



Application for the purpose of residence of 'European blue card' (sponsor)

Please note!

Please print the form in **A4 format** and in **actual size**. You must send this cover page with the application. This prevents delays in processing your application!

Please read the explanation before you start to fill out the form.

Filling-in instructions

In order to be able to assess your application quickly and carefully in terms of content, the Immigration and Naturalisation Service uses scanning software with which your application is recorded in the immigration administration system. To support this, this form is equipped with a number of features, including a barcode and so-called "adjustment fields" in the corners of each page. The following is important for a good scan of your application:

1. When filling out this form, use only an HB pencil or pen with black or blue ink.
2. Write only in the space provided behind or below each question. Do you need more space? Then add a separate page on which you state your personal data and indicate to which question the added text belongs.
3. When you are presented with a choice where you have to choose between different answer options, keep the following instruction.

Check the box of your choice (as with "b")

a... b... c... d...

You want to change your choice? Then make the box of your first choice completely black and then tick the desired box.

a... b... c... d...

This form comprises different appendices. Which appendices you need to fill out depends on your own situation. 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.



1 What is the situation of the foreign national

> Please tick the applicable situation and follow the instructions

- 1. The foreign national has a valid residence permit in the Netherlands and you want to change the residence permit (as well as renewing the period of validity of the residence permit) to a different purpose of residence.**
 - You want to submit an application for changing the purpose of residence of your residence permit.
> Proceed to 4 'Tuberculosis'

- 2. The foreign national is in the Netherlands or resides abroad and wants a residence permit and the foreign national is a national of Australia, Canada, Japan, New Zealand, the United States of America, South Korea, Monaco, Vatican City, the United Kingdom, the EU/EEA countries or Switzerland.**
 - You want to submit an application for a regular residence permit.
> Proceed to 4 'Tuberculosis'

- 3. The foreign national resides abroad and his nationality is one for which a regular provisional residence permit (mvv) is required (a nationality other than the nationalities mentioned under 2). A regular provisional residence permit is a visa with which the foreign national can enter the Netherlands for a stay of longer than 90 days. After entry in the Netherlands with a valid regular provisional residence permit, the foreign national can obtain a residence permit.**
 - You want to submit an application for a regular provisional residence permit and a residence permit (a procedure for 'entry and residence').
> Proceed to 2 'Place of collection of regular provisional residence permit and date of entry'

- 4. The foreign national resides in the Netherlands and you want to submit an application. The nationality of the foreign national is one whereby you will need a Regular Provisional Residence Permit (MVV) (a nationality other than the nationalities mentioned under 2). The foreign national usually need a Regular Provisional Residence Permit (MVV) in order to apply for residence in the Netherlands. In exceptional circumstances mentioned in the appendix 'Exemption from requirement for Regular Provisional Permit, this is not necessary. Follow the instructions below if you think that one of the exceptional circumstances apply to the foreign national.**
 - You want to submit an application for a residence permit (without a regular provisional residence permit)
> Go to the appendix 'Exemption from the requirement to apply for a regular provisional residence permit' and see which exceptions there are to the requirement to apply for a regular provisional residence permit. Please indicate below which situation applies.
The foreign national is applying for an exemption from the requirement to apply for a regular provisional residence permit because:
 - the residence permit of the foreign national has expired;
 - the foreign national cannot apply for a regular provisional residence permit in the country of origin due to health reasons;
 - the foreign national is residing as a family member with someone who had a privileged status;
 - the foreign national resided in another member state for eighteen months as a holder of a European blue card or a family member of a holder of a European Blue Card (submit evidence);
 - the foreign national is a victim of or witness reporting human trafficking;
 - the foreign national is unable to depart from the Netherlands because this is contrary to Article 8 of the ECHR;
 - other, you cannot use this form. The foreign national must submit an application to the IND Desk him/herself.
> Proceed to 4 'Tuberculosis'

2 Place of collection of regular provisional residence permit and date of entry

Dutch embassy or consulate in the country of origin (or country of continuous residence). If no Dutch embassy or consulate is available, then you need to collect the regular provisional residence permit in the nearest country where a Dutch embassy or consulate is available.

