

Notfallkoffer gegen Abschiebungen für Betroffene

Emergency Kit against deportations for people threatened with deportation



BRING BACK OUR NEIGHBOURS

Against the Saxonian deportation policy



Deutsche Übersetzung verfügbar

Traducción al español disponible

Wergera bi Kurdî heye

الترجمة إلى العربية

Traduction en français disponible

Here you can find more information on what you can do to prevent a deportation bringbackourneighbours.de/

Last updated: 7/8/2025

Imprint: Kontaktgruppe Asyl und Abschiebehaft e.V. Heinrich-Zille-Str. 6 01219 Dresden

We hope that this information is helpful and supports you in your fight for freedom of movement.

We welcome criticism, suggestions and assistance:

Please write to: info@bringbackourneighbours.de

home

- **Asylum procedure and Dublin**
- **What is a deportation?**
- **When am I at risk for deportation?**
- **What to do if there is a risk of deportation?**
- **How do I protect myself from deportation?**
- **How can I prepare for deportation?**
- **The deportation is ongoing - what can I do?**
- **What does deportation custody mean? (Abschiebehaft)**
- **Appendix**
 - **Creating publicity and gaining support**
 - **Contacts to responsible persons & supporters**
 - **Templates for printing**

As part of the 'Bring Back Our Neighbours' campaign, we, a group of full-time and volunteer activists in the field of asylum and political education in Saxony, have produced several information flyers and this emergency kit against deportations.

The aim is to provide people who fear deportation, voluntary supporters and professionals with a quick overview and further information on the subject of deportations.

The information is primarily for Saxony. Much of it is valid and helpful throughout Germany. However, the contacts to advice centres and authorities are only for Saxony.

We fundamentally reject deportations as inhumane; they symbolise racism and nationalism.

We criticise the violent practice of deportations in Saxony, which endangers people's lives and health.

We want to protect as many people as possible from this violence.

However, there is often a lack of knowledge about what can protect people from deportation.

We want to share this knowledge here

We have gathered many different experiences of how people have been able to protect themselves and others against deportation. So we can learn from each other.

In addition to legal advice, it is very important to organise with other affected people and supporters and to work together to protect yourself from deportation.

Refugees and supporters meet in the 'We'll come United' network and fight together for freedom of movement, against racism and deportations. They share many experiences on how to protect themselves from deportation:

We'll come united

United against Racism and Fascism

mail@welcome-united.org

www.welcome-united.org

Facebook: @welcomeunited

Instagram: @wellcomeunited

Decentralised network of people from various social, anti-racist and political groups, fighting for the right to stay, freedom of movement and equal rights for all.

Immigration authorities ("Ausländerbehörde") and police organise deportations in secret. Unfortunately, we do not know all the important information. Therefore, we cannot guarantee that all tips will always work.

We try to ensure that all information is up-to-date and complete. However, we would be happy to receive further information and criticism from you. What has worked in the past to prevent deportation? Write to: **info@bringbackourneighbours.de**

Every case is different. You need the help of an **advice centre bbonlink.de/page-en-contacts** or a lawyer who is well versed in migration law. They need to examine your case carefully to see what your chances are.

Asylum procedure and Dublin

Many people who are later threatened with deportation come to Germany as asylum seekers. The asylum procedure is complicated and takes away many of your rights. The better you know, the better you can defend yourself, here you will find important information:

Asylum Procedure



You can also find this section individually in the flyer **Asylum Procedure**

 **bbonlink.de/flyer-en-procedure**

english | Englisch – Last updated: 7/8/2025

If you left your country due to war or persecution, in Germany you have the right for asylum.

You have to apply for asylum. The Federal Office for Migration and Refugees in German **Bundesamt für Migration und Flüchtlinge**, known as BAMF, will decide about your application.

In this video you get short information about the right for asylum in Germany in different languages:

 **bbonlink.de/videohearing** english

This information is also available in other languages

- bbonlink.de/videohearingar arabic | العربية
- bbonlink.de/videoanhoerung Deutsch | german
- bbonlink.de/videoentretien français | french
- bbonlink.de/videohearingku Kurdî | kurdish
- bbonlink.de/videohearingsq shqiptare | albanian
- bbonlink.de/videohearingsbs bosanski | bosnian
- bbonlink.de/videohearingfa farsi | فارسی
- bbonlink.de/videohearingckb kurdish (sorani) | کوردی (سۆرانی)
- bbonlink.de/videohearingmk македонски | macedonian
- bbonlink.de/videohearingsps pashto | پښتو
- bbonlink.de/videohearingrus Русский | russian
- bbonlink.de/videohearingsr српски | serbian
- bbonlink.de/videohearingsso Soomaali | somali
- bbonlink.de/videohearingtir ትግሪኛ | tigrinya
- bbonlink.de/videohearingtr Türkçe | turkish
- bbonlink.de/videohearingur urdu | اردو

If you have applied for asylum, you will receive a “Aufenthalts-Gestattung”, a temporary residence permit (also known as an “Ausweis”).

Hearing / interview

If Germany is responsible for your asylum application, the hearing or also called interview will take place at the BAMF. This is your chance to reason your request for asylum.

The hearing is a very important and decisive appointment.

Please be well prepared for your interview. It is very important! You can write down your experiences in a chronological order and bring also some proofs, if you have some. You can also ask for a preparation meeting in a refugee consultation center.

Here you find more detailed information in different languages on the asylum procedure, your rights, the hearing and your access to education and work:

📄 bbonlink.de/asyleng english

This information is also available in other languages

- 📄 bbonlink.de/asylar arabic | العربية
- 📄 bbonlink.de/asylde Deutsch | german
- 📄 bbonlink.de/asylfr français | french
- 📄 bbonlink.de/hearingku Kurdî | kurdish
- 📄 bbonlink.de/hearingsq shqiptare | albanian
- 📄 bbonlink.de/hearingbo bosanski | bosnian
- 📄 bbonlink.de/hearingfa farsi | فارسی
- 📄 bbonlink.de/hearingru Русский | russian
- 📄 bbonlink.de/hearingtir ትግሪኛ | tigrinya
- 📄 bbonlink.de/hearingtr Türkçe | turkish
- 📄 bbonlink.de/hearinguk українська | ukrainian
- 📄 bbonlink.de/hearingur urdu | اردو

Accommodation

At the beginning of your asylum procedure, you will live in reception center, called “Erstaufname”. It is possible that you stay there until a decision has been made about your application, or you will be moved to another accommodation.

Unfortunately you cannot decide where you want to live in Germany. You will be sent to a specific city or village and have to live there in an apartment or another camp. You can apply for a transfer from Erstaufnahmecamp into another accommodation. You can also apply for a transfer from one city to another city. There are only limited reasons when you have the right to move.

Here you find more information in german and english how to get a transfer from Erstaufnahme-Camp:

bbonlink.de/transfer english

This information is also available in other languages

• bbonlink.de/transfer Deutsch | german

Reasons for your application might be:

- a job that you can start in another city
- Family members with whom you would like to live in another city
- practicing your religion
- caring for family members
- start a course of study or education

Remember that you have to prove everything and explain it well.

Letters

If you move, you must give your new address to the BAMF, the immigration authority, and possibly to the court. This is very important because letters will always be sent to the last address that you told the authorities. Please find help in understanding letters from authorities very soon, because there are important information in it and short deadlines for you to react.

Documents

To prove your identity to the authorities in Germany, it is better to present any official document you have. Your passport is the best document. The law states that you must give it to the immigration office if you have it. Unfortunately, passports are often lost or stolen when fleeing. You can explain this to the BAMF or the immigration office. A passport also makes deportation easier. However, the authorities usually need a passport for a residence permit and a work permit.

Every case is different. You need the help of an **advice centre bbonlink.de/page-en-contacts** or a lawyer who is well versed in migration law. They need to examine your case carefully to see what your chances are.

If you apply for asylum in Germany, Germany will first check whether another country in Europe is responsible. This is called the Dublin procedure. You can find information here:

Dublin



You can also find this section individually in the flyer **Dublin**

• bbonlink.de/flyer-en-dublin

english | Englisch – Last updated: 7/8/2025

In the beginning of your asylum procedure it will be assessed whether Germany is responsible for examining your asylum application or another European state is responsible. This is called the Dublin regulation.

Unfortunately you cannot decide which state examines your asylum application. This is why it needs to be clarified

- when and where you arrived in the European Union (EU),
- whether you have family members in other member states of the EU,
- whether you already applied for asylum in another member state,
- whether you arrived in Germany with visa from another member state,
- or whether you had your fingerprint taken in another member state.

If Germany considers another EU member state to be responsible for your asylum procedure, your asylum application is “inadmissible” [“unzulässig”]. It means that you must return to the country responsible so that your asylum application can be examined there.

You have the right to give reasons why you cannot return to this country. Please note the following:

Asylum application is “unzulässig” (“inadmissible”)

- You only have 7 days to file a complaint (“Klage”) and an urgent application (“Eilantrag”).

- It does not always make sense to file a complaint (“Klage”) or an urgent application (“Eilantrag”).
- Germany has 6 months to deport you.
- A complaint (“Klage”) or an urgent application (“Eilantrag”) can extend this period.
- If you hide and the authorities find out, they can extend the time for your deportation by 1 year. Germany then has 18 months to deport you.

Every case is different. You need the help of an **advice centre bbonlink.de/page-en-contacts** or a lawyer who is well versed in migration law. They need to examine your case carefully to see what your chances are.

Important aspects that make it easier to find a way for you to stay in Germany are:

- You are unable to travel due to health reasons.
- The EU country you are supposed to return to has so-called “systemic deficits”. This means that there are not the most basic necessities of life, such as a place to live, a bed or soap.

Here you find more information in different languages about the “Dublin-System”:

📄 bbonlink.de/dublin english

This information is also available in other languages

- 📄 bbonlink.de/dublin arabic | العربية
- 📄 bbonlink.de/dublin Deutsch | german
- 📄 bbonlink.de/dublin français | french
- 📄 bbonlink.de/dublin farsi | فارسی
- 📄 bbonlink.de/dublin Русский | russian

Here you find contacts and information in different languages about other European countries that can help you if you are deported because of the “Dublin procedure”.

