



Application for the purpose of residence of 'wealthy foreign national' (foreign investor') (641)

Read the explanation before you start to fill out the form

For whom is this form?

You may use this form if you are a foreign national who is staying in the Netherlands. You like to extend the period of validity of your residence permit for the purpose of residence `.

How do you fill out this form?

Only submit your application once you have completed filling out this form, signed and you have gathered together all the requested documents and evidence.

If your application is incomplete, the IND will be unable to assess your application properly.

Processing of personal data

The Immigration and Naturalisation Service (IND) processes personal data when it processes your application, notification, or request. This means that if needed the IND will request data from you yourself and other organisations or persons. The IND also uses and stores data and shares them with other organisations. When doing so, the IND strictly adheres to the stipulations of privacy legislation. For instance, the IND must treat data safely and with due care. The law also gives rights. At your request, you are allowed to see which data on you the IND processes. You can also get information on why the IND does so and to whom your data have been passed on. On www.ind.nl you can read how the IND processes your data and which rights you have. You can also read how to use your rights.

Would you like more information?

Then visit the IND website at www.ind.nl.

1 Means of evidence

Requirements of foreign means of evidence

You must gather together the means of evidence before submitting your application. You may be required to submit foreign means of evidence together with this application, for example a foreign marriage certificate. Your personal situation and the purpose of residence determine which foreign proof of income you will need to include.

Language

All foreign means of evidence must be compiled in Dutch, English, French or German. Is this not the case? Then you must have the means of evidence translated by a translator who has been sworn in by a District Court. Submit (a copy of) the translation and (a copy of) the means of evidence together with the application form. If you have the means of evidence translated in a foreign country and therefore not by a translator who has been sworn in by a District Court, then you are required to have the translation legalised or to have an apostille stamp/authentication stamp provided by the competent authorities in the country of issue.

Official means of evidence

Official foreign means of evidence must be issued and legalised by the competent authorities of the country that issued the means of evidence. In some countries the document must then also be legalized by the Dutch embassy or the Dutch consulate in the country in question. In 'apostille countries' an apostille, issued by the competent local authorities, is sufficient. If no Dutch embassy or consulate is available in that country, the document must be legalised by the Dutch embassy or consulate responsible for that country. Official foreign means of evidence include, for example, birth certificates and marriage certificates. Having these means of evidence legalised or provided with an apostille stamp can take a long time. You should start several months in advance of submitting your application with having documents legalised or provided with an apostille stamp in the country of origin. For more information about legalisation or apostille requirements for documents per country and any exceptions to these requirements, you can telephone the 'Public Information Service', telephone number 1400. You can also visit the website www.rijksoverheid.nl.

> Please tick and fill in

You are a wealthy foreign national (foreign investor) and request an extension of the period of validity of your residence permit) (641)

Which evidence of the investment you need to add to your application depends if you invest in:

1. An innovative company;
2. A contractual joint venture that invests in one or more innovative companies, or
3. A fund that according to the Dutch Ministry of Economic Affairs fits within the seed scheme.

1. Means of evidence with regard to the innovative company in which you invest:

- A recent annual financial statement of the company/companies in which you have invested;
- A declaration by the managing directors that the capital you have invested in accordance with the investment plan is present in the company;
- A description of the results in relation to job creation (if applicable);
- A description of the results in relation to innovation (if applicable);
- A description of the results of your non-financial contribution (if applicable)..

2. Means of evidence with regard to the contractual venture in which you invest:

- A recent annual financial statement of the company/companies in which you have invested;
- A document proving that you are a member of the partnership;
- A statement from the managing directors that the invested capital, in accordance with the investment plan, is still present in the contractual joint venture;
- A description of the results in relation to job creation (if applicable);
- A description of the results in relation to innovation (if applicable);
- A description of the results of your non-financial contribution (if applicable).

3. Documents that proof that you participate in a fund that according to the Ministry of Economic Affairs fits within the seed scheme:

- A certificate of participation in a fund that according to the Ministry of Economic Affairs fits within the seed scheme; and
- A document stating that the investment is still present in the fund.

Registration in the Commercial Register

The innovative company or contractual joint venture you are investing in must be registered in the Commercial register of the Chamber of Commerce.

Indicate which situation applies and fill in.

- The innovative company you are investing in is registered in the Commercial register.
- The contractual joint venture you are investing in is registered in the Commercial register.