NB! The foreign national must collect the regular provisional residence permit from the Embassy or Consulate where he sat the civic integration examination abroad. The foreign national can travel to the Netherlands with this regular provisional residence permit.

2.1 Town and country *Town*

Country

Expected date of entry of the foreign national

NB! Indicate the date on which the foreign national expects to enter the Netherlands. This date will be held to be the commencement date of the residence permit. If you do not fill in a date here, then the IND will use as commencement date of the residence permit the day after that on which the foreign national collected the regular provisional residence permit.

2.2 Expected date of entry

<i>Day</i>	<i>Month</i>	<i>Year</i>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

3 Location where the residence permit is collected

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

> *Please tick the applicable situation*

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

4 Tuberculosis

You want to apply for a residence permit in the Netherlands on behalf of a foreign national. The foreign national may need to undergo an examination and treatment for tuberculosis (TB). This depends on the situation.

> *Please tick the applicable situation*

- The foreign national does not need to undergo a TB test because he has a valid residence permit in the Netherlands.
- The foreign national does not need to undergo a TB test because he is a national of one of the countries listed in the appendix 'Exemption from the obligation to undergo a tuberculosis (TB) test'.

The foreign national has a different nationality and:

- has already undergone a TB test in the Netherlands. Enclose an original and recent 'TB test referral form' with the application. This form is the proof that the foreign national has undergone a TB test in the Netherlands. This form may not be more than 6 months old; or
- has not yet undergone a TB test in the Netherlands. Then you should complete the 'Declaration of intent to undergo a TB test' appendix and send this together with the application. The foreign national must sign this appendix him/herself.

If the foreign national is in the Netherlands, then an appointment should be made for the test with the Municipal Health Service (GGD) in the area where he/she lives or will be living (for further information visit the website www.ggd.nl). Take the appendix 'TB test referral form' with you to the Municipal Health Service (GGD). The Municipal Health Service (GGD) will then send the form to the IND.

5 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 means of evidence 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 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.

Special facts and circumstances

If you think special facts and circumstances may apply, that have to be considered when assessing your application, you have to provide a written declaration. You have to substantiate this declaration with as many (official) means of evidence as possible.

If you submit special circumstances in the context of Article 3.6ba, first paragraph, of the Aliens Decree, you must only submit these circumstances if this concerns your first application submitted in the Netherlands.

> *Please tick*

Holder of a European blue card (640)

Please enclose the following means of evidence with your application:

- a copy of the employment contract/appointment decision showing that the foreign national will work in paid employment for at least one year;
- an employer's declaration;
- the completed and signed appendix 'Declaration by sponsor (employment)';
- a copy of the salary slips over the past 3 months (if possible);
- if the foreign national has a Dutch diploma for higher education that is in line with the profession or relevant sector to which the application relates: a certified copy of the diploma.
- if the foreign national has a foreign diploma for higher education that is in line with the profession or relevant sector to which the application relates: a copy of the diploma and the original credential evaluation from the Netherlands organisation for international cooperation in higher education (Nuffic).
- in case of a (regulated) profession: evidence showing that you have the required professional qualifications in order to practise the (regulated) profession.

6 Biometric information and signature

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

7 Details of the sponsor

Write in block letters

7.1 Company name

7.2 Name of contact person

7.3 Postal address

Street

Number

P.O. box (if applicable)

Postcode

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Town

7.4 Telephone number

7.5 E-mail

7.6 Chamber of Commerce number

8 Details of the foreign national

Write in block letters

8.1 V-number (if known)

8.2 Citizen Service Number (if known)

8.3 Name
(as stated in the passport) *Surname*

First names

8.4 Sex
 Male
 Female

8.5 Date of birth
Day *Month* *Year*

8.6 Place of birth

8.7 Country of birth
(as stated in the passport)

8.8 Nationality

8.9 Civil status
 unmarried (single or living together)
 married
 registered partnership
 divorced
 widow/widower

8.10 Home address *Street*

Number

Postcode

Town

Country

8.11 Telephone number

8.12 E-mail _____

9 Identification

Enclose a copy of the foreign national's passport with your application. Make copies of all the pages with travel stamps as well. It is unnecessary to copy any empty pages.

