



Application for the purpose of 'non-temporary humanitarian' (foreign national')

Read the explanation before you start to fill out the form.

For whom is this form intended?

You can only use this form if you are a foreign national staying in the Netherlands. You want to apply for a residence permit or you want to change your residence permit. If you are abroad then you should go to the Dutch Embassy or Consulate there. This application cannot be submitted by a sponsor.

You can use this form to submit an application for a residence permit if you:

- have a dependent residence permit and you want to be considered for continuation of your stay on grounds of an independent residence permit;
- stayed in the Netherlands previously and you want to return to the Netherlands;
- want to be considered for placement in a foster home or institution in the Netherlands on grounds of the 'Hague convention on protection of children' until the age of majority;
- three years in possession of a residence permit on 'temporary humanitarian grounds' as a underage foreign national with a child protection measure and you would like to continue residence based on a residence permit with a non-temporary residence right';
- want to be considered for continuation of your stay as an under-age foreign national after ending the parental custody by the juvenile court; or
- want to be considered for continuation of your stay as an under-age foreign national and at least one year in possession of a residence permit on 'temporary humanitarian grounds' due to a family supervision order by the juvenile court.

You can submit the application yourself if you are 12 years or older. If you want to submit an application for a minor child, you must be the legal representative of the child. You are the legal representative if you have parental authority over the child or if you are the child's guardian.

Do you already have a residence permit? Make sure that the IND receives this application in time. Therefore, submit the application before the validity of your current residence permit expires. *Please note!* Do not submit the application later than 4 weeks after the expiry date of the residence permit. This is important to prevent you encountering a residence gap. A residence gap is an interruption in your residence. This has consequences for any subsequent procedures.

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. You can also contact the IND by telephone via 088 043 04 30 (normal charges apply). From abroad you can call +31 88 043 04 30.

1 What is your situation

> Please tick the applicable situation and follow the instructions

- 1. You have a valid residence permit in the Netherlands and you want to change 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.

- 2. 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.

- 3. You are abroad and your nationality is one whereby you will need a Regular Provisional Residence Permit (MVV) (a nationality other than the nationalities mentioned 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.](#)

- 4. You are in the Netherlands and you want to submit an application. Your nationality is one whereby you will need a Regular Provisional Residence Permit (MVV) (a nationality other than the nationalities mentioned under 2). You will usually need a Regular Provisional Residence Permit (MVV) in order to apply for residence in the Netherlands. In the appendix 'Exemption from requirement for Regular Provisional Permit and special situations', you can read what an MVV is and in which cases an MVV is not necessary. This appendix also states which means of proof you must enclose with the application.**
 - You want to submit an application for a residence permit (without a Regular Provisional Residence Permit (MVV)): > Please indicate below which situation applies.
You are applying for an exemption from the requirement for a Regular Provisional Residence Permit (MVV) because:
 - your residence permit has expired.
 - 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 were born in the Netherlands, you are 12 years old or younger and you have not moved your principal residence to outside of the Netherlands.
 - you are a minor child of a foreign national with a residence permit with the purpose of stay for temporary humanitarian grounds, based on human trafficking, honor related violence or domestic violence you are a minor child and have actually resided in the Netherlands for at least three years.
 - you want to reside with your minor child because you are the only carer parent.
 - 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 have a residence permit and you have fallen victim to (or might fall victim to) honour-related violence or domestic violence; 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.
 - for health reasons, you are unable to apply for a regular provisional residence permit in the country of origin.
 - you are a victim of or witness reporting human trafficking.

- you want to apply for residence as an under-age foreign national after ending the parental custody by the juvenile court.
- you are unable to leave the Netherlands because this is contrary to Article 8 of the ECHR.
- other: special and individual circumstances apply to you and you cannot; return to the country of origin to apply for an MVV.

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 the 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 do not need to undergo a TB test because you were born in the Netherlands and you have not changed the location of your principal place of residence to outside the Netherlands since your birth.
- You are the foster child or adopted child that has undergone a TB test with a good outcome in your country of origin. Include a recent medical statement in which this fact is evident.

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.

Choose the purpose of residence. You can only choose one purpose of residence. If you choose more than one purpose then (possibly) your application will be no longer valid. If you are in doubt about your purpose of residence then contact the IND. Do not submit your application if you are not sure whether you comply with the conditions. Visit the website www.ind.nl for more information about your purpose of residence.

You have a residence permit that depends on a family member and you want to be considered for an independent residence permit. Your family member is Dutch or resides in the Netherlands with a non-temporary purpose of stay.

You will find information about temporary and non-temporary purposes of stay at www.ind.nl (please use the search term 'Temporary and non-temporary purposes of stay').

You have had a residence permit for 5 years with a spouse or (registered) partner (301)

Please enclose with your application a copy of the civic integration diploma or means of evidence showing that you can be considered for exemption or dispensation from the civic integration examination (see the appendix 'Requirements of civic integration'), and fill in the 'Declaration of Circumstances' below:

- Since the current resident permit was issued, there have been no change facts of circumstances that might affect the right of residence of the foreign national
- Since the current resident permit was issued, there have been changes facts of circumstances that might affect the right of residence of the foreign national, namely:
My own family situation (as the permit holder) or that of the person with whom I am staying in the Netherlands (the person providing residence) has changed as follows:
 - Married/registered partnership
 - > Your application must be accompanied by a copy of the marriage certification/registration
 - Termination of marriage/relationship
 - > Enclose documentary evidence or declarations in relation to this (this evidence must clearly show the date on which the marriage/relationship broke down)

- You have had a residence permit for 5 years staying with a parent as a child who has reached the age of majority (301)**
- You have had a residence permit for 5 years as parent with a child (301)**
- You have had a residence permit for 5 years with a different family member than those mentioned above (301)**

Please enclose with your application a copy of the civic integration diploma or means of evidence showing that you can be considered for exemption or dispensation from the civic integration examination (see the appendix 'Requirements of civic integration').

- As a minor, you received a residence permit to stay with a parent, adoptive or foster parent. You have had this residence permit for more than 1 year (301).**

You may also qualify for this if:

- the above situation applies to you, but you are now of age; or
- you turned 18 in the first year after your residence permit was granted.

- You have a residence permit as a minor child with a parent and you were born in the Netherlands (301)**

Continued stay after the death of a family member

- You have a residence permit for residence with a spouse or (registered)**
- partner and your spouse or (registered) partner has died (302)**
- You have a residence permit as minor child by a parent, adoptive or foster parent and your parent, adoptive or foster parent has died (302)**
- You have a residence permit with a parent as child who has reached the age of majority and your parent has died (302)**

Please enclose with your application a copy of the death certificate of your (married or registered) partner or your parent or your adoptive or foster parent.

EU Blue Card

- You have had a residence permit in the Netherlands for 2 years immediately prior to this application as family member of a holder of an EU Blue Card (301)**

Please enclose the following means of evidence with your application:

- a copy of the civic integration diploma or means of evidence showing that you can be considered for exemption or dispensation from the civic integration examination (see the appendix 'Requirements of civic integration'); and
- means of evidence showing that immediately prior to your rightful stay of 2 years in the Netherlands, you stayed for at least 3 years legally and continuously as family member of the holder in question of an EU Blue Card in a Member State of the European Union. Therefore you must have stayed legally and continuously for at least 5 years in total as family member of a holder of an EU Blue Card in a Member State of the EU.

Medical

You have had a residence permit for 3 years for medical treatment (301)

You may also be considered for an independent residence permit if you have a suspension of departure for at least 1 year on grounds of Section 64 of the Aliens Act and you stayed in the Netherlands for 2 years immediately thereafter with a residence permit for medical treatment.

Please enclose the following means of evidence with your application:

- a 'Proof of medical situation' appendix. Your doctor must fully complete and sign this appendix. The means of evidence may not be more than 6 weeks old. If there are changes to your medical situation that could affect the decision, then you must submit new means of evidence. If you have more than one doctor, then each doctor must complete and sign a separate appendix;
- a 'Medical information disclosure consent form' appendix that you have fully completed and signed. The means of evidence may not be more than 6 months old. If you have more than one doctor, then you must give separate permission for each doctor to be approached;
- your relevant medical details from your doctor(s) in reaction to the letter of explanation from the Medical Advisors Office (BMA). To do so you will need to give the letter (with explanation) from the Medical Advisors Office (BMA) to your Mental Healthcare Association (GGZ) doctor, general practitioner and/or specialist (therefore not a letter with questions composed by someone else). These letters with explanation from the Medical Advisors Office (BMA) can be found in the appendix 'Explanation and means of evidence medical circumstances'. Therefore you should use this appendix. If you do not provide all the details that have been requested, or if these are incomplete, then your medical situation cannot be assessed.
- a written explanation why the Netherlands is the most appropriate country for undergoing your medical treatment(s). Submit as much evidence as possible together with the application. Please see 'Appendix Explanation and means of evidence medical circumstances'.

