

**10 Questions  
To Employment  
Agency & Co**



**STIFTUNG TANZ**  
TRANSITION ZENTRUM DEUTSCHLAND

This is a short guide to help dancers in the case of a non-extension of contract and continuing education/transitional careers within Germany. It must be said in advance that every case should be seen individually and that no solutions can be generalized.

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## 1. What to do if your contract is not extended?

**Non-extension by the theater/employer:** All artists must personally **register as a “jobseeker”** at their local Agentur für Arbeit (Job Center) at least three months before their contract ends, to the agency that it will not be extended. To ensure that the deadline is met, and to simplify the jobseeker registration this process can also be done online at the JOB-BÖRSE ([www.arbeitsagentur.de](http://www.arbeitsagentur.de)), or via the toll-free **service number 0800 4 5555 00** (an appointment for personal counselling can also be made with this number). The registration as “jobseeker” will only be in effect once the scheduled meeting has been attended at the Agentur für Arbeit.

In order to receive your unemployment benefits, an **unemployment registration** is also necessary. It serves to secure financial claim and to ensure the search for a new position. The registration is a prerequisite for receiving unemployment benefits, and it must take place in person no later than the first day of unemployment (three months previously at the earliest) at your local Agentur für Arbeit.

**In order to claim unemployment benefits, the following prerequisites must all be met:**

- you must be unemployed;
- you must have completed an eligibility period;
- you must have registered in person as unemployed.

The regular eligibility period is considered complete when a 12 month period **of unemployment insurance payment** has been fulfilled (eg. through employment) in the two years before unemployment registration and beginning of unemployment (framework deadline).

A **short** eligibility period also exists for those who have completed the following prerequisites:

- the applicant was employed in a position subject to social insurance contributions for at least six months in the last two years before the unemployment registration and beginning of unemployment (framework deadline);
- the majority of the employment engagements exceed 10 weeks; and
- the total salary of the last 12 months, calculated from the last day of the last employment position, was not higher than the salary level defined by § 18 par. 1 SGB IV (2018: West: 36.540,- €/ East: 32.340,- € per year).

These prerequisites must be presented to the Agentur für Arbeit and supported by documents. The option to fulfill the short eligibility period is limited to the period up until 31.12.2018.

The period for which unemployment benefits can be claimed will depend on your age and the periods in which you paid unemployment insurance in the five years before a claim for unemployment benefits was made. If you, for example, worked for at least 24 months in a position subject to social insurance contributions, you have the right to 12 months un-employment insurance (Arbeitslosengeld or ALG); for 12 months of work = six months of ALG; for 16 months of work = eight months of ALG; for 20 months of work = 10 months of ALG. Or if you are over 50-year-old for 30 months of work = 15 months ALG, over 55-year old for 36 months of work 18 months ALG, over 58-year-old for 48 months of work, 24 months ALG. It is the equivalent of 60% of the total net income (67% for a parent of one child). In the case of a short eligibility period, the length of claim are determined by the period of employment in a position subject to social insurance contributions. The employment must have taken place in the final two years before the claim was valid (For example: six months of employment in a position subject to social insurance contributions leads to three months of benefits; eight months lead to four months; ten months lead to five months).

When it comes to the non-renewal of a contract issued by an employee, there are many varying interpretations given by experts. The Job Center can block an unemployment benefit for a period of up to three months. The cancellation of a contract under mutual agreement will result in a definite termination of unemployment benefits. However, in the case of a non-renewal under the pretence of major illness without the prospect of betterment, or an issue of equal seriousness, the Job Centre would not block unemployment benefits.

**Important:** It is important to register at the local Agentur für Arbeit as well as the artist agency dance department of the ZAV.

