



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 want to apply for a residence permit with the purpose of residence 'wealthy foreign national', you would like to extend the period of validity of your residence permit for this purpose of residence or you want to change your residence permit. If you are residing abroad, you must contact the Dutch embassy or consulate in your country of origin or the country of your residence. With this form, you can submit an application for a residence permit with the purpose of residence of 'wealthy foreign national' ('foreign investor').

How do you fill out this form?

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.

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 What is your situation

> Please tick the applicable situation and follow the instructions

1. You have a valid residence permit in the Netherlands with the purpose of residence 'wealthy foreign national' and you want to extend the period of validity of the residence permit.

You want to apply for the extension of the period of validity of your residence permit.

2. You have 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.

3. You are in the Netherlands and you want a residence permit. You are a national of one of the following countries: 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.

4. You are abroad and your nationality is one whereby you will need a Regular Provisional Residence Permit (MVV) (another nationality than the nationalities listed under 2). A Regular Provisional Residence Permit (MVV) is a visa with which you can enter the Netherlands for a stay of longer than 90 days. Having entered the Netherlands with a valid Regular Provisional Residence Permit (MVV) you can be issued with a residence permit.

You cannot use this form. You must apply for an mvv at the Dutch representation abroad. [The forms for this can be found on the IND website.](#)

5. You are staying in the Netherlands and you want to submit an application for a residence permit. Your nationality is one whereby you will need a Regular Provisional Residence Permit (mvv) (another nationality than the nationalities listed under 2). You will usually need an mvv in order to apply for residence in the Netherlands. In the special situations listed in the appendix 'Exemption from the obligation to apply for a regular provisional residence permit and special situations' an mvv is not required. Please follow the next instructions if you think that a special situation is applicable to you.

You want to submit an application for a residence permit (without a Regular Provisional Residence Permit (MVV)):

> Go to the appendix 'Exemption from requirement for Regular Provisional Residence Permit (MVV)' and see which exceptions there are to the requirement for a Regular Provisional Residence Permit (MVV). Please indicate below which situation applies. You can only tick one situation

You are applying for an exemption from the requirement for a Regular Provisional Residence Permit (MVV) because:

- your residence permit has expired;
 - you cannot apply for a Regular Provisional Residence Permit (MVV) in your country of origin due to health reasons;
 - you are residing as a family member with someone who had a privileged status;
 - you worked on a Dutch seagoing vessel or in a mining installation on the continental shelf for 7 years or longer;
 - you have Turkish nationality and worked legally in the Netherlands during the past year;
 - you are an (ex-)family member of an employee with Turkish nationality and you lived together with this employee;
 - you are unable to depart from the Netherlands because this is contrary to Article 8 of the ECHR;
 - another reason, namely:
-
-
-

2 Tuberculosis

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

> *Please tick the applicable situation*

- You do not need to undergo a TB test because you have a valid residence permit in the Netherlands.
- You do not need to undergo a TB test because you are a national of one of the countries listed in the appendix 'Exemption from the obligation to undergo a tuberculosis (TB) test'.

You have a different nationality and:

- have 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 you have undergone a TB test in the Netherlands. The form may not be more than 6 months old.
- have not yet undergone a TB test in the Netherlands. Then you should complete the Appendix Declaration of intent to undergo a TB test' and send this together with the application. You must sign this appendix yourself.

If you are in the Netherlands, then you should make an appointment for the test with the Municipal Health Service (GGD) in the region where you live or where you 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.

3 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.

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 and fill in

You are a wealthy foreign national (foreign investor) (641)

Please note! If you are applying for an extension of the period of validity of your residence permit, you must add other evidence to the application. Go to 'You are a wealthy foreign national (foreign investor) and request an extension of the period of validity of your residence permit'.

Please enclose the following means of evidence with your application:

- a statement from the bank's Dutch branch showing that the minimum amount of € 1,250,000 to be invested has been deposited in the Netherlands. The statement must be issued by a Dutch bank with a licence from De Nederlandsche Bank (DNB) or a Dutch branch of a foreign bank from a country forming part of the European Economic Area (EEA), which uses the European Passport; and
- the investment agreement by the interested parties (investor and enterprise) that is signed and that states the purpose of the investment.

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:

- Annual accounts of the last 3 years, verified by an independent third party, or, if the business is set up less than 3 years ago, the annual accounts available;
- Investment plan of the company in which the purpose of the investment is described (can be integrated into the business plan or investment agreement);
- Data showing what the expected effects of the investment are with respect to size and time in relation to the capital position, turnover, results (net profit), employment and/or innovation, both technological and non-technological (e.g. patents);
- Supporting documents proving your own non-financial contribution and level of active involvement in the company, such as specific knowledge, specific work experience, references, patents, network and customers.