You have a residence permit for 3 years as a dependent family member of a holder of a residence permit for medical treatment

- the sponsor with whom a stay has been granted, is in possession of residence permit with the purpose of stay for 'non-temporary humanitarian grounds'
> *Please tick the applicable situation and fill in (Declaration of circumstances)*
 - Since the current resident permit was issued, there have been no change facts of circumstances that might affect your right of residence.
 - Since the current resident permit was issued, there have been changes facts of circumstances that might affect your right of residence, namely:

Domestic and honour-related violence

- You are the victim of domestic violence, you have had a residence permit for less than 5 years as family member or relative and the domestic violence has led to the breakdown of the (marital) relationship (303)**
- You are the victim of domestic violence and you have had a residence permit for less than 1 year as child staying with a parent or adoptive or foster parent (303)**

Please note! For this application it is important that you have recently reported or notified domestic violence to the police. The IND will obtain this information from the police. However, a minor child is not expected to report against his own parent(s) or report domestic violence committed by his parent(s).

Please enclose the following means of evidence with your application:

- a recent statement from the police or the Public Prosecution Service stating that the Public Prosecution Service has started an ex officio prosecution against the offender (if applicable); and
- recent medical information from a (confidential) doctor or a recent statement from another counsellor (the confidential doctor does not need to be your own GP); or
- recent data relating to the stay in a shelter; or
- other recent data from trustworthy sources providing sufficient evidence that the domestic violence actually took place.

- You have 1 year's residence on grounds of the (threatened) honour-related violence (301)**
- You have 1 year's residence on grounds of the (real threat of) domestic violence (301)**

Please enclose the following means of evidence with your application:

- means of evidence showing that the threat on which the residence permit has been issued is continuing; and
- a separate letter including a description of the situation which you are in and the reasons why you cannot return to your country of origin. Include as much evidence as possible together with this letter.

Victim of trafficking in human beings who either cannot or is not able to file a report of such, or who cannot or is not able to collaborate in the criminal detection and proceedings against the trafficker in human beings

- You have stayed for 1 year as victim of trafficking in human beings and you cannot or do not want to file a report or provide any other form of collaboration in the criminal detection of and proceedings against the trafficker in human beings (305)**

Please enclose the following means of evidence with your application:

- a statement from the police or Royal Netherlands Marechaussee (KMar), which indicates that the threat is ongoing, on grounds of which the permit has been granted; and/or
- medical information indicating that a physical or psychological disorder still stands in the way of your providing collaboration in the criminal proceedings. The medical information must come from a person providing treatment who is either registered in the BIG (Individual Healthcare Professions) register or the Netherlands Institute of Psychologists register; and /or
- a statement from the police or Royal Netherlands Marechaussee (KMar) stating that you, in connection with being a minor, still can not be expected to cooperate with the criminal proceedings. The IND considers a copy of your passport as proof that you are a minor on the date of your application. If you according to your opinion should be exempt from the passport requirement, then enclose a separate letter with a description of your situation and the reason why you are not in possession of a passport.

Are you unable to include the aforementioned evidence with your application? But do you believe that there is a combination of convincing reasons of a humanitarian nature on grounds of which your stay in the Netherlands should be accepted? Then enclose the following a separate letter with your application including a description of your situation and the reasons why you cannot return to your country of origin. Include as much evidence as possible with this letter.

Victim of trafficking in human beings who has submitted a report or who has given his/her collaboration in another way to the criminal detection and proceedings against the trafficker in human beings

- You have a residence permit on grounds of the policy relating to trafficking in human beings. The Public Prosecution Service has decided to prosecute in respect of the criminal offence reported. (305)**

Please enclose with your application a copy of the summons or an other document of the Public Prosecution Service showing that the Public Prosecution Service will prosecute in respect of the criminal offence reported.

- You have had a residence permit for at least 3 years without interruption on grounds of the policy relating to trafficking in human beings. The criminal investigation is still ongoing (305)**

If the criminal investigation is still ongoing, please enclose with your application:

- a copy of the statement from the police, Royal Netherlands Marechaussee (KMar) or the Public Prosecution Service stating that the criminal case is still ongoing

- You have had a residence permit for less than 3 years on grounds of the policy relating to trafficking in human beings. The report of the criminal offence has not led to a decision of the Public Prosecution Service about prosecution (305)**

Please enclose means of evidence with your application showing that you cannot return to your country of evidence on humanitarian grounds.

Witness and reporter of human trafficking

- You are witness and reporter of trafficking in human beings and you have a residence permit for this reason. The suspect has been convicted (305)**

Please enclose the following means of evidence with your application::

- a copy of the Court decision in the criminal case showing that the criminal case has led to an irrevocable conviction. It is also relevant if the suspect has been convicted for one of the other crimes with which he/she was charged in the criminal case. Trafficking in human beings must form part of the charges; and
- means of evidence showing that on humanitarian grounds, you cannot return to your country of origin

You stayed in the Netherlands previously and you want to return to the Netherlands, or you are a former Dutch national.

- You are former Dutch national. You were born and raised in the Netherlands as a Dutchman (362)**

You were raised in the Netherlands if you completed at least primary school in the Netherlands.

Please enclose the following evidence with your application

- a copy of your birth certificate; and
- means of evidence and details relating to the duration and the nature of your previous stay in the Netherlands.

- You are a former Dutch national and above the age of majority. You were born outside the Netherlands. You live in another country other than the country of which you are a citizen and you have special connections with the Netherlands (363)**

Please enclose the following means of evidence with your application:

- means of evidence showing the duration and the nature of your previous stay in the Netherlands; and
- means of evidence showing that you:
 - followed at least half of your primary education in the Netherlands, the Caribbean Netherlands, Curaçao, St. Maarten or Aruba;
 - you followed a study programme as a minor that was predominantly based on the Netherlands; or
 - you have gained close ties with the Netherlands through other circumstances, such as upbringing, social position and/or employment

- You are an adult former Dutch national and the following situation applies to you :**
- **When you became a Dutch citizen, you had lived legally in the Netherlands for at least 3 consecutive years.**
 - **After you became a Dutch national, you were obliged to renounce your original nationality.**
 - **You have not done everything possible to meet this obligation within the period (time) given to you to do this. You renounced your Dutch nationality before this period expired.**
 - **The IND received this application for a residence permit within two years after the loss of your Dutch nationality.**
 - **You have not moved your main residence outside the Netherlands. (313)**

Please enclose with your application the declaration of surrender of the Dutch nationality

- You are an adult former Dutch national and the following situation applies to you:**
- **When you became a Dutch citizen, you had lived legally in the Netherlands for at least 3 consecutive years.**
 - **Your Dutch nationality has been revoked because you have not done everything possible to renounce your original nationality.**
 - **The IND received this application for a residence permit within two years after the loss of your Dutch nationality.**
 - **You have not moved your main residence outside the Netherlands. (314)**

Please enclose with your application a copy of the decision whereby your Dutch citizenship was withdrawn.

- You are a minor. You have accommodation and legal representation in the Netherlands and you have resided legally (or as Dutch citizen) in the Netherlands for 10 years (365)**

Please enclose the following means of evidence with your application:

- means of evidence showing that you have accommodation and legal representation in the Netherlands; and
- means of evidence showing the duration and the nature of your previous residence in the Netherlands.

- You are eligible for repatriation on grounds of the Repatriation Act (315)**

Before leaving the Netherlands you resided for at least 3 years in the Netherlands with a residence permit and you are returning within one year of your departure. The period of 3 years does not apply to your minor child. The minor child must have had a valid residence permit and you must have returned to the Netherlands at the same time. You must also submit your application for a residence permit at the same time. This period also does not apply to a child that was a minor at the time of repatriation, but who has reached the age of majority since then and who returns to the Netherlands within one year of departure and then applies for a regular residence permit. Please enclose with the application a copy of the decision from the Social Insurance Bank, in which the right to the basic provisions or the repatriation provisions has been granted and in which the date of departure is specified.

- You are a minor. You have accommodation and legal representation in the Netherlands and you have resided legally (or as Dutch citizen) in the Netherlands for 5 years before submitting your application. The Netherlands is the most obviously designated country for you (365)**

Please enclose the following means of evidence with your application:

- means of evidence showing that you have accommodation and legal representation in the Netherlands; and
- means of evidence showing the duration and the nature of your previous residence in the Netherlands.

Please note! The Netherlands is the most obviously designated country for you if your connections with the Netherlands are stronger than with your country of origin. In order to assess that, the IND will look at the following factors:

- the reasons for repatriation;
- the duration of the residence in the Netherlands and the country of origin;
- the schooling that you followed in the Netherlands and abroad;
- the work experience that you gained in the Netherlands and abroad;
- your knowledge of the Dutch language;
- the presence of any family members of yours in the Netherlands; and
- previous attempts to return to the Netherlands.

You must submit as many details as possible about these points together with your application.

Compelling reasons for humanitarian grounds

- You have had a residence permit for less than 5 years with your spouse or (registered) partner and your marriage or relationship has broken down (301)**
- You have had a residence permit for less than 5 years as a child who has reached the age of majority staying with a parent and the family relationship has broken down (301)**
- You have had a residence permit for less than 1 year as minor child staying with a parent or adoptive or foster parent and the family relationship has broken down (301)**

Please enclose with your application means of evidence showing that there are compelling humanitarian grounds, on which grounds you must be issued with a residence permit.

