



# What does a provisional residence permit mean for you?

The Dutch embassy or consulate has given you a provisional residence permit (in Dutch: *machtiging tot voorlopig verblijf* or MVV). In this flyer you can find out what an MVV is and what it means for you.

1. What is a provisional residence permit (MVV)?
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## 1. What is a provisional residence permit (MVV)?

An MVV is a visa which allows you to travel to the Netherlands for residence longer than 90 days. You are coming to the Netherlands to live, work, or study. An MVV is a sticker that is put in your passport or in another travel document. Your MVV is valid for 90 days and you can only use it to travel. You need a residence permit to live in the Netherlands. The MVV is on your name, so only you can use the MVV.

## 2. Who issues the MVV?

The Dutch embassy or consulate issues the MVV after approval by the Immigration and Naturalisation Service (in Dutch: *Immigratie- en Naturalisatiedienst* or IND). You or your sponsor receives the approval by the IND in a letter. The sponsor is the person or organisation with whom you will be living, working or studying in the Netherlands. The IND receives automatic digital notification when the Dutch embassy or consulate has put the MVV sticker in your travel document.

### *Finger prints, passport photo and signature*

A couple of weeks ago, the Dutch embassy or consulate took your fingerprints. You were also asked for a passport photo and your signature. These are needed to make a Dutch residence document (residence permit).

### *MVV application by sponsor*

Has your sponsor applied for the MVV on your behalf? Then you must fill in an MVV granting form at the embassy or consulate.

## 3. Why is it important to check your details on the MVV?

Only with the correct details can you travel without any issues. So, make sure you check whether these details are correct immediately after placement of the MVV sticker.

- Valid for: The Netherlands.
- From: issuance date (placement date of MVV sticker).
- Until: 90 days after issuance date.
- Visa type: D.
- Number of entries: MULT. This means you are allowed to travel to the Netherlands more than once.
- Duration of stay: XXX. There is no period: once you are in the Netherlands, you will go to the IND for the residence permit.
- Passport number: here, it must say the number of your passport.
- Name: your name must have been written in the same way as in your passport.

Immediately notify the Dutch embassy or consulate if your details are incorrect. In consultation with the IND, the embassy or consulate can correct the errors.

#### 4. To which countries can you travel with your MVV?

You can travel to the Netherlands with the MVV. During the journey, you may have to give information during border checks and other checks. For example about the purpose of your journey and the duration of your stay. After arrival in the Netherlands, you can pick up your residence document (residence permit) at the IND. Your situation determines which permit you will get. It can be a regular residence permit (for living, working, or studying). It can also be a derivative asylum residence permit for family reunification with a family member who has been granted asylum (asylum family reunification). Are you unable to get a derivative asylum family reunification residence permit? But are you still allowed to come to the Netherlands with an MVV for family reunification with a family member who has been granted asylum? Then you will get a regular residence permit.

##### *Travelling to other Schengen countries*

Are you not travelling to the Netherlands immediately? You may travel to the Netherlands via another Schengen country. You can find out which countries are Schengen countries on [www.ind.nl](http://www.ind.nl) (search for 'Schengen countries'). You can also leave the Netherlands and return to the Netherlands afterwards with the MVV. These conditions apply when you travel between Schengen countries with your MVV:

- your MVV must be valid;
- you do not have a Dutch residence document yet;
- you must show the purpose of your journey and place of stay; and
- you must have enough money for your stay and return.

##### *Laissez-passer and MVV*

Did the Dutch embassy or consulate put your MVV in a replacement travel document to travel to the Netherlands? This is often an laissez-passer (LP) for a single journey. Then check whether the LP is valid for all transit countries of your journey to the Netherlands. And find out on the LP when you must submit it to the town hall at the latest.

#### 5. What do you need to do if you get a regular residence permit?

You have to do these things after your arrival in the Netherlands.

