



Business Newsletter

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Contact person recognised sponsor and authorised representative

Are you an authorised representative and are you submitting an application for recognition for an organisation? Please also include all details of the contact person within the organisation on the application form. We generally only have contact with the authorised representative. But it is important that the IND knows someone within the organisation.

Does your organisation no longer have an authorised representative? Please let us know. Make sure to mention your organisation's contact person in there as well. Use the following form:

[Reporting form for changes concerning a recognised sponsor 7588 \(PDF, 248.51 KB\)](#)

Pay attention to threats when recruiting employees

As it is part of the duty of care, you, as a recognised sponsor, must inform your employee about the conditions for entry and residence in the Netherlands. It is also important to pay attention to risks when carefully recruiting and selecting an employee. For example, risks arising from threats from other countries (state-sponsored actors) against our national security interests. For example, the access your employee will get to specific information or technology might be interesting for a state-sponsored actor. If this information or technology leaks to this actor, a risk to national security may arise. It is therefore important that you are alert to these threats and risks during recruitment and selection and take measures if necessary.

To increase awareness about the nature and extent of these threats, the [Threat Assessment State-sponsored Actors \(TASA\)](#) has been developed. The last edition was published in November 2022. This, like the previous publication from February 2021, was published by the General Intelligence and Security Service (in Dutch: *Algemene Inlichtingen- en Veiligheidsdienst* or AIVD), the Military Intelligence and Security Service (in Dutch: *Militaire Inlichtingen- en Veiligheidsdienst* or MIVD) and the National Coordinator for Counterterrorism and Security (in Dutch: *Nationaal Coördinator Terrorismebestrijding en Veiligheid* or NCTV). This publication shows which national security interests are (or could be) damaged by state-sponsored actors and in what way.

Would you like to know more? Then contact the [AIVD](#), [MIVD](#) or [NCTV](#).

End date on the residence permit

A residence permit is always issued with a date 'until' and not with a date 'up to and including'. So, when you are completing application forms, always pay attention to the end

date you enter. For example, is the last day of the employment contract 31 October 2023? Then enter 1 November 2023 as the end date on the application form.

Leaving the Schengen area is no longer necessary if you have a visa-exempt period after a regular residence permit

As of 15 February 2024, someone with a visa-exempt nationality is still allowed to be in the Netherlands for 90 days, immediately after the regular residence permit has expired. This is called the visa-exempt period. It is then no longer mandatory to have first been outside the Schengen area. This applies, for example, to your employee (or family member) with a visa-exempt nationality. The employee does not have to submit an application for the visa-exempt period, but must meet all [the requirements for a short-stay visa](#). At Netherlands Worldwide you can check [whether a person needs a visa](#).

When does the visa-exempt period not apply?

Has the employee's residence permit been withdrawn by the IND? Or has a return decision been issued? Then the employee is not entitled to the visa-exempt period. Nothing will change for employees with a visa-required nationality. They must also first apply for a Schengen visa outside the Netherlands after 15 February 2024. Visit Netherlands Worldwide for all information about the requirements and applying for a Schengen visa.

Obligations of sponsor

As a sponsor of the previous residence permit, you are still responsible for any costs of returning to the country of origin up to 1 year after cancellation. This obligation ends as soon as the visa-exempt period starts. Does someone stay in the Netherlands longer than is allowed (overstay)? In that case, the sponsor does not have to pay the costs of deportation.