Private life on grounds of Article 8 of the ECHR

- You want to lead your private life in the Netherlands on grounds of Article 8 of the ECHR (648)**

Please enclose with your application means of evidence that show your connections with the Netherlands and which also show the strength of these connections.

Placement in a foster home or institution in the Netherlands on grounds of the 'Hague convention on protection of children

- You want to apply for residence because of placement in a foster home or institution in the Netherlands on grounds of the 'Hague convention on protection of children'. You will live there until the age of majority. (399)**

Please enclose with your application a copy of the pages of the passport or identity document with the details of the prospective foster parents with whom you (the minor foreign national) will be staying.

The other documents for this application must already have been submitted to the IND by the Central Authority.

- Residence Permit through no fault or action of your own (301)**

You are a foreign national and you can't leave the Netherlands through no fault of your own. You have been residing in the Netherlands for 3 years with a residence permit for temporary humanitarian grounds. You still meet the requirements for a residence permit based on special policy for the foreign national who can't leave the Netherlands through no fault or action of his/her own.

- Continued stay after a residence permit as an underage foreign national with a child protection measure (301)**

You have had a residence permit for 3 years due to a child protection measure under the purpose of residence of "temporary humanitarian".

- You are a supervised minor foreign national. You have been in possession of a residence permit on 'temporary humanitarian grounds' due to a family supervision order by the juvenile court under the policy in force since 1 October 2019 for at least one year (407).**

Please enclose the following means of evidence with your application:

- the decision(s) of the juvenile court, where the family supervision order has been extended; and.
- the most recent report showing which care you need. This can be:
 - the report of the Dutch Child Care and Protection Board (de Raad voor de Kinderbescherming); or
 - the report of the certified institution.

- You want to apply for residence as an under-age foreign national after ending the parental custody by the juvenile court (424)**

Please enclose the following means of evidence with your application:

- the decision of the juvenile court, which shows that the parental custody has ended and a youth protector is appointed.

Continued stay after a residence permit as unaccompanied minor (301)

- you have had a residence permit for 3 years for unaccompanied minor;
- you are still a minor;
- you still meet the requirements for a residence permit under the policy for unaccompanied minors.

> Please tick the applicable situation and fill in (Declaration of circumstances)

- Since the current resident permit was issued, there have been no change facts of circumstances that might affect your right of residence.
- Since the current resident permit was issued, there have been changes facts of circumstances that might affect your right of residence, namely:

4 Biometric information, signature and Antecedents certificate

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

5 Your personal details

Write in block letters

5.1 V-nummer (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>

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

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 empty pages. You must take your passport with you when you go to collect your residence document. Without a valid passport you will not be issued with your residence document, unless you are exempted from the passport requirement.

7 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.

- ✓ 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.

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

7.2 Name

7.3 Place en date *Place*

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

7.4 Signature

8 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)

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

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, learning while working or study? Yes No

1.2 V-number (if known)

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

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 Nationality

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

1.10 Home address *Street*

Number

Postcode

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

Town

1.11 Details passport

Number

Country

Valid from (date)

Day

Month

Year

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

To (date)

Day

Month

Year

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

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

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

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)	<table border="1"><tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>																		
1.2	Name (as stated in the passport)	<i>Surname</i> <hr/> <i>First names</i> <hr/>																		
1.3	Sex	<input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female																		
1.4	Date of birth	<table border="1"><tr><td colspan="2"><i>Day</i></td><td colspan="2"><i>Month</i></td><td colspan="4"><i>Year</i></td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>	<i>Day</i>		<i>Month</i>		<i>Year</i>													
<i>Day</i>		<i>Month</i>		<i>Year</i>																
1.5	Place of birth	<hr/>																		
1.6	Country of birth (as stated in the passport)	<hr/>																		
1.7	Nationality	<hr/>																		
1.8	Civil status	<input type="checkbox"/> unmarried (single or living together) <input type="checkbox"/> married <input type="checkbox"/> registered partnership <input type="checkbox"/> divorced <input type="checkbox"/> widow/widower																		
1.9	Home address (in the Netherlands)	<i>Street</i> <hr/> <i>Number</i> <hr/> <i>Postcode</i> <table border="1"><tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> <i>Town</i> <hr/>																		

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

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

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* _____

<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 of physician _____

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

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

Yes	No
Immigratie-en Naturalisatiedienst	Immigratie-en Naturalisatiedienst
Postbus 5	Postbus 17
9560 AA Ter Apel	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 country

You do not require a regular provisional residence permit if:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

17. You are unable to depart from the Netherlands

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Add at least one of the three following statements:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

29. Other

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

How do you submit the application?

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



Appendix Declaration of relationship

Only complete this declaration if you apply for a residence permit for residence with or for your unmarried partner.
Please note! If the declaration of relationship is not completed truthfully, this will constitute an offence, which will be reported in all cases.

1 Details of sponsor (the partner)

Write in block letters

1.1 Name
(as stated in the passport)

Surname

First names

1.2 Sex

- Male
 Female

1.3 Date of birth

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

1.4 Place of birth

1.5 Country of birth
(as stated in the passport)

1.6 Nationality

1.7 Civil status

- unmarried (single or cohabiting)
 married
 registered partnership
 divorced
 widow/widower

1.8 Home address

Street

Number

Postcode

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

Town

2 Details of foreign national

Write in block letters

2.1 V-number (if known)

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

2.2 Name
(as stated in the passport)

Surname

First names

2.3 Sex

- Male
 Female

2.4 Date of birth

2.5 Place of birth

2.6 Country of birth
(as stated in the passport)

2.7 Nationality

2.8 Civil status

- unmarried (single or cohabiting)
 married
 registered partnership
 divorced
 widow/widower

2.9 Home address

Street

Number

Postcode

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

Town

3 Declaration

The sponsor and the foreign national declare that they maintain an exclusive relationship and that they are running (or will be running) a joint household, and that they have been (or will be) cohabiting at the address mentioned under 1.8, from:

3.1 Date

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

If you are not living together because your partner does not yet live in the Netherlands, please provide the expected date of arrival in the Netherlands).

The sponsor and the foreign national both declare that they will notify the Immigration and Naturalisation Service within 4 weeks if their exclusive relationship ends. Please use the 'Notification form for family members and relatives', which you can download from www.ind.nl.

4 Signing

✓ I have completed this form truthfully.

4.1 Name

4.2 Place and date

Place

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

4.3 Signature of foreign national

4.4 Signature of sponsor

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 Certificate of non-impediment

This statement only applies to children aged 15 years or older. With this statement you indicate whether you are (or have been) married and whether you are in a relationship.

Please note! Not completing this *Certificate of non-impediment* truthfully is an offense of which in all cases a report will be made.

This statement can be completed and signed by you (child aged 15 or older), your legal representative or sponsor.

1 Details of foreign national

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 Civil status

- unmarried (single or cohabiting)
 married
 registered partnership
 divorced
 widow/widower

1.9 Are you in a relationship (other than marriage or registered partnership)?

- Yes
 No

1.10 Home address

Street

Number

Postcode

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

Town

1.11 Details passport

Number

Country

Valid from (date)

Day

Month

Year

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

to

Day

Month

Year

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

2 Declaration

Please note! Tick 'yes' or 'no' after each statement and do not skip any lines.

> Please tick

I declare that:

- I am married.
- I have entered into a registered partnership.
- I am divorced.

<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No
<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No
<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No

Name of former spouse or registered partner:

- I am a widow or widower.

<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No
--------------------------	-----	--------------------------	----

Name of deceased spouse or registered partner:

- I have a long-term and exclusive relationship with someone (a relationship similar to a marriage but you are not married).
- I do have the care of a child or children.
- I live independently (on my own).
- I live with my (adoptive or foster) parent(s).
- I provide for my own livelihood. This means, among other things, that you are financially able to buy food and clothing yourself.

<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No
<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No
<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No
<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No
<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No

Explanation (optional)

3 Signing

- ✓ I have completed this form truthfully.
- ✓ I know that not being honest about my marital status, this could have negative consequences for my application.
- ✓ I know that if something changes in my situation as a result of which my statements on this form are no longer correct, I must report this to the IND as soon as possible.

3.1 Name

3.2 Place and date

Place

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

3.3 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 Medical information disclosure consent form

For the foreign national: Do you have more than two physicians/practitioners?
In that case, you should copy this appendix and have the copied appendix completed as well.

The physician/practitioner must be registered in the registers under the Individual Healthcare Professions Act (Wet op de Beroepen in de Individuele Gezondheidszorg or BIG) or the Dutch Association of Psychologists (Nederlands Instituut van Psychologen or NIP).

If the foreign national is under 12 years of age or incapable of performing legal acts, the legal representative must complete the consent form. If the foreign national is between the age of 12 and 16, the foreign national and his/her legal representative must complete the consent form. If the foreign national is over 16 years of age, the foreign national must complete the consent form.