1.1 Chamber of Commerce number

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1.2 Legal Entities and Partnerships Identification Number (RSIN)

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2 Biometric information, signature and Antecedents certificate

- You must have your fingerprints and facial image (passport photo) taken to determine your identity. The biometric information is also required to create a residence permit. For the residence permit the IND also needs a signature. See the appendix Fingerprints, passport photo and signature.
- Fill out the Antecedents certificate appendix and submit this appendix together with your application.

3 Your personal details

Write in block letters

3.1 V-number (if known)

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3.2 Citizen Service Number (if known)

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3.3 Name
(as stated in the passport)

Surname

First names

3.4 Sex Male
 female

3.5 Date of birth

<i>Day</i>	<i>Month</i>	<i>Year</i>

3.6 Place of birth _____

3.7 Country of birth
(as stated in the passport) _____

3.8 Nationality _____

3.9 Home address *Street* _____

Number _____

Postcode _____

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Town

Country

3.10 Telephone number

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3.11 E-mail _____

4 Identification

Enclose a copy of your passport with your identity details together with your application. Make copies of all the pages with travel stamps as well. Do not copy any empty pages.

5 Location where the residence permit is collected

Please indicate below the location where you will collect the residence permit

- Amsterdam 's-Hertogenbosch (Den Bosch) Den Haag Maastricht (IND Service Point)
- Zwolle

6 Signing

Signing this form will bring you rights and obligations. If you do not know what these rights and obligations are, then visit the website www.ind.nl.

- ✓ I declare I have completed this form truthfully.
- ✓ I know that the personal details supplied will be processed in connection with the Aliens Act 2000 and will be passed on to authorities that need these personal details for that purpose.
- ✓ I will pass on any changes to my situation, which will affect my right of residence, without delay to the IND. I am aware that if I do not do this, it may affect my right of residence as foreign national. I know that I may incur an [administrative fine](#).
- ✓ I know what my rights and obligations are.
- ✓ I declare I hereby authorise the IND to share my information with the Dutch Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU-Netherlands) which will use this information to have the origin of my capital investigated by authorities abroad.

6.1 I submit this form and _____ (number) of appendices/documents in evidence.

6.2 Name _____

6.3 Place and date *Place* _____

<i>Day</i>		<i>Month</i>		<i>Year</i>		

6.4 Signature _____

7 Submitting the application and payment

You have gathered together all the means of evidence necessary for the application. Proceed to the appendix 'Submitting and paying for the application (by the foreign national)'.



Appendix Antecedents Certificate

Who should complete this appendix?

Pursuant to Articles 3.77, paragraph 11 and 3.86, paragraph 18 of the Aliens Decree, every foreign national aged 12 years or older must complete this appendix.

Please note! This statement consists of 2 pages. You must complete **both** pages.

1 Declaration of the foreign national

On this form you fill in whether you have ever committed a crime or a criminal offence. These are crimes committed in the Netherlands and criminal offences committed outside the Netherlands. You must answer the questions with *Yes* or *No*. Not completing the form truthfully or failing to report is a criminal offence. This can lead to a sanction. Your answers may have consequences for your application or for a residence permit that you have previously received.

> *Please tick the applicable situation*

Are you currently being prosecuted for committing a crime in the Netherlands? Or for committing a criminal offence abroad? Yes No

Have you ever been sentenced to a fine, community service, penalty order by a public prosecutor, custodial measure or imprisonment or have you accepted an out-of-court settlement for committing a crime in the Netherlands? Or have you ever been convicted of committing a criminal offence abroad? Yes No

Have you ever committed a crime, or have you been involved in a crime as referred to in Article 1F of the 1951 Geneva Convention on Refugees? Like a murder, war crime, genocide, terrorist crime or crimes against humanity? Yes No

Have you received an entry ban from one of the countries of the EU/EEA or Switzerland?* Yes No
Or a measure similar to an entry ban?

* *This is a ban on travel to the Netherlands, the EU / EEA or Switzerland.*

Have you submitted incorrect data during earlier residence procedures in the Netherlands? Yes No

Have you ever stayed illegally in the Netherlands? Yes No

> *Have you ticked Yes for one or more questions? Then explain why.*

2 Signature of the foreign national

- ✓ I have completed this form truthfully.
- ✓ I know that the IND can reject my application or withdraw my residence permit if I have ever been convicted of committing a crime.
- ✓ If something changes in my situation through which my statements on this form are no longer correct, I will notify the IND as soon as possible. I do this within four weeks after the change in my situation.

