

Your recognition procedure as Teacher (m/f) in Magdeburg, Saxony-Anhalt

- The profession of Teacher (m/f) is regulated in Saxony-Anhalt.
- Recognition of your professional qualification is necessary for you to be able to work in the profession in Germany.
- Recognition has many **advantages**.

Download: 25.04.2024

Quick-Info

Name of the procedure

Recognition



German: Anerkennung

Also: Anerkennung der Berufsqualifikation, Gleichwertigkeitsfeststellung, Gleichwertigkeit

In this case recognition means that a foreign professional qualification is legally equivalent to a German professional qualification. This means that the foreign professional qualification is recognised in Germany. The equivalence is valid for a specific German reference occupation.

There are different types of recognition:

Full recognition

A foreign professional qualification is legally equivalent to the German reference occupation.

Partial recognition

A foreign professional qualification is only partially equivalent to the German reference occupation. The reason for this is that there are substantial differences between the foreign professional qualification and the German professional qualification.

In this case, there are two options in order to still achieve full recognition:

- Successful participation in refresher training
- Successful participation in a compensation measure

No recognition

A foreign professional qualification is not equivalent to the German reference occupation. The reason for this is that the differences between the foreign professional qualification and the German reference occupation are too great.

Recognition must be requested by means of an application for recognition. This then begins the recognition procedure.

This procedure is called: Recognition of a professional qualification as a teacher obtained abroad for working in the federal state of Saxony Anhalt (in German "Anerkennung im Ausland erworbener Berufsqualifikationen als Lehrerin oder Lehrer für eine Tätigkeit im Land Sachsen-Anhalt").

Requirements for recognition

Recognition



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Professional qualification



German: Professional qualification

Professional qualifications are qualifications for which evidence of training is provided by means of evidence of formal qualifications or qualification certificates. These lead to a clearly defined profession. Evidence of a professional qualification may also be provided by professional experience gained in Germany or abroad.

These are examples of professional qualifications:

- Vocational qualification
- Advanced vocational education and training
- Approbation or authorisation to practise a profession
- Authorisation to use the designation of occupation

The recognition procedure exists for professional qualifications from abroad. This checks the equivalence of the vocational qualification.

Recognition procedures for higher education qualifications exist only for higher education qualifications leading to a regulated profession. For example: Dentist

There is no recognition procedure for higher education qualifications which do not lead to a regulated profession. The statement of comparability exists for these higher education qualifications. This is the case, for example, for geologists.

Personal aptitude



German: persönliche Eignung

Also: Reliability

Personal aptitude is important in some regulated professions for an application for recognition. For example, for occupations **in the areas of public health, security and in the social and education sector**. In this case, the competent authority requires evidence of personal aptitude for the recognition application or before starting a compensation measure. However, in some cases, evidence first needs to be presented to a new employer. An individual is personally suited when: The person has committed no criminal offences and is reliable

Evidence of personal aptitude may be provided, **for example**, by:

- Certificate of good conduct
- A criminal records extract or equivalent evidence from the country of origin.
- Declaration of whether criminal proceedings are pending before a court, for

example insolvency proceedings.

- for citizens of the EU/EEA/Switzerland: Certificate of Good Standing

All evidence must be a maximum of 3 months old.

Medical fitness



Medical fitness is important for some regulated professions for an application for recognition. For example, for professions in the **areas of public health, security and in the social and education sector**. The competent authority requires **proof of medical fitness** for these professions. This applies before starting a compensation measure. However, in some cases, evidence first needs to be presented to a new employer. An individual is medically fit when they can work physically and psychologically in their profession.

In most cases proof of medical fitness can be provided by means of a doctor's certificate. This certificate states that the professional activity will not be impaired by the health of the individual. This certificate must not be more than 3 months old.

It may be the case that the competent authority only requires a personal declaration regarding the state of an individual's health.

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In Saxony-Anhalt the following generally applies: Teacher training consists of two parts:

1. A teaching degree including at least two subjects. The degree concludes with the First State Examination or a Master of Education.
2. Practical pedagogical training. This training concludes with the Second State Examination. The practical training is also referred to as teaching practice (Vorbereitungsdienst, Referendariat).

This requirement applies to recognition as a teacher in Saxony-Anhalt:

- Equivalence of your professional qualification, at least one subject must be equivalent.