**Contact:** Toll-free service number: 0800 4 5555 00,  
[www.arbeitsagentur.de](http://www.arbeitsagentur.de)



## 2. What is the ZAV?

The artist agency dance department of the ZAV (Zentrale Auslands- und Fachvermittlung) is located in Hamburg and Leipzig. These two offices serve all theaters with a dance department, independent professional companies and artists from the dance field throughout the country that are looking for work. The agency's main focus is placing ballet and tanz-theater directors, choreographers, ballet masters, dancers, assistants, dramaturges and ballet managers in new positions at state and city theatres and companies, as well as in independent and private theatres and companies in Germany, Austria, Luxemburg and Switzerland. The TANZ caseworkers (who all have their own professional artistic dance biography) advise both the employers in search of appropriate artists as well as those searching for a suitable position, and they are available to answer artistic or organizational questions and provide information about current dance events. The ZAV is **not** responsible for the transition process.

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### **3. What to do if you have been unemployed for a long period of time, unemployed without having had a previous position or are in need due to insufficient income? need due to insufficient income?**

In case of unemployment without prior employment or after the completion of the eligibility period for unemployment benefits I (ALG I), there is the possibility to apply for unemployment benefits II (ALG II). The Job Centers (Agentur für Arbeit) are responsible for this. In order to receive ALG II, unemployment is not a prerequisite (despite the name); it can be claimed in addition to another income, or ALG I. For example, if you don't earn enough as an independent dancer to make a living, you have the opportunity to apply for unemployment benefits II at your local Job Center.

**In order to receive unemployment benefits II, certain prerequisites must be met:**

1. Your home should not be too large (for a single occupant between 45 and 50 sqm) or should not be too expensive (average local rent).
2. They will test whether or not you are living with a partner who possibly has an income or savings that can then be applied to the supporting calculations (construct: joint household).
3. The applicant will be means tested. There is a personal allowance for savings (age x € 150 plus a lump sum of € 750). If savings are higher than the above allowances the application for benefits will be declined. In case of retirement provisions, the lump sum will be higher (age x € 750). First time applicants will always be required to provide bank statements for the past three months.

The Job Center will attempt to place all benefit recipients into active employment and thus limit the need or end it; this means that they can recommend "reasonable employment" (an option in which no qualification is required and without income level protection). If the job Center appointments or job application interviews are missed, the Job Center can apply sanctions (for example, benefits may be cut). Job retraining is possible for ALG II recipients as well as ALG I recipients (see point 4). There is also independent business start-up support (see point 7). The standard benefits can be found in the information section in § 20 SGB II.

**Please direct any further questions to the following counselling agencies:**

[www.falz.org](http://www.falz.org), [www.erwerbslos.de](http://www.erwerbslos.de), [www.beratung-kann-helfen.de](http://www.beratung-kann-helfen.de)

### **4. Do I have the right to continuing an education?**

Continuing your education is an available means to maintain or expand professional knowledge, skills and abilities, to make an upward career move possible or enable a career certification/diploma. The continuation of an education can also occur during a period of work (part-time or full-time). Generally, furthering an education is based on existing career or work experience. Retraining enables one to carry out a different professional activity, for example in a different career, with a certified education program. Retraining can occur at the workplace as "individual retraining", at an educational institution, or in school at e.g. vocational schools. Retraining for a certified career education that takes three years is generally shortened to two years.

#### **Prerequisites**

Continuing education can be supported by the Agentur für Arbeit if it is necessary in order to reintegrate employees into the work field or to avoid imminent unemployment.

The necessity for continuing education can also be given due to a missing career or trade diploma.

The education to become a dancer - as is the case with the other performing arts (acting, music, singing) - does not belong to the officially recognized educational careers in the career education law. Finding out whether re-education is going to be the appropriate path to professional integration for you, is something you have to establish with your local Agentur für Arbeit.

**The financing of measures for continuing education by the Arbeitsagentur is currently a so-called "CAN service" of active unemployment support; you have no legal claim to this service.** These financial services can only then be claimed if you have the approval of the Agentur für Arbeit. Before your participation in such a measure begins the Agentur für Arbeit must validate that the prerequisites for support have been met by issuing an educational voucher. The educational voucher ensures that the continued education costs are covered and, if applicable, a continued payment of unemployment benefits occurs. Its important to take into consideration the educational voucher's period of validity when selecting your educational path.