2.1 V-number (if known)

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2.2 Name

2.3 Date of birth

<i>Day</i>	<i>Month</i>	<i>Year</i>

2.4 **Place and date** *Place*

<i>Day</i>	<i>Month</i>	<i>Year</i>

2.5 **Signature**

Processing of personal data

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Appendix Fingerprints, passport photo and signature

Please do not enclose this appendix with the form!

For every new application you submit, the IND needs your photo, signature and fingerprints. The IND uses these biometric details to establish your identity and make your residence document. We do not need new biometrics in the following situations:

- Your biometrics have been taken at an IND desk or embassy abroad less than 6 months ago.
- You apply for a Foreign Nationals Identity Document (Type W and Type W2). Your biometrics have been taken at an IND desk or embassy abroad less than 5 years and 3 months ago. With a Foreign Nationals Identity Document you show that you are allowed to be in the Netherlands because you are waiting for a decision on your application. The IND then reuses old biometric details.

In all cases, the foreign national must bring a valid passport (this can also be a foreign national passport or a refugee passport) or ID card of the EU, EEA or Switzerland.

Situation: application starts when the foreign national is abroad

1. Entry and Residence procedure

- The sponsor (in the Netherlands) will have submitted the application for a residence permit for the foreign national (who is still abroad).
 - When taking the basic civic integration examination abroad, the employee of the Dutch embassy or consulate will scan the passport photo of the foreign national and take his fingerprints. The foreign national must place his signature. The passport photo must comply with the requirements which also apply for Dutch passports. The embassy can inform the foreign national where he is able to have passport photos made locally, which comply with the relevant requirements. A photo that does not comply with the requirements will cause unnecessary delay.
 - If the foreign national does not have to take a basic civic integration examination abroad, the employee of the Dutch embassy or consulate will scan the passport photo of the foreign national and take his fingerprints when collecting the Regular Provisional Residence Permit (mvv). The foreign national must place his signature. The passport photo must comply with the requirements which also apply for Dutch passports. The embassy can inform the foreign national where he/she is able to have passport photos made locally, which comply with the relevant requirements. A photo that does not comply with the requirements will cause unnecessary delay.

2. Application for a Regular Provisional Residence Permit (mvv) by the foreign national

- The foreign national has submitted the application for a Regular Provisional Residence Permit to the Dutch embassy or the consulate in the country of origin or long-term residence.
 - When submitting the application, the employee of the Dutch embassy or consulate makes a scan of the passport photo and takes the fingerprints. The foreign national must place his signature. The passport photo must comply with the requirements which also apply for Dutch passports. The embassy can inform the foreign national where he/she is able to have passport photos made locally, which comply with the relevant requirements. A photo that does not comply with the requirements will cause unnecessary delay.

3. Application for temporary Regular Residence Permit for persons who do not require a Regular Provisional Residence Permit

- If an application is submitted in the Netherlands by a (recognised) sponsor for a foreign national who does not require a Regular Provisional Residence Permit, then the foreign national must go to an Immigration and Naturalisation Service (IND) desk immediately after arrival in the Netherlands. The Immigration and Naturalisation Service (IND) employee will make fingerprints and a passport photo and the foreign national will be required to place his signature. You have to make an online appointment via the website www.ind.nl.

Situation: application starts when the foreign national is in the Netherlands

1. The application is submitted by post

- The foreign national or sponsor sends the application by post to the IND. He will then receive a letter from the IND. This letter states whether the foreign national must have his fingerprints taken and that he must have a passport photo taken and place his signature. For this, the foreign national makes an appointment online at an IND desk. The addresses and opening times of the IND desks can also be found on www.ind.nl. If the application form notes that the foreign national will collect the residence permit at an expat centre, then he can also have a passport photo and his fingerprints taken there. Please check www.ind.nl for how to make an online appointment. The addresses and opening hours of the Expat Centres can be found at www.ind.nl.

2. The foreign national submits the application in person

- The foreign national submits the application personally at the IND desk. A passport photo is made at the desk and fingerprints are taken if necessary. The foreign national must also place his signature there. The application can only be submitted to the IND desk by appointment. To make an appointment, visit www.ind.nl.

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Appendix Declaration of intent to undergo a TB test

In order to obtain a residence permit, you (or the person you represent) must be prepared to undergo a tuberculosis (TB) test and - if necessary - treatment. If you submit the completed declaration of intent to undergo a TB test to the IND together with your application (and also meet all other conditions), the IND will grant you a residence permit as soon as possible.

