium provides students with a higher general education. After 8/9 years students can achieve the (general) university entrance diploma (“Allgemeine Hochschulreife”/ “Abitur”) which gives access to studies at university. From 2018/2019 on Gymnasiums will again last 9 years, starting at grade 5/6. Students who started grade 5 in 2017/2018 will sit their finals after 9 years (in 2026). There is the option of skipping grade 11 if students took part in additional courses in grades 9 and 10. This option is called “individuelle Lernzeitverkürzung”. Students who started grade 5 in 2016/2017 or sooner, can get their university entrance diploma after 8 years (in 2024).</p>	<p>Gymnasium</p>

<p><i>Realschule</i> provides students with a more extensive general education and the opportunity to achieve higher vocational qualifications. After year 10 students obtain an intermediate secondary school-leaving certificate (<i>Realschulabschluss</i> also called <i>Mittlerer Schulabschluss</i>). With this certificate students get the opportunity to either start vocational training or to transfer to <i>Gymnasium</i> or to <i>FOS</i> (Fachoberschule) in order to obtain the (general) university entrance diploma or the university of applied sciences entrance diploma.</p>	<p>Realschule</p>
<p>This is an offer that helps students decide which secondary school is most suited for their needs and capabilities: It comprises years 5 and 6 and offers different proficiency levels (A, B, C). After completion of the two years students get a transfer recommendation for either <i>Gymnasium</i>, <i>Realschule</i>, <i>Mittelschule</i> or <i>Wirtschaftsschule</i>. (Quiddestr. 4, 81735 München, Tel. 233-3 50 75, Fax 233-3 50 80, sekretariat@ori.musin.de, www.ori.musin.de).</p>	<p>Orientierungsstufe</p>
<p>The city of Munich also offers students the opportunity to attend a comprehensive school which comprises the secondary school forms <i>Mittelschule</i>, <i>Realschule</i> and <i>Gymnasium</i>. Here, students can obtain an intermediate secondary school-leaving certificate (<i>Mittlerer Schulabschluss</i>). In order to obtain the (general) university entrance diploma (<i>Allgemeine Hochschulreife</i> also called <i>Abitur</i>), students will have to transfer to <i>Willy-Graf-Gymnasium</i> after year 10. Willy-Brandt-Gesamtschule Freudstr. 15, 80935 München, Tel. 233-4 35 99, Fax 233-4 35 88, www.wbg.musin.de, willy-brandt-gesamtschule@muenchen.de).</p>	<p>Gesamtschule</p>
<p>There are many different ways of transfer from one school form to another. It is not only after primary school but also much later in the course of a student's school career, that a student can decide how and where to continue. Also, after having obtained a (lower) school leaving certificate, a student can always opt for achieving a higher one. The latter is also an option after the completion of a vocational training or a certain period of employment.</p>	<p>Transfer of schools and obtaining higher school leaving certificates</p>
<p>Mandatory school attendance comprises twelve years and is divided into full-time attendance (nine years) and compulsory vocational education (three years). Mandatory school attendance definitely ends when students turn 21. Mandatory school attendance does no longer apply to students who have obtained an intermediate secondary school-leaving certificate (<i>Mittlerer Schulabschluss</i>).</p>	<p>Mandatory school attendance</p>
<p>Parents can and should actively participate in school life by contacting teachers, meeting teachers on appointment, attending parent-teacher conferences, visiting school events and supporting the parents' council. This way, parents can support their children in the course of their school career and have a positive impact on the schooling environment of their children.</p>	<p>Parents and School</p>

<p>As far as state-run or communal-run (not private!) primary schools and Mittelschulen are concerned, students have to attend the school that is responsible for the specific district where they live (<i>Sprengelschule</i>). Exceptions to this rule can be made but have to be formally applied for (<i>Gastschulantrag</i>). This would for example be the case for students who need to go to a full-day school if their assigned school doesn't offer full-day programs.</p>	<p>Catchment area schools (<i>Schulsprengel</i>)</p>
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The Bavarian School system (abridged and simplified)