You can find more information at the website for training and continued education KURSNET: <http://kursnet-finden.arbeitsagentur.de/kurs>

The documents required for continued education support, including the confirmation of the educational institution you

have chosen, should be submitted to the Agentur für Arbeit before any financial commitments have been made. An accompanying letter from Stiftung TANZ should be included in the documents. If the written application for further education is rejected, the unemployed person can object within four weeks. **Stiftung TANZ – Transition Center Germany offers free advice and support.**

**Contact:** Stiftung TANZ-Transition Zentrum Deutschland  
tel. 030 - 32 667 141, fax 030-253 255 86  
info@stiftung-tanz.com; www.stiftung-tanz.com

## 5. What to do if you have to give up your career for health reasons?

Persons whose prospective for participating in work life, continuing to participate in or who are commencing participation in work life are at risk of entering a long term absence and are able to receive benefits and services. To be eligible for these benefits depends on the type and severity of a disability and whether professional help is required, or can also be utilized in cases where disability is clearly foreseeable.

The possibilities for career supporting services (called services for participation in work life) in the field of pension insurance are regulated in §§ 16-19 SGB IV. Support is also provided for those who transition back into work life after being forced out of their original occupation due to health reasons (generally after taking part in a medical rehabilitation procedure) or after the legal insurance prerequisites have been fulfilled (completion of a 15 year „waiting period“=15 years of professional practice. As a rule, this includes a maximum 2 years of retraining. If an insured dancer can no longer continue working, or can only do so under duress as a result of an accepted accident at work (Arbeitsunfall), on the way to work, or due to illness (Berufskrankheit) without fulfilling the waiting period mentioned above for pension insurance, the Unfallkasse of the career association may eventually cover the measures for a career rehabilitation.

The Bundesagentur für Arbeit is the responsible institution for career rehabilitation in the case of no other institution taking responsibility.

**More information:** tel. 0800 10 00 480 70;  
www.deutsche-rentenversicherung-bund.de

**Unfallkasse:** tel. 04421/407-407, www.uk-bund.de as well as in all German federal states



**Contact:** Tanzmedizin tamed e.V. also offers counseling and support  
tel.: 06151 – 3917 601  
www.tamed.de

## 6. How do I finance a study program?

Financial support for students in Germany is regulated by the German Federal Law on Support in Education, otherwise known under the acronym BAföG; it is also the term used for the support.

### Prerequisites

According to §7 paragraph 1 BAföG (German Federal Law on Support in Education), financial support in accordance with BAföG is only granted for one study program. Educated dancers who meet the requirements to attend a university do not receive financial support if the first study program was already supported by BAföG (an exception is when, in accordance with §7 paragraph 2 BAföG, a dancer had first an education program of at least three years at a vocational school that did not require graduation from a career education program for admission).

## Support structure

Bafög is paid out to students in one half as a grant and in another half as an interest-free state loan that must be repaid to the Bundesverwaltungsamt (Federal Administration Office). Support granted in accordance with Bafög is, with few exceptions, dependent on the parents' income. The student's income and assets are, over the amounts of exemption, then calculated in the amount of support.

Students can generally only be supported when they begin the education program for which they are applying for before turning 30. There are, however, certain exceptions (educating children under 10 years). For an MA degree you are eligible for Bafög if you begin your studies before your 35th birthday. It is also possible to submit an objection to a rejected Bafög application within four weeks.

### Other possibilities for financing a study program:

Educational credit granted by the KfW private client bank, Aufstiegsstipendium grant of the federal government or grants from various foundations.