Please note, to work as a teacher, you usually need to provide evidence of your knowledge of German, personal aptitude, and medical fitness. Your employer will check personal aptitude and medical fitness upon your appointment at the latest.

Common European Framework of Reference for Languages (CEFR)



German: Gemeinsamer Europäischer Referenzrahmen für Sprachen (GER)

The Common European Framework of Reference for Languages (CEFR) is a recommendation from the Council of Europe regarding language skills in a foreign language. The CEFR divides foreign language skills into various competence levels and levels of language. This makes language skills more comparable. The CEFR is also used as a standard for acquisition of language skills.

Common European Framework of Reference for Languages (CEFR)

Self-assessment grid from Europass

Language certificate



German: Sprachzertifikat

Also: Sprachdiplom, Sprachtest, Sprachnachweis, Deutschzertifikat

Evidence of German language skills is required for many regulated professions. This evidence is provided by a so-called language certificate or language diploma. The person must pass a language test successfully and will then receive a language certificate or a language diploma. A language certificate certifies the level of German language skills. The level is determined by the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages (GER) There are different language levels. Each profession requires a specific level of language. The competent authority provides information about the level of language required for the specific profession and about the language certificate.

Language certificates for German include:

- **The language diploma from the Standing Conference of the Ministers of Education and Cultural Affairs**
- **Goethe Institut German language certificate**
- **The European Language Certificate (TELC)**
- **German as a foreign language test (TestDaF)**

Compensation measure



German: Ausgleichsmaßnahme

Also: Anpassungsmaßnahme

A compensation measure allows individuals in a regulated occupation to compensate for substantial differences between a foreign professional qualification and a German reference occupation.

In the process, these individuals learn skills they are still lacking for recognition of a foreign professional qualification or they complete an aptitude or knowledge test. After successfully participating or passing the tests, these individuals then still receive full recognition of their foreign professional qualification.

A range of compensation measures exist. The legal regulation depends on the profession and on the nationality. There are the following, for example:

- Adaptation period
- Aptitude test
- Knowledge test

The knowledge test must be taken, for example, in healthcare occupations if you come from a third country.

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- You need knowledge of German at least at **level C2** of the Common European Reference Framework for languages.
- You are not required to provide a language certificate when applying. You can provide evidence of knowledge of German at a later point in time. This means, before the start of a compensation measure or when being appointed as a teacher.
- For a compensation measure, you first of all need knowledge of German at language level C1. However, following the compensation measure you must demonstrate language level C2.

Duration

Competent authority



German: zuständige Stelle

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Recognition notice



German: Anerkennungsbescheid

Also: Gleichwertigkeitsbescheid, Bescheid über Gleichwertigkeit, Bescheid zur Gleichwertigkeitsfeststellung, Anerkennungsurkunde

A **recognition notice** is a **document** from the competent authority relating to an application for recognition. It contains the result of the recognition procedure. A recognition notice is legally binding.

In the case of **full** recognition, authorisation to practice a professional activity may be combined with the recognition notice, for example:

- Approbation (licence to practise medicine in Germany)
- Authorisation to practise a profession
- Authorisation to use the designation of occupation
- Certificate of state recognition
- **One month** at the latest following receipt of your application by the competent authority: The competent authority will notify you of receipt of the documents. They will inform you if documents are missing. The procedure begins when the documents are complete.

- After **3 months** at the latest you will receive notice containing the result. In specific cases the competent authority may extend the procedure.

Costs

Recognition procedure



German: Anerkennungsverfahren

Also: Gleichwertigkeitsfeststellungsverfahren, Gleichwertigkeitsfeststellung, Gleichwertigkeitsprüfung

The competent authority in Germany checks the professional qualification in the recognition procedure. The competent authority checks whether the foreign professional qualification is equivalent to the German reference occupation.

For the recognition procedure, the competent authority requires **certificates** and other **documents** relating to the **content and duration** of the professional qualification. Certificates and other documents relating to professional experience are also important.

Official certification



Official certification is an attestation from an authority or a notary. An authority or notary uses this to certify that a **document is genuine**. Official certification also certifies that a **copy** or a **signature is genuine**.