10 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 the right of residence of the foreign national, without delay to the IND. I am aware that if I do not do this, it may affect my position as sponsor or the position of right of residence of the foreign national. I know that I may incur an administrative fine.
- ✓ I know what my rights and obligations are.
- ✓ I have enclosed the signed appendix 'Declaration by sponsor (employment)'.

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

10.2 Name _____

10.3 Place and date

Place

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

10.4 Signature _____

11 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 sponsor)".



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

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 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.

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 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 Details of foreign national to be tested (the applicant)

Write in block letters

- 1.1 Application for a permit for the purpose of work, wealthy foreign national, learning while working or study? Yes No

1.2 V-number (if known)

1.3 Name *Surname*

(as stated in the passport)

First names

- 1.4 Sex Male Female

1.5 Date of birth *Day Month Year*

1.6 Place of birth

1.7 Country of birth
(as stated in the passport)

1.8 Nationality _____

- 1.9 Civil status
- unmarried (single or living together)
 - married
 - registered partnership
 - divorced
 - widow/widower

1.10 Home address *Street* _____

Number _____

Postcode _____

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Town

1.11 Details passport *Number* _____

Country _____

Valid from (date)

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

To (date)

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

- 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

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 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 Details of foreign national to be tested (the applicant)

The State Secretary for Justice and Security asks the director of the Municipal Health Service to test the below-mentioned person for tuberculosis (in the respiratory organs), as referred to in the Aliens Act Implementation Guidelines.

Write in block letters

> The foreign national (the applicant) completes this section (part 1)

1.1 V-number (if known)

1.2 Name (as stated in the passport) *Surname*

First names

1.3 Sex Male Female

1.4 Date of birth *Day Month Year*

1.5 Place of birth

1.6 Country of birth (as stated in the passport)

1.7 Nationality

1.8 Civil status unmarried (single or living together) married registered partnership divorced widow/widower

1.9 Home address (in the Netherlands) *Street*

Number

Postcode

Town

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, wealthy foreign national, 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

Processing of personal data

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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 member state

You do not require a regular provisional residence permit if:

- you have a valid residence permit issued in a Schengen member state; 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 Member State; and
- their application for a residence permit is submitted by a recognised sponsor.

Schengen member states: 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 Member State as a holder of a European blue card and you apply for an EU Blue Card in the Netherlands

You need not have a regular provisional residence permit when applying for an EU Blue Card in the Netherlands if:

- you resided in another Member State for a period of eighteen months as a holder of a European blue card; or
- you resided as a family member with a holder of a European blue card in another Member State for eighteen months. Please enclose with this application the documentary evidence showing the nature and duration of the residence in the other Member State.

22. 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).

23. 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).

24. 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 Employer's declaration

Please note! Not completing this employer's declaration truthfully may be considered a crime (such as forgery) and may lead to filing a police report.

One copy must be completed and signed for each employer. The application form states when and of which person(s) you must enclose the employer's declaration with your application.

Please note! The IND may check the correctness of your enclosed wage, work and benefit details with another government agency (for example the Netherlands Employees Insurance Agency or the Tax and Customs Administration).

1 Details of employee

Write in block letters

1.1 V-number (if known)

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

1.2 Name
(as stated in the passport)

Surname

First names

1.3 Sex

Male
 Female

1.4 Date of birth

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

1.5 Place of birth

1.6 Country of birth
(as stated in the passport)

1.7 Nationality

1.8 Home address

Street

Number

Postcode

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Town

2 Details of company/institution

Write in block letters

2.1 Name company/institution _____

2.2 Chamber of Commerce number

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

2.3 Withholding tax number

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

2.4 Visiting address
Street _____

Number _____

Postcode _____

--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Town _____

3 Employment details

Write in block letters

3.1 Position of employee _____

3.2 Date of employment
Day

--

Month

--	--

Year

--	--	--	--	--

3.3 Nature of the employment
 Permanent employment contract
 Temporary contract
 On-call contract
 Zero hours contract
 Contract with minimum-maximum hours
 On-call contract with preliminary agreement
 Contract with an employment agency

ABU Fase A Fase B Fase C
 NBBU Fase 1 Fase 2 Fase 3 Fase 4

3.4 Is there a provision in the employment contract that wages do not have to continue to be paid if there is no work?
 Is there a provision in the employment contract that wages do not have to continue to be paid if there is no work?