More information: [www.studienfinanzierung.de](http://www.studienfinanzierung.de)  
[www.stipendienlotse.de](http://www.stipendienlotse.de)  
[www.mystipendium.de](http://www.mystipendium.de)

## 7 How do I become self-employed?

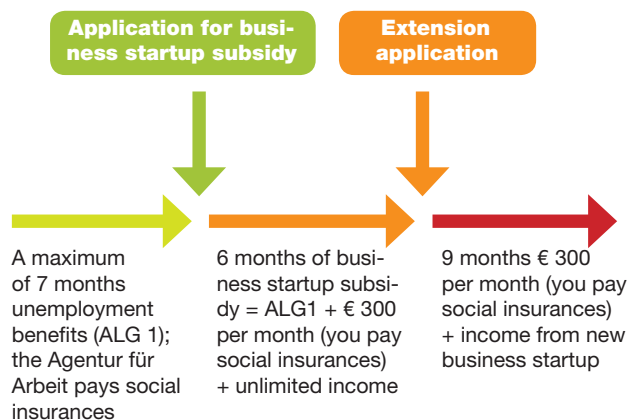
Many dancers want to be self-employed after their dance career. This applies to those who move from a job contract to independent dance as well as those who want to be self-employed in a new field (such as a dance teacher or yoga teacher). You are self-employed if you have your own studio, but also if you work for a fee at other people's studios. In any case, you need a tax number for the self-employed. If you end your employment by beginning a full-time self-employed activity and are simultaneously claiming unemployment benefits ALG I for at least 150 days, you can receive **a business startup subsidy**.

**To do so, you have to turn in a concept paper and a business plan** (you can receive help for this at regional business startup counseling). Being self-employed can be characterized by several activities (for example, 50% teaching yoga + 50% teaching dance). The startup subsidy is an optional service of active employment support according to SGB III; you have no right to receive it. An expert institution (the IHK-Industrie- und Handelskammer, for example) must review the

startup concept and certify the sustainability of the startup. The startup subsidy is granted in two phases. For six months the subsidy is the sum of the most recently received unemployment benefits to ensure subsistence and € 300 for social security. For an additional nine months, € 300 per month of social security can be granted if intense employment and full-time business activity can be shown to occur. **During the entire period of the startup subsidy, you can make an unlimited amount of money, but you must be insured.** The length of eligibility for unemployment benefits is reduced (in the first nine months of support) by the number of days during which a startup subsidy (sum of the last unemployment benefits) was paid. The application must be handed in to your local Agentur für Arbeit before starting self-employed work; they will provide you with the forms.

You have no claim to a business startup subsidy if your claim to unemployment benefits and the claim period was realized on the basis of a „short“ eligibility period.

Unemployed persons who are willing to enter self-employment, are able to work and require assistance according to SGB II and are registered at a Jobcenter can apply for introductory startup benefits in accordance with § 16b SGB II. Introductory startup benefits are an additional financial incentive to begin self-employed activity. The level of introductory startup benefits is individually measured and is oriented towards the level of unemployment benefits ALG II, the size of the joint household and the length of unemployment. However, the introductory startup benefits can only be set according to the current standard benefit need in accordance with SGB II. It can only be approved for a maximum of 24 months. You have no claim to this introductory startup support.



Those who receive unemployment benefits ALG II can also apply for „**support for the integration of the self-employed**“ in accordance with § 16c SGB II. **These are loans or additional funds for materials necessary for the expansion or preservation of a self-employed status.** Additional funds are limited to a maximum of EUR 5,000. This support is also an optional service.

Before an application for introductory startup benefits the “support for the integration of the self-employed” is approved, the agencies examine whether the financial support assists in decreasing or ending the position of need. The person who is willing to enter self-employment must prove that he or she is qualified for the intended activity, that his or her business plan's success is probable and the business is viable and thus the positions of need can be overcome.

**More information at:** [www.existenzgruender.de](http://www.existenzgruender.de)  
[www.existenzgruenderhilfe.de](http://www.existenzgruenderhilfe.de)  
[www.kultur-kreativ-wirtschaft.de](http://www.kultur-kreativ-wirtschaft.de)

## 8. Can I get unemployment insurance as a freelance/self-employed artist?

Since February 1st 2006, the Agentur für Arbeit has been offering a voluntary insurance within unemployment insurance. Now named „Antragspflichtversicherung“, the policy can be held without a time limit. Those who work at least 15 hours a week in self-employment and live and work in a foreign country outside of the EU or in Norway, Iceland, Liechtenstein or Switzerland qualify to voluntarily continue their unemployment insurance. The period of voluntary insurance can be used later to qualify for unemployment benefits.