If the business is set up less than 3 years ago, you have to include a business plan that contains information concerning:

- Personal data and background of the company management (training, experience)
- The product or the service
- A market analysis focusing on the product or service in question and the business environment
- A description of pricing policy/price build-up with all costs factored into it
- Organisation
- Balance sheet
- Review of operations (achievements and projections)
- Turnover and liquidity forecast including calculations
- Specification and budget for employment creation and investments.

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

- The agreement between the participants of the joint venture stating the size and conditions;
- A fund investment plan stating the type of business and its investments, and which conditions are associated to this;
- Proof of business continuity of the contractual joint venture, such as annual accounts;
- Information detailing the intended effects of the investment both in size and time in relation to the financial position, turnover, results (net income), employment, and/or innovation, both technological and non-technological (i.e. patents);
- Supporting documents proving your own non-financial contribution and level of active involvement in the company, such as specific knowledge, specific work experience, references, patents, network and customers.

5 Your personal details

Write in block letters

5.1 V-number (if known)

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5.2 Citizen Service Number (if known)

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5.3 Name
(as stated in the passport)

Surname

First names

5.4 Sex
 Male
 female

5.5 Date of birth

<i>Day</i>		<i>Month</i>		<i>Year</i>															
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5.6 Place of birth

5.7 Country of birth
(as stated in the passport)

5.8 Nationality

5.9 Home address

Street

Number

Postcode

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Town

Country

5.10 Telephone number

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5.11 E-mail

6 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.

7 Location where the residence permit is collected

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

- Amsterdam Den Bosch Den Haag Maastricht (MIC)*
 Zwolle

*MIC – Maastricht International Centre

8 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.

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

8.2 Name _____

8.3 Place and date

Place

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

8.4 Signature _____

9 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!

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.

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

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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 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

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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)

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

To (date)

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

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.

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. My 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, I am unable to apply for a regular provisional residence permit in my 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. I 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, 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. I am residing as a privileged family member with someone who has or had a privileged status.

My 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. I 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. I have Turkish nationality and worked legally in the Netherlands over the past year.

If you have Turkish nationality and worked legally in the Netherlands over the past year, you do not require a regular provisional residence permit under an international convention. This convention only applies if you want to remain employed in the Netherlands and apply for a residence permit for this purpose.

7. I am a (former) family member of an employee having Turkish nationality and lived together with this employee having Turkish nationality

If, as a family member of an employee having Turkish nationality, you lived together with him legally in the Netherlands for three years, you do not require a regular provisional residence permit under an international convention.

8. I have Turkish nationality and I want to perform work in the Netherlands as a self-employed person

If you have Turkish nationality and you want to perform work in the Netherlands as a self-employed person, the requirement to apply for a regular provisional residence permit will not be enforced against you beforehand if, upon submitting your application for performing work as a self-employed person, you immediately submit a business plan and you appear to have sufficient personal experience and your profession or business has added value for the Dutch economy. If the handling of your application shows that you meet all substantive admission conditions for work as a self-employed person, you do not require a regular provisional residence permit under an international convention.

9. I was born in the Netherlands, am 12 years of age or younger and did not move the location of my 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 a regular provisional residence permit. The parent(s) must lawfully reside in the Netherlands.

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

You do not need a regular provisional residence if you qualify for this residence permit.

11. I am 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 require a regular provisional residence permit.

12. I do not have a residence permit and I am a victim of or witness reporting human trafficking. I 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.

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

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.

14. I am 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.

15. I am 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.

16. I am a minor child and 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.

17. I am 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.

18. I want to reside with my Dutch minor child of whom I am 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.

19. I resided in another Member State as a holder of a European blue card and I 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.

20. I am the victim of human trafficking and I am 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).

21. Other

You want to apply for a regular residence permit and do not have a valid or correct regular provisional residence permit. Only in case of special and individual circumstances could you be granted a residence permit without a regular provisional residence permit. This only applies if you cannot be expected to apply for a regular provisional residence permit in your country of origin or a country of continuous residence outside the Netherlands. Please state in a separate letter why this is not possible for you. Enclose this letter with the application form.

22. I am a minor child. I am 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.

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 cannot send the application by post. In that case, you 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 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, wealthy foreign national, 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	