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- Recognition procedure: maximum **€300**
- There may be additional costs, e.g. for certifications or compensation measures
- **Information about financial support**

Documents for my application

Required documents

- **Competent authority**



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Application form from the competent authority

- Proof of identity (e.g. passport or personal identification)
- Marriage certificate (if your name has changed through marriage)
- Curriculum vitae
- Evidence of your professional qualification (e.g. certificates, certificate of entitlement)
- **Professional experience**



German: Berufserfahrung

Also: Berufspraxis

Working lawfully in a profession and gaining professional experience in the process. In Germany or in another country.

Evidence of your professional experience in this profession (e.g. employment references)

- Evidence of your other qualifications (e.g. continuing vocational training, seminars)

- **Country of training**



German: Ausbildungsland

Also: Ausbildungsstaat

The country in which the final certificate for a professional qualification was issued.

You will be required to provide evidence that you are permitted to work in your country of training

- **Application for recognition**



German: Anerkennungsantrag

Also: Antrag auf Anerkennung

The application for recognition is generally made via an application form. This allows individuals to apply for recognition of their foreign professional qualification.

The application for recognition is sent to the competent authority together with the necessary documents. Or it can be submitted **in person**. The application for recognition can be downloaded from the website of the competent authority.

Occasionally, an application for recognition is not available for download. If so, the person must apply without an application form. In this case the

person must **write a letter to the competent authority**. The person must apply for the recognition procedure in the letter. The competent authority will provide information on how this is done.

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Information about an application for recognition already submitted. In this case state to which authority you applied.

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- for citizens of the EU/EEA/Switzerland: Certificate of Good Standing

All evidence must be a maximum of 3 months old.

Certificate of good conduct



German: Führungszeugnis

Also: polizeiliches Führungszeugnis

A certificate of good conduct is a document from an authority. it contains all of an individual's registered previous convictions.

From the age of 14, all individuals are able to apply for a certificate of good conduct. The application is submitted as follows:

- In Germany: To the municipal administration of the individual's primary residence.
- Abroad: To the German diplomatic mission.

Most countries have a document which is comparable to the German certificate of good conduct.

Country of origin



German: Herkunftsland

Also: Herkunftsstaat, Heimatland

The **country of origin** is the country in which an **individual was born or grew up**. In most cases the individual has citizenship of this country.

Medical fitness



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physically and psychologically in their profession.

In most cases proof of medical fitness can be provided by means of a doctor's certificate. This certificate states that the professional activity will not be impaired by the health of the individual. This certificate must not be more than 3 months old.

It may be the case that the competent authority only requires a personal declaration regarding the state of an individual's health.

- Evidence of the content and duration of your training (e.g. diploma supplement, transcript of records, Examination regulation)

You do not submit these documents until later (in case of a compensation measure or shortly before being appointed as a teacher):

- Evidence of your knowledge of German: language certificate
- Evidence of your personal aptitude: Certificate of good conduct from Germany **or** your country of origin (e.g. criminal record extract, certificate of good standing).
- Evidence of your medical fitness: doctor's certificate **or** written declaration

Landesinstitut für Schulqualität und Lehrerbildung Sachsen-Anhalt (Landesprüfungsamt für Lehrämter)

- **Application form - in German (20.07.2020)**

Translations and certifications

Official certification



Official certification is an attestation from an authority or a notary. An authority or notary uses this to certify that a **document is genuine**. Official certification also certifies that a **copy** or a **signature is genuine**.

Translator (publicly appointed/authorized)



German: Übersetzerin oder Übersetzer (öffentlich bestellt/ermächtigt)

Also:

ermächtigte Übersetzerin/ ermächtigter Übersetzer

vereidigte Übersetzerin/vereidigter Übersetzer

beeidigte Übersetzerin/beeidigter Übersetzer

Translators translate one language into another. Sometimes a translation of **official documents** requires confirmation of the accuracy of the translation. If so, an official attestation clause and signature are then added to the document. Only **authorized translators** are permitted to issue this confirmation in Germany. They have been authorised by a court to do this. In Germany translators have a range of different titles They can be

- publicly appointed ("öffentlich bestellt")
- court appointed ("gerichtlich bestellt")
- (generally) authorized ("(allgemein) ermächtigt")
- (generally) sworn ("(allgemein) vereidigt/beeidigt")

In most cases an application for recognition includes documents which need to be translated. A list of translators is available online in the federal state administration of justice department's database of interpreters and translators.

Sometimes competent authorities do **not allow translations** from a **translator who has been publicly appointed abroad**. It is therefore important to ask the competent authority about this before a translation: Can I have my documents translated in my country of origin?

