



## A temporary asylum residence permit: what does it mean for you?

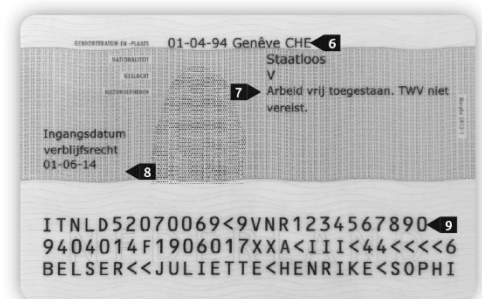
You will be granted a temporary asylum residence permit. It is stated in the decision that you received from the Immigration and Naturalisation Service (IND). Getting a residence permit means that you will also have certain rights and obligations. This brochure provides information about these rights and obligations.

### A temporary asylum residence permit

With your residence permit you can:

- show that you are allowed to live in the Netherlands;
- identify yourself. Your residence permit is an identity document.

The permit is valid for a limited period. Check your details on your residence permit. Are your details not correct? In the end of this brochure you will read what you have to do.



### The information on the asylum residence permit card

The following information appears on the front of your residence permit card:

- 1 Name: your surname and first names;
- 2 Expiration date: the permit is valid until this date;
- 3 Place and date of issue: the place where and the date on which you received your residence permit;
- 4 Type of document: the number III means that it concerns a temporary asylum residence permit;
- 5 Specifics: your right of residence is stated here.

The following information appears on the back of your residence permit card:

- 6 Date and place of birth, nationality and gender;
- 7 Specifics: right to work;  
Your residence permit indicates whether you are allowed to work in the Netherlands;
- 8 Commencement date of the residence permit: you have a right of residence in the Netherlands from this date on;

9 V-number: it is your 10-digit V –number at the bottom of your residence permit. This number comes after the letters VNR. Your V-number is also stated in the letters you receive from the IND.

#### **What do you have to do?**

- Collect your residence permit and hand in your Identity Document for Foreign nationals (W-document). Sometimes you get your residence permit after receiving your decision. Have you not yet received a residence permit? You will receive a letter from the IND within a few weeks. This letter states when and in which IND office you can collect your residence permit. When collecting the residence permit, you must hand in your Identity Document for Foreign nationals.
- You have to get registered with your municipality. You are obliged to register in the Municipal Personal Records Database (BRP). The BRP contains personal data of everyone living in the Netherlands. Sometimes the municipality already registers people after receiving the decision. Are you not registered yet? Then contact your municipality. Check whether your name and your date of birth have been processed correctly. Bring as many documents as possible, such as your birth certificate, marriage certificate and identity document. After the registration, you will get a Citizen Service Number (BSN). It is a unique personal number for everyone who is registered in the BRP. You will need your BSN for all contacts with the government. For more information about BRP and BSN, visit [www.rijksoverheid.nl](http://www.rijksoverheid.nl) or dial 1400. Are you registered in the BRP and are you moving? Then you must notify your municipality. The municipality will change your address in the BRP.
- Carry the residence permit with you. Your residence permit is also your identity document. Every person in the Netherlands aged 14 and older must be able to prove his or her identity. It means that you must be able to show your residence permit to the police or another official. You can get a fine if you are unable to identify yourself.
- Take out a health insurance policy. According to the law, you are obliged to take out basic health insurance. It covers costs of the general practitioner, hospital and pharmacy. You can choose a basic health insurance provider yourself. Have you taken out a health insurance policy? Then you can register with a GP and a dentist. The GP can refer you to a hospital if necessary. For more information, visit [www.rijksoverheid.nl](http://www.rijksoverheid.nl) or dial 1400.
- Civic integration. According to the law, you must integrate in the Netherlands. It means that you should learn the Dutch language and you should have knowledge of the Dutch society. You will receive a letter from the Executive Agency for Education (DUO ) about it. You are responsible for arranging your own civic integration course. The Civic intergation course costs money. You will be deemed integrated if you pass your civic integration exam. If you do not follow a civic integration course, the DUO can give you a fine. If you are under 18 or have reached the legal retirement age, this civic integration obligation does not apply to you. Then you do not need to follow an integration course. For more information, visit [www.inburgeren.nl](http://www.inburgeren.nl) or call to the civic integration department at the DUO: 050 599 96 00.

#### **What may I do now?**

- If you are granted an asylum residence permit, you may apply for a family reunification (journey of your family members for reunification). Your family members abroad who stayed behind, can travel to the Netherlands under certain conditions. One of the conditions is that the procedure starts on time. It means: within three months after receiving your positive decision. It also applies if you do not know (anymore) where your family members are. The procedure starts by applying for a provisional residence permit (MVV) for your family members. This

application is free of charge.

An MVV is a kind of visa for a stay of three months or more. You can submit this application in the Netherlands. For this purpose you should use the (digital) application form 'Aanvraag voor een machtiging tot voorlopig verblijf - nareizigers asiel' (Application for a provisional residence permit - family members for the purpose of reunification).