**Prerequisite:** The insured person was subject to social insurance contributions for 12 months of the last two years or received unemployment benefits in accordance with SGB III.

**Jurisdiction:** The voluntary insurance can be applied for at a local office of the Agentur für Arbeit. The required forms are available there. Those who work in foreign countries must apply at the Agentur für Arbeit from his or her last place of residency. Voluntary insurance begins on the day when self-employed activity commences; in the case of work in foreign countries, if the application is submitted within the three-month preclusive period. The application must be handed in personally at the Agentur für Arbeit at your place of residence. A valid ID must also be shown.

## The monthly premium in 2018 is:

for the self-employed, € 91,35 (West Germany) and € 80,85 (East Germany). Start-ups only have to pay half of the premium in the first two years.

The insured person must pay the premium him- or herself and do so directly to the Agentur für Arbeit.

If one ceases working in self-employment or stops working in a foreign country and is unemployed, the period of voluntary continued insurance is counted as a period of being subject to social insurance contributions; this means that this can be used to qualify for unemployment benefits.

## Application forms:

<http://www.arbeitsagentur.de/web/content/DE/Formulare/Detail/index.htm?dfContentId=L6019022DSTBAI522179>

## 9. Should I voluntarily extend my insurance at the Bayerische Versorgungsanstalt or take my payback?

### A Employment

Being insured at the Bayerische Versorgungsanstalt is a compulsory insurance when employed by a German theater; the theaters thus ensure that artists do not enter into poverty in old age. After ending one's employment at a theater, a dancer has two possibilities:

**1: In the „special authorization for dance group members“,** dancers who end their dance careers. A dancer who stops their career worldwide between the age of 32 and 44 will receive their compensation or indemnity (complete or partly) by proving the commencement of a further education or study, or with proof of financial self-reliance. Dancers will receive all contributions paid by themselves and in addition those paid by the employer if they have paid more than 60 months of contributions. (A dancer who has paid less than 60 months of contributions has the opportunity to be paid their benefits after a waiting period of two years to ensure their voluntary progression away from the industry).

Can receive their payback (partially or completely) if they are between 32 and 44 and they can prove that they are in a further education program or are entering into self-employment. There is an option of receiving a pension in the case of occupational incapacity before one has reached age 35. In addition, one also has the option to take a partial payback and continue as a member of the Bayerische Versorgungsanstalt.

**2: The second possibility after ending employment is a voluntary continuation of payment to the so-called „Bayerischen“.** We strongly recommend the Bayerische Versorgungsanstalt as an alternative to private pension insurance, since its services are considered by many to be better. We recommend that one remain a member of the Bayerische Versorgungsanstalt (according to the previous special regulations, this is only possible if one does not take an early payback) and then to pay the monthly minimum premium of € 12,50 so that coverage is guaranteed. As soon as business is a bit better, one should increase payments in order to continue accruing for one's personal pension. Continuing coverage is also possible while being insured in accordance with the Künstlersozialversicherungsgesetz (see point 10).

**Prerequisites:** Continuing insurance coverage is allowed when it occurs directly after

- employment at a theater;
- a pension payment due to occupational disability or invalidity; or
- the end of occupational invalidity, if directly before its occurrence a mandatory insurance existed.

**B Self employed** The board of directors of the Versorgungsanstalt der deutschen Bühnen (VdB) decided to offer freelance stage artists within the free dance and theatre scene a voluntary insurance on demand (!) from 1st of January 2017. The monthly basic amount is 12,50 € and can be complemented by additional services depending on income. Main requirements for an optional insurance are:

1. membership in one of the state associations of the free theatres
2. regular annual income of at least 3.900,00 €
3. evidence of insurance with the KSK

It is IMPORTANT to know that the voluntarily insured will not be reimbursed for their contributions and will not be entitled to dancers' compensation. But „[...] the voluntarily insured have the same entitlement to pension schemes and provision for disability and dependants as the compulsory insured.“ The appropriate waiting times apply.