The German embassies in other countries provide information about the contact details of publicly appointed or authorized translators abroad.

Database of interpreters and translators

German embassies in other countries

The competent authority will inform you as to which documents you must produce as originals or submit as copies. Some copies must be officially certified. We recommend that you do not send originals by post.

You must submit your documents **in German**. Sworn or authorised translators must prepare the translations.

My steps to recognition

I apply to the competent authority. How does this work?

Official certification



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You may also apply if you are not yet living in Germany.

- You can send the application **by post** to the **competent authority**. Do not send originals.
- You may be able to send the application **via email**. Ask your **competent authority** before you do. Later on in the recognition procedure, you may be required to submit original copies or certified copies of the documents.
- You are sometimes able to apply **online**. Later on in the recognition procedure, you may be required to submit original copies or certified copies of the documents. Use the federal state internet portal for the online application. You will then leave our information page.

To the internet portal Saxony-Anhalt

The competent authority is processing my application. What does that mean?

Equivalence assessment



German: Gleichwertigkeitsprüfung

Also: Gleichwertigkeitsfeststellung

In Germany, the competent authority checks whether a foreign professional qualification **is equivalent to the German** reference occupation. This check is called the equivalence assessment and is conducted as part of the recognition procedure.

For this check, the competent authority needs all documents relating to the foreign professional qualification. For example:

- Vocational qualification certificate
- Evidence of professional experience

Professional experience



German: Berufserfahrung

Also: Berufspraxis

Working lawfully in a profession and gaining professional experience in the process. In Germany or in another country.

Qualification certificate



German: Befähigungsnachweis

Also: Certificate of competence

The following is important for some independent activities **and** trades and businesses (German: "Gewerbe"): The individual must have **specialist knowledge** or the **competency in specific activities**. The individual must provide written evidence of their specialist knowledge or competency. Only then will the individual receive authorisation for the practice of specific activities in the profession. The document providing this authorisation is called a **qualification certificate** or **certificate of competence**.

There is specific theoretical and practical training for a qualification certificate. There is often also an examination (for example an expert knowledge examination). Following this the individual receives the qualification certificate or the certificate of competence as an **official document**. For some activities, the individual must also provide evidence that they are personally or medically suitable. This applies for example to the following activities:

- Security guard
- Insurance broker
- Driving instructor

An individual may also have acquired specialist knowledge in their profession. In this case vocational education and training is just as valid as a qualification certificate or certificate of competence. This is also the case for a foreign professional qualification. The competent authority checks whether the foreign professional qualification can be recognised for a qualification certificate or certificate of competence.

Recognition notice



German: Anerkennungsbescheid

Also: Gleichwertigkeitsbescheid, Bescheid über Gleichwertigkeit, Bescheid zur Gleichwertigkeitsfeststellung, Anerkennungsurkunde

A **recognition notice** is a **document** from the competent authority relating to an application for recognition. It contains the result of the recognition procedure. A recognition notice is legally binding.

In the case of **full** recognition, authorisation to practice a professional activity may be combined with the recognition notice, for example:

- Approbation (licence to practise medicine in Germany)
- Authorisation to practise a profession
- Authorisation to use the designation of occupation
- Certificate of state recognition

The competent authority receives the application. After one month at the latest, it will confirm that the application has arrived. Once the competent authority has received all the documents from you, it processes your application.

The competent authority carries out an equivalence assessment: It compares your professional qualification with the German professional qualification. As part of this, the competent authority takes into account your professional experience, other certificates and other qualifications. Following this, the competent authority will check further requirements for appointment as a teacher to the teaching profession. This includes, e.g. knowledge of German.

Please note: You can also only have your professional qualification compared against the German teaching degree qualification (First State Examination or Master of Education). If your professional qualification is equivalent to the First State Examination, then admission to teaching practice or a lateral entry is possible.

The procedure takes a maximum of **3 months**. In specific cases the competent authority may extend the procedure. At the end, the competent authority sends you a detailed notice containing the result.

The competent authority informs me of the result in a notice. What are the possible outcomes?

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Substantial differences



German: wesentliche Unterschiede

In the recognition procedure the competent authority checks whether there are **substantial differences** between a foreign professional qualification and the German reference occupation **For example in terms of:**

- Duration of training
- Knowledge and competencies delivered
- Skills learned

For those individuals who **do not receive full** recognition, these **differences** are specified in the recognition notice. They are called **substantial differences**.