2. School registration – Primary school

<p>School registration for primary schools takes place every year in March/ April. All parents with school-aged children will receive a formal letter. On registration day, parents and their school-aged child must come in personally.</p>	<p>School registration</p>
<p>For all children who have turned 6 by June 30 will have to attend school in September of the same year. For children who have turned 6 between July 1 and September 30 enrollment is optional. For children who will turn 6 after December 31 and whose parents wish to enroll them a certificate of the school psychologist that gives evidence of the maturity of the children has to be submitted (see below). Also children who were placed back the previous year have to be enrolled, as for them mandatory school attendance applies automatically.</p>	<p>Begin of mandatory school attendance and options thereof</p>
<p>School starts mid-September after the summer break. At the first parents-teacher conference which usually takes place in June or July, parents will be informed about everything their child needs for school in terms of material etc. Financial support can be obtained through Sozialbürgerhaus, if parents are eligible for <i>Bildungs-und Teilhabepaket</i>.</p>	<p>School start</p>
<p>Children who have not yet turned 6 by December 31 can also be enrolled upon the parents' application. The application has to be submitted on school registration day at the respective primary school. Here, a separate expert opinion will be necessary; it can be obtained through the school's psychologist. The expert's opinion must clearly state that successful school participation is possible based on the child's physical and mental development.</p>	<p>Optional advanced school registration</p>
<p>A school-aged child can be placed back for a year depending on their physical and/or mental development. This decision can be made until November 30 when the child is already in year 1. It is the headmaster's decision after the parents have been heard on this matter.</p>	<p>School-start postponement</p>
<p>With registration there are different alternatives as to the types of classes or schools:</p>	<p>School registration: alternatives</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular class: this is for German speaking children as well as children with a migrating background who are fluent enough in German to participate successfully. Duration: 4 years after which students can pursue different careers depending on their needs and capabilities. 	<p>Regular classes</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are many private schools in Munich which usually charge school fees. International schools are private schools, instruction language can for example be French, Japanese, Hebrew, English. 	<p>International schools</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Schools for children with special needs (<i>Förderschule</i>): this is for children who for physical or psychological reasons need special support. <i>Förderschule</i> is not for children who only lack German proficiency and who can therefore not participate in a regular class. 	<p>Schools for children with special needs</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diagnosis and Special Support classes (<i>Diagnose- und Förderklassen</i>): for children who upon entering primary school show deficits in particular developmental areas. After three years of support and evaluation it will be decided if the child should attend a (regular) primary school or a school for children with special needs. There are specific support measures for students who do not speak German proficiently: 	<p>Diagnosis and Special Support classes (<i>Diagnose- und Förderklassen</i>)</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>DeutschPLUS-Differenzierung</i> (Classes with extra support in the German language) is meant for children who do not speak enough German to participate successfully in a regular class. Students of <i>DeutschPLUS-Differenzierung</i> will be taught separately for up to 14 lessons/week while spending the rest of the lessons with their German speaking classmates in the regular class • If <i>Sprengelschule</i> does not offer <i>DeutschPLUS-Differenzierung</i>, students can participate in <i>DeutschPLUSKurs</i> (German language intensive courses, see below). As an exception, a transfer to another school with <i>DeutschPLUS-Differenzierung</i> is an option. After two years, students are supposed to be proficient enough to participate in regular classes. 	<p><i>DeutschPLUS-Differenzierung</i></p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This is for children who show a lack of German proficiency a year before school registration. Language proficiency testing takes place between January and June the year before school registration. These children can participate in a school-preceding German course of 240 hours which takes place partly at <i>Kindergarten (Kita)</i> and partly at primary school. 	<p>German course at <i>Kindergarten</i> and primary school</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For children who show a lack of proficiency in the German language, extra-curricular <i>DeutschPLUS Kurse</i> (German language intensive courses) can be installed at school. So, in addition to the children's participation in a regular class, the children can attend <i>DeutschPLUS Kurse</i>, usually for 4 hours/week. • There are so-called <i>Deutschklassen</i> (German classes) where children can learn the German language (see below). 	<p><i>DeutschPLUS-Kurs</i></p> <p><i>Deutschklassen</i></p>

3. Transition into year 5 of Gymnasium or Realschule

Grade 4 of primary school is important for the future school career of a child. In May, all 4th graders of all primary schools get a so-called certificate of transition (*Übertrittszeugnis*). This school certificate states which ensuing school type is recommended for the child.

- Recommendation for *Gymnasium* is given with an average grade of at least 2,33 in the subjects German, Maths and *Heimat- und Sachunterricht*.
- Recommendation for *Realschule* is given with an average grade of at least 2,66 in the subjects German, Maths and *Heimat- und Sachunterricht*.

If parents are not satisfied with the recommendation, their children can participate in a 3-days-assessment testing period at *Gymnasium* or *Realschule* called *Probeunterricht* during which children are tested in German and Maths. They pass if they are marked at least 3 and 4. If the children are marked 4 and 4, parents can decide if their children will attend the school in September. Before participating in the trial period, parents are strongly advised to talk to the form teacher. Also, participation is denied if a child will turn 12 before September 30. Exemptions from this regulation can be made by the school's headmaster.

