

Residence permit for foreign family members in Germany

Family immigration

From the Immigration Law

Foreigners living in Germany can be accompanied by their family members if they have a residence permit or a branch permit (so-called family reunion).

The family attachment to self-employed persons is determined according to §§ 30 and 32 Residence Act (AufenthG).

A residence permit is granted to spouses if the partner living in Germany has a residence permit or a residence (unlimited) settlement permit. As a rule, marriages must have already existed during the granting of a residence permit and the length of stay in the federal territory is expected to be over one year. If the holder of a residence permit is entitled to work with the owner in Germany, regardless of whether he is self-employed or dependent, the spouse is given the same permission.

Minor children (-18) also receive a residence permit if they live with their parents in Germany. It is possible to submit these applications together with the application for the issuing of a residence permit through the establishment/investment in the respective country of residence of the client at the German embassies or general consuls.

Prerequisites for granting such a residence permit are, if

1. Both spouses have reached the age of 18,
2. The spouse can at least communicate in a simple manner in German
3. The foreigner has a permission to stay permanently - EU.

Excluded from the language test are spouses who follow the foreigners mentioned in §§ 30 para. 1 sentence 2 Nrs. 1 to 3 and sentence 3 Nr. 1 Residence Act (AufenthG) (highly qualified, self-employed, researchers, long-term residents, asylum seekers and recognized CSF refugees), In so far as the marriage is required at the time of the immigration of the foreigner to Germany, the formal existence of marriage is sufficient.

The consultant Jaberi will advise you on this. Give us a call.