Business Immigration Law in Germany

Aldag / Mävers

2024 ISBN 978-3-406-80262-1 C.H.BECK

schnell und portofrei erhältlich bei beck-shop.de

Die Online-Fachbuchhandlung beck-shop.de steht für Kompetenz aus Tradition. Sie gründet auf über 250 Jahre juristische Fachbuch-Erfahrung durch die Verlage C.H.BECK und Franz Vahlen.

beck-shop.de hält Fachinformationen in allen gängigen Medienformaten bereit: über 12 Millionen Bücher, eBooks, Loseblattwerke, Zeitschriften, DVDs, Online-Datenbanken und Seminare. Besonders geschätzt wird beck-shop.de für sein umfassendes Spezialsortiment im Bereich Recht, Steuern und Wirtschaft mit rund 700.000 lieferbaren Fachbuchtiteln.

GERMAN LAW ACCESSIBLE

Aldag/Mävers Business Immigration Law in Germany





Business Immigration Law in Germany

by

Ole Aldag Gunther Mävers







beck.de

ISBN 978 3 406 80262 1

© 2024 Verlag C.H.Beck oHG Wilhelmstraße 9, 80801 München Druck und Bindung: Westermann Druck Zwickau GmbH Crimmitschauer Straße 43, 08058 Zwickau

> Satz: Fotosatz Buck Zweikirchener Straße 7, 84036 Kumhausen Umschlag: Druckerei C.H.Beck Nördlingen



chbeck.de/nachhaltig

Gedruckt auf säurefreiem, alterungsbeständigem Papier (hergestellt aus chlorfrei gebleichtem Zellstoff)

Alle urheberrechtlichen Nutzungsrechte bleiben vorbehalten. Der Verlag behält sich auch das Recht vor, Vervielfältigungen dieses Werkes zum Zwecke des Text and Data Mining vorzunehmen.

Preface

As the authors finalise the first edition of this monograph, Germany is currently engaged in a public debate on how to enhance its appeal to foreign talent and address an urgent and widely acknowledged demand for both skilled and unskilled labour across a diverse range of occupational sectors. Considering that the general workforce shortage not only poses a threat to Germany's economic stability but is also essential to counter the negative impacts of its demographic transition toward an increasingly aging society, there are few who would argue against the necessity of re-evaluating Germany's current approach to long-term immigration. Germany has already become a nation significantly impacted by immigration, not merely through foreign business travel, seasonal employment, and transit, but also through long-term immigration, both regular as well as irregular. Prospective immigrants, when faced with the choice between Germany and other destinations that have lower entry barriers, however, all too often prefer an easier route. This preference is especially true for countries that offer more transparent immigration prospects, quicker visa application processing, and greater societal acceptance, in particular in favour of states whose applicable immigration laws do not demand proficiency in the native tongue for the initial issuance of a residence right. Within the course of the newly adopted Advancement of the Skilled Immigration Act (Gesetz zur Modernisierung des Fachkräfteeinwanderungsgesetzes), both public and governmental discourse seems however to have finally been shifted towards consensus that not merely the substantial, but moreover the procedural framework of German immigration law will play a crucial role on whether Germany will be able to even its competitive disadvantage, and to attract the volume of international talents needed to maintain its established economic welfare.

The natural barrier of proficiency in German still constitutes a major hurdle both for inbound agencies seeking to attract prospective skilled workers into Germany's economy, but also to prospective immigrants themselves who evaluate their most promising destination country. It is therefore highly welcomed that the German legislator slowly, but steadily realises that it must assess whether and when to waive the requirement of proficiency in German as a natural condition for foreign talents to obtain a long-term residence title in the Federal Republic. Significant regulatory steps have been taken in this regard with the Advancement of the Skilled Workers Immigration Act, namely by allowing not only IT-related professionals, but also other qualified applicants to waive high standards of proof in terms of German proficiency either through proof of sufficient vocational experience or them being able to secure long-term residency by virtue of a points-based residence title.

There is however little doubt among German immigration law practitioners that the newly initiated, much-needed transformation entirely depends on the capacity and willingness of in- and outbound visa authorities to discard an – unfortunately all too often – predominating attitude of repudiation, and to transform its administrative communication into an outcome-oriented, welcoming governmental service agency, aiming to create pathways rather to block them. It became increasingly clear that any of these endeavours must be accompanied by an increase of staff at competent visa authorities, as many reports indicate that the average waiting time for the issuance of a desired residence title supersedes any acceptable timeframe, either due to a multitude of pending cases or to

Preface

an unnecessarily high number of governmental actors involved. Against this background, it is astonishing that the German legislator – despite clear hints from the economy and service providers dealing with corporate migration – seems to have left aside what is most missing now for many years, which is to establish a central online portal for applications, to increase resources at visa authorities, to speed up and streamline processing, ultimately establishing a welcoming attitude towards foreigners. Recent legislation instead added more layers of complexity to the already dense German corporate migration framework, with the effect that the intended outcome of rapid improvement vanishes behind factual barriers towards sustainable progress. Detrimental to every actor involved, visa authorities are left with the challenge to accustom themselves with recent legislative changes and the task to shift their focus towards new laws and regulations rather than to focus on how to reduce an already huge backlog of pending visa procedures. Almost certainly, this will not expedite matters within the near future.