Overview: Transition after grade 4

Average grading in the subjects German, Maths and <i>Heimat-und Sachunterricht</i> is		
2,33 (and above)	2,66 (and above)	3,00 (and below)
Transition to <i>Gymnasium</i>	Transition to <i>Realschule</i> or 3- days-assessment test at <i>Gymnasium</i>	Transition to <i>Mittelschule</i> or 3-days-assessment test at <i>Realschule</i> or <i>Gymnasium</i>

Transition into year 5 at <i>Gymnasium</i> or <i>Realschule</i> is also possible after having attended year 5 at <i>Mittelschule</i> . The required average grade in the subjects German and Maths are 2,0 for <i>Gymnasium</i> and 2,5 for <i>Realschule</i> at the end of the school year.	Transition from year 5 <i>Mittelschule</i> into year 5 at <i>Gymnasium</i> or <i>Realschule</i>.
For 4 th grade students who speak German as a foreign language and have not attended a German primary school since grade 1, a recommendation for <i>Gymnasium</i> or <i>Realschule</i> can be issued up to an overall average grade of 3,33. This specific regulation only applies if the average grade is clearly due to a lack of proficiency in the German language with a high chance of improvement.	Specific regulations for German as a foreign language for 4th graders transitioning to <i>Realschule</i> or <i>Gymnasium</i>

4. Foreign students who have recently arrived in Germany

For foreign students who have so far been attending a school abroad and who only start school in Bavaria now, there are some specific regulations and support measures

<p><i>Deutschklasse</i> is for students who do not speak sufficient German to be able to participate successfully in a regular class. <i>Deutschklasse</i> is designed to facilitate the transition into a regular class after a period of intensive language learning.</p> <p>In <i>Deutschklasse</i> there are students of different nationalities; the main focus is on the acquisition of language skills. 10 hours/week are therefore set aside for German, other subjects are being taught to a lesser extent.</p>	<p>Deutschklasse</p>
<p>Students usually go to <i>Deutschklasse</i> for a year. <i>Deutschklasse</i> is a full day offer.</p>	<p>Duration of Deutschklasse</p>
<p><i>Deutschklasse</i> aims to enable students to participate successfully in a regular class. Successful participation in year 9 of <i>Deutschklasse</i> does not automatically result in obtaining the lower school leaving certificate (<i>erfolgreicher Mittelschulabschluss</i>). But high-achievers are being prepared to participate in an exam to obtain <i>erfolgreicher Mittelschulabschluss</i>.</p>	<p>Aim of Deutschklasse</p>
<p>When foreign students come to Germany and still fall under the category of mandatory school attendance, students have to sign up with their catchment area school (see above). Here, they can apply for transfer into <i>Deutschklasse</i>. In order to find out which school is the respective catchment area school, please contact <i>Bildungsberatung International</i> (Goethestr. 53, Tel. 233 - 26875) or <i>Staatliches Schulamt</i> (Tel. 544135-0) or search online under (www.muenchen.de/schule → Grundschulen / → Mittelschulen)</p>	<p>School registration</p>
<p>In addition to <i>Deutschklassen</i> there are <i>DeutschPLUS-Differenzierung</i> offers. They also exist for grade 9.</p>	<p>DeutschPLUS-Differenzierung</p>
<p>In the first two years of school attendance in Bavaria, students attending grades 5-9 are marked in the subject German but their grades are not taken into consideration when it comes to deciding if a student has failed class. This applies to the following school types: <i>Gymnasium, Realschule, Mittelschule, Wirtschaftsschule</i></p>	<p>Grading in the subject ‘German’</p>
<p>Depending on their academic achievements so far, students can attend <i>Gymnasium</i> or <i>Realschule</i>. However, the chances to succeed greatly depend on a student’s proficiency in the German language as well as on their previous school grades. If he or she still has problems with the German language it is highly recommendable to attend <i>Deutschklasse</i> or a German language course first. Students who have turned 15 before October 1, 2021 cannot attend <i>Mittelschule</i> in the school year 2021/22 anymore but have to attend a language course.</p>	<p>Gymnasium Realschule</p>