1 Details of foreign national

Write in block letters

1.1 V-number (if known)

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

1.2 Name
(as stated in the passport)

Surname

First names

1.3 Date of birth

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

2 Signing

Write in block letters

- The undersigned hereby declares that he/she does not object to the medical adviser from the Immigration and Naturalisation Service (IND) obtaining information about his/her health condition from the below physician(s)/practitioner(s) in connection with an investigation into the medical circumstances regarding his/her residence status in the Netherlands.
- The undersigned gives his/her consent to send a copy of this completed consent form to the physician(s)/practitioner(s) to be contacted.
- The undersigned gives his/her consent to the IND medical adviser to provide his/her medical data to any medical specialist to be engaged in any further examination.
- The undersigned authorises the below physician(s)/practitioner(s) registered in the registers under the Individual Healthcare Professions Act and/or the Dutch Association of Psychologists (physicians, dentists, physiotherapists, obstetricians, nurses, pharmacists, healthcare psychologists and psychotherapists) to provide information to the IND medical adviser and declares.

2.1 Name of foreign national

2.2 Place and date

Place

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

2.3 Name of legal representative

2.4 Place and date

Place

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

2.5 Signature of foreign national

2.6 Signature of legal representative

3 Details of the physician/practitioner

Write in block letters

3.1 Name of general practitioner/
COA physician/specialist 1

> Please tick the applicable situation

- General practitioner
- COA physician
- Specialist

position: _____

department: _____

3.2 Name of
hospital/practice/institution

3.3 Visiting address

Street

Number

Postcode

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

Town

3.4 Telephone number

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

3.5 Name of general practitioner/
COA physician/specialist 2

> Please tick the applicable situation

- General practitioner
- COA physician
- Specialist

position: _____

department: _____

3.6 Name of
hospital/practice/institution

3.7 Visiting address

Street

Number

Postcode

Town

3.8 Telephone number

4 Referral of medical advice

The undersigned gives his/her consent to the IND medical advisor to provide the medical advice to:

- the IND official handling the application for a residence permit;
- the official from the Repatriation and Departure Service who is responsible for offering medical facilities before, during or after the removal.
- the involved legal experts from the State Advocate’s office; and
- the statutory bodies entrusted with the administration of justice.

4.1 Name of foreign national

4.2 Place and date

Place

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

4.3 Name of legal representative

4.4 Place and date

Place

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

4.5 Signature of foreign national

4.6 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.

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

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

2.4 Place of birth

2.5 Country of birth
(as stated in the passport)

2.6 Nationality

2.7 Home address

Street

Number

Postcode

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

Town

3 Treatment details

Write in block letters

3.1 Does the foreign national have
(one or more) medical
symptoms?

- Yes
 No

3.2 Is the foreign national currently
receiving active medical
treatment for these medical
symptoms?

- Yes
 No

3.3 What is the nature of these
symptoms?

3.4 When did this medical treatment
start?

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

3.5 And when is the treatment expected to be finished?

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

4 Signing

The undersigned, medical care provider, hereby declares that the foreign national is currently receiving active medical treatment from him/her

4.1 Place and date

Place

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

4.2 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 Civic integration requirement

If you apply for permanent residence (*sterker verblijfsrecht*), you must, in principle, fulfil the integration requirement. It follows that you must be sufficiently integrated before the application. The aforementioned pertains to applications for a:

- residence permit for an indefinite period of time;
- residence permit long-term resident EU;
- residence permit humanitarian non-temporary, involving
 - five years of residence as a family member or relative, or
 - two years of residence with a European blue card holder and at least five years of legal and continuous residence on EU territory.

Please note: that as of 1 January 2022, the new Civic Integration Act 2021 will enter into force. It replaces the Civic Integration Act 2013.

Aliens who are obliged to participate in a civic integration programme on or after 1 January 2022 will have to integrate based on the Civic Integration Act 2021 (Wi 2021). Civic integration diplomas, certificates, exemptions, and dispensations issued to aliens who are obliged to participate in civic integration programmes based on the new Civic Integration Act 2021 will continue to have an effect on the civic integration requirement when obtaining a permanent residence permit. The above means that supporting documents issued based on the Wi 2021 can be submitted with the application.

Aliens who were already obliged to participate in a civic integration programme before 1 January 2022 will continue to fall under the Civic Integration Act 2013 (Wi 2013). In this respect, the Wi 2013 still has an effect as far as the integration requirement for obtaining permanent residence is concerned. Obtained civic integration diplomas based on the Wi 2013, but also exemptions and dispensations granted to foreign nationals who were already obliged to participate in a civic integration programme before 1 January 2022 can therefore still be brought forward to assess the civic integration requirement.

Aliens who are not obliged to participate in a civic integration programme can, irrespective of the date of their application (i.e. also after 1 January 2022), still integrate under the regime of the Wi 2013. In this regard, civic integration diplomas, exemptions, and dispensations are still in effect as far as the integration requirement is concerned. Relevant supporting documents can be brought forward with the application.

Are you 18 years or older? Then you must pass the following to fulfil the civic integration requirement:

- The civic integration diploma; or
- The civic integration certificate (only if Wi 2021 applies to you).

Have you reached at least the statutory pensionable age? Then you do not have to take the civic integration examination. In other cases, too, you may not have to take the civic integration examination (exemption). For example, because you have specific diplomas or other supporting documents.

Please indicate below which situation applies to you. Enclose the supporting required documents with the application. In some cases, you must also send a list of marks, which is only needed if you must have passed the subject Dutch.

Enclose means of evidence

Only enclose certified copies of the diplomas, certificates, testimonials and/or mark lists with your application and do not send the originals. . A copy of civic integration examination does not have to be certified. A certified copy contains a statement that the contents of the copy correspond with the original. This statement must have been signed by a person who is authorised to do so. The statement must also contain: the name of this person, a date and a stamp of the school (or the municipality, the notary's office). A copy of a diploma may only be certified by the relevant educational institution. If it concerns a diploma that has not been issued in the Netherlands, the diploma or certificate must bear an apostille stamp.

If you submit the application to the desk in person, you may also bring the original diplomas, certificates and/or lists of marks with you. The IND staff member will make copies hereof to be put in your file. You keep the original copies yourself.

> Please tick the applicable situation

You have obtained the civic integration diploma

Submit a copy of the civic integration diploma of the Civic Integration Act.

You have obtained the civic integration certificate of the Civic Integration Act 2021

You have Belgian or Luxembourg nationality

You have Turkish nationality or you are a family member of a person having Turkish nationality. Please note! The non-registered (unmarried) partner is not considered a family member.

You are under 18 years of age or you are of statutory pensionable age or older.

You lived in the Netherlands for at least eight years during your school age (from the age of five until the end of the school year in which you reached the age of sixteen)

You must have been registered in the municipal personal records database during the above period. This period of eight years does not have to be uninterrupted.

You have one of the below documents, diplomas or certificates to which an exemption from the civic integration requirement applies

- a diploma or certificate of for example a Dutch university degree, higher professional education (HBO) degree, senior secondary vocational education (MBO) (at least level 2), pre-university education (VWO), senior general secondary education (HAVO), junior general secondary education (MAVO) or pre-vocational secondary education (VMBO), after having attended the education in Dutch. You have such a diploma if the diploma states, for example: Higher Education and Research Act, Secondary Education Act 2020, Adult and Vocational Education Act or Part-Time Vocational Education Act.
- a school diploma or certificate from Belgium or Suriname, obtained in Dutch-language education, with a passing mark for the subject of Dutch. It concerns the following diplomas: university degree, HBO, MBO (from level 2), VWO, HAVO, MAVO or VMBO, a comparable diploma or other document. The diploma or certificate must state the law on which it was issued. Also include a list of marks;
- a diploma, certificate or other document from Aruba, Curacao, or Sint Maarten, obtained in Dutch-language education, with a passing mark for the subject of Dutch. Also enclose the list of marks. It concerns the following diplomas: MAVO, HAVO, VWO, LBO, MBO, HBO, WO (university);
- a diploma, certificate or other document from the public bodies of Bonaire, Sint Eustatius or Saba, obtained in Dutch-language education, with a passing mark for the subject of Dutch. Also enclose the list of marks. It concerns the following diplomas: MAVO, HAVO, VWO, LBO, MBO, HBO, WO (university);
- a diploma from the European school of the European Baccalaureate 'as referred to in the Statute of the European School'. You must have finished the subject of Dutch as a first or second language. You must also have passed the subject of Dutch. Also enclose the list of marks;
- an International Baccalaureate Middle Years Certificate or an International General Certificate of Secondary Education or an International Baccalaureate. In that case, you must have passed the subject of Dutch. Also enclose the list of marks;
- the Naturalisation Test Certificate as it was called before 1 April 2007 showing that you passed the following five parts: knowledge of politics and society, speaking, listening, writing and reading skills;