Professional experience



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Working lawfully in a profession and gaining professional experience in the process. In Germany or in another country.

Compensation measure



German: Ausgleichsmaßnahme

Also: Anpassungsmaßnahme

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- Certificate of state recognition

Outcome: Recognition

Your professional qualification and the German professional qualification are equivalent. You also meet all further requirements. Your professional is **recognised**.

You receive the so-called qualified teacher status for the area of the teaching profession you applied for. Professionally you have **the same rights** as a person with the German professional qualification.

Outcome: No recognition because the professional qualification is not equivalent.

There are substantial differences between your professional qualification and the German professional qualification. You are not able to compensate for these differences with your professional experience and other knowledge of the profession. Your professional qualification is therefore **not equivalent** to the German professional qualification.

In most cases you are able to complete a compensation measure. This allows you to compensate for the substantial differences.

Outcome: No recognition because you do not meet all the requirements.

Your professional qualification is equivalent. However, you do **not meet all the other requirements** to work as a teacher. You may be required to demonstrate, for example, that you have knowledge of German at **language level C2**. The competent authority will inform you.

You are able to take legal action against the decision of the competent authority. Details on this procedure can be found in the **legal redress advice** (German: "Rechtsbehelfsbelehrung") at the end of your notice. We recommend that you speak to a counselling centre first before challenging the decision or taking legal action.

I receive no recognition. What can I do?

Recognition



German: Anerkennung

Also: Anerkennung der Berufsqualifikation, Gleichwertigkeitsfeststellung, Gleichwertigkeit

In this case recognition means that a foreign professional qualification is legally equivalent to a German professional qualification. This means that the foreign professional qualification is recognised in Germany. The equivalence is valid for a specific German reference occupation.

There are different types of recognition:

Full recognition

A foreign professional qualification is legally equivalent to the German reference occupation.

Partial recognition

A foreign professional qualification is only partially equivalent to the German reference occupation. The reason for this is that there are substantial differences between the foreign professional qualification and the German professional qualification.

In this case, there are two options in order to still achieve full recognition:

- Successful participation in refresher training
- Successful participation in a compensation measure

No recognition

A foreign professional qualification is not equivalent to the German reference occupation. The reason for this is that the differences between the foreign professional qualification and the German reference occupation are too great.

Recognition must be requested by means of an application for recognition. This then begins the recognition procedure.

Compensation measure



German: Ausgleichsmaßnahme

Also: Anpassungsmaßnahme

A compensation measure allows individuals in a regulated occupation to compensate for substantial differences between a foreign professional qualification and a German reference occupation.

In the process, these individuals learn skills they are still lacking for recognition of a foreign professional qualification or they complete an aptitude or knowledge test. After successfully participating or passing the tests, these individuals then still receive full recognition of their foreign professional qualification.

A range of compensation measures exist. The legal regulation depends on the profession and on the nationality. There are the following, for example:

- Adaptation period
- Aptitude test
- Knowledge test

The knowledge test must be taken, for example, in healthcare occupations if you come from a third country.

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Substantial differences



German: wesentliche Unterschiede

In the recognition procedure the competent authority checks whether there are **substantial differences** between a foreign professional qualification and the German reference occupation **For example in terms of:**

- Duration of training
- Knowledge and competencies delivered

- Skills learned

For those individuals who **do not receive full** recognition, these **differences** are specified in the recognition notice. They are called **substantial differences**.

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Adaptation period



German: Anpassungslehrgang

An adaptation period is a compensation measure for regulated professions. An individual trains in the areas they are lacking for recognition of a foreign professional qualification. Successful participation enables the individual to compensate for the substantial differences compared to the German reference occupation. The individual is then still able to receive **full recognition** of their foreign professional qualification.

During an adaptation period, the individual works in the relevant regulated profession. They are supervised by a person qualified in this profession. **For example** by someone who is a registered general nurse in a hospital.

The adaptation period is sometimes also additional training. An adaptation period lasts for a **maximum of three years**. The duration depends on which differences are specified in the recognition notice and on what the individual still has to learn.

Aptitude test



German: Eignungsprüfung

Also: Defizitprüfung

An aptitude test as a compensation measure for individuals involved in a recognition procedure.

An aptitude test allows individuals in a regulated profession to compensate for substantial differences between a foreign professional qualification and a German reference occupation.