<p>Being a guest student gives newly arrived foreign students at <i>Realschule</i> and <i>Gymnasium</i> the chance to adapt to the new learning environment and challenges at that kind of school. In general, a guest student status is granted for one school year at the most. At the end of this period the academic achievements of the students are assessed and with good grades the guest student status is turned into a regular one. A 6 months probation time ensues and has to be passed as well.</p>	<p>Guest student status at <i>Realschule</i> and <i>Gymnasium</i></p>
<p>Admission to a particular grade in <i>Realschule</i> and <i>Gymnasium</i> depends on the age of a student.</p> <p>There is a rule of thumb: On September 30, a student must not have reached the age 'respective school year+7.'</p> <p>Example: For admittance to year 5 a student must not have turned 12 (school year 5+7) yet.</p> <p>Exemptions from this regulation can be granted by the principal.</p>	<p>Age restrictions</p>
<p>Some <i>Realschulen</i> offer German language acquisition support measures. These are intended for students from abroad who have the necessary skills for <i>Realschule</i> but still show a lack of German language skills.</p> <p>International classes at communal-run schools:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Städt. Carl-von-Linde-Realschule Ridlerstr. 26, 80339 München, Tel. 5 40 74 08 – 0 (Classes offering intensive German language acquisition support. Full time classes, admission only until grade 9, language requirements: level B1, there is an admission test. • Städt. Wilhelm-Busch-Realschule, Krehlebogen 16, 81737 München, Tel. 62 71 33-0 (24 hours/week, admission test in English and Maths, level A2 German is required) • Städt. Ludwig-Thoma-Realschule, Fehwiesenstr. 118, 81673 München, Tel. 43 63 05-0 (grades 5,6,9) <p>SPRINT-classes at state-run schools (=Intensive language learning classes).</p> <p>Students must first attend <i>Deutschklasse</i> at <i>Mittelschule</i>. From there, they will be assigned to SPRINT classes due to a recommendation of <i>Mittelschule</i>.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joseph-von-Fraunhofer-Schule Engadiner Straße 1, 81475 München, Tel. 233 - 431 60 (grades 6, 7) • Marieluise-Fleißer-Realschule (state-run) Schwanthalerstr. 87, 80336 München, Tel. 159 84 85-0 (grade 6) 	<p>Language acquisition support at <i>Realschule</i></p>

<p>Some <i>Gymnasien</i> offer German language acquisition support measures. These are intended for students from abroad who have the necessary skills for <i>Gymnasium</i> but still show a lack of German language skills or are non proficient.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Städtisches Adolf-Weber-Gymnasium Kapschstraße 4, 80636 München, Tel. 18 97 59 -11 (<i>Sprachvorbereitungsklassen</i>; duration one school year ; after that students return to their ‚regular‘ <i>Gymnasium</i>. www.awg.musin.de/faecher/deutsch-und-svk/sprachvorbereitungsklassen.html). • Wilhelm-Hausenstein-Gymnasium (staatlich) Elektrastraße 61;81925 München, Tel. 92 29 96-90 www.whg.musin.de/joomla/index.php/projekt-ingym (InGym junior/senior courses for grades 6-9, duration 6 months, after that students return to their regular <i>Gymnasium</i>. Admission tests in Maths and English.) • Städt. Lion-Feuchtwanger-Gymnasium offers an international 6th grade class in the school year 20/21 and will implement grade 7 in the school year 21/22. A language level of at least B1 is required. For more information go to: www.lfg.musin.de • Städt. Werner-von-Siemens-Gymnasium has implemented an international 8th grade class in the school year 20/21 and will implement grade 9 in 21/22. A language level of at least B1 is required. For more information go to: www.wsg.musin.de 	<p>Language acquisition support at some <i>Gymnasien</i></p>
<p>One of the two foreign languages taught at <i>Gymnasium</i> can be replaced by the student’s mother tongue. This applies to students who enter 7th grade or up. The student’s mother tongue will not be taught at school but will be tested twice a year. This also applies to the subject English at <i>Realschule</i> from grade 8 and up. At <i>Gymnasium</i> students can also start a second foreign language in grade 10 (e.g. French, Spanish, Italian, Russian, Chinese) as <i>spätbeginnende Fremdsprache</i>. This language must be continued in <i>Oberstufe</i>. This option is designed for foreign students who enter <i>Gymnasium</i> at a later stage without having studied a second foreign language up to that point.</p>	<p>Regulation for the second foreign language at <i>Gymnasium</i> and for English at <i>Realschule</i></p>