- a civic integration certificate within the context of the Civic Integration (Newcomers) Act (Wet inburgering nieuwkomers or WIN), if the WIN programme was finished by 31 December 2006, and the pertaining statement from the Regional Training Centre (ROC) showing that a profile test for the 'listening' and 'speaking' parts was passed at level NT2-2, for the 'reading' and 'writing' parts at level NT2-1 and for the Social Orientation part at level 2 or 80% if this test was done after 31 August 2001 or 85% if the test was done before 1 September 2001;
- a civic integration certificate within the context of the Civic Integration (Newcomers) Act (Wet inburgering nieuwkomers or WIN) and the pertaining statement from the Regional Training Centre (ROC) showing that the 'listening', 'speaking', 'reading' and 'writing' parts were finished at at least level NT2-2 and the Social Orientation part at 80% if this test was done after 31 August 2001 or 85% if the test was done before 1 September 2001;
- a Civic Integration Certificate for settled immigrants with at least level NT2-2 for the parts 'listening', 'speaking', 'reading' and 'writing'.
- a copy of the document 'Short Exemption Test' referred to in Article 2.7(2) of the Civic Integration Decree as it read until 1 January 2013, issued by the Education Executive Agency (Dienst Uitvoering Onderwijs or DUO), showing that you obtained B1 level of the European Framework for Modern Languages;
- the civic integration diploma referred to in Article 14 (2) of the Civic Integration Act (WIN) as it reads before the entry into force of the Act of 13 september 2012 to change the WIN and other Acts towards the reinforcement of the own responsibility of the participant. (Stb. 2012, 430);
- a copy of the decision from the municipal executive stating that no civic integration programme is determined pursuant to Article 5(2) of the Civic Integration (Newcomers) Act (WIN) because the foreign national will gain the sufficient knowledge, insight and competence by other means;
- a copy of a decision stating that no civic integration programme is determined, because the foreign national passed the test as referred to in Article 5(4) of the Civic Integration (Newcomers) Act (WIN);
- a copy of the document used to demonstrate that you do/did not have to sit the naturalisation test pursuant to Article 4 of the Naturalisation Test Decree (medical circumstances/efforts made);
- a copy of a letter from the municipal executive stating that because of demonstrable efforts on your part, the municipal executive comes to the conclusion that it is not reasonably possible for you to pass the civic integration examination (you can submit this if you became obliged to participate in a civic integration programme before 1 January 2013); or
- a copy of a letter from the Education Executive Agency (Dienst Uitvoering Onderwijs or DUO) stating that because of demonstrable efforts on your part, DUO comes to the conclusion that it is not reasonably possible for you to pass the civic integration examination (you can submit this if you became obliged to participate in a civic integration programme in the period from 1 January 2013 to 30 September 2017).
- a copy of a letter from the Education Executive Agency (Dienst Uitvoering Onderwijs or DUO) stating that because of demonstrable efforts on your part, DUO comes to the conclusion that it is not reasonably possible for you to pass the parts of the civic integration examination as referred to in Artikel 7 (2b and c) of the Civic Integration Act (WIN) (you can submit this if you became obliged to participate in a civic integration programme in the period after 30 September 2017).

Please note! If you have a MBO diploma (level 1) or a NT2 diploma, please be aware of the fact that these diploma's do not apply as exemption from the civic integration requirement. You must still satisfy the integration requirements.

☐ You are permanently unable to sit the civic integration examination on medical grounds

- a copy of the letter from the municipal executive showing that, due to a psychological or physical impairment, or a mental handicap, you are permanently unable to pass the civic integration examination (you can submit this if you became obliged to participate in a civic integration programme before 1 January 2013);
- a letter from DUO showing that, due to a psychological or physical impairment, or a mental handicap, you are permanently unable to pass the civic integration examination (you can submit this if you became obliged to participate in a civic integration programme after 31 December 2012);
- a medical advice issued by a designated doctor selected by the municipal executive of your place of residence. Or if you have moved: an advice issued by a designated doctor from your previous place of residence. The advice must not be older than six months. Based on this advice, the State Secretary for Justice and Security will assess whether you are permanently unable to pass the civic integration examination due to a psychological or physical impairment or a mental handicap (you can submit this if you became obliged to participate in a civic integration programme before 1 January 2013); or
- a medical advice (not older than six months) from an independent medical adviser appointed by the Minister of Social Affairs and Employment (Argonaut: for more information, see www.argonaut.nl). Based on this advice, the State Secretary for Justice and Security will assess whether you are permanently unable to pass the civic integration examination due to a psychological or physical impairment or a mental handicap.
- A copy of the decision of DUO showing that, for medical reasons, you are not obliged to participate in a civic integration programme as defined in Article 2.7, Civic Integration Decree 2021 (exemption).

☐ You are demonstrably sufficiently integrated and therefore do not need to take the civic integration examination

- Do you fall under the Wi 2013? You can send a recommendation from DUO stating that you are already demonstrably sufficiently integrated.
Would you like to qualify for this ground for exemption? You must request the recommendation from DUO. For more information on this procedure and the application form, visit the DUO website: www.inburgeren.nl.
- Do you fall under the Wi 2021? You can send DUO's decision (ruling) stating that you are not obliged to participate in a civic integration programme as you are demonstrably sufficiently integrated.

☐ Despite sufficient efforts you cannot pass the civic integration examination

- Do you fall under the Wi 2013? You can send a recommendation from DUO stating that you cannot pass the civic integration examination despite your efforts.
Would you like to qualify for this ground for exemption? You must request the recommendation from DUO. For more information on this procedure and the application form, visit the DUO website: www.inburgeren.nl.

☐ Due to special individual circumstances you cannot pass the civic integration examination

Due to special individual circumstances you cannot pass the civic integration examination. Please submit with the application pieces of evidence and documents showing:

- that you have the will to take the civic integration examination. And that you have made the efforts which could reasonably be required to pass the civic integration examination; and
- that due to special individual circumstances you are unable to participate in or to pass the civic integration examination. Or
- that, according to DUO, you are not obliged to participate in a civic integration programme (exemption) due to special individual circumstances. The above only applies if you become subject to the obligation to participate in a civic integration programme on or after 1 January 2022.

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 foreign national

Do not enclose this appendix with the form!

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Application for medical circumstances

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

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

How do you pay?

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

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

What happens with your application?

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

Providing correct information

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

V-number

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

Processing of personal data

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



Appendix Declaration on means requirement

Only complete this declaration if you apply for an extension of the validity of your residence permit for a residence:

- with spouse/registered partner; or
- residence with partner; or
- family reunification; or
- foster child (please note: no adopted child); or
- residence with child

1 Details of foreign national

Write in block letters

1.1 V-number (if known)

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

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

First names

1.3 Sex Male
 Female

1.4 I (or one of my family members) Yes
receive a full or partial benefit No
from public funds

A benefit from public funds is a benefit for which no contributions have been paid.

It then concerns a benefit under:

- the Participation Act (formerly: Work and Social Assistance Act)
- the Social Assistance (Self-Employed Persons) Decree;
- the Older and Partially Disabled Unemployed Workers Income Scheme Act;
- the Older and Partially Disabled Former Self-Employed Persons Income Scheme Act;
- the Artists' Work and Income Act;
- the Supplementary Benefits Act;
- the Invalidity Insurance (Young Disabled Persons) Act;
- the Interim Invalidity Criteria (Impact on Income) Act;
- the Youth Investment Act.

2 Signing

✓ I have completed this form truthfully.

2.1 Place and date

Place

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

2.2 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 Explanation and means of evidence medical circumstances

Do not enclose this appendix with the form!

You can use these notes if you:

- want to submit an application (to stay in the Netherlands) whereby the Immigration and Naturalisation Service (IND) assesses your medical situation.
- want to be eligible for accommodation while awaiting the decision on an application. This is only possible if you are an asylum seeker who has exhausted all legal means or an asylum seeker who is in the appeal phase of an asylum procedure and you want to submit an application for a regular residence permit for medical treatment or postponement of departure for health reasons (Section 64 of the Aliens Act).

These notes set out which details you will need to submit.

What do you need to do?

Please enclose the following means of evidence with your application. Make sure that you and your doctor or practitioner sign the attachments when asked.

- Enclose a copy of your valid passport. Only copy the pages containing the identity details and the pages which are stamped. Do you not have a passport (any longer) and are you unable to obtain a new passport? Then send a written statement with your application in which the authorities of the country of which you are a citizen confirm and explain why you are unable to obtain a passport. You must also substantiate your identity and nationality in another manner, for example by means of an identity card or a birth certificate. The Immigration and Naturalisation Service (IND) needs to know who you are and where you come from.
- The Appendix 'Medical Information Disclosure Consent Form' completed and signed by you. This appendix may not be older than 6 months.
- A statement from your doctor. See the Appendix 'Proof of medical situation of foreign national'. Are there changes to your medical situation? Then send a new statement to the IND. The statement may not be older than 6 weeks.
- You must also enclose all the means of evidence mentioned in this appendix (Appendix 'Explanation and means of evidence medical circumstances'). These are letters in which the Medical Advisors Office asks your doctor or practitioner for medical information. *Please note!* For this purpose, you must give the enclosed letters with explanations from the Medical Advisors Office (BMA) for the person treating you at the Mental Healthcare Association (GGZ), your general practitioner and specialist to the doctor treating you. In the letters Medical Advisors Office explains to your doctor why the IND needs your medical information. Furthermore, the Medical Advisors Office asks a number of questions to your doctor. It is important that your doctor answers all questions and provides all requested information. If you do not submit all of the information required or if this information is incomplete, your medical situation cannot be assessed. You must submit the answered questions, as well as a copy of the requested medical details, together with the application form. The response from your doctor or practitioner and the medical documents must not be older than 3 months.
- You also submit means of evidence of everything you claim. If, for example, you claim that medical treatment is not available to you in your country, you must prove this. In that case, also submit the Appendix 'Declaration passport or identity card in case of medical circumstances'.
- Proof of insurance for the healthcare costs that you have incurred in the Netherlands. You can also submit a different proof instead showing that financing the costs of the medical treatment has been arranged satisfactorily.
- Means of evidence showing that you have sufficient means of support for your living expenses during your stay in the Netherlands.
- Means of evidence showing the income of the person who is financing your stay and also possibly that of his or her spouse or partner/registered partner, see the Appendix 'Proof of Income'.