The authors hope to serve two distinct purposes with this monograph: firstly to introduce individuals with an interest in German immigration to the overall German immigration law framework for the purpose of business, education, and employment, both including short and long-term residency prospects. Moreover, its envisaged aim is to assist immigration professionals to translate technical vocabulary into adequate English needed to convey their expertise accordingly. As the strict and dogmatic requirement of German language proficiency for long-term residence slowly, but steadily erodes, the authors are pleased to provide a structured exposition of applicable laws, possible immigration pathways and important procedural aspects for non-German speakers, including all relevant changes which have just recently been adopted with the Advancement of the Skilled Workers Immigration Act and its accompanying Advancement of Skilled Workers Immigration Regulation. Yet, it remains to be seen if the legislative green light illuminated through the 2023 immigration law reform reaches its prospective recipients on near as well as distant shores, enticing away sought-after individuals with the promise of an alluring future in the Federal Republic of Germany, and if the increasingly complexity of provisions will, in what may be illustrated as boats against the current, be able to prevail against administrative shortcomings.

November 2023 Ole Aldag
Gunther Mävers

Authors

Ole Aldag, LL.M. (Aberdeen) is a qualified German lawyer (*Rechtsanwalt*) and inhouse counsel with particular focus on advocacy in business immigration and private law within a cross-border context. He completed his law studies at the University of Würzburg and Bielefeld University, followed by a Master of Laws (LL.M.) in Private International Law at the University of Aberdeen, Scotland. During his legal clerkship, he concluded stages at the German Ministry of Foreign Affairs (*Auswärtiges Amt*) and a Big Four legal branch office before gaining professional experience as an in-house counsel at a Fortune Global 500 professional services company and a multinational Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) consultancy. Ole Aldag advises national and international clients through his independent attorney office, providing representation in individual and corporate immigration as well as cross-border private law matters.

Dr. Gunther Mävers, Maître en Droit is equity partner with michels.pmks, a boutique law firm based in Cologne and Düsseldorf. Dr. Mävers has accumulated considerable experience in matters concerning corporate immigration law, of which he is a renowned expert and reguarly speaks at international conferences. Dr. Mävers has served as Chair of the Immigration & Nationality Law Committee of the International Bar Association (2015/16) and Vice-Chair of the Global Employment Institute (2020/21) where he is now Advisory Board Member.

DECK-Shop.de
DIE FACHBUCHHANDLUNG



Pre	eface	V
Au	ithors	VII
Ab	obreviations of cited works	XVII
	CHAPTER 1	
	OVERVIEW	
Ov	verview	1
	CHAPTER 2	
	PRINCIPLES OF GERMAN IMMIGRATION LAW	
A.	Multitude of legal sources	2
	I. International law	2
	II. European law	3
	III. National law	4
	IV. Residence Act	4
	V. Residence Ordinance	5
	VI. Employment Ordinance	6
	VII. Visa Handbook of the Federal Foreign Office	6
B.	Catalogue of residence titles	7
	I. Visa	7
	II. Residence permit	8
	III. EU Blue Card	8
	IV. ICT Card	9
	V. Mobile ICT Card	9
	VI. Permanent settlement permit	9
	VII. EU long-term residence permit	9
C.	Split competencies of involved authorities	9
D.	Dualism between right of residency and right to pursue gainful activity	10
	CHAPTER 3	
	SHORT-TERM STAYS UNDER THE SCHENGEN ACQUIS	
Α.	Sources of Schengen law	13
	Formal requirements	14
	Substantive requirements	15
D.	Temporal scope	18

