

Recognition of Indian Medical Qualifications (MBBS Degree) in Germany

The pursuit of medical practice in Germany by graduates holding an Indian MBBS degree necessitates a thorough understanding and navigation of the official recognition process, known as "Anerkennung." Germany's healthcare system, while robust, faces an increasing demand for medical professionals, leading to a significant reliance on international doctors to fill essential roles.¹ For Indian medical graduates, the path to obtaining a license to practice medicine, or "Approbation," is not automatic due to differences in educational standards and curricula. Consequently, a comprehensive evaluation process is mandatory to ensure that foreign qualifications meet the stringent requirements set by German medical authorities.² The term "Anerkennung" itself signifies a formal acknowledgement and validation of one's medical credentials, underscoring the importance of meticulously following prescribed procedures and adhering to established criteria. The growing number of international doctors working in Germany over the past decade highlights that the system, despite its complexities, offers a viable route for qualified professionals to contribute to the German healthcare system.¹

The "Anerkennung" process serves as the official mechanism through which foreign medical qualifications are formally recognized within Germany.² At its core, this process involves a detailed comparison of an applicant's foreign medical education and training against the established medical standards prevalent in Germany to determine the equivalence of their qualifications.³ The responsibility for conducting this equivalence assessment primarily rests with designated competent authorities, typically the Landesprüfungsamt (LPA) or a similar state-level body, which meticulously evaluates whether the foreign professional qualification aligns with the standards of a corresponding German reference occupation.³ This comparison is not arbitrary; it is based on specific documents that detail the content and duration of the applicant's training, ensuring a standardized benchmark for evaluation.³ Professional experience and any additional knowledge or skills acquired by the applicant are also taken into consideration during this assessment.³ While the duration of the "Anerkennung" procedure can vary, it generally takes approximately three to four months from the point when all the necessary documents have been submitted to the relevant authority.² This timeframe provides an important benchmark for applicants, although it is worth noting that the complexity of individual cases or high application volumes can sometimes lead to extensions in the processing time.⁵

The primary authority in Germany responsible for the recognition of foreign medical

degrees is typically the Landesprüfungsamt (LPA) or a similar state-level authority operating within the specific German state where the applicant intends to work.² The competence for recognizing foreign medical qualifications lies with the registration authority of the particular German state where the physician plans to establish their professional practice.⁵ To identify the relevant LPA, applicants can consult lists of addresses of registration authorities available on the website of the German Medical Association.⁵ For instance, in Berlin, the responsible authority is the Landesamt für Gesundheit und Soziales (LAGeSo) ⁴, while in Hamburg, it is the Behörde für Arbeit, Gesundheit, Soziales, Familie und Integration.⁹ In Baden-Württemberg, the Regierungspräsidium Stuttgart handles this process ⁷, and in Bavaria, it is the Regierung von Oberbayern.⁷ For those intending to work in North Rhine-Westphalia, the relevant body is the Bezirksregierung Münster.⁶ For medical professionals who are still residing outside of Germany, the Service Center for Professional Recognition (ZSBA) of the Federal Employment Agency offers guidance and support in compiling the necessary application documents.⁵ The decentralized nature of Germany's federal system means that specific requirements and procedural nuances can vary between the different states. Therefore, it is crucial for applicants to direct their inquiries and applications to the LPA responsible for the state where they intend to work to ensure compliance with the correct regional regulations. The existence of the ZSBA as a dedicated resource specifically for foreign professionals underscores the commitment to facilitating the recognition process for those seeking to practice medicine in Germany from abroad.

The "Anerkennung" process typically involves several key steps that an Indian MBBS graduate must follow to obtain medical licensure in Germany. The initial step is the submission of a formal application for recognition to the appropriate Landesprüfungsamt (LPA) or the relevant state-recognition authority in the German state where the applicant plans to work.² Application forms are usually available for download from the respective LPA's official website.² Upon receiving the application, the competent authority will formally confirm its receipt ³ and will subsequently inform the applicant if any additional documents are required to proceed with the evaluation.³ In some federal states, there may also be the option to submit the application through an online portal, which can potentially streamline the initial stages of the process.¹¹ Following the submission of the application and all required documents, the state authorities will undertake the "Gleichwertigkeitsprüfung," which is an equivalence check to evaluate whether the applicant's medical qualifications are comparable to a German medical degree.² This evaluation involves a comprehensive assessment of the depth and scope of the applicant's medical education, the nature and extent of their practical training, and any supplementary skills or certifications

they may possess.² The core of this assessment involves a direct comparison between the foreign professional qualification and the recognized professional standards of a German reference occupation.³ This comparison takes into account formal aspects such as the content covered in the curriculum, the duration of the training program, and the applicant's professional experience.⁴⁰ Beyond formal qualifications, the authorities also consider any professional experience gained by the applicant and other relevant knowledge and skills they may have acquired.³ In certain instances, an applicant may have the option to forgo the "Gleichwertigkeitsprüfung" altogether and directly register for the "Kenntnisprüfung," or knowledge examination, which allows them to demonstrate their medical knowledge and skills through a direct assessment.² Regardless of the outcome of the equivalence check, demonstrating sufficient German language proficiency is an indispensable requirement for practicing medicine in Germany.² This involves proving the ability to communicate effectively with both patients and medical colleagues.² Generally, a minimum language certificate at the B2 level of the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages (GER) is required.¹ Additionally, most authorities mandate the successful completion of a medical language examination, known as the "Fachsprachprüfung" (FSP), which specifically tests the applicant's ability to communicate in medical German at the C1 level.¹ Passing the FSP is typically a prerequisite for obtaining the final "Approbation".² German language skills, at both general and specialized levels, are considered fundamental for ensuring patient safety and effective collaboration within the healthcare system.⁴⁰ For doctors, dentists, and pharmacists, specialist language skills at the C1 level are a standard requirement.⁴⁰ Accepted examinations for the B2 level often include certificates from the Goethe-Institut, TestDaF, telc, and ÖSD.² In some specific scenarios, the specialist language examination might not be required, such as if the applicant is demonstrably fluent in German (as determined by the competent authority), if their medical qualification was obtained from a German-speaking university or school after a minimum of ten years of training, or if their professional medical training spanned at least three years and was conducted in German.⁴⁴ However, these exemptions are relatively limited and most Indian MBBS graduates will likely need to successfully complete the Fachsprachprüfung.