- A copy of the page showing the identification details of the passport or the identity card of the person who is financing your stay. Also make copies of the pages with travel stamps. Do not copy any empty pages. If he or she is not a Dutch citizen, then you can submit a copy of the front and reverse sides of the residence permit.
- A written explanation why the Netherlands is the most appropriate country for undergoing the medical treatment(s) in question. Submit as much means of evidence as possible together with the application. Please include as much evidence as possible.

If, in your opinion, the Netherlands is the most appropriate country to undergo the medically necessary treatment because the Netherlands has a special international specialty, please enclose a medical statement showing this. It may concern the following declarations:

- a declaration from a healthcare institution in the Netherlands that you can be treated by this institution or specialist; and
- a declaration from your care provider abroad showing that the specialism is lacking or that you have exhausted your treatment options in your own country.

If you are a citizen of Suriname who has come to the Netherlands with a visa that was issued on medical grounds, then you must also submit:

- A copy of the visa that was issued on medical grounds.
- The completed and signed Appendix 'Declaration passport in case of medical circumstances'. Fill in the declaration if you have a passport or identity card.

Sending in

Once you have collected, copied and enclosed all the necessary supporting documents, then send these to the Immigration and Naturalisation Service (IND). Write on an envelope the address of the Immigration and Naturalisation Service (IND): PO Box 1, 9560 AA Ter Apel, and enclose the relevant application form, the appendices and also at least the supporting documents cited under 1 to 4 above and send these to the Immigration and Naturalisation Service (IND).

Do you have any questions?

Then visit the IND website at www.ind.nl. You can also contact the IND by telephone via 088 043 04 30 (normal charges apply). From abroad you can call +31 88 043 04 30.

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.



Brief en uitleg aan huisartsen en andere eerstelijnsbehandelaars zoals artsen werkzaam bij de GGD, Kruisposten en Menzis

Stuur deze brief niet mee met de aanvraag

Geachte collega,

Uw patiënt(e) heeft de Immigratie- en Naturalisatiedienst gevraagd om in Nederland te kunnen verblijven vanwege zijn of haar medische situatie. Bureau Medische Advisering beoordeelt de medische omstandigheden van uw patiënt(e). Met deze brief verzoek ik u daarom enkele gegevens te overleggen.

Mocht u geen behandelaar (meer) zijn van deze patiënt(e), dan hoeft u uiteraard geen medische gegevens aan BMA te verstrekken. In dat geval verzoek ik u aan te geven dat u geen behandelaar bent.

Waarom dit verzoek?

Bureau Medische Advisering (BMA) heeft in de bijlage bij deze brief voor u als medische behandelaar beschreven waarom medische informatie in bepaalde vreemdelingrechtelijke procedures van belang is. Ook vindt u in de bijlage verdere verduidelijking over de aard van de medische gegevens die wij van u vragen. Ik verzoek u deze bijlage goed te lezen.

Om welke medische informatie gaat het?

We vragen u om zowel de somatische problematiek als eventuele psychiatrische klachten te beschrijven. Als er ook een behandelaar voor de psychiatrie door de patiënt(e) is gemachtigd, zal BMA deze behandelaar eveneens om medische gegevens vragen.

Verstuur geen antwoorden op vragen van andere instanties of van de advocatuur.

Hoe levert u de informatie aan?

U kunt de medische patiëntinformatie op één van de volgende twee manieren aanleveren:

- u stelt zelf een brief op waarin u puntsgewijs onderstaande vragen beantwoordt, of
- u stuurt een kopie van de relevante medische gegevens waaruit de antwoorden op onderstaande vragen duidelijk worden (zoals een psychiatrisch behandelplan).

Waar moet u op letten bij het aanleveren van de informatie?

Gelet op bovenstaande, dient de informatie antwoord te geven op de volgende vragen:

1. Wat is/zijn de actuele of meest recent gestelde diagnose(s)?
2. Wat zijn op dit moment de belangrijkste door u geconstateerde somatische klachten en wat is het beloop van deze klachten?
3. Wat is de relevante medische voorgeschiedenis van uw patiënt(e)? (NB: het gaat hierbij uitdrukkelijk niet om het asielrelaas en/of traumatische ervaringen in land van herkomst.)
4. Wat is de soort behandeling die al is ingezet of is geïndiceerd? Wat is de frequentie van de behandelcontacten en hoe lang zal de behandeling - naar verwachting - geïndiceerd zijn?
5. Welke geneesmiddelen worden momenteel aan de patiënt(e) voorgeschreven? Zijn er allergieën bekend met betrekking tot bepaalde medicatie en kunt u aangeven welke specifiek eerder voorgeschreven medicatie niet heeft gewerkt?
6. In het geval dat bij u bekend is dat mantelzorg aan de orde is (zorg door niet-professionals, zoals familie of vrienden) en dat dit ook een essentieel onderdeel is van de medische behandeling: kunt u aangeven wie deze mantelzorg geeft, op welke wijze precies en de frequentie ervan? (Het gaat hierbij niet om hulp bij financiën of om huishoudelijke hulp, maar wel bij bijvoorbeeld toezicht op inname van medicatie bij schizofrene patiënten.)

Wie levert de gegevens aan bij BMA?

De medische informatie kunt u meegeven aan uw patiënt(e). Doet u dit in het belang van uw patiënt(e) zo snel en volledig mogelijk, in een gesloten enveloppe met de aantekening 'medisch geheim'.

Uw patiënt(e) is verantwoordelijk voor de verzending van de volgende stukken naar de Immigratie- en Naturalisatiedienst:

- De enveloppe met de medische informatie die door u en de andere medische behandelaars van uw patiënt(e) is aangeleverd, gericht aan Bureau Medische Advisering.
- De bijlage 'Toestemmingsverklaring medische gegevens'.
- De bijlage 'Bewijs omtrent medische situatie vreemdeling'.

Vergoeding gemaakte kosten

Uw kosten worden vergoed volgens de richtlijn voor schriftelijke informatieverstrekking van de Nederlandse Zorgautoriteit (NZa). Volgens wettelijke vereisten dient u de kosten te declareren door middel van een factuur.

Facturen worden sinds 1 juli 2020 verwerkt door het Financieel Diensten Centrum SSC DJI (FDC). Dit kan bij voorkeur digitaal, naar het emailadres facturen@dji.minjus.nl.

Daarom dient u de factuur afzonderlijk, zonder de medische stukken, te versturen.

In de bijlage treft u de voorwaarden waaraan uw factuur moet voldoen. Verkeerd geadresseerde facturen of facturen die niet aan deze voorwaarden voldoen, kunnen niet in behandeling worden genomen.

Heeft u vragen?

Vragen over deze brief kunt u per email richten aan: InformatievragenStavaza.BMA@ind.nl.

Met collegiale hoogachting,

Artsengroep Bureau Medische Advisering



Brief en uitleg aan GGZ-behandelaren zoals psychiater, klinisch psycholoog, psychotherapeut en sociaal psychiatrisch verpleegkundige

Stuur deze brief niet mee met de aanvraag

Geachte collega,

Uw patiënt(e) heeft de Immigratie- en Naturalisatiedienst gevraagd om in Nederland te kunnen verblijven vanwege zijn of haar medische situatie. Bureau Medische Advisering beoordeelt de medische omstandigheden van uw patiënt(e). Met deze brief verzoek ik u daarom enkele gegevens te overleggen.

Mocht u geen behandelaar zijn van deze patiënt(e), dan hoeft u uiteraard geen medische gegevens aan BMA te verstrekken. In dat geval verzoek ik u aan te geven dat u geen behandelaar bent.

Waarom dit verzoek?

Bureau Medische Advisering (BMA) heeft in de bijlage bij deze brief voor u als medische behandelaar beschreven waarom medische informatie in bepaalde vreemdelingrechtelijke procedures van belang is. Ook vindt u in de bijlage verdere verduidelijking over de aard van de medische gegevens die wij van u vragen. Ik verzoek u deze bijlage goed te lezen.

Om welke medische informatie gaat het?

We vragen u om zowel de psychiatrische problematiek als eventuele somatische klachten te beschrijven. Als er ook een behandelaar voor de somatiek door de patiënt(e) is gemachtigd, zal BMA deze behandelaar eveneens om medische gegevens vragen.