Ε.	Issuance	19
F.	I. Extension via Art. 33(1) Visa Code II. Extension via Art. 33(2) Visa Code III. Extension via § 6(2) Residence Act	19 19 20 20 20
	CHAPTER 4 VISA-EXEMPTED ENTRY	
A.	I. Citizens of EU/EEA nationals II. Family members and close persons to EU/EEA citizens 1. Family members of EU/EEA citizens 2. Classification of family members 2. Comparison of the compar	23 24 25 26 26 27 27 28 28
	I. Nationals pursuant to Annex II EU Visa Regulation	29 29 30 31
		32
	1	33
F.	Exemptions due to the Residence Ordinance I. Recognised refugees II. Public officials III. Members and staff of intergovernmental organisations IV. Cross-border commuters V. Schoolchildren VI. Civilian aviation personnel VII. Naval pilots and maritime personnel VIII. Civilian personnel of international inland waterway transport IX. Airport transit X. Representatives of foreign states XI. Swiss nationals XII. Rescue personnel	33 34 34 35 35 36 36 37 37 38 38
G.	Exemptions for EU Blue Card holders	39

CHAPTER 5	
CONVERSIONS TO LONG-TERM RESIDENCE TITLES AFTER ENT	'RY

A.	Waiver of duty to depart due to § 5 Residence Act	40
	Using the control of	41 42 42 43 44 45 45
C.	Waiver of duty to depart due to § 41 Residence Ordinance	46
	CHAPTER 6 GAINFUL ACTIVITY DURING SHORT-TERM STAYS	
A.	Definition of gainful activity	50
B.	Admission of gainful activities during short-term stays	50
	I. Business-related stays	52 52
	 Executive employees and institutional representatives Business travellers 	52 52
	a) Business trip according to § 16 no. 1 Employment Ordinance	53
	b) Business trip according to \$16 no. 2 Employment Ordinance	53
	c) Business trip according to § 16 no. 3 Employment Ordinance	54
	d) Privileges for business travellers	54
	II. Specific occupations	55 55
	2. Civil and religious service, summer school, work and travel	56
	3. Internships	56
	4. Advanced vocational training programs	56
	5. Media, press and journalism	56
	6. Contracts for work and materials	57 57
	8. Scientists, sportspersons, artists	57 58
	9. Music, media and television	58
	10. Athletes, coaches, auxiliary staff	58
	11. Models	59
	12. Tour guides	59
	13. Interpreters	59
	14. Household personnel	59
	15. Athletes competing in international tournaments	59
	16. Offshore facility personnel	60
	17. Temporary provision of services	60
	a) Length and possibility of extension	60
	b) Long-term residence permits for the purpose of services	60
	18. Occupations with regular transit	61
	a) Civilian aviation personnel	61
	b) Naval pilots and maritime personnel	61

	c) Civilian personnel of international inland waterway transport.	62
	d) Airport transit	62
	e) Representatives of foreign states	62
	f) Swiss nationals	63
	g) Rescue personnel	63
	h) Inter-territorial transit	63
	i) Cross-border transport drivers	63
	j) Seasonal and short-term contingent workers	63
C.	Consequences of non-compliance	64
	CHAPTER 7	
	INTRA-CORPORATE TRANSFERS	
Α.	Intra-corporate transfers by virtue of the ICT Directive	65
	I. Personal scope	66
	1. Executive employees	66
	2. Specialist professionals	67
	3. Trainees	67
	II. Short-term mobility for up to 90 days yearly	68
	1. Formal notification procedure	68
	2. Content of formal notification	69
	3. Grounds for refusal	70
	4. Privileges for beneficiaries of short-term mobility under the	70
	ICT Directive	70
	III. Mobile ICT Card for 90 to 180 days yearly	71 71
	Formal application procedure Substantive requirements.	72
	Substantive requirements	72
	3. Privileges for holders of Mobile ICT Cards IV. ICT Card for 90 days up to three years	73
	ICT Card for executive employees and specialist professionals	73
	2. ICT Card for trainees	73 74
	3. Grounds for refusal	74 74
	4. Privileges for holders of Mobile ICT Cards	75
	-	
В.	Intra-corporate transfers by virtue of the Residence Act	75
	I. Secondments of academics and seasoned professionals	75
	II. Secondments of other skilled workers	76
	III. Formal procedure	76
	CHAPTER 8	
	LONG-TERM RESIDENCY FOR BUSINESS, EMPLOYMENT, AND	
	EDUCATION	
Α.	Application procedure	82
	I. Competent authority	82
	II. Necessary documentation	83
	III. Formal consent of local visa authorities	84
	1. Internal procedure	84
	2. Exceptions	84