Welcome to Europe!

w2eu.info

Independent information for refugees and migrants coming to Europe

If you hide and the authorities find out, they can extend the time for your deportation by 1 year. Germany then has 18 months to deport you. The authorities also call hiding “Untertauchen” / “absconding”.

You should therefore collect evidence yourself that you are not hiding, but are only absent by chance or for important reasons.

If you miss an appointment with a public authority, you must cancel your appointment in advance. You need an important reason for this. A sick note from your doctor is best. Send the sick note with an email to the immigration office shortly before your appointment.

If the police wanted to pick you up for deportation but couldn’t find you, you should prove that you are not hiding. To do this, write to your local immigration office and the BAMF (for Dublin deportations) or the Central Immigration Office (for all other deportations) explaining the reason why you were not there. You can write an email or send a fax.

You can find the contact details for your local foreigners authority on their letters or on the Internet. You can find the contact details for the BAMF and the LDS, the Central Foreigners’ Registration Office, in our **contacts section bbonlink.de/page-en-contacts**.

You should have proof of this:

- Take photos of yourself in your home on different days
- Keep sick notes [Krankenschein] or hospitalisation certificates in a safe place
- Keep train tickets, bus tickets, receipts, admission tickets etc. if you are ever in another city. You can also take photos of yourself in these places.
- Perhaps friends or your family can write you a letter confirming that you visited them briefly. They can sign an **affidavit bbonlink.de/page-en-forms** to this effect.

Your name should always be clearly legible on the letterbox. You or someone else should empty the letterbox at least once a week.

Your flat door or room in the accommodation should look like you are there regularly.

The neighbours should see that you are regularly at home.

What is a deportation?

Deportation means that people have to leave Germany against their will.

The police collect people for deportation.

Deportations must be announced in a letter. But this letter may have been sent many years ago. It is usually the negative decision from the BAMF. This is the letter in which the asylum application is rejected. The letter also states the country to which you are to be deported.

When am I at risk for deportation?

If you do not have a valid residence permit in Germany, you are at risk of deportation. This is often the case after a negative decision in the asylum procedure.

Negative decision in the asylum procedure



You can also find this section individually in the flyer **Negative decision in the asylum procedure**

bbonlink.de/flyer-en-decision

english | Englisch – Last updated: 7/8/2025

The federal offices decision will be sent to you in writing in a yellow letter. If you have a legal adviser, your lawyer will receive the letters.

If you get a positive answer, you can stay – you will have to do now a lot of other bureaucratic stuff and may need some help from migration counselling offices, but you have a residency for a certain period in Germany.

There are 3 types of refusals:

Inadmissible - “Unzulässig”

In the case of Dublin rejections and a second asylum application “Folgeantrag”. You get more information about the Dublin-procedure here:

bbonlink.de/flyer-en-dublin

A rejection as inadmissible means that your reasons for seeking asylum are not thoroughly examined and that Germany does not consider your asylum application necessary.

You have 7 days to file a complaint (“Klage”) and an urgent application (“Eilantrag”). The complaint does not protect you from deportation. You must therefore also submit an urgent application for protection against deportation.

Simply unfounded - “abgelehnt”

The decision from the BAMF states: Your asylum application is rejected.

You have 2 weeks for a legal complaint (“Klage”). This complaint protects you from deportation until a decision is made by the court. That’s why you don’t need an urgent application (“Eilantrag”).

Manifestly unfounded - “Offensichtlich unbegründet”

- You have 7 days to file a complaint (“Klage”) and an urgent application (“Eilantrag”). The complaint does not protect you from deportation. You must therefore also submit an urgent application for protection against deportation.

Every case is different. You need the help of an **advice centre bbonlink.de/page-en-contacts** or a lawyer who is well versed in migration law. They need to examine your case carefully to see what your chances are.

The German asylum system is very complicated, so it is not possible to summarize all the information in a short flyer. Please use also the further information in our flyer:

bbonlink.de/flyer-en-procedure

Free advice on the asylum procedure in saxony

You can find addresses for good counselling centres in Saxony on our **contact overview bbonlink.de/page-en-contacts** .

If you cannot get help there, the counsellors will recommend specialised lawyers. Please decide on a counselling centre or inform a new counselling centre who has helped you with what so far. Unfortunately, you sometimes have to wait a few days or weeks for an appointment. So don’t wait too long if you need counselling, but make an appointment quickly. If there is a deadline for filing a complaint, it is best to tell or write to the counselling centre straight away. Please take all important

documents (e.g. language course certificate, tenancy agreement, employment contract, medical reports) and all letters from German authorities with you.

Returning from Germany

If you want to leave Germany you can apply for support. Here you find more information in different languages.

These are information from the German government.

Rückkehrberatung der deutschen Regierung
www.returnsfromgermany.de/en/
Information portal on voluntary return and reintegration

Unfortunately, we cannot guarantee that all contacts are reliable and will be able to help.

We take a critical view of return assistance, as it does not work as Germany promises. On this page you will find a documentation and evaluation of experts about the return promotion:

🌐 bbonlink.de/returnwatch english

This information is also available in other languages

• 🌐 bbonlink.de/returnwatch Deutsch | german

• 🌐 bbonlink.de/returnwatch français | french

After a negative decision in the asylum procedure, many people nevertheless remain in Germany for a long time and receive a tolerated stay (Duldung). Unfortunately, deportation is possible even after a long time in Germany.

Preventing Deportation



You can also find this section individually in the flyer **Preventing Deportation**

📄 bbonlink.de/flyer-en-prevent-deportation

english | Englisch – Last updated: 7/8/2025

In order to prevent deportation, you must first know whether deportation is imminent and how great the risk is:

- A tolerated stay [Duldung] usually means risk of deportation.
- These tolerated stays state: ‘Expires on the day of deportation regardless of validity’
- It is particularly dangerous if a [Duldung] is only valid for 3 months.
- A tolerated stay for employment [Beschäftigungsduldung] or training [Ausbildungsduldung] are not dangerous.
- Even if you have a “certificate of temporary residence” [Bescheinigung über den vorübergehenden Aufenthalt] = BÜVA, the danger is great. A BÜVA is a DIN A4 sheet with a photo that you receive from the immigration office as an “ID proof”, which is often only valid for 1 month and poses a great risk of deportation. Please go to a counselling centre as soon as possible if you receive a BÜVA instead of a [Duldung].
- Deportations happen in prison, in camps or at home. Sometimes people are also picked up from their workplace or from hospital.
- You can also be deported during appointments at the authorities. If it is an unusual appointment, you should be careful and preferably cancel the appointment.
- You can also be deported if you have not handed in your passport.
- Even if you have submitted an application for residence, you can be deported before the foreigners authority has decided on your application. You can prevent this if you also submit an urgent application or request a promise from the regional directorate/central foreigners authority that they will not deport you. Lawyers or advice centres can help with this.
- Attention: Families can also be deported separately!
- Deportation is possible even after many years in Germany or if you have a job, are ill or your children go to school.
- People with a residence permit, temporary residence permit, EU citizens with freedom of movement are not at risk.
- Even after many years in Germany or if you have a job, are sick or your children go to school, deportation is possible
Every case is different. You need the help of an **advice centre bbonlink.de/page-en-contacts** or a lawyer who is well versed in migration law. They need to examine your case carefully to see what your chances are.

Over 200,000 people have a tolerated stay (Duldung) in Germany in 2024. Just over half of these people had previously applied for asylum, which was rejected. The others are, for example, foreign students, workers or tourists whose visa has expired or people who have lost another residence permit.

Tolerated persons are 'obliged to leave the country', they theoretically have to leave and can be deported. However, due to many complicated regulations, only just under 50,000 people are actually obliged to leave the country. Less than half of these people are deported each year.

Duldung (tolerated stay permit)



You can also find this section individually in the flyer **Duldung (tolerated stay permit)**

bbonlink.de/flyer-en-duldung

english | Englisch – Last updated: 7/8/2025

Was does tolerated stay permit (Duldung) mean?

Duldung is a bad status. Many rights are denied, for example you cannot decide for yourself where you live.

But it does not always mean that deportation is imminent. Some people live in Germany for many years with this tolerated status.

The actual risk of deportation is individual.

Every case is different. You need the help of an **advice centre bbonlink.de/page-en-contacts** or a lawyer who is well versed in migration law. They need to examine your case carefully to see what your chances are.

However, a tolerated stay / *Duldung* causes many problems:

You are not allowed to re-enter Germany with a tolerated stay permit. So be careful when travelling abroad.

A *Duldung* always has a time limit, often 3 or 6 months. But you can also be deported within this period without warning. The danger is great if the tolerated stay permit states: 'Expires regardless of validity on the day of deportation' or a similar text. Many *Duldungen* contain further prohibitions:

- "Zur Wohnstznahme verpflichtet" = "Obliged to take up residence in...": This means that you must live at this address. If you want to move, you must first submit an application to the immigration authorities, who must authorise your move. This often takes a long time and you usually have to have a job. In the meantime, you may be able to rent a second flat or room through a friend or acquaintance. However, you must officially live in the flat that is on your tolerated stay permit.
- "Beschäftigung nicht gestattet" = "Employment not permitted": This means you are not allowed to work.
- "Beschäftigung nur mit Erlaubnis gestattet" = "Employment only permitted with authorisation": This means that you and your future employer must submit an application to the foreigners authority.

You can find more information on work permits here:

bbonlink.de/workpermit english

This information is also available in other languages

- bbonlink.de/workpermitar arabic | العربية
- bbonlink.de/arbeiten Deutsch | german
- bbonlink.de/travail français | french
- bbonlink.de/workpermitfa farsi | فارسی
- bbonlink.de/workpermitps pashto | پښتو
- bbonlink.de/workpermitru Русский | russian
- bbonlink.de/workpermittr Türkçe | turkish
- bbonlink.de/workpermituk українська | ukrainian

You can legally defend yourself against the bans and submit applications to the foreigners authority to have these bans cancelled. It is more difficult to find a job or a flat with a *Duldung*. This is because landlords or employers are not familiar with the rules at the foreigners authority and are unsure because *Duldungen* are only valid for a few months. It often helps if your family, friends and supporters help you to find a flat or a job through their networks.