**The basic premium** is € 12,50 monthly (for voluntary insurance and self employed) and is due on the first of the month. As an option, an additional premium can be paid with the basic premium up to the maximum sum.

**More information:**

tel.: 089/ 9235-7333 (insurance and service)

tel.: 089/ 9235-8288 (payback, bonuses and health cost subsidies) <http://www.versorgungskammer.de>



## **10. What are the prerequisites for joining the KSK?**

What are the prerequisites for joining the KSK?

Since 1983, self-employed artists and writers are included in mandatory social insurance via the Künstlersozialversicherung (KSK). Its unique character is based on artists and writers only having to cover half of their premiums but retaining the status of a regular employee. The other half of the premium is covered by art and publishing businesses (e.g., galleries, music schools, theaters, radio stations, advertising agencies, publishers), and financed by a federal subsidy.

**Prerequisites:** One must perform a self-employed activity in art or writing as an occupation (for the purpose of making a living). The notion of art is oriented towards typical careers. In borderline cases, the character of being an artist depends on whether the artist is considered to be such among relevant experts (identifiable, for example, in the membership of an art career association or appearances in the press). If the activity in the art/writing field is only part-time, then the KSK can only be applied to a limited degree or not at all. Work income (income minus costs) must lie above the minimum limit of € 325 monthly/€ 3,900 a year.

**Exceptions:**

In the first three years of a career, work income can be less. Also, occasional drops below the minimum amount (twice within a six-year period) do not end the coverage. A maximum of one person can be employed. Otherwise, the artist or writer would be in a position of an employer, and he or she would no longer require protection.

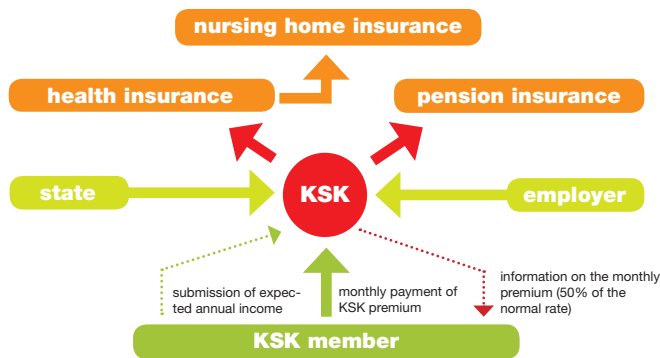
**Insurance coverage with the KSK:** The KSK is a part of man-



datory social insurance and includes the fields of pension insurance, health insurance and nursing care insurance. The entire mandatory catalogue of services applies. What many artists or writers don't know: as a self-employed person one can apply for sick pay, either after a six-week "waiting period" (normal case) or already after a two-week "waiting period" (so-called early sick pay, when applied for and for a higher premium). The KSK does not pay unemployment benefits.

**Premiums:** Insurance premiums are calculated from work income and from half of the premiums of the various insurance types as well as the mandatory additional premiums. At present, the premiums are at a level of 18 - 19% of net income. The premiums must be paid on a monthly basis.

Example: For a yearly income (net) of € 12,000 (1,000 per month), approximately € 180 to € 190 per month would have to be calculated as a premium.



**Joining the KSK:** Application forms can be ordered at the Künstlersozialkasse (KSK).

When turning in the forms, don't forget to add the proof of activity (e.g., contracts, documents showing work performed, critiques, press reviews).

If all prerequisites are fulfilled, then the KSK legally determines the necessity of participation; the artists' social insurance is a mandatory insurance! It registers you at a mandatory health insurance (e.g., AOK, Ersatzkasse, guild health insurance, company health insurance – one can remain at one's previous health insurance) and pension insurance, and passes the premiums on to them. The artist/ writer informs the KSK, what level of premiums must be paid. To determine premiums, the KSK requests an "estimated annual work income" at registration and then annually.