The following is examined in an aptitude test: Knowledge and skills which are **important** in the German reference occupation and for which **no evidence is provided** by documents.

The aptitude test takes into account the professional qualification in the country of origin. An aptitude test is not a new final examination. In an aptitude test, only those areas are tested in which substantial differences have been established.

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Third country



German: Drittstaat

A description of a **country** which does **not** belong to one of the following:

- European Union (EU)
- European Economic Area (EEA)
- Switzerland

For **entry to Germany**, skilled workers from third countries need a visa.

Immigration

Compensation measure



German: Ausgleichsmaßnahme

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- Adaptation period
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The knowledge test must be taken, for example, in healthcare occupations if you come from a third country.

Compensation measures

If your professional qualification is **not** equivalent you can complete a compensation measure. A compensation measure allows you to compensate for substantial differences. Substantial differences are listed in your notice.

There are a range of compensation measures:

- Adaptation period: Work as a teacher and perhaps attend additional training e.g. teaching courses at the university or institute of higher education.
- Aptitude test: Demonstration lessons, written and oral examination for each subject

You can choose between an adaptation period or an aptitude test.

You need **German language skills** for the adaptation period. Before starting the adaptation period, you must prove that you have at least level C1 language skills.

If you successfully complete the compensation measure, you receive a certificate. You submit this certificate to the competent authority. The competent authority checks the certificate and all other requirements (e.g. knowledge of German). If you meet all requirements, your professional qualification is **recognised**.

Professionally, you then have **the same rights** as a person with the German professional qualification.

Do you come from a third country? You are permitted to enter Germany for a compensation measure. Please seek advice if you have questions, or find out more about entry e.g. via the hotline **Working and Living in Germany**.

Counselling

If you do **not meet all requirements**, you can find out from the competent authority about the options available to you. Were you not able e.g. to provide evidence of our knowledge of German? The competent authority can help you with this.

My other options

Working without recognition

There are various options for working as a teacher without recognition.

There are these alternatives for example for recognition:

Entering the profession laterally (German: “Seiteneinstieg” or “Quereinstieg”)

In Saxony-Anhalt there are particular regulations for entering the profession laterally (German: “Seiteneinstieg” or “Quereinstieg”). These may allow you to work as a teacher without a teaching degree or recognition. Lateral entry to the profession is normally possible if a subject has too few teachers (shortage subjects, German: “Mangelfach”). More information can be obtained directly from the school or from the websites of the ministries of education and cultural affairs. Further information about this opportunity is available **here**.

Working at private schools

You may be able to work as a teacher at a private school without recognition. You can apply directly to a private school.

Working as a supply teacher

In Saxony-Anhalt you may be able to work in schools as cover for a teacher. In most cases this is only possible if another teacher is absent at a school. This means, there is a staff shortage at school. In this case, you must have studied the relevant teaching subject. Further information about this opportunity is available [here](#).

Working at international schools

You can teach at bilingual schools or State European Schools in your native language. For this you need the necessary subject knowledge and language skills.

Working in preparatory course classes and in learning support classes

Have you studied, e.g. German language and literature, or have a qualification in German as a foreign language (GFL) or in German as a second language (GSL)? If so, you may be able to teach in preparatory course classes and in learning support classes for students with insufficient knowledge of German. You may also be able to work in adult education. A range of institutions offer courses in German as a foreign language (GFL) or in German as a second language (GSL).

Working outside of school

With your teaching qualification you can also work outside schools. This is possible in particular in educational sectors, e.g. in adult education, in consultancy or as a research assistant at an institute of higher education.

Procedure for Ethnic German Resettlers

Ethnic German resettlers



German: Spätaussiedler

Also: Aussiedler, Russlanddeutsche

Ethnic German resettlers are people of German descent who immigrate to Germany from the former Soviet Union or from eastern Europe. These persons are officially recognised as ethnic German resettlers.

The ethnic German repatriates certificate enables them to apply for a special procedure for professional recognition. Another name for the ethnic German repatriates' certificate is Expellee Identification Card.

As an Ethnic German Resettler, you can select between two procedures for vocational recognition:

- You apply for the procedure described here.
- You apply for the procedure under Section 10 of the Federal Expellees Act (German: "§10 Bundesvertriebenengesetz, BVFG").

You can decide this. Your competent authority will advise you.