Here you can find further important information on your rights and obligations if you get a *Duldung*:

This content is only available in other languages

- bbonlink.de/sfraudio arabic | العربية
- bbonlink.de/sfraudio Deutsch | german
- bbonlink.de/sfraudio español | spanish
- bbonlink.de/sfraudio farsi | فارسی
- bbonlink.de/sfraudio ქართული | georgian
- bbonlink.de/sfraudio urdu | اردو

A *Duldung* is not a substitute for a passport. Therefore it is no proof of your identity. This is why there can sometimes be problems if you want to get a driving licence or if you want to buy a SIM card or open a bank account.

Passport obligation

If you have a *Duldung* and have not yet presented a passport, the foreigners authority will definitely want to see your passport. They have many ways of forcing you to do this, for example they can ban you from working or reduce your social benefits if you don't get a passport.

You have a so-called 'duty to co-operate', which means you have to obtain a passport and prove your identity.

If you try to obtain a passport, write down exactly what you have done: Visited embassy, called family etc.

Here you can find multilingual information on the obligation to cooperate and obtaining a passport:

🌐 bbonlink.de/pass english

This information is also available in other languages

- bbonlink.de/passar arabic | العربية
- bbonlink.de/passde Deutsch | german
- bbonlink.de/passfa farsi | فارسی
- bbonlink.de/passtr Türkçe | turkish

In some countries you can only be deported with a passport. If you give your passport to the immigration authorities, the risk of deportation increases. At the same time, it is your duty to prove your identity and you need a passport for a residence title. However, you can also be deported to many countries without a passport, for example to Georgia, Pakistan or Tunisia. Here, the risk of deportation with and without a passport is roughly the same.

Here you can find information on how you can still obtain a residence permit with a tolerated stay:

📄 bbonlink.de/flyer-en-residence

What to do if there is a risk of deportation?

Deportation can happen at any time. The fear of it and the deportation itself are extremely stressful.

Tips for stress and anxiety



You can also find this section individually in the flyer **Tips for stress and anxiety**

📄 bbonlink.de/flyer-en-stress

english | Englisch – Last updated: 7/8/2025

Anxiety, anger or insomnia are normal reactions of your body when there is a risk of deportation. This is because the risk of deportation means a great deal of stress.

The cause of the risk of deportation is racist laws and authorities. We cannot solve these problems with these tips. But perhaps some of the tips can help you to calm yourself down if you are panicking. Perhaps these tips can help you feel stronger and continue to fight against deportations.

If you are very scared and panicked or if you think you are beside yourself, outside the world, then it helps if you can taste, smell or feel something intense. This can bring you back from a shock.

For example, you can:

- Taste: bite into a lemon or chilli or chew strong chewing gum
- Smell: hold strong odours such as lemon, lavender, patchouli or a pleasant scent under your nose
- Feel: stroke your skin with a massage ball, a brush or something rough. Or you can flick a rubber band on your wrist. You can run cold water over your hands or face or take a hot-cold shower.
- Listen: Listen to your favourite song or relaxing sounds from the sea, wind, rain or forest.

It is important that these are strategies that are helpful in the short term and not harmful in the long term. It is about getting out of a state of fear and panic in the moment so that you can then become active again and do something about the risk of deportation.

The fear of deportation sometimes brings back bad memories of flight, war and persecution. The fear of deportation itself can be traumatising. Professional psychological therapy is then a great help for many people. But it is particularly difficult for refugees without residency to get psychotherapy. In Saxony, there are the PSZ, psychosocial counselling centres, which can sometimes help a little faster and have interpreters.

PSZ Sachsen
psz-sachsen.de

Counselling and treatment centres for mentally distressed people with migration experience. Free of charge and confidential. All employees are under a duty of confidentiality

Here, too, you often have to wait a few weeks.

That's why you'll find here lots of multilingual information on mental illness, trauma and panic and what you can do yourself to feel better:

Free online book with many exercises with pictures, descriptions and audio files from the World Health Organisation (WHO):

📖 [bbonlink.de/whoen](https://www.bbonlink.de/whoen) english

This information is also available in other languages

- 📖 [bbonlink.de/whoar](https://www.bbonlink.de/whoar) arabic | العربية
- 📖 [bbonlink.de/whode](https://www.bbonlink.de/whode) Deutsch | german
- 📖 [bbonlink.de/whofr](https://www.bbonlink.de/whofr) français | french
- 📖 [bbonlink.de/whoes](https://www.bbonlink.de/whoes) español | spanish
- 📖 [bbonlink.de/whofa](https://www.bbonlink.de/whofa) farsi | فارسی
- 📖 [bbonlink.de/whoka](https://www.bbonlink.de/whoka) ქართული | georgian
- 📖 [bbonlink.de/whoru](https://www.bbonlink.de/whoru) Русский | russian
- 📖 [bbonlink.de/whoti](https://www.bbonlink.de/whoti) თქვენი | tigrinya
- 📖 [bbonlink.de/whotr](https://www.bbonlink.de/whotr) Türkçe | turkish
- 📖 [bbonlink.de/whouk](https://www.bbonlink.de/whouk) українська | ukrainian
- 📖 [bbonlink.de/whour](https://www.bbonlink.de/whour) urdu | اردو
- 📖 [bbonlink.de/whovi](https://www.bbonlink.de/whovi) Tiếng Việt | vietnamese

Video about Tapping (no language needed):

📖 [bbonlink.de/tappingen](https://www.bbonlink.de/tappingen) english

This information is also available in other languages

- 📖 [bbonlink.de/tappingar](https://www.bbonlink.de/tappingar) arabic | العربية
- 📖 [bbonlink.de/tappingde](https://www.bbonlink.de/tappingde) Deutsch | german
- 📖 [bbonlink.de/tappingfr](https://www.bbonlink.de/tappingfr) français | french
- 📖 [bbonlink.de/tappinges](https://www.bbonlink.de/tappinges) español | spanish
- 📖 [bbonlink.de/tapping](https://www.bbonlink.de/tapping) Kurdî | kurdish
- 📖 [bbonlink.de/tapping](https://www.bbonlink.de/tapping) shqiptare | albanian
- 📖 [bbonlink.de/tapping](https://www.bbonlink.de/tapping) bosanski | bosnian
- 📖 [bbonlink.de/tappingfa](https://www.bbonlink.de/tappingfa) farsi | فارسی
- 📖 [bbonlink.de/tapping](https://www.bbonlink.de/tapping) ქართული | georgian
- 📖 [bbonlink.de/tapping](https://www.bbonlink.de/tapping) kurdish (sorani) | کوردی (سۆرانی)
- 📖 [bbonlink.de/tapping](https://www.bbonlink.de/tapping) македонски | macedonian
- 📖 [bbonlink.de/tapping](https://www.bbonlink.de/tapping) pashto | پښتو
- 📖 [bbonlink.de/tapping](https://www.bbonlink.de/tapping) Русский | russian

- bbonlink.de/tapping српски | serbian
- bbonlink.de/tappingso Soomaali | somali
- bbonlink.de/tappingti ትግሪኛ | tigrinya
- bbonlink.de/tapping Türkçe | turkish
- bbonlink.de/tapping українська | ukrainian
- bbonlink.de/tapping Tiếng Việt | vietnamese

Videos for refugees in 17 languages with information on trauma:

🌐 bbonlink.de/flightandtrauma english

This information is also available in other languages

- bbonlink.de/flightandtrauma العربية | arabic
- bbonlink.de/flightandtrauma Deutsch | german
- bbonlink.de/flightandtrauma français | french
- bbonlink.de/flightandtrauma español | spanish
- bbonlink.de/flightandtrauma Kurdî | kurdish
- bbonlink.de/flightandtrauma فارسی | farsi
- bbonlink.de/flightandtrauma Türkçe | turkish

Text and audio exercises from “Refugee Trauma Help” on on mental illness, trauma and panic:

🔊 bbonlink.de/nawaen english

This information is also available in other languages

- bbonlink.de/nawaar العربية | arabic
- 🔊 bbonlink.de/nawade Deutsch | german
- 🔊 bbonlink.de/nawafr français | french
- 🔊 bbonlink.de/nawa Kurdî | kurdish
- 🔊 bbonlink.de/nawasq shqiptare | albanian
- bbonlink.de/nawabs bosanski | bosnian
- 🔊 bbonlink.de/nawafa فارسی | farsi
- 🔊 bbonlink.de/nawackb kurdish (sorani) | کوردی (سۆرانی)
- 🔊 bbonlink.de/nawaru Русский | russian
- 🔊 bbonlink.de/nawatr Türkçe | turkish

Don't stay alone with your anxiety: meet up with other people, talk about your feelings, ask for help. Get out and move (do sport, run, go for a walk) to combat the paralysing fear. Many people also find it helpful to become active and join others in campaigning against deportation. You can do something!

If you don't know anyone, you can find initial contacts to politically active refugees and supporters here:

🌐 bbonlink.de/w2eu english

This information is also available in other languages

- 🌐 bbonlink.de/w2euar العربية | arabic
- 🌐 bbonlink.de/w2euftr français | french
- 🌐 bbonlink.de/w2eufa فارسی | farsi

Please take the risk of deportation seriously: Even if nothing has happened to you for many years and friends of yours are not deported, it can happen.

There is a lot of practical knowledge in your community - use it! But there are also many false rumours! And every case is different. Employees in the authorities have a lot of decision-making power. What has worked for acquaintances does not necessarily work for you.

Chances of a right to stay



You can also find this section individually in the flyer **Chances of a right to stay**

bbonlink.de/flyer-en-residence

english | Englisch – Last updated: 7/8/2025

There are various ways to obtain a residence title with tolerated stay [Duldung]. It is important that

- the identity has been clarified, preferably with a passport
- there have been no major criminal offences

Every case is different. You need the help of an **advice centre bbonlink.de/page-en-contacts** or a lawyer who is well versed in migration law. They need to examine your case carefully to see what your chances are.

It is also often helpful if you work, volunteer and know lots of people who are happy to support you. This is called “good integration”. This is just an initial overview of the opportunities available to you. You don’t automatically get a residence permit, you always have to apply for it first and provide plenty of proof. You are only safe once you have received a favourable decision on your application.## What residence titles are there? These paragraphs in the Residence Act / “Aufenthaltsgesetz” are particularly helpful here:

- § 25a (for young people) and § 25b (adults) in the case of “good integration” after at least 3 years in Germany.
- Until the end of 2025: § 104c “Opportunity residence” / “Chancen-Aufenthalt” if you have been living in Germany since at least 31 October 2017.
- § 60c “Ausbildungs-Duldung” or § 16g “Aufenthaltserlaubnis zur Berufsausbildung” if you are doing a 2- or 3-year training in a company or in a vocational school.
- § 19d: You can apply for this residence permit after training. You must then work in the same profession as during your training.
- § 60d “Beschäftigungsduldung”, if you have been in Germany since 2022 or longer and have been working for at least 1 year with tolerated status. Attention: For these residence titles you need a passport, which you must not hand in too late! Go to a counselling centre beforehand!