No
 Yes

3.5 Employment period

> Enter the period (from (date), to (date) below

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

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

3.6 Is there a trial period?

- No
- Yes, until:

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

3.7 Working hours per week

<i>Hours per week by contract</i>	<i>Hours per week actually</i>

3.8 Gross salary (excluding holiday allowance)

- Per month, or
- Per 4 weeks

All amounts rounded to the nearest full euro

€							
---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

3.9 Wage for social security purposes (excluding holiday allowance)

- Per month, or
- Per 4 weeks

All amounts rounded to the nearest full euro

€							
---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

3.10 Net salary (excluding holiday allowance)

- Per month, or
- Per 4 weeks

All amounts rounded to the nearest full euro

€							
---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

3.11 Holiday allowance

		%
--	--	---

3.12 Period of residence in the Netherlands (maximum of 3 years)

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

= date of entry

Only for the International Trade Regulation

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

4 Signing by employer

I declare that the above employee is employed by the above company/institution. I have completed this form truthfully.

4.1 Name _____

4.2 Position _____

4.3 Telephone number

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

4.4 Place and date *Place* _____

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

4.5 Signature and stamp of company/institution *Signature* _____

Stamp of company/institution

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 Submitting and paying for the application by the sponsor

Do not enclose this appendix with the form!

Below, you can read how you can submit and pay for the Entrance and Residence Procedure (TEV procedure), the application for a residence permit (without a regular provisional residence permit) or a change to the restriction on the residence permit. *Please note!* If the foreign national relies on an exemption from the requirement to apply for a regular provisional residence permit you cannot send the application by post. In that case, the foreign national must always submit the application to the IND Desk in person. Please visit www.ind.nl for the ways you can contact the IND.

Submitting the Entrance and Residence Procedure (TEV procedure), a residence permit without a regular provisional residence permit or a change to the restriction on the residence permit

You send the application form, the appendices and the requested evidence to the IND by post. Never send any original evidence. You must send clearly readable and full copies of the original evidence. Do not use any staples or paperclips. Do not send any USB sticks, CDs, DVDs 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 formation or family reunification, for example)

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

How do you pay?

An application is not free of charge. The costs depend on the purpose of the residence applied by you. After the IND has received your application, you will receive a letter stating the amount and the manner in which you have to pay (unless you use a direct debit collection) (*direct debit collection is not available for private persons, non-recognised sponsors, recognised sponsors relating to 'exchange' established in another Member State of the EU, EEA or Switzerland and applications for recognition as sponsor*). 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 Declaration by sponsor (employment)

Please read the explanation on page 3

1 Details of sponsor

Write in block letters

1.1 Name of company/institution (if applicable) _____

1.2 Chamber of Commerce registration number

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

1.3 Name (as stated in the passport) *Surname* _____

First names _____

1.4 Sex Male Female

1.5 Date of birth

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

1.6 Place of birth _____

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

1.8 Where you keep the records of the foreign national? *Street* _____

Number _____

Postcode _____

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Town _____

Statement due to European sanctions against Russia and Belarus

- 1.9 Is your company a subsidiary of a parent company? Yes Skip to question 1.10
If the company is a sole trader, then tick 'No' No Continue with section 2
- 1.10 Is the parent company Belarusian or Russian? Yes Skip to question 1.11
 No Continue with section 2
- 1.11 Is the parent company in Russia or Belarus on the European sanctions list? (see www.sanctionsmap.eu) Yes Skip to question 1.12
 No Continue with section 2
- 1.12 Is your company under control or owned by the parent company in Russia or Belarus? Yes
 No
Please see the text below for a more detailed explanation of control or ownership.

When does ownership or control exist?