A crucial aspect of the "Anerkennung" process involves the submission of a comprehensive set of documents to the relevant Landesprüfungsamt (LPA). While the specific requirements can vary slightly depending on the German state, a standard checklist of necessary documents typically includes a completed application form and a valid proof of identity, such as a passport or national identification card.² The applicant must also provide their original medical degree certificate and academic transcripts, along with certified German translations if the originals are not in

German.² Documentation confirming the completion of the mandatory internship period is also essential.² A detailed curriculum vitae (CV) outlining the applicant's educational and professional history is required ⁴⁰, as is evidence of German language proficiency, typically in the form of certificates for both B2 and C1 levels.² A medical fitness certificate, usually issued within three months of the application date, is necessary to confirm the applicant's physical suitability to practice medicine.² Additionally, a police clearance certificate, also recent (within three months), is required to demonstrate the applicant's good standing.² In many cases, the applicant will need to provide a certificate confirming their entitlement to practice medicine in their country of training ⁴⁰ and a certificate of good standing issued by the competent medical authority in the country where they have most recently practiced, which should also be no older than three months at the time of submission.⁴ Depending on the specific requirements of the German state where the application is being made, additional documents may be necessary. For example, in Berlin, applicants might need to provide proof of their connection to the Land of Berlin, such as a confirmation of employment or proof of residency ⁴, as well as a certificate of birth ⁴ and, if applicable, a doctoral certificate.⁴ For all documents that are not originally in German, certified translations prepared by officially authorized translators are mandatory.² Furthermore, official certification of copies of original documents is often required to verify their authenticity.⁴

To ascertain whether an Indian medical university and the corresponding MBBS degree are recognized in Germany, applicants can utilize the Anabin database, which is maintained by the Standing Conference of the Ministers of Education and Cultural Affairs of the Länder in the Federal Republic of Germany (anabin.kmk.org).² This database serves as a comprehensive resource for checking the status of foreign higher education institutions and their qualifications within the German academic system [User Query]. To use Anabin, applicants typically search for their university under the "Institutionen" (Institutions) section and their specific degree program under "Hochschulabschlüsse" (Higher Education Degrees).⁵¹ The database assigns a status to each listed university: "H+" indicates full recognition in Germany, "H-" signifies that the university is not recognized, and "H+/-" suggests that recognition is conditional and depends on the specific degree program.⁵² It is crucial to ensure that the exact title of the medical degree obtained matches the title listed in the Anabin database for the recognition to be valid.⁵² If an applicant's university or degree program is not found in the Anabin database, it does not automatically imply non-recognition. In such cases, the applicant may need to apply for an individual Statement of Comparability from the Central Office for Foreign Education (ZAB) to have their qualifications formally evaluated.⁵² Anabin serves as the primary official tool

for verifying the recognition status of foreign medical institutions and their degrees, making it an essential step for Indian MBBS graduates early in their application process. The "H+/-" status highlights the importance of checking both the university's overall recognition and the specific recognition status of the medical degree program, as the former does not automatically guarantee the latter.

The "Gleichwertigkeitsprüfung," or equivalence assessment, is a critical stage in the "Anerkennung" process where an Indian MBBS qualification is rigorously evaluated against the established medical standards in Germany.² This assessment involves a detailed comparison of the Indian MBBS curriculum with the corresponding German medical curriculum⁴, focusing on the content and duration of the training, as well as any relevant professional experience the applicant may have.⁴⁰ The authorities place significant emphasis on both the theoretical knowledge acquired during the medical program and the practical training received, including clinical internships and residencies.⁴² They meticulously evaluate the depth of the applicant's medical education and take into account any additional skills or certifications that could contribute to their overall professional profile.² While the assessment covers a broad spectrum of medical knowledge, there is often a particular focus on core disciplines such as internal medicine and surgery. However, the evaluation may also extend to related areas including emergency medicine, clinical pharmacology and pharmacotherapy, diagnostic imaging, radiation protection, and the legal aspects of medical practice in Germany.²⁸ The comparison of curricula underscores the importance for applicants to have detailed course syllabi readily available for submission, as this allows the German authorities to accurately gauge the alignment between the Indian and German medical education systems. Differences in teaching methodologies and the nature of clinical exposure during training are also likely to be considered. The emphasis on specific medical disciplines during the equivalence assessment and in potential subsequent examinations highlights the areas where Indian MBBS graduates should concentrate their review and preparation efforts to ensure their knowledge aligns with German medical standards.