You can find more detailed information in 9 languages here:

🌐 bbonlink.de/stay english

This information is also available in other languages

- 🌐 bbonlink.de/bleiben arabic | العربية
- 🌐 bbonlink.de/bleiben Deutsch | german
- 🌐 bbonlink.de/rester français | french
- 🌐 bbonlink.de/ماندن farsi | فارسی
- 🌐 bbonlink.de/پاتې pashto | پښتو
- 🌐 bbonlink.de/оставаться Русский | russian
- 🌐 bbonlink.de/kalmak Türkçe | turkish
- 🌐 bbonlink.de/залишаються українська | ukrainian

Information only in Spanish, especially for tolerated people from Venezuela:

This content is only available in other languages

- 🌐 bbonlink.de/residencia español | spanish

The “Welcome to Europe” network has compiled “Information against fear” to support everyone in the fight for their right to stay. Here is a brochure on the right to stay in english and german:

📄 bbonlink.de/wcurighttostay english

This information is also available in other languages

- 📄 bbonlink.de/wcubleibrecht Deutsch | german

Residence through Hardship Case Commission:

Here you can find a brochure for Saxony in 11 languages with more information:

🌐 bbonlink.de/hfk english

This information is also available in other languages

- 🌐 bbonlink.de/hfk arabic | العربية
- 🌐 bbonlink.de/hfk Deutsch | german
- 🌐 bbonlink.de/hfk français | french
- 🌐 bbonlink.de/hfk español | spanish
- 🌐 bbonlink.de/hfk shqiptare | albanian
- 🌐 bbonlink.de/hfk bosanski | bosnian
- 🌐 bbonlink.de/hfk farsi | فارسی
- 🌐 bbonlink.de/hfk ქართული | georgian
- 🌐 bbonlink.de/hfk македонски | macedonian
- 🌐 bbonlink.de/hfk Русский | russian
- 🌐 bbonlink.de/hfk Türkçe | turkish
- 🌐 bbonlink.de/hfk urdu | اردو
- 🌐 bbonlink.de/hfk Tiếng Việt | vietnamese

Residence because of the family:

Because you have children or are married to people who have a right of residence in Germany or are German citizens. Attention: Sometimes you have to travel back to your country of origin, apply for a visa and come back. In case of children you have to prove that you have the right of custody and that you take care of the upbringing. The immigration authorities can request a genetic test to determine whether the biological paternity is true. You can get a tolerated stay / *Duldung* until the child is born or when you have all the documents for a marriage. However, you must apply for this at the immigration office. It is very important that you have the support of a counseling center or lawyers.

A new asylum application, a so-called follow-up application according to § 71 of the Asylum Act.

If the situation in your country of origin has changed a lot or you have new evidence why you are in danger there, a follow-up application may make sense. And perhaps you have not yet had the courage to talk about the real reasons why you had to flee? But you need the support of a lawyer or a counseling center! Please do not simply go to the BAMF alone and file an application, get advice beforehand.

Protection from deportation due to serious illness Section 60 (7) of the Residence Act

If you are very seriously physically or mentally ill, deportation is a great danger to your life. That is why you need protection from deportation. The immigration authorities believe that you are healthy. You have to prove that you are ill. But the immigration authorities do not accept many proofs of your illness. A special medical certificate is required for this. This takes time. Especially in the case of mental illnesses, you must also be aware of long waiting times. It is even more difficult to get treatment if you have a medical treatment certificate [Kranken-Behandlungs-Schein] from the social welfare office. All in all, it is not easy to provide the necessary evidence of a serious illness to the immigration authorities. If you have it, you must show it to the immigration office within 2 weeks. Please show your doctor this information for the special medical certificate to proof your illness to the immigration office:

This content is only available in other languages

- 🌐 bbonlink.de/attest Deutsch | german

The task of the immigration authorities is to deport people with tolerated status. So be careful and don't trust what employees tell you. Ask for written confirmation of everything they say! If you feel unsure, ask supporters to accompany you to the immigration office (Ausländer-Behörde).

Talk little but politely to the employees. Only give them important information with written proof. For example: employment contract, training contract, maternity pass, medical certificate. It is not enough if you tell the employees.

Here you can listen to information in various languages about your rights with the authorities:

This content is only available in other languages

- 🎧 bbonlink.de/sfraudio arabic | العربية
- 🎧 bbonlink.de/sfraudio Deutsch | german
- 🎧 bbonlink.de/sfraudio español | spanish
- 🎧 bbonlink.de/sfraudio farsi | فارسی

- bbonlink.de/sfraudio ქართული | georgian
- bbonlink.de/sfraudio urdu | اردو

How do I protect myself from deportation?

Preventing Deportation



You can also find this section individually in the flyer **Preventing Deportation**

bbonlink.de/flyer-en-prevent-deportation

english | Englisch – Last updated: 7/8/2025

Find out dates of collective deportations here:

Deportation Alarm
de.deportationwatch.net/en
Facebook: [@Deportation-Alarm](https://www.facebook.com/Deportation-Alarm)
Instagram: [@deport_alarm](https://www.instagram.com/deport_alarm)
Telegram: [@deportation_alarm](https://www.telegram.com/@deportation_alarm)

You can hide, and sleep somewhere else. But you should still keep appointments with authorities – or cancel them with good reason, for example because you are sick.

Do you want to know if the police have been to your house when you are not at home? Trusted neighbours can inform you if you talk to them about it. If you live alone, you can also stick a small piece of tedder or a toothpick firmly in the crack of the door when you leave the flat. When you come back, you can then check whether someone has opened the door.

W2eu has written a brochure with important tips on how to prevent deportations:

bbonlink.de/w2eu-deportationen english

This information is also available in other languages

- bbonlink.de/w2eu-deportationar arabic | العربية
- bbonlink.de/w2eu-deportationde Deutsch | german
- bbonlink.de/w2eu-deportationfr français | french
- bbonlink.de/w2eu-deportationfa farsi | فارسی

Multilingual information on resistance against deportations can also be found at No Border Assembly

bbonlink.de/resistance english

This information is also available in other languages

- bbonlink.de/resistancear arabic | العربية
- bbonlink.de/widerstand Deutsch | german
- bbonlink.de/resistancefr français | french
- bbonlink.de/resistancefa farsi | فارسی
- bbonlink.de/resistancepa pashto | پښتو
- bbonlink.de/resistanceru Русский | russian
- bbonlink.de/resistancesr српски | serbian
- bbonlink.de/resistanceti | tigrinya
- bbonlink.de/resistanceur urdu | اردو

There is the possibility of soli-asylum. This means that you live with other people, where the police cannot find you. Here you can find more information in different languages:

There is also the possibility of church asylum. This means that you live in a church or a parsonage. The police knows where you are, but they are not allowed to pick you up. Most of the time this is only possible if you are deported to another EU country because of the Dublin regulation. And ideally you already have personal contact with church members or pastors. Here you can find first information:

🌐 bbonlink.de/church english

This information is also available in other languages

- 🌐 bbonlink.de/churchar arabic | العربية
- 🌐 bbonlink.de/kirche Deutsch | german
- 🌐 bbonlink.de/churchfa farsi | فارسی

The aim is always to prevent deportation. Unfortunately, this is not always possible. If deportation does happen, it is helpful to have important things prepared so that you don't forget them in the rush.

How can I prepare for deportation?

Preparing for deportation



You can also find this section individually in the flyer **Preparing for deportation**

📄 bbonlink.de/flyer-en-prepare-deportation

english | Englisch – Last updated: 7/8/2025

Even if it causes **anxiety and stress** bbonlink.de/flyer-en-stress, you can prepare yourself for a possible deportation.

The police may come at night, in which case everything has to happen very quickly. This information can help you in the event of an ongoing deportation and, at best, prevent it:

Have the most important things ready: Medication, documents (children's birth certificates, medical documents, passports, etc.)

Clarify with a trusted person that you can call them at any time if you are in danger. Write the name and telephone number of this person and your lawyer in a clearly visible place and hang the note next to the door.

If you are deported, this trusted person can also send you things that you were unable to take with you or have forgotten.

Do you know many people who could come to you quickly in case of danger and block your deportation? If so, plan together who you will inform. This person can then pass on the information to everyone else (telephone chain).

Often you will not find enough people to block the deportation. Nevertheless, you can contact individual people so that they come and support you and act as witnesses.

Do you have proof that you or your family should not be deported? Have it ready so that you can show it quickly. For example, medical reports, court judgements, maternity passports, letters from authorities or lawyers.

Keep in regular contact with your lawyer and supporters. Make sure that they have the latest documents and information from you that can help you with a stay, e.g. employment contract, medical documents, etc.

If you like, sign the **templates** bbonlink.de/page-en-forms from this emergency kit and give them to someone you trust. They can then react quickly in the event of deportation if you run out of time.

There is further **information for supporters** bbonlink.de/kit-en-support, where you can find **contacts** bbonlink.de/page-en-contacts to authorities and courts or politicians. They can call supporters for you if you are deported.

Talk to family, friends or acquaintances about how they can and want to support you and show them the information.

Deportations often happen secretly. Most people in Saxony know nothing about it.

You can publicise your impending deportation with the help of supporters. Sometimes this can also prevent an ongoing deportation. But it is also important that more people understand how bad deportations are.

Here are **tips for protesting and publicising deportations** bbonlink.de/page-en-publicity.

Think about what information you want to share publicly and discuss this with your supporters:

For example, are they allowed to publish this information?

- How exactly did the deportation take place?
- What was your life like in Germany? (Work, school, voluntary work, health, criminal offences...)
- Why did you have to flee? What are you afraid of when you return?
- Do you want to make your name or photos, letters, videos of yourself public or would you rather not?

After you have dealt with this, meet up with loved ones and do something nice.

It's important to recognise the risk of deportation and prepare well. But don't let the fear get you down!