Verstuur geen antwoorden op vragen van andere instanties of van de advocatuur.

Hoe levert u de informatie aan?

U kunt de medische patiëntinformatie op één van de volgende twee manieren aanleveren:

- u stelt zelf een brief op waarin u puntsgewijs onderstaande vragen beantwoordt, of
- u stuurt een kopie van de relevante medische gegevens waaruit de antwoorden op onderstaande vragen duidelijk worden (zoals een psychiatrisch behandelplan).

Waar moet u op letten bij het aanleveren van de informatie?

1. Wat is/zijn de actuele of meest recent gestelde diagnose(s) (conform DSM V)
2. Wat zijn op dit moment de belangrijkste door u geconstateerde psychiatrische klachten en wat is het beloop van deze klachten?
3. Wat is de relevante medische voorgeschiedenis van uw patiënt(e)?
Is er, voor zover u kunt nagaan, sprake geweest van klinisch psychiatrische opnames of gedwongen opname in een psychiatrische ziekenhuis in het kader van de Wet verplichte ggz (Wvvgz) of de Wet zorg en dwang (Wzd), van psychotische klachten in het verleden, of van andere belangrijke crisissituaties zoals een tentamen suïcide? Zo ja, is er een directe aanleiding aan te geven waardoor deze crisis ontstond? (NB: het gaat hierbij uitdrukkelijk niet om het asielrelaas en/of traumatische ervaringen in land van herkomst.)
4. Wat is de soort behandeling die al is ingezet of is geïndiceerd?
Wat is de frequentie van de behandelcontacten en hoe lang zal de behandeling - naar verwachting - geïndiceerd zijn?
5. Welke geneesmiddelen worden momenteel aan de patiënt(e) voorgeschreven? Zijn er allergieën bekend met betrekking tot bepaalde medicatie en kunt u aangeven welke specifiek eerder voorgeschreven medicatie niet heeft gewerkt?
6. In het geval dat bij u bekend is dat mantelzorg aan de orde is (zorg door niet-professionals, zoals familie of vrienden) en dat dit ook een essentieel onderdeel is van de medische behandeling: kunt u aangeven wie deze mantelzorg geeft, op welke wijze precies en de frequentie ervan? (Het gaat hierbij niet om hulp bij financiën of om huishoudelijke hulp, maar wel bij bijvoorbeeld toezicht op inname van medicatie bij schizofrene patiënten.)

Wie levert de gegevens aan bij BMA?

De medische informatie kunt u meegeven aan uw patiënt(e). Doet u dit in het belang van uw patiënt(e) zo snel en volledig mogelijk, in een gesloten enveloppe met de aantekening 'medisch geheim'.

Uw patiënt(e) is verantwoordelijk voor de verzending van de volgende stukken naar de Immigratie- en Naturalisatiedienst:

- De enveloppe met de medische informatie die door u en de andere medische behandelaars van uw patiënt(e) is aangeleverd, gericht aan Bureau Medische Advisering.
- De bijlage 'Toestemmingsverklaring medische gegevens'.
- De bijlage 'Bewijs omtrent medische situatie vreemdeling'.

Vergoeding gemaakte kosten

Uw kosten worden vergoed volgens de richtlijn voor schriftelijke informatieverstrekking van de Nederlandse Zorgautoriteit (NZa). Volgens wettelijke vereisten dient u de kosten te declareren door middel van een factuur.

Facturen worden sinds 1 juli 2020 verwerkt door het Financieel Diensten Centrum SSC DJI (FDC). Dit kan bij voorkeur digitaal, naar het emailadres facturen@dji.minjus.nl.

Daarom dient u de factuur afzonderlijk, zonder de medische stukken, te versturen.

In de bijlage treft u de voorwaarden waaraan uw factuur moet voldoen. Verkeerd geadresseerde facturen of facturen die niet aan deze voorwaarden voldoen, kunnen niet in behandeling worden genomen.

Heeft u vragen?

Vragen over deze brief kunt u per email richten aan: InformatievragenStavaza.BMA@ind.nl.

Met collegiale hoogachting,

Artsengroep Bureau Medische Advisering



Brief en uitleg medisch specialist (niet GGZ)

Stuur deze brief niet mee met de aanvraag

Geachte collega,

Uw patiënt(e) heeft de Immigratie- en Naturalisatiedienst gevraagd om in Nederland te kunnen verblijven vanwege zijn of haar medische situatie. Bureau Medische Advisering beoordeelt de medische omstandigheden van uw patiënt(e). Met deze brief verzoek ik u daarom enkele gegevens te overleggen.

Mocht u geen behandelaar zijn van deze patiënt(e), dan hoeft u uiteraard geen medische gegevens aan BMA te verstrekken. In dat geval verzoek ik u aan te geven dat u geen behandelaar bent.

Waarom dit verzoek?

Bureau Medische Advisering (BMA) heeft in de bijlage bij deze brief voor u als medische behandelaar beschreven waarom medische informatie in bepaalde vreemdelingrechtelijke procedures van belang is. Ook vindt u in de bijlage verdere verduidelijking over de aard van de medische gegevens die wij van u vragen. Ik verzoek u deze bijlage goed te lezen.

Om welke medische informatie gaat het?

Stuurt u mij informatie over de meest actuele stand van zaken in de medische situatie van uw patiënt(e). Maak daarbij in ieder geval gebruik van onderstaande vragen 1 t/m 6.

In de bijlage vindt u verdere uitleg en voorbeelden.

Verstuur geen antwoorden op vragen van andere instanties of van de advocatuur.

Hoe levert u de informatie aan?

Gelet op bovenstaande, dient de informatie antwoord te geven op de volgende vragen:

1. Wat is/zijn de actuele of meest recent gestelde diagnose(s)?
2. Wat zijn op dit moment de belangrijkste door u geconstateerde klachten en wat is het beloop van deze klachten?
3. Wat is de relevante medische voorgeschiedenis van uw patiënt(e)? (NB: het gaat hierbij uitdrukkelijk niet om het asielrelaas en/of traumatische ervaringen in land van herkomst, maar wel bijvoorbeeld om eerdere ziekenhuisopnames, behandelingen en/of doorgemaakte ziekteperiodes.)
4. Wat is de soort behandeling die al is ingezet of is geïndiceerd?
Wat is de frequentie van de behandelcontacten en hoe lang zal de behandeling - naar verwachting - geïndiceerd zijn?
5. Vindt er - voor zover u bekend - op dit moment medische (specialistische) behandeling of diagnostiek plaats door andere medisch (super)specialismen dan het uwe? (NB: over eventuele behandeling door de huisarts wordt BMA meestal separaat ingelicht.)
6. Welke geneesmiddelen worden momenteel aan de patiënt(e) voorgeschreven? Zijn er allergieën bekend met betrekking tot bepaalde medicatie en kunt u aangeven welke specifiek eerder voorgeschreven medicatie niet heeft gewerkt?

Wie levert de gegevens aan bij BMA?

De medische informatie kunt u meegeven aan uw patiënt(e). Doet u dit in het belang van uw patiënt(e) zo snel en volledig mogelijk, in een gesloten enveloppe met de aantekening 'medisch geheim'.

Uw patiënt(e) is verantwoordelijk voor de verzending van de volgende stukken naar de Immigratie- en Naturalisatiedienst:

- De enveloppe met de medische informatie die door u en de andere medische behandelaars van uw patiënt(e) is aangeleverd, gericht aan Bureau Medische Advisering.
- De bijlage 'Toestemmingsverklaring medische gegevens'.
- De bijlage 'Bewijs omtrent medische situatie vreemdeling'.

Vergoeding gemaakte kosten

Uw kosten worden vergoed volgens de richtlijn voor schriftelijke informatie-verstrekking van de Nederlandse Zorgautoriteit (NZa). Volgens wettelijke vereisten dient u de kosten te declareren door middel van een factuur.

Facturen worden sinds 1 juli 2020 verwerkt door het Financieel Diensten Centrum SSC DJI (FDC). Dit kan bij voorkeur digitaal, naar het emailadres facturen@dji.minjus.nl.

Daarom dient u de factuur afzonderlijk, zonder de medische stukken, te versturen.

In de bijlage treft u de voorwaarden waaraan uw factuur moet voldoen. Verkeerd geadresseerde facturen of facturen die niet aan deze voorwaarden voldoen, kunnen niet in behandeling worden genomen.

Heeft u vragen?

Vragen over deze brief kunt u per email richten aan: InformatievragenStavaza.BMA@ind.nl.

Met collegiale hoogachting,

Artsengroep Bureau Medische Advisering



Bijlage: Aanvullende informatie bij het opvragen van medische informatie bij medisch behandelaars

Stuur deze bijlage niet mee met de aanvraag

U heeft van Bureau Medische Advisering (BMA) een brief ontvangen waarin u wordt verzocht medische informatie te geven. In deze bijlage leest u de achtergrond van dit verzoek, en wat er precies van u wordt gevraagd.

In deze bijlage zijn opmerkingen verwerkt van het KNMG, de NVVP en LHV over de inhoud van de vraagstelling, de redenen voor de vraagstelling en de voorbeelden.