<p>Students too old for <i>Mittelschule</i> and <i>Deutschklasse</i> who do not speak enough German to attend other school types have the following options:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enrolling in a German course, particularly one of the state-subsidized <i>Jugend-Integrationskurse</i> (for example: Münchner Volkshochschule: Deutsch, Migration und Integration, Einsteinstr. 28, Tel. 4 80 06-65 40) • Attending a job-preparational class at a vocational school (for example <i>Berufsvorbereitungsjahr</i> or <i>Berufsintegrationsklasse</i>, see below). After successful attendance, students can obtain the lower school-leaving certificate <i>Mittelschulabschluss</i>. Students need A1 language skills, assignment through IBZ Sprache und Beruf, Franziskanerstraße 8, 81669 München. • Making use of one of the special offers for refugees that comprise job preparation as well as exam-preparation for different school-leaving certificates, for example at SchlaU-Schule sekretariat@schlau-schule.de, www.schlau-schule.de) or FlüB&S at Münchner Volkshochschule (Orleansstr. 34, 81667 München, Tel. 54 42 40-11 oder 54 42 40-35); • Attending courses that offer exam-preparation for different school-leaving certificates (for example: Münchner Volkshochschule, www.mvhs.de/schulabschluesse, schulabschluss@mvhs.de, Tel. 4 80 06-67 71; for students with migrating background: Starten statt Warten, Tel. 4 80 06-65 41/44). 	<p>Options for students who are too old for <i>Mittelschule</i></p>
<p>Students who attended a school abroad until grade 9 usually get their school leaving certificate approved as lower school-leaving certificate (<i>erfolgreicher Mittelschulabschluss</i>).</p> <p>Students who attended a school abroad successfully until year 10 will usually get their certificates approved as intermediate school-leaving certificate (<i>Mittlerer Schulabschluss</i>). This is only possible if the subjects taught at their previous school are comparable to the subjects taught at <i>Realschule</i>. With <i>Mittlerer Schulabschluss</i> students can attend <i>Fachoberschule (FOS)</i> and obtain their university entrance diploma.</p> <p>The approval of foreign school leaving certificates is conducted by <i>Zeugnisanerkennungsstelle</i>. Here, students can also get their certificates approved for taking up studies at university. Usually, these approvals are issued by the universities and universities of applied sciences themselves. In some cases, students will have to successfully attend a one year course at 'Studienkolleg'.</p> <p>Zeugnisanerkennungsstelle, Stuttgarter Str. 1, 91710 Gunzenhausen, Tel. 09831 / 686 – 252 https://www.km.bayern.de/schueler/abschluesse/zeugnisanerkennung.html</p>	<p>Recognition of school-leaving certificates obtained abroad</p>

5. Vocational schools – Vocational training – Studying at university

<p>There are different job-training options:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vocational on-the-job-training takes place part-time on the job in the company and part-time off the job at school (<i>Berufsschule</i>) • Vocational off-the-job training at school (<i>Berufsfachschule</i>) • Studies at university, university of applied sciences or college of art 	<p>Job-training options</p>
<p>A vocational on-the-job training takes place alternately on-the-job in a company and off-the-job at school.</p> <p>Students have to send their letter of application to a company. Every company can decide which formal school leaving certificate they expect of their applicants. After signing the contract the company will have to inform a vocational school and enroll the student.</p> <p>The training lasts 2-3,5 years. Students are getting paid a salary for trainees. Students can also apply for additional training benefits at the job center. At the end of the training students will be examined by the responsible guild/ chamber. Job examples: mechanic, house-painter/lacquerer, dental assistant.</p>	<p>On-the-job training and vocational school</p>
<p>A vocational off-the-job training takes place at school. Students attend school full-time and do some work experiences.</p> <p>Applications have to be sent to school, it is set by the school's regulations which formal school-leaving certificate is required.</p> <p>Students can apply for training benefits according to <i>Bundesausbildungsförderungsgesetz</i> at <i>Amt für Ausbildungsförderung</i>. (Job examples: nursery nurse, hospital nurse)</p>	<p>Off-the-job training at a vocational school</p>
<p>Students can learn a profession at a university. In order to start studying at a university/university of applied sciences, students need to have a university entrance diploma. The latter can be obtained through <i>Gymnasium</i>, <i>FOS (Fachoberschule)</i> and <i>BOS (Berufsoberschule)</i>. It is also possible to obtain university access through a vocational training and work.</p> <p>There are universities (including institutes of technology), universities of applied sciences (<i>Hochschule</i>) and art colleges (for arts, music, film and TV).</p> <p>In order to become a linguist, a doctor or a lawyer, one has to study at university. Technological, commercial, social or creative professions are taught at university or a university of applied sciences.</p>	<p>Studying at University</p>

