



The two-status system

(positive asylum decision)

What protection status is a person granted?

1. Refugee status (A status)

Who is it for?

People who are personally at risk due to:

- political beliefs
- religion
- nationality
- origin
- sexual orientation
- belonging to a particular social group

Legal basis

- Refugee Convention

Family reunification (Asylum family reunification)

- Available for the nuclear family: spouse and biological and adopted minor children
- Applications must be submitted within three months of the date of the asylum decision
- No waiting period
- No income requirement
- No housing rules

2. Subsidiary protection (B status)

Who is it for?

People who are not being persecuted as individuals, but who face a real risk of serious harm due to, for example:

- war
- armed conflict
- random violence
- risk of torture, inhuman treatment or death

Legal basis

- European legislation and regulations

Family reunification (Asylum family reunification)

- Available for the nuclear family: spouse and biological and adopted minor children
- A two-year waiting period after receiving the residence permit
- Sufficient income required *
- Housing required *

* The income and housing requirements do not apply to unaccompanied minors with B status.

Unaccompanied minor?

Then family reunification also applies to:

- Parents
- Minor siblings (if they submit an application at the same time as a parent and are dependent on that parent)