You are granted this permit under the express condition that you will actually undergo a TB test within three months after having received your residence permit. Should it become clear after the issue of a residence permit that - despite signing the declaration of intent - you failed to undergo a TB test within the period of three months, this may result in a cancellation of the permit that was granted.

Enclose the completed and signed declaration of intent with your application before you make an appointment with the Municipal Health Service. In doing so, you declare that you are prepared to undergo a TB test and, if necessary, TB treatment. For the appointment with the Municipal Health Service, you must complete the referral form as much as possible (part 1) and take it with you.

The obligation to undergo the test does not apply if you are a national of one of the countries listed in the appendix 'Exemption from the obligation to undergo a tuberculosis (TB) test'. Nor does the obligation to undergo the test apply if you have an EU residence permit for long-term residents issued by another EU country or are his/her family member and were already admitted to another EU country as a family member of the long-term resident.

1.11 Details passport

Number

Country

Valid from (date)

Day

Month

Year

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To (date)

Day

Month

Year

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1.12.1 Do you have a spouse or (registered) partner?

No
> Go to 2 'Signing'

Spouse
> Please complete the requested details below

Registered) partner
> Please complete the requested details below

1.12.2 Name (as stated in the passport)

Surname

First names

1.12.3 Sex

Male
 Female

1.12.4 Nationality

1.12.5 Home address

Street

Number

Postcode

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Town

2 Signing

- ✓ I hereby declare that I am prepared to cooperate in a tuberculosis test and any treatment.
- ✓ I am aware of the fact that I must undergo a TB test within three months after the residence permit has been received. If I fail to do so, this might have consequences for my right of residence in the Netherlands.

2.1 Name of foreign national

2.2 Place and date

Place

Day	Month	Year

2.3 Signature of foreign national

2.4 Name in case of legal representative

2.5 Place and date

Place

Day	Month	Year

2.6 Signature of legal representative

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Appendix TB test referral form

In order to obtain a residence permit, you (or the person you represent) must be prepared to undergo a tuberculosis (TB) test and - if necessary - treatment. If you submit the completed declaration of intent to undergo a TB test to the IND together with your application (and also meet all other conditions), the IND will grant you a residence permit as soon as possible.

You are granted this permit under the express condition that you will actually undergo a TB test within three months after having received your residence permit. Should it become clear after the issue of a residence permit that - despite signing the declaration of intent - you failed to undergo a TB test within the period of three months, this may result in a cancellation of the permit that was granted.

In order to undergo the TB test, you must make an appointment with the Municipal Health Service. For this appointment, you must complete the referral form as much as possible (part 1) and take it with you.

Please complete the referral form before you make an appointment with the Municipal Health Service. See also www.ggd.nl for information about the Municipal Health Service. The completed form signed by the Municipal Health Service, showing that you underwent a TB test, must have been received by the IND from the Municipal Health Service within three months after having received your residence permit.

The obligation to undergo the test does not apply if you are a national of one of the countries listed in the appendix 'Exemption from the obligation to undergo a tuberculosis (TB) test'. Nor does the obligation to undergo the test apply if you have an EC residence permit for long-term residents issued by another EU country or are his/her family member and were already admitted to another EU country as a family member of the long-term resident.

1.10 Details passport

Number

Country

Valid from (date)

Day		Month		Year			

To (date)

Day		Month		Year			

1.11.1 Do you have a spouse or (registered) partner?

No

Spouse

> Please complete the requested details below

(Registered) partner

> Please complete the requested details below

1.11.2 Name (as stated in the passport)

Surname

First names

1.11.3 Sex

Male

Female

1.12.4 Nationality

1.12.5 Home address

Street

Number

Postcode

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Town

2 Statement by physician from the Municipal Health Service

The undersigned, employed by the Municipal Health Service as a physician, states that he/she has, for the State Secretary for Justice and Security, tested the foreign national referred to in this form for tuberculosis (in the respiratory organs) under the below number.

> *The physician from the Municipal Health Service completes this section (part 2)*

2.1 Name of Municipal Health Service _____

2.2 Name of physician _____

2.3 Test number and date *Test number* _____

2.4 Place and date

Day	Month	Year						

Place _____

Day	Month	Year						

2.5 Signature of physician _____

> *The Municipal Health Service sends this completed and signed statement to the Immigration and Naturalisation Service. Use the address that applies to the situation of the foreign national.*

2.6 Submit form Did the foreign national submit an application for the residence purpose of work, scientific researcher, highly skilled migrant, work experience, seasonal labour or study?