The "Gleichwertigkeitsprüfung" can lead to one of three possible outcomes for Indian MBBS graduates seeking medical licensure in Germany. If the applicant's qualifications are deemed equivalent to German medical standards, the outcome is **full recognition**, which makes them eligible to apply for the "Approbation," the full medical license to practice in Germany.² In cases where there are identified gaps or differences between the applicant's training and German standards, the outcome may be **partial recognition**. This typically necessitates the applicant undertaking further steps to bridge these gaps, such as completing additional examinations like the

"Kenntnisprüfung" (knowledge test) or participating in adaptation courses designed to address the specific areas of deficiency.² Finally, if the authorities determine that there are significant and substantial differences in the applicant's qualifications compared to German standards, the outcome may be **no recognition**. In such instances, the applicant may be required to pursue further medical training before they can reapply for the "Anerkennung" process.² The competent authority will formally communicate the result of the "Gleichwertigkeitsprüfung" to the applicant in an official notice.³ If the recognition is partial or not granted, this notice will specifically detail the substantial differences that were identified during the evaluation.⁶⁵ It is important to note that even in cases of partial or no recognition, the German system often provides avenues for applicants to achieve full licensure through compensatory measures or refresher training programs³, offering a pathway forward for those willing to undertake the necessary additional steps.

If the "Gleichwertigkeitsprüfung" reveals significant differences between an Indian MBBS degree and German medical standards, the applicant may be required to undertake "Ausgleichsmaßnahmen," or compensatory measures, to address these disparities.² These measures are designed to ensure that the applicant's medical knowledge and skills are comparable to those of a German-trained physician before they can be granted full licensure. The most common types of "Ausgleichsmaßnahmen" include the "Kenntnisprüfung" (knowledge test) and adaptation courses.² The "Kenntnisprüfung" is a comprehensive examination that assesses the applicant's medical knowledge across a range of disciplines to ensure it meets German standards. Adaptation courses, on the other hand, are structured training programs designed to address specific identified deficits in the applicant's education or practical experience. In some cases, participation in refresher training programs may also be recommended or required as a compensatory measure to help the applicant achieve the necessary level of competence for full recognition.³ It is also worth noting that if the applicant's initial documentation is incomplete or missing certain elements, the competent authority may require a compensation measure or a skills analysis to better assess their qualifications.³ The availability of these various "Ausgleichsmaßnahmen" demonstrates the German system's commitment to providing pathways for qualified foreign medical graduates to meet the required standards for practice, even when their initial qualifications show some differences compared to the German norm.

The "Kenntnisprüfung" (knowledge test) is a crucial component of the "Anerkennung" process for many foreign medical graduates, including those with an Indian MBBS degree, particularly if the "Gleichwertigkeitsprüfung" identifies significant differences

in their training.² This examination is typically conducted in an oral and practical format, covering a wide range of medical disciplines to assess the applicant's understanding of basic medical training in Germany, ensuring it is equivalent to that of a German medical university graduate.⁶² While the exact content can vary, the "Kenntnisprüfung" generally focuses on core subjects such as internal medicine and surgery. However, it also often includes questions and scenarios related to emergency medicine, clinical pharmacology and pharmacotherapy, diagnostic imaging, radiation protection, and the legal aspects of professional medical practice in Germany.²⁸ The examination is usually a clinical-practical test that may involve a patient presentation and typically lasts between 60 and 90 minutes.²⁸ During the exam, the applicant may be required to diagnose patient cases, discuss appropriate treatment plans, answer questions on medical theory and ethics, and demonstrate their clinical examination skills.⁶² It is important to be aware that the "Kenntnisprüfung" can usually be retaken a maximum of two times.²⁸ The responsibility for organizing and conducting the "Kenntnisprüfung" generally lies with the Landesärztekammer (state chamber of medicine) in the respective German state.⁶⁸ Due to the comprehensive nature and the practical components of the "Kenntnisprüfung," thorough preparation is essential for foreign medical graduates seeking to demonstrate their medical knowledge and skills to the required German standards.

In certain circumstances, there may be a possibility of exemption from the "Kenntnisprüfung" for foreign medical graduates, potentially based on relevant prior work experience.⁵ For instance, if an applicant holding a medical qualification from a country outside the European Union (EU), European Economic Area (EEA), or Switzerland has accumulated at least three years of relevant professional experience within an EU Member State where their qualifications have already been recognized and their work experience has been officially certified, this experience may be taken into consideration.⁶ Additionally, the competent registration authority may determine that any potential differences identified during the "Gleichwertigkeitsprüfung" in the applicant's basic medical training can be adequately compensated by pertinent work experience or other recognized skills and competencies acquired through lifelong learning.⁵ While the specific criteria for exemption can vary, the general principle is that substantial and relevant professional experience, particularly if gained within a healthcare system that adheres to comparable standards (such as within the EU), may serve as evidence of equivalent competence, potentially negating the need for the "Kenntnisprüfung." However, it is important to note that the decision regarding exemption is typically at the discretion of the competent registration authority and requires a thorough evaluation of the applicant's professional history and the relevance of their experience to German medical standards. Therefore, applicants

seeking an exemption should ensure they provide comprehensive documentation of their work experience, highlighting its scope, duration, and relevance to the core competencies expected of a medical practitioner in Germany.