The deportation is ongoing - what can I do?

The central immigration authority of a federal state organises the deportation, whilst the police carry it out.

In 2025, the Federal Constitutional Court ruled that the police require a search warrant from the local court to carry out deportations. Without such a warrant, you are not obliged to let them into your home. This also applies to rooms in accommodation facilities, camps or at your employer's premises. The police may only enter your room without a search warrant if they see you running in or look through a window. If the police arrive without a search warrant, you can lodge an objection.

This content is only available in other languages

- bbonlink.de/bverfg Deutsch | german

This content is only available in other languages

- bbonlink.de/durchsuchung Deutsch | german

police and deportation



You can also find this section individually in the flyer **police and deportation**

bbonlink.de/flyer-en-police

english | Englisch – Last updated: 3/17/2026

The police can pick you up for deportation in many places: at home, during official appointments, at work, or on the street. They may also go to family or friends if they know the address. Any address known to authorities (social welfare office, immigration office, BAMF, town hall) can be risky. The police can come at any time, usually very early in the morning. Often, deportation can no longer be stopped – you may have only a few hours before being put on a plane.

In this flyer, you'll find information about what can be done during an **ongoing deportation** bbonlink.de/flyer-en-ongoing-deportation

Police outside the flat?

Stay calm and keep the lights off! Don't open the door!

If the police can't see that you're there, they'll have to leave.

You can also hide in a flatmate's room and lock the door.

Then inform your lawyer or supporters as soon as possible. You need urgent counselling. If the police try once, they often come back soon and try again!

Police in the accommodation / camp?

Preparation counts!

Find out who has received a negative decision from the BAMF and is at risk of deportation.

Where are good hiding places in the camp that you can get to quickly?

Which social workers or security staff are good and can help? Talk to them!

Keep up to date with deportation dates! This way you know when the police might enter the camp. Information is available on Instagram, Facebook or Telegram, for example:

Deportation Alarm
de.deportationwatch.net/en
Facebook: **@Deportation-Alarm**
Instagram: **@deport_alarm**
Telegram: **@deportation_alarm**

When the police enter the camp, those who are threatened with deportation should hide. Those who are not threatened can offer protection.

You should organise this in advance. Talk to the people in your accommodation. Many are afraid or worried about their own asylum procedure, but together you can prevent deportations: People who are not at risk of deportation can hide others.

Many people could swap rooms. You can gather at the entrance during deportations to cause a disturbance and distract the police. You can warn each other with whistles.

Inform others about deportations and the behaviour of the police! Try to secretly make videos or audio recordings. Observe closely and write everything down afterwards.

The police pick you up from work:

You can explain to your colleagues that the police are not arresting you for a criminal offence, but that the police are often so forceful when it comes to deportations.

If your work can be a reason for a right to stay, ask your colleagues to email your employment contract, a current payslip or a letter of support to your lawyer or a supporter.

The police will pick you up from the authorities or at a roadside checkpoint:

If the risk of deportation is high, always take a friend or a supporter with you to an appointment and do not go alone. They can check for you outside the immigration office and in the clerk's room to see if the police are there and warn you secretly. If you cannot go to an appointment at an authority, you must cancel it. The best way to do this is to write an email to the authority on the day of the appointment. You should have an important reason (e.g. illness) and send proof (e.g. sick note from the doctor). If you miss an appointment without an excuse, the authorities can report you as a "fugitive" and put you on the wanted list. This means that the police can arrest you anywhere and you can also be taken into custody pending deportation more easily.

If the police arrest you, you have the right to call your lawyer or other supporters.

Please also report any attempted deportation to the deportation monitoring centre of the Saxon Refugee Council:

Abschiebemonitoring des Sächsischen Flüchtlingsrates
deportationwatch@sfrev.de
www.saechsischer-fluechtlingsrat.de/abschiebemonitoring/

It is best to read the following information at your leisure if you fear deportation. You don't have time for this during deportation.

Ongoing deportation



You can also find this section individually in the flyer **Ongoing deportation**

bbonlink.de/flyer-en-ongoing-deportation

english | Englisch – Last updated: 7/8/2025

For many, it's a shock: the police are there. There may be a lot of police officers and they may also be very unfriendly. They don't understand how bad the situation is for you. They also don't have any interpreters with them. It's often difficult to talk to the police and you don't understand what they want.

In this flyer, you'll find more information about the **police and deportations** bbonlink.de/flyer-en-police

Even if it's difficult, try to stay calm. The police officers could also use force, tie you up or separate families if they think you are aggressive.

Who is the police officer in charge? Talk to him calmly. The following is particularly important:

- Is a family member not at home? How will the police prevent the family from being separated?
- Is someone ill or pregnant? Is there any evidence of this? Ask the police to call a doctor again to check their 'fitness to travel'.

- Does anyone in the family have a residence permit or a tolerated stay permit for education or employment? Is an asylum application still open?
- Is someone not feeling well, for example acute panic? Then ask for an emergency doctor to be called.

Try to gather information:

- Are you being deported by bus or, as is usually the case, by plane?
- Which airport do you fly from and when does the flight depart?
- Will you be taken to a police station beforehand?
- What is the destination of the deportation? In which city will you arrive?

You are allowed to pack 20kg per person. Don't forget the most important things: medication, documents (children's birth certificates, medical documents, passports etc.), clothes for the first few days ...

The police may take cash from you. You are supposed to use it to pay part of the costs of your deportation yourself. They may also search your belongings for cash. If you are threatened with deportation, it is best to take your money to a trusted person. They can use it to pay a lawyer or send you the money after your deportation. The police must give you a receipt when they take something from you. With this receipt, a supporter or a lawyer can check whether the police were authorised to do so.

The police often take your phone away from you. It's best if you can hide a second phone somewhere. If you can, secretly make audio or video recordings. Insist that you are allowed to make at least one phone call before they take the phone away: Call your trusted person or your lawyer. If possible, a supporter should come and help you with the deportation. Or they can make other calls for you, such as calling your lawyer. You can also call acquaintances or friends at your deportation destination so that they can pick you up and organise a place for you to sleep.

You or your supporter should also contact the **Deportation Monitoring Centre** bbonlink.de/page-en-contacts . Inform them about your situation and ask how they can support you.

The police will then take the people to the police station. They are then taken to the airport or onto a bus to be deported. Deportation often takes several hours. Your supporters or your lawyer can use this time on your behalf to legally prevent your deportation. But they now have a lot to do, have to act quickly and be available on the phone! Perhaps they can submit a follow-up asylum application to the BAMF or an application for tolerated stay to the foreigners authority and an urgent application against the deportation to the administrative court.

If you don't see any legal chances, you can also prevent the deportation in another way. But beware: the police often react harshly and violently!

- You can try to defend yourself and run away
- Friends can block the police for you
- You can refuse to sit down on the plane

📄 bbonlink.de/airplane english

This information is also available in other languages

- 📄 bbonlink.de/airplane arabic | العربية
- 📄 bbonlink.de/airplane Deutsch | german
- 📄 bbonlink.de/airplane français | french
- 📄 bbonlink.de/airplane español | spanish
- 📄 bbonlink.de/airplane Kurdî | kurdish
- 📄 bbonlink.de/airplane farsi | فارسی
- 📄 bbonlink.de/airplane ქართული | georgian
- 📄 bbonlink.de/airplane Türkçe | turkish
- 📄 bbonlink.de/airplane urdu | اردو

📄 bbonlink.de/resistance english

This information is also available in other languages

- 📄 bbonlink.de/resistancear arabic | العربية
- 📄 bbonlink.de/widerstand Deutsch | german
- 📄 bbonlink.de/resistancefr français | french
- 📄 bbonlink.de/resistancefa farsi | فارسی
- 📄 bbonlink.de/resistancepa pashto | پښتو
- 📄 bbonlink.de/resistanceceru Русский | russian
- 📄 bbonlink.de/resistancecsr српски | serbian
- 📄 bbonlink.de/resistanceti ᲗᲚᲗᲚᲗᲚ | tigrinya

• bbonlink.de/resistanceur urdu | اردو

Think about what is better for you and your family: would you rather survive the deportation as quickly as possible and experience as little violence as possible? Or do you want to try everything you can to gain time to have one last chance to prevent the deportation? Please note: If you put up a strong defence and thus prevent deportation, you may end up in

<p>detention pending deportation</p> bbonlink.de/flyer-en-detention

and be separated from your family.

Please report the deportation or the attempt to the deportation monitoring of the SFR e.V:

Abschiebemonitoring des Sächsischen Flüchtlingsrates
deportationwatch@sfrev.de
www.saechsischer-fluechtlingsrat.de/abschiebemonitoring/

What does deportation custody mean? (Abschiebehaft)

If the immigration authorities want to deport you, they can take you into custody.

Deportation custody



You can also find this section individually in the flyer **Deportation custody**

• bbonlink.de/flyer-en-detention

english | Englisch – Last updated: 7/8/2025

If the foreigners authority (Ausländerbehörde) wants to deport you, they can take you into custody for this. For a deportation you can be detained for a few days or up to 6 months. This deportation detention is in Dresden. Even without having committed a crime, you can be imprisoned. The police can pick you up at home or at an authority appointment. Then you will be taken to the court for a hearing.

It is important that lawyers or a trusted person are present at the hearing. You must ask for this at the beginning of the hearing. In detention pending deportation, you have the right to counseling from lawyers and the contact group for detention pending deportation in Dresden. You can talk to the social services and request both consultations.

Further information and contact:

Abschiebehaftkontaktgruppe Dresden
Kontaktgruppe Asyl und Abschiebehaft e.V.
Dresden
kontakt@abschiebehaftkontaktgruppe.de
www.abschiebehaftkontaktgruppe.de
Instagram: **@abschiebehaftkg_dresden**
Counselling people in detention pending deportation in the deportation detention centre in Dresden

How big is the risk?

If you have a simple toleration, a *Duldung*, you can be deported and before that you can be detained. Even if you have been here for many years or have applied for residence, the foreigners authority can deport you and take you into custody beforehand.

The danger is big,

- if deportations have already failed because you were not at home or missed appointments at the foreigners authority.
- if you have applied for asylum in several EU countries.
- if you have resisted deportation.
- if the Immigration Office knows that you have given a false passport or a false name.
- if you have moved away and have not registered with the Immigration Office or the Social Office for several months.
- if you are caught at the border by the Federal Police but do not have a visa and an entry ban or no grounds for asylum
- if you are a man: currently (2024) no women and children are detained in Saxony.