Yes

Immigratie-en Naturalisatiedienst
Postbus 5
9560 AA Ter Apel

No

Immigratie-en Naturalisatiedienst
Postbus 17
9560 AA Ter Apel

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Appendix Exemption from the obligation to apply for a regular provisional residence permit and special situations

Do not enclose this appendix with the form!

Usually, you will need a Regular Provisional Residence Permit (MVV) in order to apply for residence in the Netherlands. You do not apply for a MVV in the Netherlands, but in your country of origin or in the country where you may reside for more than 90 days under a residence permit (your country of continuous residence).

Sometimes, you do not require a regular provisional residence permit. These situations are mentioned and explained below. Please read all situations first. Then tick in the application form the situation that applies and enclose the requested documents with the application form.

1. Your residence permit has expired

The validity of your residence permit is stated in your residence document. If you have been unable to extend the validity of your residence permit or to change the restriction in time, you must state the reason for this in a separate letter. Enclose this letter and as many pieces of evidence and documents as possible with your application in order to substantiate your story.

2. For health reasons, you are unable to apply for a regular provisional residence permit in your country of origin

If you are in the Netherlands and, for medical reasons, it is not wise for you to travel to your country of origin, you do not have to apply for a regular provisional residence permit. You have to prove this with certain pieces of evidence and documents. You must enclose all the means of evidence mentioned in the Appendix 'Explanation and means of evidence medical circumstances', which you can find on www.ind.nl. Read the appendix carefully and follow the instructions.

The IND asks the independent physician from the IND's Medical Advisors Office (Bureau Medische Advisering or BMA) for advice about your medical situation. If you do not submit all the requested details, then BMA cannot advise and the IND can not assess whether your medical situation is grounds for exemption from the MVV requirement.

3. You have a valid residence permit issued in a Schengen country

You do not require a regular provisional residence permit if:

- you have a valid residence permit issued in a Schengen country; and
- a recognised sponsor has applied for your residence permit; and
- you meet the requirements for the purpose of residence.

Your family members also do not need to have an MVV if:

- they already had a residence permit to stay with you in the other Schengen country; and
- their application for a residence permit is submitted by a recognised sponsor.

Schengen countries: Belgium, Croatia, Denmark, Germany, Estonia, Finland, France, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Norway, Austria, Poland, Portugal, Slovenia, Slovakia, Spain, Czech republic, Iceland, Sweden, Switzerland.

4. You are residing as a privileged family member with someone who has or had a privileged status

Your family member qualifies for a permanent residence permit him/herself. If you are residing as a family member with someone having a privileged status and you currently also have a privileged status yourself, you do not require a regular provisional residence permit. This only applies if you and the family member you are residing with have submitted an application for a permanent residence permit simultaneously. Staff member of a foreign diplomatic or consular post or an international treaty organisation have a privileged status, for example.

5. You worked on a Dutch seagoing vessel or in a mining installation on the continental shelf for 7 years or longer

If you can demonstrate that you worked on a Dutch seagoing vessel or on the continental shelf for 7 years or longer, you do not require a regular provisional residence permit. Please enclose the proof hereof with this application.

6. You have Turkish nationality and you worked legally in the Netherlands over the past year.

If you have Turkish nationality and you have worked legally in the Netherlands for the same employer in the past year, you do not need an MVV. This only applies if you want to continue to work as an employee for the same employer in the Netherlands.

7. You are the spouse, registered partner or minor child of a Turkish employee. You have been admitted to the Netherlands with this employee and have lived together with this employee continuously for three years

If you have been admitted to the Netherlands as the spouse, registered partner or minor child of a Turkish employee and you have legally lived with this employee in the Netherlands for three years, you do not need an MVV.

8. You are the child of a Turkish worker and you completed vocational training in the Netherlands

If you are the child of a Turkish employee, who has been legally employed in the Netherlands for at least three years, and you have completed a vocational training course in the Netherlands, you do not need an MVV.

9. You come under the scope of Decision 1/80 or the Additional Protocol. There are special individual circumstances that prevent you from applying for an MVV. You meet all other conditions for granting the residence permit

Indicate the special, individual circumstances in a separate letter. Enclose the letter and the means of evidence showing the special circumstances with the application form.