A "Defizitbescheid" is an official notification issued during the "Anerkennung" process that specifically outlines the identified differences between an applicant's foreign medical education and the medical education standards in Germany.² This document is typically provided by the Landesprüfungsamt (LPA) or another competent authority after a thorough assessment of the applicant's foreign qualifications has been completed.⁶⁹ The "Defizitbescheid" details any deficiencies found in the applicant's theoretical knowledge or practical skills when compared to the equivalent German medical qualification.⁶⁹ Its primary purpose is to provide a clear roadmap for the applicant, outlining the specific areas where their qualifications do not meet German standards and indicating the necessary steps they need to take to achieve full equivalence, which often involves completing additional training or courses and passing required examinations such as the Fachsprachprüfung (FSP) and the Kenntnisprüfung (KP).⁶⁹ The "Defizitbescheid" is also a crucial document for foreign medical doctors who need to apply for a §16d visa, which is specifically intended for individuals who are in Germany to undertake qualifying measures aimed at achieving full recognition of their professional qualifications.⁶⁹ The notice clearly specifies the gaps in the applicant's qualifications, pinpointing the areas of theoretical knowledge or practical skills that are considered lacking according to German standards.⁶⁹ Often, the "Defizitbescheid" will include recommendations for the applicant, such as completing a specific period of practical training at a recognized hospital and successfully passing the Fachsprachprüfung.⁶⁹ In some instances, it may also specify the need for other adaptation measures like an Anpassungslehrgang (adaptation course) or the Kenntnisprüfung.⁴⁶

A "Berufserlaubnis" is a temporary medical license that can be obtained in Germany by foreign doctors, allowing them to work under supervision while they are in the process of obtaining their full "Approbation".⁴ The requirements for obtaining a "Berufserlaubnis" typically include having completed a medical degree from a foreign country and successfully passing the medical language test, known as the "Fachsprachprüfung" (FSP).⁷³ Often, applicants are also required to have a confirmation of employment, or "Einstellungszusage," from a German hospital or medical facility.⁷³ The "Berufserlaubnis" comes with certain limitations. Holders are generally required to work under the direct supervision of a fully licensed physician ("Arzt mit Approbation")⁶³ and are typically restricted to non-self-employed and non-managerial roles.⁷⁴ Furthermore, the validity of the "Berufserlaubnis" is usually

limited to the specific federal state in which it was issued.⁶⁷ For many foreign medical graduates, the "Berufserlaubnis" serves as a practical and convenient starting point, allowing them to gain valuable experience within the German healthcare system and earn an income while they continue to pursue the requirements for full medical licensure.⁶⁷

The typical validity period of a "Berufserlaubnis" (temporary medical license) in Germany is limited to a maximum of two years.⁶⁷ While extensions beyond this two-year period may be granted in exceptional circumstances, such as individual hardship cases or due to critical needs in medical care for the population, these are not guaranteed. Extensions are usually contingent upon demonstrating an equivalent level of medical knowledge and may be restricted to a particular medical specialty.⁷⁵ It is also important to note that the "Berufserlaubnis" will typically lose its validity if the holder fails either the "Gleichwertigkeitsprüfung" (equivalence assessment) or the "Kenntnisprüfung" (knowledge test).⁶⁸ Some German states might issue the "Berufserlaubnis" for a shorter duration initially, for example, ranging from six to twenty-four months, depending on their specific regulations and the applicant's circumstances.⁷⁶ The two-year validity period underscores the temporary nature of this license and highlights the importance for foreign medical graduates to actively work towards fulfilling all the requirements for obtaining the permanent "Approbation" within this timeframe.

A crucial consideration for foreign medical graduates working in Germany under a "Berufserlaubnis" is whether the time spent in this capacity can be credited towards "Facharztweiterbildung," which is the specialized postgraduate medical training required to become a board-certified specialist. Generally, the time worked under a "Berufserlaubnis" does **not** count towards the formal duration of "Facharztweiterbildung" in Germany.⁷⁵ Admission to specialist training programs typically requires the completion of basic medical training that includes at least five years and 5,500 hours of theoretical and practical instruction, and this training must be recognized as valid, usually through the attainment of the full "Approbation".⁷⁵ According to the prevailing legal interpretation, an equivalent level of medical knowledge to that of a German-trained doctor must first be formally proven through the "Approbation" before any time spent in medical work can be officially recognized as part of specialist training.⁷⁵ Some sources explicitly state that the period of work under a "Berufserlaubnis" is not considered part of the "Weiterbildung" (further training) or postgraduate education.⁷⁸ In some German states, working as an "Assistenzarzt" (resident physician) might not even be possible with just a "Berufserlaubnis," as this role often entails a degree of independent practice that is

not permitted under a temporary license that requires constant supervision by a fully licensed physician.⁸³ Therefore, while the "Berufserlaubnis" provides a valuable opportunity to gain clinical experience and familiarize oneself with the German healthcare system, it is primarily a stepping stone towards obtaining the "Approbation," which is the prerequisite for commencing formal specialization training.

To practice medicine in Germany, foreign medical graduates must demonstrate a high level of proficiency in the German language. This requirement typically involves achieving at least a B2 level of German language proficiency for general communication.² Additionally, a C1 level of proficiency in medical German is generally required, which is specifically assessed through the "Fachsprachprüfung" (FSP).² Proof of these German language skills, both at the B2 and C1 levels, is a standard requirement throughout the "Anerkennung" process.² Accepted certifications for demonstrating B2 level proficiency often include certificates from the Goethe-Institut, TestDaF, telc, and ÖSD.² The "Fachsprachprüfung" (FSP) is usually organized and administered by the regional medical associations, known as Ärztekammern.⁸⁴ Across all federal states in Germany, the minimum requirement for obtaining medical licensure is a general German language level of B2 according to the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages (CEFR).¹ Furthermore, a specialized medical language test at the C1 level of the CEFR is typically mandatory.¹ However, there are limited exceptions to the requirement for the Fachsprachprüfung. For instance, if an applicant is demonstrably fluent in German as determined by the competent authority, or if their medical training was completed in German at a German-speaking university or school for a significant duration, they might be exempt.⁴⁴ Achieving the necessary levels of German proficiency is not only a regulatory requirement but is also essential for effective communication with patients, understanding medical documentation, and collaborating with colleagues in the German healthcare environment.