Statement of Comparability for Foreign Higher Education Qualifications

Statement of comparability for foreign higher education qualifications



German: Zeugnisbewertung

Auch: Statement of comparability

An statement of comparability for foreign higher education qualifications is a **document** from the **Central Office for Foreign Education (ZAB)**. The document describes a **higher-education qualification** from **abroad**.

The recognition procedures are **only** for higher-education qualifications which lead to a regulated profession. For those higher-education qualifications which lead to a non-regulated profession there is the **statement of comparability**. An statement of comparability compares the foreign qualifications with the German qualification

following a degree. The assessment of higher education certificates gives information about the vocational and academic opportunities provided by the qualification.

The statement of comparability is requested from the Central Office for Foreign Education (ZAB).

Further information on the statement of comparability is available [here](#).

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Professional qualification



German: Professional qualification

Professional qualifications are qualifications for which evidence of training is provided by means of evidence of formal qualifications or qualification certificates. These lead to a clearly defined profession. Evidence of a professional qualification may also be provided by professional experience gained in Germany or abroad.

These are examples of professional qualifications:

- Vocational qualification
- Advanced vocational education and training

- Approbation or authorisation to practise a profession
- Authorisation to use the designation of occupation

The recognition procedure exists for professional qualifications from abroad. This checks the equivalence of the vocational qualification.

Recognition procedures for higher education qualifications exist only for higher education qualifications leading to a regulated profession. For example: Dentist

There is no recognition procedure for higher education qualifications which do not lead to a regulated profession. The statement of comparability exists for these higher education qualifications. This is the case, for example, for geologists.

Statement of comparability for foreign higher education qualifications



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The statement of comparability is requested from the Central Office for Foreign Education (ZAB).

Further information on the statement of comparability is available [here](#).

A Statement of Comparability for Foreign Higher Education Qualifications can make it easier for you to access the German labour market. The Central Office for Foreign Education (ZAB) assesses your certificate. Please note, the Statement of Comparability does not replace recognition of your professional qualification. You can only receive recognition of your professional qualification from the competent authority. Further information about Statement of Comparability is available **[here](#)**.

Counselling

- Do you have any questions? Do you need help with the application? Seek advice! You will find your counselling centre one step in advance. In the navigation, click "Counselling offers".
 - Would you like to work in Germany in a day nursery or at a primary school with all-day supervision for children? The "**Beratungsstelle Fachkräfte für Kitas und Ganztage an Grundschulen**" hotline can advise you on how to go straight into the job or start training.
 - Do you have questions regarding entry or residence? For more information see **[Make-it-in-Germany.com](https://www.make-it-in-germany.com)**.
-

Further information

Information about the profession

Training to become a teacher in Saxony-Anhalt consists of two parts:

- a teacher training degree (First State Examination, Master of Education, Master of Science) **and**
- practical pedagogical training: Teaching practice (Second State Examination).

Teachers are able to work at different schools. In Saxony-Anhalt there are the following teaching roles (types of qualified teacher status):

- Primary school teacher
- Secondary school teacher
- Special needs school teacher
- Grammar school teacher
- Vocational school teacher

Your professional qualification must be checked for teaching in state schools in Saxony-Anhalt. Recognition is necessary in order to be able to work in the profession in Germany.

Info and links

- **Information about lateral entry**
- **Information about working as a supply teacher**
- For further helpful information, see also this publication by the network Integration through Qualification (IQ): **Professional recognition for teachers – the pathway to a new job**

Legal basis

- **Verordnung zur Anerkennung im Ausland erworbener Berufsqualifikationen als Lehrerin oder Lehrer für eine Tätigkeit im Land Sachsen-Anhalt (ALVO LSA)**
- **Schulgesetz des Landes Sachsen-Anhalt (SchulG LSA)**
- **Verordnung über den Vorbereitungsdienst und die Laufbahnprüfung für ein Lehramt im Land Sachsen-Anhalt (LVO-Lehramt)**
- **Schuldienstlaufbahnverordnung (SchuDLVO LSA)**
- **Laufbahnverordnung Sachsen-Anhalt (LVO LSA)**

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The competent authority

Landesinstitut für Schulqualität und Lehrerbildung Sachsen-Anhalt (Landesprüfungsamt für Lehrämter)

Franckeplatz 1 - Haus 36
06110 Halle (Saale)

View on Google Maps 

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