10. You are the spouse, registered partner or child of a Turkish employee or a Turkish self-employed person. You want to stay in the Netherlands with that Turkish employee or Turkish self-employed person and there are special and individual circumstances. If you have to leave the Netherlands to apply for an MVV, the Turkish employee or self-employed person is forced to go with you due to these special and individual circumstances

Indicate the special, individual circumstances in a separate letter. Enclose the letter and the means of evidence showing the special circumstances with the application form.

11. You were born in the Netherlands, you are 12 years of age or younger and you did not move the location of your principal residence outside the Netherlands

A child aged 12 or younger, born in the Netherlands and forming part of the family of the sponsor (who did not move the location of his principal residence outside the Netherlands either) does not require an MVV. The parent(s) must lawfully reside in the Netherlands.

12. You qualify for a residence permit with the purpose of residence 'cross-border service provision'.

You do not need an MVV if you qualify for this residence permit.

13. You are a victim of or witness reporting human trafficking

If you are a victim of or witness reporting human trafficking, you must report to the police. You may be entitled to a residence permit based on this report. You are not obliged to submit a separate application for this. In that case, you do not need an MVV.

14. You do not have a residence permit and you are a victim of or witness reporting human trafficking. You cannot or will not file a report or collaborate in another way with the criminal investigation and prosecution of the human trafficker because of important reasons.

If you do not have a residence permit, are a victim of or witness reporting human trafficking and you cannot or will not file a report or collaborate in another way with the criminal investigation and prosecution of the human trafficker because of important reasons. You do not need a regular provisional residence if you qualify for a residence permit with the purpose of stay 'temporary humanitarian' for these reasons.

15. You do not have a residence permit and you have fallen victim to (or might fall victim to) honour-related violence or domestic violence.

You do not need an MVV if you qualify for a residence permit with the purpose of stay 'temporary humanitarian' for these reasons.

16. You are a minor child of a person who has a residence permit on temporary humanitarian grounds in connection with human trafficking or honour-related violence or domestic violence

If you are the minor child of someone who has a residence permit on temporary humanitarian grounds, as referred to above, and you are staying in the Netherlands with this parent, then you may be eligible for exemption from the requirement for a Regular Provisional Residence Permit.

17. You are unable to depart from the Netherlands

If you are not to blame for being unable to depart from the Netherlands, because you do not have a valid passport and, for valid reasons, you cannot be put into the possession of alternative travel documents, you do not require a regular provisional residence permit.

18. You are a minor child and you actually resided in the Netherlands for at least three years

You do not require a regular provisional residence permit if you:

- are under age;
- actually resided in the Netherlands for at least three years;
- are of school age; and
- intend to reside with a Dutch citizen or a sponsor with lawful residence.

19. You are unable to leave the Netherlands because this is contrary to Article 8 of the ECHR

You believe that you are unable to leave the Netherlands because it is an interference on your family or private life as set out in Article 8 of the ECHR. Enclose the following evidence with your application:

In case of an appeal for protection of your family life:

- evidence showing the relationship pertaining to family law between you and the sponsor, for example a copy of a birth certificate; and
- evidence showing how you conduct your family life with the sponsor.

In case of an appeal for protection of your private life:

- evidence showing your connections with the Netherlands and which also shows the intensity of these connections.

20. You want to reside with your Dutch minor child of whom you are the only carer parent

If you are the only carer parent of a Dutch minor child who you have to support and who must leave the European Union if no residence permit is granted to you, you do not require a regular provisional residence permit.

21. You resided in another EU country as a holder of a European Blue Card and you apply for an European Blue Card in the Netherlands

You do not need to have an MVV if you apply for a European Blue Card in the Netherlands and you have stayed in another EU country as a holder of the European Blue Card for at least 12 months (mobility), or have stayed in another EU country as a holder of a European Blue Card for at least six months after such stay (subsequent mobility).

22. You resided as a family member with a holder of a European Blue Card in another EU country

Please enclose with this application the documentary evidence showing the nature and duration of the residence in the other EU country.

23. You are the victim of human trafficking and you are unwilling or unable to file a report of this or collaborate in another way with the criminal investigation and prosecution of the human trafficker in connection with serious threats, and/or a medical or psychological limitation and/or you being a minor.

You do not need a Regular Provisional Residence Permit if you can show that you are unable or unwilling to file a report or collaborate in another way with the criminal investigation and prosecution of the human trafficker in connection with serious threats, and/or a medical or psychological limitation and/or you being a minor. You are required to prove this by means of the following evidence:

- a statement from the police showing that there are indications that you are the victim of trafficking in human beings.