In conclusion, the process of obtaining medical licensure in Germany for Indian MBBS graduates through the "Anerkennung" process is multifaceted and requires careful attention to detail at each stage. It involves a thorough evaluation of medical qualifications against German standards, necessitating the submission of a comprehensive set of documents, including certified translations and officially authenticated copies. Verifying the recognition status of the applicant's university and degree through the Anabin database is a crucial initial step. The "Gleichwertigkeitsprüfung" determines whether the qualifications are fully equivalent, partially equivalent (requiring compensatory measures like the "Kenntnisprüfung" or

adaptation courses), or not equivalent. While the "Kenntnisprüfung" is a significant hurdle for many, it offers a pathway to demonstrate the necessary medical knowledge and skills. The possibility of exemption based on substantial work experience exists but is subject to the discretion of the authorities. Understanding the implications of a "Defizitbescheid" is vital for addressing any identified deficiencies. The "Berufserlaubnis" provides a valuable opportunity to work temporarily under supervision, but it is essential to recognize its limitations, particularly regarding its validity period and its non-applicability towards specialization training. Finally, achieving the required levels of German language proficiency (B2 general and C1 medical) is a fundamental prerequisite. Indian MBBS graduates seeking to practice medicine in Germany should begin preparing early, focusing on gathering all necessary documents, enhancing their German language skills, and thoroughly understanding each stage of the "Anerkennung" process to navigate it successfully. Consulting the official websites of the Landesprüfungsämter in their intended state of practice and utilizing resources like the Anabin database and the Service Center for Professional Recognition (ZSBA) are highly recommended.

Works cited

1. Physicians - Make it in Germany, accessed on April 6, 2025, <https://www.make-it-in-germany.com/en/working-in-germany/professions-in-demand/physicians>
2. Anerkennung: Recognition of Medical Qualifications in Germany for Foreign Doctors, accessed on April 6, 2025, <https://rohitbatrateach.com/blogs/all/anerkennung-recognition-of-medical-qualifications-in-germany-for-foreign-doctors>
3. Recognition procedure - Anerkennung in Deutschland, accessed on April 6, 2025, <https://www.anerkennung-in-deutschland.de/html/en/pro/recognition-procedure.php>
4. Apply for an approbation to practise as a doctor (third country) - Serviceportal Berlin, accessed on April 6, 2025, <https://service.berlin.de/dienstleistung/331391/en/>
5. FAQs – foreign-trained physicians | Marburger Bund Bundesverband, accessed on April 6, 2025, <https://www.marburger-bund.de/bundesverband/service/aerztinnen-und-aerzte-mit-auslaendischer-qualifikation/foreign-trained/faqs-0>
6. Recognition of training qualifications from countries outside the EU ..., accessed on April 6, 2025, <https://www.bundesaerztekammer.de/en/work-and-training-in-germany/recognition>
7. www.bundesaerztekammer.de, accessed on April 6, 2025, https://www.bundesaerztekammer.de/fileadmin/user_upload/BAEK/Themen/Aus-Fort-Weiterbildung/Ausbildung/Liste_Approbationsbehoerden_20240906.pdf

8. Apply for recognition of foreign professional qualifications as a medical dissection and preparation assistant - Service Berlin, accessed on April 6, 2025, <https://service.berlin.de/dienstleistung/331551/standort/327988/en/>
9. Ärztliche Weiterbildung | Information for doctors from abroad ..., accessed on April 6, 2025, <https://www.aerztekammer-hamburg.org/informationfordoctorsfromabroad.html>
10. Adressen der Approbationsbehörden / Addresses of registration authorities | Marburger Bund Bundesverband, accessed on April 6, 2025, <https://www.marburger-bund.de/bundesverband/service/auslaendische-aerzte/foreign-physicians/adressen-approbationsbehoerden>
11. Recognition Finder - Procedure - Anerkennung in Deutschland, accessed on April 6, 2025, <https://www.anerkennung-in-deutschland.de/en/interest/finder/result?arrangement=Nein&location=16171&nationality=Drittstaat&profession=365&success=Ja&whereabouts=Ausland&zipSearch=1>
12. Recognition Finder - Procedure - Anerkennung in Deutschland, accessed on April 6, 2025, <https://www.anerkennung-in-deutschland.de/en/interest/finder/result?arrangement=Nein&location=14078&nationality=Drittstaat&profession=412&success=Ja&whereabouts=Ausland&zipSearch=0&qualification=Drittstaaten>
13. Germany | European Junior Doctors, accessed on April 6, 2025, <https://www.juniordoctors.eu/medicalmobility/germany>
14. Recognising foreign professional qualifications and academic degrees - Landkreis Schwäbisch Hall | Integreat, accessed on April 6, 2025, <https://integreat.app/lksha/en/advice-and-support/recognising-foreign-professional-qualifications-and-academic-degrees>
15. Your recognition procedure as Doctor of medicine (m/f) in Stuttgart, Baden-Württemberg - Anerkennung in Deutschland, accessed on April 6, 2025, <https://www.anerkennung-in-deutschland.de/en/interest/finder/result?arrangement=Nein&location=14078&nationality=Drittstaat&profession=412&success=Ja&whereabouts=Ausland&zipSearch=0&qualification=Drittstaaten&pdf=1>
16. Referat 98 - Regierungspräsidium Stuttgart, accessed on April 6, 2025, <https://rp.baden-wuerttemberg.de/rps/abt9/ref952/>
17. Guide to applying to study medical subjects - LMU Munich - LMU München, accessed on April 6, 2025, <https://www.lmu.de/en/study/degree-students/applications-for-admission/guidelines-and-faqs/guide-to-applying-to-study-medical-subjects/>
18. Medicine, Dentistry & Pharmacy - International - Universität Würzburg, accessed on April 6, 2025, <https://www.uni-wuerzburg.de/en/international/studying-in-wuerzburg/degree-programmes/application/medicine-dentistry-pharmacy/>
19. Doctor; application for a license to practice medicine in the case of training in a third country, accessed on April 6, 2025, <https://verwaltung.bund.de/leistungsverzeichnis/EN/leistung/99150044001000/herausgeber/BY-33391/region/090000000000>