This follows from the European Sanctions Guidelines ([pdf \(europa.eu\)](http://europa.eu)) under 55a and 55b:

Ownership: The criterion to be taken into account when assessing whether a legal person or entity is owned by another person or entity is possession of more than 50% of the proprietary rights of an entity or having a majority interest in it.

Control: The criteria to be taken into account when assessing whether a legal person or entity is controlled by another person or entity, alone or pursuant to an agreement with another shareholder or other third party, could include, inter alia):

- a. having the right or exercising the power to appoint or remove a majority of the members of the administrative, management or supervisory body of such legal person or entity;
- b. having appointed solely as a result of the exercise of one's voting rights a majority of the members of the administrative, management or supervisory bodies of a legal person or entity who have held office during the present and previous financial year;
- c. controlling alone, pursuant to an agreement with other shareholders in or members of a legal person or entity, a majority of shareholders' or members' voting rights in that legal person or entity;
- d. having the right to exercise a dominant influence over a legal person or entity, pursuant to an agreement entered into with that legal person or entity, or to a provision in its Memorandum or Articles of Association, where the law governing that legal person or entity permits its being subject to such agreement or provision;
- e. having the power to exercise the right to exercise a dominant influence referred to in point (d), without being the holder of that right;
- f. having the right to use all or part of the assets of a legal person or entity;
- g. managing the business of a legal person or entity on a unified basis, while publishing consolidated annual accounts;
- h. sharing jointly and severally the financial liabilities of a legal person or entity or guaranteeing them.

If any of these criteria are satisfied, it is considered that the legal person or entity is controlled by another person or entity.

2 Details of foreign national

Write in block letters

2.1 Name
(as stated in the passport)

Surname

First names

2.2 Sex

- Male
 Female

2.3 Date of birth

Day	Month	Year				

2.4 Place of birth

2.5 Country of birth
(as stated in the passport)

3 Signing by sponsor

I declare that I present myself as sponsor as referred to in Article 2a of the Aliens Act for the following foreign national for whom a residence permit is applied for.

3.1 Place and date

Place

Day	Month	Year				

3.2 Signature

Explanation

If you apply for a residence permit for a foreign national, you are the sponsor. This comes with responsibilities. As a sponsor, you must ensure that the foreign national meets the conditions for a residence permit. Not only when applying for a residence permit, but also afterwards. If the foreign national can no longer lawfully reside in the Netherlands, you, as sponsor, are responsible for the foreign national leaving the Netherlands.

Obligation to provide information

You are obliged to report changes to the IND within 4 weeks if they could have an effect on the residence permit. Please use the 'Notification form for labour-related residence purposes', which you can download from www.ind.nl. The form lists the changes you need to report to the IND.

Duty to keep records

You are obliged to collect and store any relevant information about the foreign national. You can find the data you are obliged to store in the Aliens Regulations. You must store this documentary evidence up to 5 years after you are no longer the sponsor of the foreign national. The IND can request data at any time in order to assess whether you have complied with your obligations.

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 Employer's Declaration European blue card

1 Details of company/institution

Write in block letters

1.1 Name of company/institution

1.2 Chamber of Commerce
registration number

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

1.3 Visiting address

Street

Number

Postcode

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Town

According to Chapter III Article 8, sub 5 of Council Directive 2009/50/EC of 25 May 2009, an application for an EU Blue Card may be rejected if the employer has been sanctioned in conformity with national law for undeclared work and/or illegal employment.

> Please tick the applicable situation(s)

I hereby declare that in the previous five years, the employer has not, for any of his companies:

- received any penalty for acting contrary to Article 2 of the Foreign Nationals Employment Act (in Dutch: Wet Arbeid Vreemdelingen or (Wav);
- received any penalty for acting contrary to Article 67 under d, e and f of the State Taxes Act (in Dutch: Algemene wet inzake rijksbelastingen or Awr);
- I am not able to declare the above for the following reasons:

2 Signing

2.1 Name

2.2 Position

2.3 Place and date

Place

<i>Day</i>	<i>Month</i>	<i>Year</i>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

2.4 Signature (by a person authorised for this purpose)

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	