Add at least one of the three following statements:

- a statement from the police showing that you cannot be expected to collaborate in the criminal proceedings because of serious threats here in this country from the trafficker in human beings; or
- a dated and signed written declaration, not older than six weeks, from a medical practitioner, including:
 - the medical practitioner's name, address and registration number under the medical practitioner in the Individual Healthcare Professions Register (BIG), or the Netherlands Institute of Psychologists register;
 - which medical symptoms you have;
 - the effect of your medical symptoms for the collaboration in the criminal proceedings.
- a statement from the police or Royal Netherlands Marechaussee (KMar) stating that you, in connection with being a minor, can not be expected to collaborate with the criminal proceedings. This statement contains detailed and specific comments on your individual situation, addressing the consequences of you being a minor for the collaboration in the criminal proceedings. You will only assumed to be a minor based on identifying documents, or when established by the IND (as described in paragraph C1/2.2 of the Aliens Act Implementation Guidelines).

24. You are a minor child. You are in the custody of, and staying with, a foreign national who has been the victim of work-related exploitation without a right of residence, or with a foreign national who has been employed as a minor without a right of residence.

There is a criminal investigation or investigation for prosecution of the former employer of the foreign national, or a trial of the former employer before the court. The foreign national cooperates with the investigation. If the criminal investigation or investigation for prosecution has already been completed, there must be a wage claim procedure before the subdistrict court as referred to in Section 23(5) of the Foreign Nationals Employment Act (in Dutch: Wet Arbeid Vreemdelingen or Wav).

25. You have a long-term residence permit in another EU country.

Your family members do not need to apply for an MVV either. However, these family members must have lived with you in the other EU country.

26. You have a residence permit as a researcher under Directive (EU) 2016/801 in another EU country. You come to do research in the Netherlands on the basis of long-term mobility.

Your family members do not need to apply for an MVV either. However, these family members must have lived with you in the other EU country.

27. You have temporary protection and you qualify for a temporary regular residence permit with a purpose of residence related to seasonal work, work as an employee, work as a highly skilled migrant or work as a self-employed person.

28. You are a minor foreign national. You are eligible for a 'humanitarian temporary' or 'humanitarian non-temporary' residence permit because you have been put under supervision by the juvenile court

Your family members who qualify for a residence permit to stay with you, also do not need to apply for an MVV

29. Other

You want to apply for a regular residence permit and do not have a valid or correct MVV. If none of the other grounds for MVV exemption apply to your situation, you may be able to obtain a residence permit without an MVV only if special and individual circumstances apply. Explain in a separate letter why it is not possible for you to apply for an MVV in your country of origin or country of continuous residence. State all special and individual circumstances that should be included in the assessment. Are you applying for a residence permit to stay with a family member? Please also indicate who your family members are. State whether they have the right of residence in the Netherlands and any special circumstances of these family members. Enclose the letter with the application form.

How do you submit the application?

If you rely upon one of the exemptions from the MVV-requirement, you must submit the application immediately at the counter. Submitting an application to an Immigration and Naturalisation Service (IND) counter is by appointment only. Information about making appointments can be found on the website www.ind.nl. You will receive an invitation letter after making the appointment.



Appendix Submitting and paying for the application by the foreign national

Do not enclose this appendix with the form!

Below, you can read how you can submit and pay for the application for a residence permit or a change to the restriction on the residence permit.

Please note! If you rely on an exemption from the requirement to apply for a regular provisional residence permit you must first send the application by post. You will then receive a letter from the IND stating how you must pay the fees.

Submitting an application for a residence permit or a change to the residence permit

You send the application form, the appendices and the evidence to the IND by post. Make copies of all documents and supplementary evidence and send with the application form. Never send any original evidence. You must make clearly readable and full copies of the original evidence on A4 size paper. Do not use other paper size, any staples or paperclips. Write down your V-number or client number on each copy. If you do not know these numbers, then please write your name and date of birth on each copy. Do not send any USB sticks, CDs, DVDs, photo albums, receipts and suchlike. Put all evidence in a sufficiently stamped envelope. Send your application to the following address:

Application for an economic purpose of residence (work, study, for example)

**Immigratie- en Naturalisatiedienst
Postbus 5
9560 AA Ter Apel**

Application for a social purpose of residence (family members and relatives)

**Immigratie- en Naturalisatiedienst
Postbus 16
9560 AA Ter Apel**

Application for medical circumstances

**Immigratie- en Naturalisatiedienst
Postbus 1
9560 AA Ter Apel**

You can also visit the IND Desk in person in order to submit your application for a residence permit. You need to make an appointment. Please visit www.ind.nl for the ways you can contact the IND. You must bring the original copies of all requested documents and evidence. The IND verifies and copies these documents, after which all original documents are returned to you. The copies must be enclosed with your application. You must also bring your valid border-crossing document (passport, for example) with you.