20. Recognition of foreign professional qualifications, accessed on April 6, 2025, <https://www.germany.info/resource/blob/895954/132b2428500341502db4966a35acda16/recognition-qualification-pdf-data.pdf>
21. Your recognition procedure as Dentist (m/f) in München, Bavaria, accessed on April 6, 2025, <https://www.anerkennung-in-deutschland.de/en/interest/finder/result?arrangement=Nein&location=18307&nationality=Drittstaat&profession=447&success=Ja&whereabouts=Ausland&zipSearch=1&qualification=Drittstaaten&pdf=1>
22. Arzt/Ärztin; Beantragung einer Erlaubnis zur vorübergehenden Ausübung des ärztlichen Berufs - BayernPortal, accessed on April 6, 2025, <https://www.bayernportal.de/dokumente/leistung/108323825205>
23. Arzt/Ärztin; Beantragung einer Approbation bei Ausbildung in einem Drittstaat - Regierung von Oberbayern, accessed on April 6, 2025, https://www.regierung.oberbayern.bayern.de/aufgaben/37198/244210/leistung/leistung_33391/index.html
24. Approbation und Berufsanerkennung Gesundheitswesen in Deutschland - Kontrast Personalberatung GmbH, accessed on April 6, 2025, <https://www.kontrast-gmbh.de/de/approbation-medizin/>
25. Arzt/Ärztin; Beantragung einer Approbation - Regierung von Oberbayern, accessed on April 6, 2025, https://www.regierung.oberbayern.bayern.de/aufgaben/37198/244210/leistung/leistung_12109/index.html
26. Fachsprachenprüfung | Bayerische Landesärztekammer, accessed on April 6, 2025, <https://www.blaek.de/wegweiser/fachsprachenpruefung>
27. Rechtsfragen Gesundheitsberufe - Regierung von Oberbayern, accessed on April 6, 2025, <https://www.regierung.oberbayern.bayern.de/aufgaben/37198/244210/index.html>
28. Landesprüfungsamt – Anerkennung von Studienzeiten, Studienleistungen und Prüfungsleistungen | Bezirksregierung Düsseldorf, accessed on April 6, 2025, <https://www.brd.nrw.de/Themen/Gesundheit-Soziales/Landespruefungsamt-fuer-Medizin-Psychotherapie-und-Pharmazie-9>
29. Landesprüfungsamt für Medizin, Psychotherapie und Pharmazie | Bezirksregierung Düsseldorf, accessed on April 6, 2025, <https://www.brd.nrw.de/themen/gesundheits-soziales/landespruefungsamt-fuer-medicin-psychotherapie-und-pharmazie>
30. Recognition Finder - Procedure - Anerkennung in Deutschland, accessed on April 6, 2025, <https://www.anerkennung-in-deutschland.de/en/interest/finder/result?arrangement=Nein&location=8538&nationality=Drittstaat&profession=1695&qualification=Drittstaaten&success=Ja&whereabouts=Ausland&zipSearch=0>
31. Recognition Finder - Procedure - Anerkennung in Deutschland, accessed on April 6, 2025, https://www.anerkennung-in-deutschland.de/en/interest/finder/result?arrangement=Nein&country=null&location=6832&nationality=EU_EWR_Schweiz&profession=412&qualification=Drittstaaten&success=Ja&whereabouts=Deutschland&zipSearch=0

[ch=0](#)