- if you have committed crimes – even though this is not a prerequisite for deportation detention.

What can you do?

If you are afraid of deportation and deportation detention, please seek counseling at:

You can find addresses for good counselling centres in Saxony on our **contact overview bbonlink.de/page-en-contacts** .

Carry the name and contact information of your attorney and someone you trust with you at all times! Here you can find a template for your “person of trust” in custody pending deportation:

 **bbonlink.de/page-en-forms**

If you are arrested, insist that they are informed and come to the court hearing.

The immigration authorities want to convince the court that you want to flee from your deportation. They write to the court with evidence that you are hiding from the authorities. The authority calls this “Untertauchen” / “absconding”. In our **Dublin flyer bbonlink.de/flyer-en-dublin** you can find more information on the topic of “Untertauchen” / “absconding”.

The hearing before the court

You will be brought to the court by the police for a hearing. The hearing is not about your reasons for asylum! It is about whether the court believes you will hide from deportation. Assure the court that you are willing to report regularly and that you will not run away from deportation. If you are not taken into custody, go urgently to a counseling center or to a lawyer.

What happens in the deportation detention centre?

You will be examined by a doctor to see if you are healthy enough to be detained and deported. If you are ill and need medication, tell the doctor. You can meet a lawyer, the deportation detention contact group, counsellors for a (second) asylum procedure, a psychologist or a counsellor. The social services must help you with this. You must hand over all your belongings and cash. If you have more than €200 with you, they will keep the money even after deportation. You also have to hand over your smartphone. However, you can apply to have it for a short time so that you can write down contacts and phone numbers or passwords for email and Facebook and send photos or documents on your smartphone to your lawyer or supporter. You can use the (slow) internet for one hour a day. You can also borrow a simple phone and use it to make calls. Contact supporters, your lawyer or the deportation detention contact group as soon as possible so that they can help you.

Appendix

We hope that this information is helpful and supports you in your fight for freedom of movement.

We welcome criticism, suggestions and assistance:

Please write to: **info@bringbackourneighbours.de**

Creating publicity and gaining support



You can also find this section individually as a page **Creating publicity and gaining support**

 **bbonlink.de/page-en-publicity**

english | Englisch – Last updated: 7/8/2025

As an appendix to the ‘Emergency kit against deportations’, we have collected tips on how supporters and professionals can ensure more publicity and thus support against an ongoing or already completed deportation. We have evaluated the ‘Bring Back Our Neighbours’ 2021 campaign in Pirna, but also some other successful and above all loud protests against deportations in Saxony. However, we are always happy to receive further information and tips by email to:

info@bringbackourneighbours.de

- There are support structures that can help to create a more critical public opinion on deportations. The attitude and participation of those affected and how active the wider support group is are crucial.
- First and foremost, it is necessary that those affected agree whether and how much (e.g. anonymously / private photos etc.) the public may learn about their deportation and their lives. They should always be involved and release information, pictures etc. or nominate a trusted person who can decide on the release.

- The circle of support (e.g. family, friends, neighbours, colleagues) needs a lot of commitment, time and flexibility on the day of deportation and for a few days/weeks.
- It is possible to stop the deportation by quickly organising a blockade in front of the flat, house, bus, etc. However, experience has shown that the police are very brutal in their approach, and the blockaders can also face criminal charges.
- In the case of an ongoing deportation, there is a small window of a few hours (pick-up of the person concerned until departure) in which the deportation can be prevented if necessary, for example through a successful urgent application to the court, through the hardship commission or a decision by the state directorate.
- The following information relates more to public relations work in the event of detention in a deportation centre, imminent deportation or after deportation.
- Public relations work should be started as soon as possible.
- There are many different ways of expressing protest against a deportation and creating publicity, from demonstrations, graffiti, solidarity parties, flyer campaigns, emails, letters, petitions, fundraising, newspaper articles, radio interviews and much more.
- However, this form of public relations work and protest should take place in addition to legal steps (urgent application etc.) and, if necessary, the hardship commission and should not replace them.

Forms of protest and public relations work

- Demonstrations and rallies: Organise spontaneously or register with the city
- Start petitions, e.g. as an online petition or addressed to the city / state parliament
- Write an open letter and collect signatures, e.g. to mayors or district councillors
- Use public space with graffiti, flyers, stickers and / or posters
- Write letters / emails to those responsible and supporters
- Press work: contact journalists, summarise the most important information in press releases >> Also contact the Saxon Refugee Council: pr@sfrev.de
- Collect donations for lawyers' fees, living expenses in the country of destination of the deportation
- Bundle information and keep the public up to date through websites and/or social media channels and hashtags
- Use messenger services (Telegram, Signal, Whats App...) to inform all networks about the deportation and the protest against it

Content of protest and public relations work

- As this involves very private information, public relations work must be coordinated with those affected!
- What was particularly scandalous about the deportation?
- Deportation from home, e.g. after years of residence, school and work, friends, voluntary work, deportation shortly before residence permit, etc.
- Particularly brutal deportation due to shackling, family separation, endangerment of children's welfare, despite the presence of mental illness, etc.
- Life-threatening deportation, e.g. in the event of particular danger in the country of destination of the deportation, illness, high-risk pregnancy, etc.
- Draw a personal portrait of the person concerned: Reason for fleeing, life in Germany, everyday life, hobbies, involvement in clubs etc., relationships with supporters, dreams for the future
- Illustration through photos, audios, videos, quotes, letters, drawings by those affected
- Insights into deportation: audio or video recordings, witness statements

Contact the responsible persons

Politicians should take a closer look at the reality of deportations. In most cases, there are only loud and inflammatory calls for more deportations. What it really means and the fact that many people in Germany take a critical view of deportations is often overlooked. Many angry, sad, demanding letters/emails/calls to ministries and authorities can certainly have an effect. Politicians and government officials learn that there is a critical public and that those affected have great support. In individual cases, these contacts can even be used to stop a deportation.

Prime Minister Michael Kretschmer Saxon State Chancellery Archivstraße 1, 01097 Dresden buergerbuero@sk.sachsen.de ; Tel: 0351 564-10080

The Saxon Ministry of the Interior is responsible for deportations and residence:

Saxon Minister of the Interior Armin Schuster Wilhelm-Buck-Straße 2 01097 Dresden poststelle@smi.sachsen.de

Department 24 Foreigners' Affairs and Citizenship Head: Axel.Meyer@smi.sachsen.de ; Tel: 0351 564 32400

Supreme authority of the Ministry of the Interior: Landesdirektion Sachsen (LDS) Press and public relations, Ombudsman Dr Holm Felber post@lds.sachsen.de

LDS - Central Aliens Department Head of department: jens.loeschner@lds.sachsen.de ; Tel: 0371 4599 - 2600 Department 63: Measures to terminate residence, Tel: 0371 45992910

Mayor of the independent cities and district administrators of the districts Head of the municipal foreigners authority: You can find the contacts online on the homepage of the city / district

Contacts to responsible persons & supporters



You can also find this section individually as a page **Contacts to responsible persons & supporters**

bbonlink.de/page-en-contacts

english | Englisch – Last updated: 2/3/2026

Please contact a counselling centre near you and in your federal state. You can find these, for example, at Welcome to Europe in English, Arabic, French and Farsi:

🌐 bbonlink.de/w2eu english

This information is also available in other languages

- 🌐 bbonlink.de/w2euar arabic | العربية
- 🌐 bbonlink.de/w2eufr français | french
- 🌐 bbonlink.de/w2eufa farsi | فارسی

or at the refugee councils of the federal states in German:

Landesflüchtlingsräte
www.fluechtlingsrat.de/

Overview of the refugee councils in Germany

Advice centres in Saxony

Asylum procedure counselling

Find asylum procedure counseling throughout Saxony in this PDF:

This content is only available in other languages

- 📄 bbonlink.de/sfr_avbpdf Deutsch | german

Sächsischer Flüchtlingsrat
Sächsischer Flüchtlingsrat e.V.
Dammweg 5
01097 Dresden

safa@sfrev.de
bonyad@sfrev.de
www.saechsischer-fluechtlingsrat.de
Saxon Refugee Council – Asylum procedure counseling in Dresden and Leipzig

Refugee Law Clinic Dresden

+49 351 463-39500
rlc@tu-dresden.de
www.rlc-dresden.de

In-person counselling at the Monday Café, SUFW, Café Halva and Weltclub; online consultation hour also available

Refugee Law Clinic Leipzig

rlcl.de/
Refugee Law Clinic Leipzig - Free legal advice for refugees

LGBTIAQ* (Asylum procedure counselling + “Duldung” - tolerated stay)

Unfortunately, there will be no more counselling in 2026! You can find more information here:

Gerede e.V.

Prießnitzstraße 18
01099 Dresden

refugees@gerede-dresden.de
gerede-dresden.de/beratung/queer-refugees/
queer refugees - legal advice

Queer Refugees Network Leipzig

RosaLinde Leipzig e.V.
Demmeringstraße 32
04177 Leipzig

+49 341 392946722
+49 0178 8130371

refugees@rosalinde-leipzig.de
rechtsberatung-asyl@rosalinde-leipzig.de
www.rosalinde-leipzig.de/beratung/queer-refugees-network/

The Queer Refugees Network supports LGBTQI* (Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Intersex, Asexual, Queer*) refugees in the asylum process.