How do you pay?

An application is not free of charge. The costs depend on the purpose of the residence applied by you. If you submit the application by post, you will receive a letter containing the amount of fees and information on how to pay, after the IND has received your application. If you submit the application at the IND Desk, you can pay the fees due at the IND Desk. You can pay with a bank card or in cash.

Here, you can find no information about the costs or any exemption from having to pay fees. Please visit www.ind.nl if you want to know the costs beforehand. If the assessment of your application shows that you do not qualify for the residence permit applied for, you will not receive a refund.

What happens with your application?

If you have submitted your application to the IND and paid the related costs, the IND will assess your application. If your application is incomplete, the IND will be unable to properly assess your application. If you fail to make a payment or timely payment or submit an incomplete application, the handling of your application will be delayed. You will be informed in writing once your application has been handled. If your application is granted, you will also receive a letter with information about the follow-up procedure.

Providing correct information

Providing incorrect information or withholding relevant information may lead to withdrawal of the permit. If punishable offences are observed, the IND reports this to the police.

V-number

A V-number is a unique number, which is used for identification of a foreign national by the IND and cooperating organisations (such as the Aliens Police). The number is listed in the correspondence which the foreign national or sponsor receives from the IND and other organisations and is also printed on the residence document itself.

Processing of personal data

The Immigration and Naturalisation Service (IND) processes personal data when it processes your application, notification, or request. This means that if needed the IND will request data from you yourself and other organisations or persons. The IND also uses and stores data and shares them with other organisations. When doing so, the IND strictly adheres to the stipulations of privacy legislation. For instance, the IND must treat data safely and with due care. The law also gives rights. At your request, you are allowed to see which data on you the IND processes. You can also get information on why the IND does so and to whom your data have been passed on. On www.ind.nl you can read how the IND processes your data and which rights you have. You can also read how to use your rights.



Appendix Exemption from the obligation to undergo a tuberculosis (TB) test

Do not enclose this appendix with the form!

If you have the nationality of one of the countries on this list, you do not have to undergo a tuberculosis (TB) test.

Albania	Grenada	Panama
Algeria	Guatemala	Paraguay
Andorra	Guyana	Poland
Antigua and Barbuda	Honduras	Portugal
Argentina	Hong Kong (SAR)	Qatar
Armenia	Hungary	Romania
Australia	Iceland	Russia
Austria	Iran	Rwanda
Azerbaijan	Iraq	Samoa
Bahamas	Ireland	San Marino
Bahrain	Israel	Saudi Arabia
Barbados	Italy	Serbia
Belarus	Jamaica	Seychelles
Belgium	Japan	Singapore
Belize	Yemen	Slovakia
Benin	Jordan	Slovenia
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Kazakhstan	Solomon Islands
Brazil	Kosovo	South-Korea
Brunei	Kuwait	Spain
Bulgaria	Latvia	Sri Lanka
Burkina Faso	Lebanon	St Kitts & Nevis
Cape Verde	Libya	St Lucia
Canada	Liechtenstein	St Vincent and the Grenadines
Chile	Lithuania	Sudan
China	Luxembourg	Suriname
Colombia	Macau (SAR)	Sweden
Comoros	Malaysia	Switzerland
Costa Rica	Maldives	Syria
Croatia	Mali	Tadjikistan
Cuba	Malta	Taiwan
Cyprus	Mauritania	Togo
Czech Republic	Mauritius	Tonga
Denmark	Mexico	Trinidad and Tobago
Dominica	Moldova	Tunisia
Dominican Republic	Monaco	Turkey
Ecuador	Montenegro	Turkmenistan
Egypt	Morocco	Ukraine
El Salvador	Netherlands	United Arab Emirates
Estonia	New Hebrides	United Kingdom
Fiji	New Zealand	United States of America
Finland	Nicaragua	Uruguay
France	Niger	Uzbekistan
Galapagos Islands	Niue	Vanuatu
Georgia	North-Macedonia	Venezuela
Germany	Norway	
Greece	Oman	