32. October 31, 2024 Information sheet on determining the equivalence of professional quali - Bezirksregierung Münster, accessed on April 6, 2025, <https://www.bezreg-muenster.de/zentralablage/dokumente/gesundheitsberufe/pug/Infoblatt-zu-Gleichwertigkeitsfeststellungen-in-englischer-Sprache.pdf>
33. Recognition Finder - Procedure - Anerkennung in Deutschland, accessed on April 6, 2025, <https://www.anerkennung-in-deutschland.de/en/interest/finder/result?location=6832&profession=412&nationality=Drittstaat&qualification=&arrangement=Ja&nationalityDrittstaat=&whereabouts=null>
34. Wegweiser Nordrhein-Westfalen für die Anerkennung von im Ausland erworbenen Bildungsnachweisen und Qualifikationen von Zuwander - Bezirksregierung Düsseldorf, accessed on April 6, 2025, https://www.brd.nrw.de/document/20210609_4_48_Schulrecht_Schulverwaltung_Zeugnisanerkennung_Wegweiser_NRW_Anerkennung.pdf
35. Abteilung 1: Anerkennung ausländischer Berufsqualifikationen | Niedersächsischer Zweckverband zur Approbationserteilung, accessed on April 6, 2025, https://www.nizza.niedersachsen.de/startseite/service/downloads_abteilung_1/formulare-checklisten-150498.html
36. Zentralstelle Fachkräfteeinwanderung Nordrhein-Westfalen (ZFE NRW) | Bezirksregierung Köln, accessed on April 6, 2025, <https://www.bezreg-koeln.nrw.de/themen/ordnung-und-sicherheit/zentralstelle-fachkraefteeinwanderung-nordrhein-westfalen-zfe-nrw>
37. Merkblatt: - Bezirksregierung Münster, accessed on April 6, 2025, https://www.bezreg-muenster.de/de/gesundheitsberufe/zag/approbation_nrw/_ablage/dokumente/BRMS-DS-Abschluss.pdf
38. Antrag Approbation außerhalb der EU, accessed on April 6, 2025, <https://www.de-approbation.de/mustern/Antrag-auf-Erteilung-der-Approbation-in-Nordrhein-Westfalen.pdf>
39. Approbation beantragen - Bezirksregierung Münster, accessed on April 6, 2025, https://www.bezreg-muenster.de/de/gesundheitsberufe/zag/approbation_nrw/muenster/index.html
40. Recognition procedure for healthcare professionals - BAMF, accessed on April 6, 2025, https://www.bamf.de/SharedDocs/Anlagen/DE/Integration/AnerkennungBerufabschluss/berufliche_anerkennung_akademische-heilberufe_en.pdf?__blob=publicationFile&v=7
41. Your recognition procedure as Translator (certified) (m/f) in Kempten (Allgäu), Bavaria - Anerkennung in Deutschland, accessed on April 6, 2025, <https://www.anerkennung-in-deutschland.de/en/interest/finder/result?arrangement=Nein&country=null&location=45375&nationality=Drittstaat&profession=755&success=Ja&whereabouts=Ausland&qualification=null&pdf=1>
42. What Is The Equivalence Check- Gleichwertigkeitsprüfung Explained for Foreign

- Doctors in Germany - Rohit Batra Teach, accessed on April 6, 2025,
<https://rohitbatrateach.com/blogs/all/gleichwertigkeitsprufung-explained-for-foreign-doctors-in-germany>
43. MBBS Abroad, License From Home Country- Are You Eligible for Medical PG in Germany?, accessed on April 6, 2025,
<https://rohitbatrateach.com/blogs/all/mbbs-abroad-are-you-eligible-for-medical-pg-in-germany>
44. Documents for the application - Anerkennung in Deutschland, accessed on April 6, 2025,
<https://www.anerkennung-in-deutschland.de/html/en/pro/documents-application.php>
45. Recognition Finder - Procedure - Anerkennung in Deutschland, accessed on April 6, 2025,
<https://www.anerkennung-in-deutschland.de/en/interest/finder/result?arrangement=Ja&location=47949&nationality=Drittstaat&profession=412&whereabouts=Ausland&zipSearch=0&qualification=Drittstaaten>
46. Nurse Recognition In Germany (Anerkennung) Explained - TERN, accessed on April 6, 2025,
<https://www.tern-group.com/blog/nurse-recognition-in-germany-anerkennung>
47. Required documents to apply for Approbation in Germany (2024) - Facharzt JETZT, accessed on April 6, 2025,
<https://facharztjetzt.de/apply-for-approbation-in-germany-required-documents/>
48. Documents for the application - Anerkennung in Deutschland, accessed on April 6, 2025,
<https://www.anerkennung-in-deutschland.de/html/en/documents-application.php>
49. Visa for recognition of foreign qualifications (Section 16d Residence Act) - German Embassy Dar es Salaam, accessed on April 6, 2025,
<https://daressalam.diplo.de/resource/blob/2636354/a64fd4bc48cc2df4d458ece254c0cb59/recognition-of-foreign-qualifications-data.pdf>
50. Your recognition procedure as Doctor of medicine (m/f) in Köln, North Rhine-Westphalia - Anerkennung in Deutschland, accessed on April 6, 2025,
https://www.anerkennung-in-deutschland.de/en/interest/finder/result?arrangement=Nein&location=6832&nationality=EU_EWR_Schweiz&profession=412&success=Ja&whereabouts=Deutschland&zipSearch=0&qualification=null&pdf=1
51. Instructions for using the anabin database - Make it in Germany, accessed on April 6, 2025, <https://www.make-it-in-germany.com/en/pdfs/guide-anabin>
52. Find out if your degree is recognized in Germany - the ultimate guide to Anabin, accessed on April 6, 2025,
<https://hallogermany.com/blog/anabin-guide-academic-degrees>
53. Anabin University Search — Jetztpat, accessed on April 6, 2025,
<https://www.jetztpat.com/jetztpat-anabin>
54. Get your university degree recognized step-by-step with the ANABIN database, accessed on April 6, 2025, <https://chancenkarte.com/en/news/anabin-database/>
55. How to use the Anabin database: Step by step guide #HalloGermany - YouTube, accessed on April 6, 2025,