**What happens if you fail to register with the KSK?** Those who do not register with the KSK give away advantages that he or she are legally entitled to. The insurance begins, at the earliest, at the first registration with the KSK. For the time period before the first registration with the KSK, no insurance coverage can be granted after the fact, and no premiums must be paid to the KSK.

**Can KSK membership be suspended for a few months in the case of employment?** Unfortunately, this is not possible in the KSK. For every employment with social insurance from the employer, no matter how short, you have to leave the KSK and then join it again. For periods under six months, this is possible without filling out forms; in the case of longer employment, one must fill out all registration forms again.

**Can you insure yourself privately?** Career beginners and higher earners have the possibility of exempting themselves from the mandatory insurance in order to join private health/nursing insurance. The KSK then offers a contribution. An exemption is not possible for pension insurance; mandatory insurance is necessary here.

**Contact:** tel.: 04421/ 973 405 1500

E-mail: [auskunft@kuenstlersozialkasse.de](mailto:auskunft@kuenstlersozialkasse.de)

[www.kuenstlersozialkasse.de](http://www.kuenstlersozialkasse.de)

## 11 How do I get Residence and work permits in Germany?

As a rule, citizens of EU countries and the European economic region are granted unlimited freedom of movement for workers and thus do not require a work permit to begin employment. In contrast, due to agreed upon transition deadlines, a work permit is required for citizens of the EU member states Bulgaria and Romania. For citizens of these EU member states, employment in Germany is only possible if the responsible Agentur für Arbeit issues a work permit.

**More information on the currently applicable transition regulations:** <http://ec.europa.eu/eures>

**The following applies for citizens of non-EU states and the stateless:** Foreign citizens from non-EU states need a visum to enter the country, and for a longer residency in Germany require a residence permit. The visa to enter the Federal Republic of Germany must be applied for at the German embassy in the country of origin; it is valid for up to three months.

The residence titles are granted as “unlimited settlement permits” (no time limit, independent of the purpose of residence) or “limited residence permits” (time limit, always issued based on the purpose of residency). A settlement or residence permit is issued on application at the responsible Bürgeramt (Ausländerbehörde) in Germany (standard forms can usually be found online). Applicants must submit various documents (copies and originals) with their applications.

**See also:** [bundesrecht.juris.de/aufenthg\\_2004/index.html](http://bundesrecht.juris.de/aufenthg_2004/index.html)

## 12. Certificate Recognition

You can proof check all foreign education certificates on the following site: <http://anabin.kmk.org>

The certificate office within the Ministry of Culture is responsible for the official verification of all certificates. You can find the address of your respective state here:

[www.erkennung-in-deutschland.de](http://www.erkennung-in-deutschland.de)

The following institution will help you with all questions concerning the approval of your certificate:

Some dance certificates have an „open“ status, which requires some further understanding. To clear any uncertainties you need to answer a couple of questions in advance:

### 1. Why do I need the authorisation of my certificate?

If you need your certificate to apply for further studies, the university you're applying for will be able to check the validity of all documents. Your admission will be determined on the results.

### 2. Who should be approving my certificate?

Most professions within the dance world are looking for certificates issued by renowned dance institutions regardless of whether that certification is recognised by the state.

If you are looking for grants and scholarships to finance your studies, the „open status“ of your dance certificate can be seen as an asset. The unclear nature of the dance field leaves room for broad interpretations and should always be used to its full advantage.

If you have any doubts or questions, please don't hesitate to contact us at Stiftung TANZ - Transition Center Germany.

The Stiftung TANZ – Transition Center Germany was founded with private means on January 19th 2010 and is headquartered in Berlin. The objective of the foundation is to support education, upbringing, community and professional education as well as charitable goals in the field of artistic dance. The foundation exclusively and directly serves the non-profit objective of supporting dancers in their artistic development, seeing out their potential during their education and career and, after their active dance career ends, the move to a new occupation (transition). The Stiftung stands to support dancers ideally and materially with all appropriate means throughout this period.

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