		a) Scientists
		b) Researchers
	IV	Formal consent of the Federal Employment Agency
	1 V.	1. Conditions of employment
		2. Priority of domestic workforce
		3. Other grounds for refusal
	17	, 1
	٧.	1
		1. Eligibility 89 a) Vocationally educated skilled workers 90
		-, ,
		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
		d) Family members
	171	
	V 1.	Final decision
B.	Gene	ral visa requirements
	I.	Adequate financial coverage
		Sufficient health insurance coverage
		Ascertainment of identity94
		Passport or passport substitute
		Opposing interest of the Federal Republic of Germany
		Absence of public interest in deportation
		Waivers 96
C.	Acado	emic enrolment
	1.	Full time enrolment
		1. Timeframes 97 2. Gainful employment 97 3. Another purpose of stay 97
		3. Another purpose of stay
	II.	Conditional offers and part time enrolment
	III.	Search for academic enrolment
	IV.	Beneficiaries of international protection
	V.	Follow up residence titles
Ъ	Sahar	ol education and language courses
υ.		bl education and language courses
		School exchange programmes 100
	111.	Attendance at international schools
E.	Inter	nships
	I.	Preparatory internships for academic enrolment
	II.	Voluntary internship during or after academic enrolment 103
	III.	Compulsory internship during academic enrolment abroad
	IV.	Internship for the purpose of in-company vocational education 104
	V.	Internship for the purpose of subsequent recognition of a foreign pro-
		fessional qualification 109
	VI.	Job-shadowing 109
		Other internship forms
E		
г.		ence rights for subsequent recognition as a skilled worker

	III. IV. V.	1. In-company training measures in regulated professions 103 2. Educational training measures in regulated professions 103 3. Admission of additional gainful employment 109 Qualified applicants with job offers and employer sponsorship 110 Intergovernmental transfer agreements 111 Examinations 112 Qualification assessment 113 Follow-up residency 113
G.	I. II. III.	enticeships, vocational and educational training
	IV.	Search for an apprenticeship
Н.	I. II.	tionally educated skilled workers
I.		lue Card for highly qualified skilled workers
	II.	Requirements
J.		icants with extensive professional experience
K.	Acad	emically educated skilled workers
L.	I. II. III. IV.	as-based visa for job seekers138Application procedure138Language proficiency138Mandatory qualifications136Points catalogue137Validity and additional employment138
M.	Resea	Visa-free short-term stays for researchers and scientists under national law

	II. Mobility under the REST Directive	140
	1. Short-term mobility for researchers and scientists (90 to 180 days	
	per year)	141
	more days per year)	142
	3. Long-term residence permits for researchers and scientists	143
N.	Specific occupations	143
	I. Executive personnel	144
	II. Specialised professionals	145
	III. Managing directors and board members	146
	IV. Teaching and scientific staff, engineers and technicians V. IT professionals	147 147
	VI. Speciality chefs	149
	VII. Language teachers	149
	VIII. Athletes, coaches and auxiliary staff	150
	IX. Artists and entertainers	152
	X. Media, press and journalism	153
	XI. Models	154
	XII. Nursing assistants	154
	XIII. Au pairs	154
O.	Self-employment and freelance businesses	155
	I. General notes	155 156
	III. Self-employed commerce	157
	IV. Self-employed freelance businesses	158
	V. Self-employed endeavours backed by funding	159
P.	Civil servants	159
Ų.	Extraordinary circumstances I. Policy interest	160 160
	II. Justified cases	160
	/	
	CHAPTER 9	
	PERMANENT RESIDENCY	
A.	Skilled workers	162
В.	EU Blue Card holders	163
C.	Highly qualified skilled workers	163
D.	Permanent residence by virtue of EU law	164
E.	Permanent residence permit for other applicants	164
	CHAPTER 10	
	PRIVILEGED NATIONALS	
A.	Nationals listed in § 41(1) Residence Ordinance ('best friend' states) \ldots	166
В.	Nationals listed in § 41(2) Residence Ordinance	166

C.	Nationals listed in § 26(1) Employment Ordinance	167
D.	Nationals listed in § 26(2) Employment Ordinance (Western Balkan States)	168
E.	Swiss nationals including family members	169
F.	Turkish nationals including family members I. Visa-free entry for temporary service providers. II. Initial issuance of a residence permit for the purpose of employment and business. III. Extensions of residence permits for the purpose of employment and business. IV. Privileges for family members	170 170 172 172 173
	CHAPTER 11 OBLIGATIONS TO COOPERATE	
A.	Obligations imposed on employers I. Assessment obligations II. Documentation obligations III. Notification obligations	174 174 174 175
	Obligations imposed on foreigners I. General notification obligations II. Notification obligations for ICT Card holders III. Notification obligations in case of early termination CHAPTER 12 COMPLIANCE AND SANCTIONS Criminal sanctions	177 177 179 179
	Administrative sanctions	182
C.	Civil sanctions	183
D.	Enforcement	184
	CHAPTER 13 LEGAL REMEDIES	
A.	Lack of judicial review against visa denials issued at the border	185
B.	Judicial review against decisions of consular representations I. Remonstration procedure II. Remedial procedure before administrative courts	186 187 188
C.	Judicial review against decisions of inbound authorities	191
D.	Interim remedies	192