<p>Vocational secondary school comprises <i>Fachoberschule (FOS)</i> and <i>Berufoberschule (BOS)</i>. Students can obtain the following school-leaving certificates</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • University of applied sciences entrance diploma (<i>Fachhochschulreife</i>) • Specific university entrance diploma (<i>fachgebundene Hochschulreife</i>) • General university entrance diploma (<i>allgemeine Hochschulreife</i>) <p>In order to enter <i>BOS/FOS</i> students need the intermediate school leaving certificate and a certain average grade, for <i>BOS</i> students additionally must have completed vocational training.</p>	<p>Vocational secondary schools (FOS/BOS)</p>
<p>1. <u>Deutschklassen und Job integration classes (<i>Berufsintegrationsklasse</i>)</u></p> <p>Target group of this option are asylum seekers/refugees aged 6-21 years (an exception can be made up to the age of 25) who fall into the category of compulsory (vocational) schooling. This is also an option for all (non-refugee) young adults who are in need of German language training. Students are expected to at least have the A1 proficiency level.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Deutschklassen</i> at <i>Berufsschulen (DK-BS)</i>: prepare students for <i>Berufsintegrationsklasse</i>. Duration: approx. 4 months • <i>Berufsintegrationsklasse (BIK)</i>: It is a 2 year full time course. <p>Through this option students get the opportunity to obtain the lower school leaving certificate as well as access to a vocational training or school.</p> <p>IBZ Sprache und Beruf (Franziskanerstraße 8, 81669 München) is in charge of assigning to DK-BS and BIKS at vocational schools. They also help students find German courses.</p> <p>2. <u>Preparational classes for German language learners at <i>FOS</i> and <i>BOS</i></u></p> <p>These classes prepare students for regular attendance at <i>FOS</i>. Two schools offer these classes:</p> <p>Städtische Anita-Augspurg-Berufoberschule für Sozialwesen und Gesundheit (www.bos-sozial.musin.de/Schule/IVK.html) offers a class called <i>Vorklasse International</i>.</p> <p>Staatlichen FOSBOS Technik München (www.fosbosmuenchen.de/infos-fos-bos/interations-vorklasse-schulversuch/) has implemented a class called <i>Integrationsvorklasse</i>.</p> <p>For enrollment requirements visit their respective homepages.</p> <p>3. <u>Regulation for foreign languages at vocational schools.</u></p> <p>If students only had up to 2 school years of English at their preceding school, English can be replaced by the student's first language. The student will be tested by an external examiner, the language won't be part of the student's curriculum.</p>	<p>Specific support and regulations for migrants</p>

<p>In Germany, jobs (and the authorization to carry a certain job title) can either be regulated or non-regulated. (see https://www.anererkennung-in-deutschland.de)</p> <p>1. <u>Non-regulated jobs</u></p> <p>Applicants can send their application to an employer without further bureaucratic boundaries. In order to stand a better chance as a candidate, the applicant should get their foreign certificates translated in advance. If applicants wish to show a certificate that gives proof of their foreign degree's German equivalent, they can send their foreign university qualifications to</p> <p>Zentralstelle für das ausländisches Bildungswesen, Graurheindorfer Str. 157, 53111 Bonn (www.kmk.org/zeugnisbewertung, zabservice@kmk.org, Tel. 0228/501-664)</p> <p>On the website anabin.kmk.org/anabin.html applicants can check in advance how their foreign degree is assessed in Germany.</p> <p>2. <u>Regulated jobs</u></p> <p>In order to get the permission to work in a regulated job, applicants must first get their degrees and certificates approved by the authority in charge. (for example for doctors, teachers, social workers...). On the website https://www.anererkennung-in-deutschland.de applicants can see which authority is in charge of the recognition process.</p>	<p>Recognition of foreign job qualifications</p>
<p>After a basic vocational training, students can obtain higher vocational qualifications by attending <i>Fachschule</i> or <i>Fachakademie</i>.</p> <p>Qualification at <i>Fachschule</i> lasts for 1-4 years, sometimes part-time. Students can obtain the formal qualification <i>Techniker</i> or <i>Meister</i>. If students participate in an additional exam, they can obtain 'University of applied sciences entrance diploma'.</p> <p>Qualification at <i>Fachakademie</i> last for 2-3 years. Through participation in an additional exam, students can obtain 'University of applied sciences entrance diploma' or 'Specific university entrance diploma'.</p>	<p>Higher vocational qualification</p>