- Registering in the personal records database (in Dutch: *Basisregistratie Personen* or BRP). The BRP is the population register of the area where you will live. You must arrange housing yourself. Are you coming to the Netherlands as a family member of your sponsor? Then you must go and live with your sponsor.
- Picking up the residence permit at the IND. A number of weeks after your arrival in the Netherlands you or your sponsor will receive a letter from the IND. It says in this letter that you can pick up your residence document by appointment at the IND desk.
- Taking a tuberculosis (TB) test. TB is a disease. On [www.ind.nl](http://www.ind.nl) it says when a TB test is not needed. You must take the TB test within 3 months after receiving your residence permit. For this, you must first fill in the TB referral form enclosed with this flyer. Then you must make an appointment for the TB test with the public health service (in Dutch: *Gemeenschappelijke Gezondheidsdienst* or GGD). Find out more on the GGD website: [www.ggd.nl](http://www.ggd.nl).
- Civic integration. If you have to participate in a civic integration programme, you will receive a letter from the Education Executive Agency (in Dutch: *Dienst Uitvoering Onderwijs* or DUO). Are you unable to pass the civic integration exam in the Netherlands in time? Then it can be that you are no longer allowed to stay in the Netherlands. Find out more about civic integration on the DUO website [www.inburgeren.nl](http://www.inburgeren.nl).

The remaining information in this flyer only applies to people who will get a derivative asylum residence permit.

#### 6. What do you need to do if you get a derivative asylum residence permit (asylum family reunification)?

You will be living in the Netherlands with your family member. Your sponsor has a temporary asylum residence permit. After arrival in the Netherlands, you must always report to the IND for registration at the IND within 3 days. Your MVV must then still be valid. Registration is by appointment only. On [www.ind.nl/en/appointment-family-reunification](http://www.ind.nl/en/appointment-family-reunification) you can read how to make an appointment with the IND.

#### 7. What happens when you report to the IND (asylum family reunification)?

You will go through these steps during the registration:

- The IND checks your identity, MVV and passport or laissez-passer details.

- The IND checks if the photo, signature and finger prints you provided at the Dutch representation are correct. Sometimes the IND takes your data again.
- You will receive your decision from the IND. And if possible also your residence document (residence permit) right away. Is this not possible? Then you will get a letter from the IND later when you can pick up the residence document at the IND desk. You can only do this by appointment via [www.ind.nl](http://www.ind.nl).
- You will have a tuberculosis (TB) test if necessary. TB is a disease. The TB test will take place at the reception from the COA. Is this not possible? Then you will be referred to the public health service (in Dutch: *Gemeenschappelijke Gezondheidsdienst* or GGD). You must then make your own appointment with the GGD. Find out more on the GGD website [www.ggd.nl](http://www.ggd.nl). On [www.ind.nl](http://www.ind.nl) it says when a TB test is not needed.
- You will receive an appointment confirmation. With this you can have your personal details registered in the personal records database (in Dutch: *Basisregistratie Personen* or BRP) at the town council later.
- Once the asylum procedure has finished, you will go and live with your sponsor. If this is not possible yet, the Central Agency for Reception of Asylum Seekers (in Dutch: *Centraal orgaan opvang asielzoekers* or COA) will provide you with accommodation.

#### *Derivative asylum residence permit*

You will get a derivative asylum residence permit. This means that your residence depends on your sponsor's asylum residence permit. Because you are coming to the Netherlands for family reunification, you must go and live with your sponsor in the Netherlands. The IND can withdraw your residence permit if you no longer meet the requirements. For example if you no longer have family ties (a relationship) with your sponsor.

#### *Independent asylum residence permit*

You can also apply for asylum yourself. Indicate this during your reporting interview with the IND. Your procedure will then take longer. The IND will assess whether you are entitled to an independent asylum residence permit. You will live with your sponsor while your asylum application is being processed. You will not be given own reception or housing.

#### *Civic integration*

If you have to participate in a civic integration programme, you will receive a letter from the Education Executive Agency (in Dutch: *Dienst Uitvoering Onderwijs* or DUO). Are you unable to pass the civic integration exam in the Netherlands in time? Then it can be that you are no longer allowed to stay in the Netherlands. Find out more about civic integration on the DUO website [www.inburgeren.nl](http://www.inburgeren.nl).

#### *Brothers and sisters of a sponsor under 18*

You are the brother or sister of a family member under 18. And your family member, the sponsor has an asylum residence permit. You are travelling with your parent or parents to the Netherlands to go and live with your sponsor. You will not get a derivative asylum residence permit, but a regular residence permit for residence with your accompanying parent or parents. The information under question 5 applies to you. But if you wish, you can join your parents to the IND desk for registration.

### **8. What should you do if you have any questions?**

- Call your contact at the IND. You can find the telephone number on the right under the header 'contact person' in letters from the IND.
- Contact your contact person at the Dutch Council for Refugees. Your sponsor knows who your contact person is.
- Visit our website at [www.ind.nl](http://www.ind.nl).
- Call the IND information hotline at +31 88 043 04 30. You can reach this number Monday to Friday from 9:00 to 17:00.

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