

GERMANY

What is so special about Germany?



What is it like to live in Germany?

by Craftsmen Beyond Borders

Life in the Federal Republic of Germany is very diverse, because the entire society is very cosmopolitan.

Family:

Life presents you with many challenges, but combining career and family should not be one of them. The German state promotes this fusion specifically to help women and men to achieve their professional goals, but still lead a healthy family life.

One measure is parental leave, which can be taken by both the man and the woman. During this time, one receives a full salary and still has time for his child.

Religion:

In Germany, it is regulated by the Basic Law that everyone is free to practice their religion. The most represented religions are Roman Catholic and Protestant. But also atheism is more and more common since the 2000s.

Culture:

What does typical German actually mean? What is German culture?

In Germany, there is not only beer and sausage, but many car manufacturers and, appropriately, the autobahn. German culture also includes soccer or sports in general. In addition, Germany as an industrial country is characterized by inventions that have conquered the whole world.

The German cuisine is very hearty and especially meat-heavy. This is supplemented by side dishes such as bread or potatoes.



What is it like to work in Germany

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Every EU citizen has the right to live, work and reside in another Member State, according to the European citizenship right of "free movement". Free movement is an essential component of "European citizenship" and arguably the most important right that individual citizens can derive from EU law.

EU citizens are treated in the same way as domestic workers in terms of access to the labor market, working conditions, taxes and social benefits.

After entering the country, it is sufficient to simply report to the relevant authorities by presenting your identity card or passport. A residence permit is not required.

Employed:

Anyone who is an employee and has already lived in Germany for an uninterrupted period of five years acquires a right of permanent residence.

Upon request, the national authorities must issue a document confirming permanent residence. The right of permanent residence can only be lost by someone who leaves Germany for a continuous period of more than two years.

Unemployed:

Anyone who has worked in Germany for more than one year retains employee status in the event of involuntary unemployment. This means that he may continue to reside in Germany, but must make himself available to the employment office. If an EU citizen has worked in Germany for less than a year, he or she retains his or her status as an employee and the corresponding properties for six months.

Family:

If an EU citizen works in Germany, his family members, regardless of their nationality, also have the right to reside and work in Germany. The children have the right to go to school.

Housing:

If you have a permanent residence, it must be registered with the local authorities.

You will feel at home in Germany: The high quality of life and comparatively low cost of living make Germany one of the most attractive host countries in the world. And Germany is international: More than every fourth inhabitant is an immigrant himself or comes from a family with an immigrant history

**"Germany has given me ten times more than I ever hoped for. I owe my life to this wonderful country."
- Rudi Carrell**

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