https://m.youtube.com/watch?v=FVSfSAJao_A&pp=ygUPI2FuYWJpbmFwcHJvdmVk

56. Healthcare occupations in anabin, accessed on April 6, 2025, <https://www.anerkennung-in-deutschland.de/html/en/pro/aktuelles-healthcare-occupations-anabin.php>
57. anabin: Infoportal zu ausländischen Bildungsabschlüssen, accessed on April 6, 2025, <https://anabin.kmk.org/anabin.html>
58. Comparative Analysis of MBBS Curriculum Abroad and India - AcadFly, accessed on April 6, 2025, <https://www.acadfly.com/blogs/mbbs-curriculum-india-vs-abroad>
59. 10 Difference of Studying Medical PG in Germany & India - MBBS Admission in Abroad, accessed on April 6, 2025, <https://www.mbbsadmissionsinabroad.com/10-difference-of-studying-medical-pg-in-germany-and-india>
60. Essential Guide to Residency and Moving to Germany for Doctors : r/indianmedschool, accessed on April 6, 2025, https://www.reddit.com/r/indianmedschool/comments/1gv0jeh/essential_guide_to_residency_and_moving_to/
61. Knowledge Test (Kenntnisprüfung) Study Plan - AMBOSS, accessed on April 6, 2025, <https://www.amboss.com/de/kenntnispruefung/en>
62. Understanding the Kenntnisprüfung- Knowledge Exam for PG in Germany, accessed on April 6, 2025, <https://rohitbatrateach.com/blogs/all/understanding-the-kenntnispruefung-medical-pg-in-germany>
63. How to work as a foreign doctor in Germany - Expatrio, accessed on April 6, 2025, <https://www.expatrio.com/about-germany/pg-doctors-germany-process-licensing>
64. permanent license exam "kenntnisprüfung" (kp) - Eurizone Education Pvt. Ltd., accessed on April 6, 2025, <https://www.eurizoneedu.com/Home/kp>
65. What happens after the notice - Anerkennung in Deutschland, accessed on April 6, 2025, <https://www.anerkennung-in-deutschland.de/html/en/after-the-notice.php>
66. The Medical Knowledge Exam (Kenntnisprüfung) | Facharzt JETZT | فاح آرنتست يتست, accessed on April 6, 2025, <https://facharztjetzt.de/kp/>
67. Working as a foreign doctor in Germany? - Doctari, accessed on April 6, 2025, <https://www.doctari.de/magazin/karriere-arzt/ratgeber/working-as-a-foreign-doctor-in-germany/>
68. German medical license – our study plan for your Kenntnisprüfung - via medici, accessed on April 6, 2025, <https://viamedici.thieme.de/lernmodul/19489902/19489589/german+medical+license+%E2%80%93+our+study+plan+for+your+kenntnispr%C3%BCfung>
69. Understanding the Defizitbescheid- What, When and How to Apply? - Rohit Batra Teach, accessed on April 6, 2025, <https://rohitbatrateach.com/blogs/all/understanding-the-defizitbescheid-for-16d->

[visa-and-medical-residency-in-germany](#)

70. Defizitbescheid according to § 17a Aufenthaltsgesetz (AufenthG) - #2 - Your2ndHeart, accessed on April 6, 2025, <https://tejasghetia.com/defizitbescheid-according-to-%C2%A7-17a-aufenthaltsgesetz-aufenthg-2/>
71. Defizitbescheid in der Pflege: Was Sie wissen sollten, accessed on April 6, 2025, <https://www.match-pflege.de/anerkennung/defizitbescheid/>
72. The Complete Guide to Getting Your German Medical License SUCCESSFULLY [2023], accessed on April 6, 2025, <https://doctoringermany.com/guide-german-medical-license-2023/>
73. M 2.1d Doctors (non-EU degree) General Information The medical profession is regulated by federal law. This means that there is, accessed on April 6, 2025, <https://www.slaek.de/media/dokumente/arzt/auslaendischeaerzte/IBAS-informati-on-for-foreign-doctors-Englisch.pdf>
74. Doctors - Education abroad - Regierungspräsidien Baden-Württemberg, accessed on April 6, 2025, <https://rp.baden-wuerttemberg.de/themen/bildung/ausbildung/seiten/seiten/arzt-ausland/en/>
75. Frequently Asked Questions - Eurizone Education Pvt. Ltd., accessed on April 6, 2025, <https://www.eurizoneedu.com/Home/faq>
76. Approbation vs Berufserlaubnis: Guide to doctors in Germany - Facharzt JETZT, accessed on April 6, 2025, <https://facharztjetzt.de/approbation-vs-berufserlaubnis-can-i-work-as-a-doctor-with-berufserlaubnis-yes-but/>
77. Recognition of a Medical Degree in Germany, accessed on April 6, 2025, <https://medicalgerman.app/blog-en/tpost/a8u2vuva21-recognition-of-a-medical-degree-in-germa>
78. Berufserlaubnis - AMES India, accessed on April 6, 2025, <https://amesindia.in/berufserlaubnis/>
79. The What, Why and How of EFFECTIVELY Getting Your Approbation as an Arzt in Germany in 2023, accessed on April 6, 2025, <https://doctoringermany.com/getting-your-approbation-as-an-arzt/>
80. How's the life of a foreign / native German doctor in Germany? Are foreign doctors needed? : r/AskAGerman - Reddit, accessed on April 6, 2025, https://www.reddit.com/r/AskAGerman/comments/1e714df/how_s_the_life_of_a_foreign_native_german_doctor/
81. Work and training in Germany - BAEK EN - Bundesärztekammer, accessed on April 6, 2025, <https://www.bundesaerztekammer.de/en/work-and-training-in-germany>
82. Applying for a licence to practise as a doctor - Dienstleistungen - Service Berlin, accessed on April 6, 2025, <https://service.berlin.de/dienstleistung/325539/en/>
83. NRW Köln - Can I work as Assistenzarzt, if I have Berufserlaubnis? - Your2ndHeart, accessed on April 6, 2025, <https://tejasghetia.com/nrw-koln-can-i-work-as-assistenzarzt-if-i-have-berufserlaubnis/>

84. Medical licensing (Approbation) for foreign doctors in Germany | AMBOSS,
accessed on April 6, 2025,
<https://www.amboss.com/de/approbation-in-deutschland/en>