

Exemptions

In principle the following persons are exempted:

- German citizens
- Citizens of a European Union (EU) or European Economic Area (EEA) state
- Most refugees
- Non-German students who have gained a German university entrance qualification (Abitur) in Germany or at a German school abroad
- Doctoral candidates
- Students with a "well-established relationship" ("gefestigten Inlandsbezug") to Germany (see [§ 5 of the State University Tuition Regulations - LHGebG](#))
- Non-EU or EEA citizens who hold a [Permanent Settlement Permit \(Niederlassungserlaubnis\)](#) or a [EU Long-term Residence Permit \(Erlaubnis zum Daueraufenthalt - EU\)](#) under the [Residence Act \(AufenthG\)](#)
- Refugees whose habitual abode is in Germany, who are recognized under the Geneva Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees, and whose entitlement to reside in Germany is not merely provisional.
- Displaced persons according to the [Legal Status of displaced persons in Germany Law \(Gesetz über die Rechtsstellung heimatloser Ausländer im Bundesgebiet\)](#)
- Non-EU or EEA citizens who have their permanent residence in Germany and hold a residence permit under international law or on humanitarian, political, family or other grounds, who have good prospects of being allowed to remain (e.g. persons entitled to asylum, refugees recognised domestically under the Geneva Convention for Refugees or dependents who join family members who are German or are foreigners with permanent residence status). This includes all those who hold a residence permit under [§§ 22, 23 paragraph 1, 2 or 4, §§ 23a, 25 paragraph 1 or 2, §§ 25a, 25b, 28, 37, 38, paragraph 1, sentence 1, number 2 and § 104a](#) of the Residence Act (AufenthG), or those who have a residence permit as spouse, life partner or child of a foreigner with permanent residence status under [§§ 30 or 32 to 34](#) of the Residence Act (AufenthG).
- Non-EU or EEA citizens who reside permanently in Germany and hold a residence permit under [§ 25 paragraph 3 or 4, sentence 2, or paragraph 5](#) or [§ 31](#) of the Residence Act (AufenthG) or hold a residence permit under [§§ 30 or 32 to 34](#) of the Residence Act (AufenthG) as the spouse, life partner or child of a foreigner with a residence permit and who have been legally present in Germany without interruption for at least 15 months in Germany, with authorization (gestattet) or with temporary suspension of deportation (geduldet) status.

- Non-EU or EEA citizens who have temporary suspension of deportation ([§ 60a of Residence Act](#)), who have their permanent residence in Germany and who have been legally present in Germany continuously for at least 15 months and who have a residence permit which allows temporary suspension of deportation (geduldet).
- Non-EU or EEA citizens who have lived for a total of 5 years in Germany and were in lawful employment.
- Non-EU or EEA citizens with at least one parent who has lived in Germany for a total of 3 of the 6 years prior to the start of the applicant's studies and who was legally employed.

Exemption from tuition fees is allowed in the following cases

([§ 6 State University Tuition Regulations - LHGebG](#)):

- Students on leave of absence under [§ 61 State University Regulations - LHG](#), if application for leave of absence was applied for before the start of the lecture period.
- Students in a practical study semester which is part of their regular studies under [§ 29, paragraph 3, sentence 2 State University Regulations - LHG](#).
- Students who are non-EU or EEA citizens with a residence permit under [§ 55, paragraph 1 Asylum Law](#), who have citizenship of a country which the Federal Office for Migration and Refugees assesses as having a high protection quota.
- Students with a disability which significantly hinders their studies as set out in [§ 2 of the 9th book of the Social Welfare Statutes \(Sozialgesetzbuch\)](#).

The Baden-Württemberg Ministry of Science, Research and The Arts can pass legislation for the reduction of or exemption from tuition fees.