Information Center for LGBTI Refugees

Chemnitz

+49 371 35146557

WhatsApp: +491789363457

WhatsApp: +4917675926504

WhatsApp: +4917676818471

qr-chemnitz1@lsvd.de

qr-chemnitz2@lsvd.de

qr-chemnitz3@lsvd.de

sachsen.lsvd.de/projekte/gefluechtete

Information Center for LGBTI Refugees

For people with tolerated stay (“Duldung”)

Saxony

Unfortunately, there will be no more counselling in 2026! You can find other contacts here:

🌐 bbonlink.de/saxcounselling english

This information is also available in other languages

- 🌐 bbonlink.de/saxcounselling arabic | العربية
- 🌐 bbonlink.de/saxcounselling Deutsch | german
- 🌐 bbonlink.de/saxcounselling français | french
- 🌐 bbonlink.de/saxcounselling español | spanish
- 🌐 bbonlink.de/saxcounselling Kurdî | kurdish
- 🌐 bbonlink.de/saxcounselling farsi | فارسی
- 🌐 bbonlink.de/saxcounselling ქართული | georgian
- 🌐 bbonlink.de/saxcounselling Türkçe | turkish

Dresden

Perspektive Bleiberecht Dresden

Perspektivberatung für Geflüchtete in Dresden

Dammweg 3

01097 Dresden

+49 351 79 66 51 55

sickert@sfrev.de

www.saechsischer-fluechtlingsrat.de/projekt-perspektive-bleiberecht-dresden/

Perspektive Bleiberecht Dresden - Counselling centre for people with tolerated status

Refugee Law Clinic Dresden

+49 351 463-39500

rlc@tu-dresden.de

www.rlc-dresden.de

In-person counselling at the Monday Café, SUFW, Café Halva and Weltclub; online consultation hour also available

Leipzig

Refugee Law Clinic Leipzig

rlcl.de/

Refugee Law Clinic Leipzig - Free legal advice for refugees

Space Leipzig

Leipzig

safespaceleipzig@gmail.com

Instagram: @spaceleipzig

Advice and support in fights for the right to remain

Information and contacts to the Hardship Commission (“Härtefallkommission”)

🌐 bbonlink.de/hfk english

This information is also available in other languages

- 🌐 bbonlink.de/hfk arabic | العربية
- 🌐 bbonlink.de/hfk Deutsch | german
- 🌐 bbonlink.de/hfk français | french
- 🌐 bbonlink.de/hfk español | spanish
- 🌐 bbonlink.de/hfk shqiptare | albanian
- 🌐 bbonlink.de/hfk bosanski | bosnian
- 🌐 bbonlink.de/hfk farsi | فارسی
- 🌐 bbonlink.de/hfk ქართული | georgian
- 🌐 bbonlink.de/hfk македонски | macedonian
- 🌐 bbonlink.de/hfk Русский | russian
- 🌐 bbonlink.de/hfk Türkçe | turkish
- 🌐 bbonlink.de/hfk urdu | اردو
- 🌐 bbonlink.de/hfk Tiếng Việt | vietnamese

Härtefallkommission Sachsen (Mitglied des Sächsischen Flüchtlingsrats)

hkf@sfrev.de

www.saechsischer-fluechtlingsrat.de/projekte/haertefallkommission/

Information and contacts to the Hardship Commission in Saxony

Counselling centres on health issues

Medibüros

Medinetzte and Medibüros are independent initiatives that provide anonymous and free medical care to refugees and people without residence status. These are contacts of Medibüros in Saxony:

MediBüro Chemnitz e.V.
Jakobikirchplatz 2
09111 Chemnitz
+49 179 7275686
kontakt@medibuero-chemnitz.de

Medinetz Dresden e.V.
Postfach 160248
01288 Dresden
+49 177 1736781
info@medinetz-dresden.org
www.medinetz-dresden.org

Medinetz Leipzig e.V.
Taubestraße 2
04347 Leipzig
+49 176 61727501
kontakt@medinetz-leipzig.de
www.medinetz-leipzig.de/en/

Medinetz Plauen e.V.
Gottschaldstraße 1a
08525 Plauen
+49 1577 9802201
medinetz-plauen@gmx.de

This link provides an overview of all Medinetze and Medibüros in Germany:

Medibüros
medibueros.org
Map of all Medinetze and Medibüros in Germany

PSZ Sachsen - Psychosocial Centre Saxony

The Psychosocial Centre Saxony is a specialised institution for the support of mentally stressed people with migration experience. Counselling is free of charge and confidential.

PSZ Sachsen
psz-sachsen.de
Counselling and treatment centres for mentally distressed people with migration experience. Free of charge and confidential. All employees are under a duty of confidentiality

There are counselling centres in Chemnitz, Dresden and Leipzig:

Psychosoziales Zentrum Beratungsstelle Chemnitz
Bahnhofstraße 52 | Eingang Am Rathaus 10
09111 Chemnitz
+49 371 40467202
psz@sfz-chemnitz.de
www.sfz-chemnitz.de/psychosoziale-angebote/

PSZ Beratungsstelle Dresden
Friedrichstraße 24, Haus A
01067 Dresden
+49 351 26440090
psz.dresden@das-boot-ggmbh.de
das-boot-ggmbh.de/psz-dresden

PSZ Beratungsstelle Leipzig
Petersteinweg 3
04107 Leipzig
+49 341 4145360
psz@mosaik-leipzig.de
mosaik-leipzig.de/

Here you can search for psychotherapists who speak different languages:

🌐 bbonlink.de/psychT english

This information is also available in other languages

- 🌐 bbonlink.de/psychT arabic | العربية
- 🌐 bbonlink.de/psychT Deutsch | german
- 🌐 bbonlink.de/psychT français | french
- 🌐 bbonlink.de/psychT español | spanish
- 🌐 bbonlink.de/psychT Kurdî | kurdish
- 🌐 bbonlink.de/psychT farsi | فارسی
- 🌐 bbonlink.de/psychT ქართული | georgian
- 🌐 bbonlink.de/psychT Türkçe | turkish

Deportation monitoring centres (“Abschiebebeobachtungsstellen”)

The aim of independent deportation monitoring is to identify structural abuses and contribute to the protection of fundamental and human rights. For example, they observe whether the means used by the police are appropriate to the situation. Deportation observers are not allowed to intervene.

Airport Halle / Leipzig

Diakonisches Werk Innere Mission Leipzig e.V.

Gneisenaufstraße 10

04105 Leipzig

+49 176 72 07 52 92

abschiebebeobachtung@diakonie-leipzig.de

www.diakonie-leipzig.de/hilfe-angebote/beratung-nothilfe/abschiebemonitoring/

Independent deportation monitoring at Halle Leipzig Airport

Airport Berlin-Brandenburg

Caritasverband für das Erzbistum Berlin e.V.

Residenzstraße 90

13409 Berlin

+49 30 666 33 1031

+49 173 574 92 43

+49 1525 2485739

abschiebungsbeobachtung@caritas-brandenburg.de

www.caritas-brandenburg.de/beratung-hilfe/flucht-und-migration/abschiebungsbeobachtung/abschiebungsbeobachtung

Independent deportation monitoring at BER Airport

Airport Frankfurt / Main

Caritasverband Limburg e.V. und Diakonie Frankfurt-Offenbach

+49 176 16370220

+49 173 30 61 644

finn.dohrmann@dicv-limburg.de

monitoring@diakonie-frankfurt-offenbach.de

www.dicv-limburg.de/derverband/der-verband/kompetenzfelder/politik.-soziales.-caritaskultur.-engagement/abschiebebeobachtung-flughafen-frankfurt/abschiebebeobachtung-flughafen-frankfurt

Independent deportation monitoring at Frankfurt / Main Airport - Caritas, Diakonie

Airport Hamburg

Diakonisches Werk Hamburg

Königstraße 54
22767 Hamburg
+49 40 30620 345
+49 (0)160 99420661
+49 151 536 55551

www.diakonie-hamburg.de/de/adressen/Abschiebemonitoring/
Independent deportation monitoring at Hamburg Airport

Airport in NRW – Düsseldorf and Köln/Bonn

Diakonisches Werk Rheinland-Westfalen-Lippe e.V.

40474
Düsseldorf
+49 211 6398 418
+49 151 46727350
+49 211 6398 411
+49 160 8434681

m.sayim@diakonie-rwl.de
j.fisch@diakonie-rwl.de
www.diakonie-rwl.de/themen/flucht-und-migration/zeuginnen-flughafen
Independent deportation monitoring at Dusseldorf and Köln/Bonn Airport

Airport in Munich

Erzdiözese München und Freising

Terminalstraße Mitte 18 MAC / Zentralbereich - Ebene 4 - Raum Z4291/Z4295
85356 München
+49 89 975 909 24
+49 89 975 909 28

protestant-services@munich-airport.de
katholische.seelsorge@munich-airport.de
www.munich-airport.de/kirchliche-dienste-591635
Independent deportation monitoring at Munich Airport

Federal police at the airports

If there are decisions that prevent deportation at short notice (see flyer **Ongoing deportation** bbonlink.de/flyer-en-ongoing-deportation), the Federal Police at the airport must be informed at short notice by lawyers or supporters.

Here is an overview of some airport service centres of the Federal Police.

Airport Halle / Leipzig

Bundespolizeirevier Flughafen Leipzig/Halle

Terminalring 13
04435 Schkeuditz
+49 34204 736-0
bpoli.leipzig@polizei.bund.de
Federal Police Halle / Leipzig Airport

Airport Berlin-Brandenburg

Bundespolizeirevier Flughafen Berlin-Brandenburg

Hugo-Eckener-Allee 13
12529 Schönefeld
+49 30 856211-0
bpoli.ber@polizei.bund.de
Federal Police Berlin-Brandenburg Airport

Airport Frankfurt / Main

Bundespolizeirevier Flughafen Frankfurt / Main

Flughafen, Gebäude 177
60549 Frankfurt / Main
+49 69 6800-0
bpold.frankfurt@polizei.bund.de
Federal Police Frankfurt Airport

Airport Hamburg

Bundespolizeirevier Flughafen Hamburg

Flughafenstraße 1-3
22335 Hamburg
+49 40 50027-0
bpolifh.ham@polizei.bund.de
Federal Police Hamburg Airport

Airport in NRW – Düsseldorf and Köln/Bonn

Bundespolizeirevier Flughafen Düsseldorf

Frachtstraße 30
40474 Düsseldorf
+49 211 9518-0
bpolifh.dus@polizei.bund.de
Federal Police Düsseldorf Airport

Bundespolizeirevier Flughafen Köln / Bonn

Terminal 1, Ankunft C
51147 Köln
+49 2203 9522-0
bpolifh.cgn@polizei.bund.de
Federal Police Cologne / Bonn Airport

Airport in Munich

Bundespolizeirevier Flughafen München

Nordallee 2
85356 München
+49 89 97307-0
bpol.muc@polizei.bund.de
Federal Police Munich Airport

Airport in Hannover

Bundespolizeiinspektion Flughafen Hannover

Benkendorffstraße 30
30855 Hannover Langenhagen
bpolifh.haj@polizei.bund.de
Federal Police Hannover Airport

If you enter 'federal police ("Bundespolizei") + airport + city' in search engines (e.g. Google), you will find contact details for other airports online.