You can find this application form on [www.ind.nl](http://www.ind.nl). Workers of the Dutch Council for Refugees can help you with the application. Your family members can also submit an application themselves. They can do it at the Dutch embassy abroad.

*Attention!* If your asylum application was granted more than 3 months ago, you are too late to submit an application for a family reunification on asylum grounds. However, you can submit a regular application for a family reunification. Such application costs money and the conditions applied will be stricter than for the family reunification procedure on asylum grounds. Among other things, you must have sufficient income to support your family members. For this procedure you should use the application form 'Aanvraag voor het verblijfsdoel familie en gezin (referent)' (Application for the purpose of residence - family (sponsor)). You can find this application form on [www.ind.nl](http://www.ind.nl).

*Attention!* If you are granted an asylum residence permit as a member of the family of an admitted asylum seeker, you cannot apply for a family reunification (journey of your family members for reunification). You can submit a regular application for a family reunification.

- You are allowed to work. Your employer is not required to apply for a work permit for you to work (TWV). You will need your own bank account number to receive your income. You can open an account with any bank. The Employee Insurance Agency (UWV) can provide you with more information about work. Visit [www.uwv.nl/particulieren](http://www.uwv.nl/particulieren) or call the UWV: 0900 9294.
- You may look for an accommodation for yourself. The Central Agency for the Reception of Asylum Seekers (COA) can assist you in finding accommodation. You will leave the COA reception centre if you have found a home.
- You may travel abroad. Because you are granted a residence permit, you can travel abroad for holiday or business, for example. You will then need a valid passport. It also applies to your children.

If you do not have a passport, you can apply for a refugee passport at your municipality. Application for a refugee passport costs money. After you have applied for a refugee passport, it will take a few days before you can pick it up. For some countries you will need a visa in addition to a passport.

*Attention!* You may not travel to your country of origin with a refugee passport. For more information about a refugee passport, please contact your municipality. If you are going abroad for a longer period, ask the IND about the possible consequences for your asylum residence permit. The IND will also tell you whether it is necessary to report your departure and return to the Aliens Police (AVIM).

### **Application for extension/application for a permanent asylum residence permit**

Your residence permit states the date until which the permit is valid. It is important that you apply for the extension of your residence permit on time. On time means before your permit expires. You can also apply for a permanent asylum residence permit. You can do it when the validity of your temporary asylum residence permit has almost expired. Do you want to extend your temporary asylum residence permit? Or do you want to apply for a permanent asylum residence permit? Then you should use the application form 'Aanvraag Verlenging verblijfsvergunning asiel voor bepaalde tijd; of Verblijfsvergunning asiel onbepaalde tijd; of EU-verblijfsvergunning voor langdurig ingezetenen' (Application for the extension of the

temporary asylum residence permit, or Permanent asylum residence permit, EU residence permit for long-term residents). You can find this application form on [www.ind.nl](http://www.ind.nl). Do not submit your application prematurely. You should submit your application if your residence permit is still valid, preferably 4 weeks before the end of its validity. It is your responsibility to apply for the extension of your residence permit on time or to apply for a permanent residence permit.

### **Permanent return to your country of origin**

Are you considering returning permanently? Then you can contact the Netherlands Migration Institute (NMI) for help and advice. For more information, visit [www.nmigratie.nl](http://www.nmigratie.nl) or dial 030 236 42 45.

### **Loss, theft, damage or incorrect data**

- Is your residence permit lost or stolen? Then you should report loss or theft to the police. You will need your v-number to make a report. You can find it in your letters from the IND. The police will provide you with a certified copy of the police report. Then you can ask the IND to replace your residence card. Please provide your application for replacement with a copy of the police report.
- Is your residence card damaged? If your residence card is badly damaged, you can no longer use it as a valid proof of identity. You should submit an application for replacement to the IND. You should provide your application for replacement with a copy of the front and back of the damaged residence card. When collecting the new residence card, you must hand in the damaged one.
- Are the details on your residence card incorrect? The IND makes use of the details from the Municipal Personal Records Database (BRP). For this reason, you should contact your municipality first. They will check whether your data in the BRP are correct. If your data in the BRP are incorrect, it must be amended first. After that you can apply to the IND for replacement of your residence card.
- How to submit an application for replacement to the IND? You should use the form 'Aanvraag vervanging of vernieuwing vreemdelingendocument' (Application for replacement or renewal of an Identity Document for Foreign nationals) on [www.ind.nl](http://www.ind.nl). Application for a new residence card costs money. You will have to pay for the application when you collect your new residence card.

### **Do you have any questions?**

Just visit the IND website: [www.ind.nl](http://www.ind.nl) or dial the general number of the IND. The number is 088 043 04 30. The IND is available from Monday to Friday from 9 am to 5 pm. When calling from abroad you should dial: +31 88 043 04 30.

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