Contacts to authorities and courts

In the case of ongoing deportations, you or your supporters sometimes have to send important applications to courts or authorities as quickly as possible if there is no lawyer.

That's why you have to fax the applications. An email is not enough and a letter is too slow! The applications need the signature of the person who is to be deported.

Some people can fax via their internet router, a PC programme or their telephone contract. But most people don't have one of these. You can register quickly via the provider simple-fax and fax the applications with signature as a PDF for €0.07/page. However, there are also other providers for online faxing and (chargeable) apps for faxing via smartphone.

Contacts to the Saxon deportation authority (Landesdirektion Sachsen, LDS)

This authority organises most deportations from Saxony. These are important numbers to negotiate a deportation stop or to pass on important urgent information. Don't be intimidated and insist on your rights!

Landesdirektion Sachsen - Abteilung 6, Asyl und Ausländerrecht

Chemnitz

Tel: +49 371 4599 - 2910

Fax: +49 371 4599 - 3333

www.lds.sachsen.de/index.asp?ID=10328&art_param=366

Landesdirektion Sachsen - Unit 63 Measures to terminate residence

You can find contacts for other federal states online by entering 'Zentrale Ausländerbehörde + dein Bundesland' in search engines.

Contacts to courts

Urgent applications against deportations are sent to the administrative courts. The competent administrative court depends on your address:

Verwaltungsgericht Chemnitz

Tel: +49 371 4530

Fax: +49 371 4537309

www.justiz.sachsen.de/vgc/

Verwaltungsgericht Dresden

Tel: +49 351 446 540

Fax: +49 351 446-5450

www.justiz.sachsen.de/vgdd/

Verwaltungsgericht Leipzig

Kohlgartenstraße 13

04315 Leipzig

Tel: +49 341 446 010

Fax: +49 341 44601-100

www.justiz.sachsen.de/vgl/

You can find contacts for other federal states online by entering 'Verwaltungsgericht + place of residence of the person concerned' in search engines (e.g. Google).

Contact to BAMF - Federal Office for Migration and Refugees

Together with the immigration authorities, the BAMF organises Dublin deportations, i.e. deportations to other countries in the European Union and to Switzerland, Iceland, Liechtenstein and Norway. Legal reasons against a Dublin deportation should be sent to the BAMF. Follow-up asylum applications can also stop deportations. They must also be faxed to the BAMF.

BAMF Dresden

Bundesamt für Migration und Flüchtlinge

Nossener Brücke 12

01187 Dresden

service@bamf.bund.de

www.bamf.de/DE/Behoerde/Aufbau/Standorte/standorte-node.html

Federal Office for Migration and Refugees, Dresden

BAMF Leipzig

Bundesamt für Migration und Flüchtlinge

Brahestr. 8

04347 Leipzig

www.bamf.de/DE/Behoerde/Aufbau/Standorte/standorte-node.html

Federal Office for Migration and Refugees, Leipzig

BAMF Chemnitz

Bundesamt für Migration und Flüchtlinge

Adalbert-Stifter-Weg 25

09131 Chemnitz

www.bamf.de/DE/Behoerde/Aufbau/Standorte/standorte-node.html

Federal Office for Migration and Refugees, Chemnitz

If you are not sure which branch office is responsible and for applications from a prison, contact the BAMF centre:

BAMF Standorte

service@bamf.bund.de

www.bamf.de/DE/Behoerde/Aufbau/Standorte/standorte-node.html

Contact to all field offices of the Federal Office for Migration and Refugees

Contacts in politics

In specific cases, it can be helpful to contact responsible actors in order to exert pressure or receive support to stop the deportation.

- Prime Minister of the federal state (“Ministerpräsident”)
- Ministry of the Interior of the federal state, possibly Department for Foreigners’ Affairs (“Innenministerium”)
- Ministry of Social Affairs / Integration Commissioner / Commissioner for Foreigners in your federal state / district (“Sozialministerium”, “Integrationsbeauftragte”, “Ausländerbeauftragte”)
- Lord mayor of the independent cities or district councillors of the districts and head of the municipal foreigners authority: you can find the contacts online on the homepage of the city / district (“Oberbürgermeisterin”, “Landrat”)
- Members of the state parliament, state parliament or Bundestag (“Landtagsabgeordnete”, “Bundestagsabgeordnete”)

On abgeordnetenwatch.de you can find the responsible people by selecting the postcode and parliament.

abgeordnetenwatch.de

www.abgeordnetenwatch.de

abgeordnetenwatch.de is an independent online platform that enables the public to question members of various parliaments

International contacts

It is often not possible to prevent an ongoing deportation. Those affected then also need support in the country in which they arrive. You can find contacts to specialised lawyers, NGOs and other support structures in other European countries under the following links:

🌐 bbonlink.de/w2eu english

This information is also available in other languages

• 🌐 bbonlink.de/w2euar arabic | العربية

• 🌐 bbonlink.de/w2eufr français | french

• 🌐 bbonlink.de/w2eufa farsi | فارسی

🌐 bbonlink.de/elena english

For contacts outside Europe, you can, for example, search on the respective embassy website of the country or ask migrant self-organisations from these countries. You can also find information and contacts for almost all countries on the IOM’s return counselling service (ZIRF country information):

These are information from the german government.

Rückkehrberatung der deutschen Regierung

www.returningfromgermany.de/en/

Information portal on voluntary return and reintegration

Unfortunately, we cannot guarantee that all contacts are reliable and will be able to help.

We take a critical view of return assistance, as it does not work as Germany promises. On this page you will find a documentation and evaluation of experts about the return promotion:

🌐 bbonlink.de/returnwatch english

This information is also available in other languages

• 🌐 bbonlink.de/returnwatch Deutsch | german

• 🌐 bbonlink.de/returnwatch français | french

Contacts in authorities and politics (actors responsible for deportations)

In specific cases, it can be helpful to contact the responsible actors in order to exert pressure in this way. As responsibilities and contact details change regularly, here is just a list:

- Sächsische*r Ministerpräsident*in
- Sächsische*r Innenminister*in
- Sächsisches Innenministerium, Referat 24, Ausländerangelegenheiten
- Landesdirektion Sachsen - Zentrale Ausländerbehörde (Abteilungsleitung, Referat Aufenthaltsbeendende Maßnahmen, Recht- und Fachaufsicht)
- Oberbürgermeister*in bei den kreisfreien Städten bzw. Landrät*innen der Landkreise und Leiter*in der kommunalen Ausländerbehörde: die Kontakte findest du online auf der Homepage der Stadt / des Landkreises

Templates for printing



You can also find this section individually as a page **Templates for printing**

bbonlink.de/page-en-forms

english | Englisch – Last updated: 7/8/2025

Important information:

We have compiled templates that can be used in an emergency, i.e. in the event of an ongoing deportation. However, we recommend that applications and powers of attorney are drawn up by lawyers or **advice centres bbonlink.de/page-en-contacts** in relation to the specific individual case. The templates are only available in German.

Objection to the search of your home

This content is only available in other languages

- bbonlink.de/durchsuchung Deutsch | german

During deportations, the police may only enter and not search the homes of those affected. The room of a collective accommodation centre is also considered a home. If police officers want to search a person's home, they need a search warrant from a judge, which they usually do not have. They can search a home without a warrant if there is 'imminent danger', for example if someone has a weapon and is threatening to commit suicide.

Urgent application

This content is only available in other languages

- bbonlink.de/eilantrag Deutsch | german

An urgent appeal can be lodged with the administrative court against an ongoing deportation. This should definitely be done by the responsible lawyer! This template should only be used if there is no other option. It must be faxed to the administrative court, and it is best to telephone the court and the authorities involved, i.e. the regional court and the federal police, to inform them that an urgent appeal has been filed and that a deportation may have to be cancelled. An annex to the urgent application is also required, which must be written individually for the person/family concerned. This should explain in detail the reasons that speak against deportation. For example, a serious illness or a right to stay (e.g. education, sustainable integration) or that the family will be separated for a longer period of time, etc. As far as possible, these reasons should also be proven.

Power of attorney

This content is only available in other languages

- bbonlink.de/vollmacht Deutsch | german

At best, lawyers or counselling centres are authorised. In an emergency, you can authorise a supporter or social worker. The power of attorney can help them to submit applications, speak to lawyers and authorities, or clarify urgent matters if the

person concerned has already been picked up by the police or deported. Please discuss the scope of powers of attorney carefully and use them responsibly, authorising as much as necessary but as little as possible

Follow-up application for asylum

This content is only available in other languages

- bbonlink.de/folgeantrag Deutsch | german

This follow-up application should only be used if there is no lawyer or counselling centre and deportation is acutely imminent or even already underway. However, it must be signed by the person and faxed to the BAMF. Fax it to the branch office of the BAMF in your place of residence and to the centre. If the deportation is already underway: Inform a deportation monitoring centre and the Federal Police at the airport that a follow-up application has been submitted. The deportation must not start before the BAMF responds to this application. This is usually done by e-mail or telephone directly to the Federal Police.

Person of trust for detention pending deportation

This content is only available in other languages

- bbonlink.de/vertrauen Deutsch | german

Persons affected by detention pending deportation can appoint a so-called person of trust in addition to or instead of a lawyer. The person of trust supports the person who is often unable to organise much in the deportation prison themselves. They can also lodge complaints against the detention centre on behalf of those affected and inspect files. The deportation detention contact group in Dresden provides voluntary counselling in deportation detention and is happy to provide support.

Abschiebehafthkontaktgruppe Dresden

*Kontaktgruppe Asyl und Abschiebehafth e.V.
Dresden*

kontakt@abschiebehafthkontaktgruppe.de

www.abschiebehafthkontaktgruppe.de

Instagram: [@abschiebehafthkg_dresden](https://www.instagram.com/abschiebehafthkg_dresden)

Counselling people in detention pending deportation in the deportation detention centre in Dresden

Affidavit [Eidesstattliche Versicherung]

This content is only available in other languages

- bbonlink.de/eidesstatt Deutsch | german

An affidavit is similar to a written witness statement in which you swear to tell the truth. You can use it as proof to the authorities. If you lie, you could face a fine or even imprisonment.