Waarom wij u vragen medische informatie te verstrekken

De Immigratie- en Naturalisatiedienst (IND) laat zich in een aantal vreemdelingrechtelijke procedures adviseren door Bureau Medische Advisering over de medische situatie van een persoon. Zo'n procedure kan betrekking hebben op een aanvraag om een verblijfsvergunning regulier op medische gronden. Of op het uitstellen van het vertrek van een uitgeprocedeerde vreemdeling op grond van artikel 64 van de Vreemdelingenwet. Ook kan door de IND beoordeeld worden of op grond artikel 3 van het Europees Verdrag voor de Rechten van de Mens een verblijfsvergunning moet worden verleend. De IND vraagt BMA bij dergelijke procedures om een medisch advies op te stellen en betreft dat advies vervolgens bij de besluitvorming.

Wat houdt een BMA advies in?

Centraal in het BMA-advies staat de beoordeling van de medische gevolgen voor de patiënt(e) als de medische behandeling zou worden gestaakt: leidt het uitblijven van de medische behandeling binnen drie maanden tot zes maanden een medische noodsituatie? Ook wordt gewogen, als dat aan de orde is, welke therapiemogelijkheden voor de patiënt(e) in het land van herkomst aanwezig zijn.

In hoeverre de vreemdeling feitelijk toegang heeft tot aanwezige therapiemogelijkheden, bijvoorbeeld financieel of geografisch, onderzoekt het BMA niet. Dit zijn namelijk vreemdelingrechtelijke voorwaarden waar de IND aan toetst.

Trauma en vertrouwensband

Met enige regelmaat brengen medisch behandelaars in de informatie die zij aan BMA verstrekken, ook niet-medische omstandigheden ter sprake. Bijvoorbeeld het gevoel van onveiligheid van de patiënt(e) en de onmogelijkheid van het opbouwen van een vertrouwensband met een behandelaar in het land van herkomst. Dit zou dan het gevolg zijn van een door de vreemdeling gesteld ondervonden trauma in het land van herkomst.

De vragen die BMA aan u stelt gaan echter niet over het beoordelen van een (vermeend) trauma in relatie tot de asielaanvraag van betrokkene. De vragen van BMA gaan alleen over het verhelderen van de actuele medische zorgvraag van uw patiënt(e). De aannemelijkheid van een trauma en de vraag of een trauma al dan niet gerelateerd is aan de asielaanvraag, worden door de IND in de asielprocedure onderzocht en beoordeeld. Dergelijke aspecten kan de vreemdeling in die procedure inbrengen. BMA-artsen hebben bij het opstellen van een medisch advies geen betrokkenheid bij de waarheidsvinding in de asielprocedure.

Vraagstelling door BMA

Voor het schrijven van een degelijk medisch advies heeft BMA de medische informatie van de patiënt(e) nodig. Aan de hand van gerichte vragen wordt u verzocht om die medische informatie conform de KNMG Richtlijnen aan te leveren (zie: KNMG Richtlijnen inzake het omgaan met medische gegevens). Hierbij is de gehele actuele medische behandeling van de patiënt(e) van belang. Vaak bestaat deze behandeling uit diverse onderdelen en wordt deze vanwege meerdere tegelijk bestaande klachten uitgevoerd. Daarom kunnen wij u niet meer gerichte vragen voorleggen, dan die in onderstaande vraagstelling staan.

Beperkt u zich tot uitsluitend feitelijke medische informatie. Van u wordt niet verlangd te beoordelen of een medische noodsituatie ontstaat bij het uitblijven van een behandeling. Ook wordt van u niet verlangd de beschikbaarheid van de behandelmogelijkheden in het land van herkomst en de reisvaardigheid van de patiënt(e) te beoordelen. De medisch adviseur van BMA beoordeelt dit, mede op basis van de door u aangeleverde, feitelijke medische informatie.

Toelichting en voorbeelden

Hieronder worden enkele veel voorkomende situaties genoemd om aan te geven welke medische informatie relevant kan zijn. Deze voorbeelden dienen ter illustratie. Het is aan u om op grond van bovenstaande informatie af te wegen welke medische informatie relevant is of kan zijn.

U hoeft in ieder geval geen informatie aan te leveren over:

- klachten waarvoor geen medische behandeling noodzakelijk is, zoals een lichte huidaanandoening waarvoor geen behandeling nodig is;
- klachten die in het verleden zijn behandeld, maar geen relatie meer hebben met de huidige behandeling (b.v. doorgemaakte infecties die succesvol zijn uitbehandeld met antibiotica);
- het asielrelaas van uw patiënt(e) of de inhoud van traumatische ervaringen in het land van herkomst.

U dient, indien van toepassing, wel onderstaande vragen te beantwoorden en informatie aan te leveren over:

Patiënten met een Post Traumatisch Stress Stoornis

- Is bij uw patiënt(e) momenteel deze diagnose gesteld en zijn deze klachten momenteel actief aanwezig, of betreft het een reeds doorgemaakte PTSS waarbij er nog restklachten zijn? Benoem de bijkomende aandoeningen zoals depressie en somatische aandoeningen, verslaving of middelengebruik.
- Beloop en voorgeschiedenis van de medische klachten: eerdere (Wvvgz) opnames, doorgemaakte psychoses, andere crisissituaties en eventuele medicatiewisselingen.
- Behandeling: psychotherapie en het soort psychotherapie, EMDR, de frequentie van therapie sessies. Benoem of en zo ja, welke psychofarmaca worden gegeven.

Patiënten met schizofrenie

- Is bij uw patiënt(e) momenteel de diagnose schizofrenie gesteld? Benoem de bijkomende aandoeningen (waaronder ook somatische aandoeningen), het ziekte-inzicht, ziektebesef en de medicatietrouw.
- Beloop en voorgeschiedenis: is er sprake van eerdere klinische opnames, doorgemaakte psychotische decompensaties en andere crisissituaties? Beschrijf eerdere BOPZ-maatregelen. Benoem eventuele medicatiewisselingen.
- Behandeling: ambulante of klinische (open of gesloten) en de frequentie van de behandelsessies. Beschrijf eventueel bijzondere woonvormen zoals beschermd/begeleid wonen. Is er sprake van mantelzorg door familieleden die essentieel is voor het slagen van de medische behandeling? Benoem welke psychofarmaca worden gegeven.

Patiënten met nierinsufficiëntie, diabetes mellitus, astma en/of hypertensie

- Aanwezigheid van bijkomende aandoeningen en complicaties (zoals orgaanschade) die eventueel ook worden behandeld (mogelijk ook door andere specialisten).
- Beloop en voorgeschiedenis, indien bekend: beloop van de nierfunctie, beloop van de bloedsuikers, beloop van de longfunctie, exacerbaties/opnames wegens astma en beloop van de tensie. Eerdere ziekenhuisopnames en waarvoor.
- Behandeling: benoem welke medicatie wordt gegeven (bij dialyse patiënten wordt soms vergeten alle gegeven medicatie mee te sturen). Welke controles vinden er plaats en wat is de frequentie van de controles? Indien relevant: het soort dialyse (hemodialyse of peritoneaal dialyse), of transplantatie geïndiceerd is of mogelijk al is uitgevoerd.



Factuurvereisten

Uw factuur voldoet aan de bekende **wettelijke** vereisten en bevat:

1. uw volledige naam- en adresgegevens:
 - a) vermeld de juridische naam zoals geregistreerd bij de Kamer van Koophandel;
 - b) andere handelsnamen zijn alleen toegestaan als die in combinatie met de adresgegevens geregistreerd zijn bij de Kamer van Koophandel.
2. het volledige factuuradres van de IND, zoals onderaan deze brief vermeld;
3. uw Btw- en KvK-nummer;
4. het factuurnummer en de factuurdatum;
5. de datum en aard van de verrichte dienst;
6. het bedrag dat u in rekening brengt, exclusief btw (inclusief de omvang/hoeveelheid en de prijs per stuk);
7. het btw-bedrag gesplitst naar btw-categorie;
8. het totaal te betalen factuurbedrag.

Daarnaast voldoet uw factuur aan de **algemene** vereisten:

1. het bevat de volledige bankgegevens: naam rekeninghouder, IBAN, BIC/Swiftcode;
2. deze rekening is de rekening waarop het factuurbedrag uitbetaald zal worden;
3. de naam rekeninghouder/tenaamstelling correspondeert met de KvK-registratie.

Om uw factuur goed te kunnen verwerken en tijdig uit te betalen, vermeldt u:

1. de persoonsgegevens van de vreemdeling: voornaam, achternaam en geboortedatum;
2. het IND zaaknummer, op te geven als factuurkenmerk; alleen wanneer deze niet bekend is, volstaan een naam en geboortedatum.

Let op!

- Verzamelacturen worden niet geaccepteerd; per geleverde dienst dient een separate factuur verstuurd te worden.
- Betalingsverzoeken aan (zelfstandige) beroepsuitoefenaars worden alleen gehonoreerd indien er sprake is van een zelfstandige KvK-registratie. Indien dit niet het geval is, dient de zorginstelling zelf een factuur te sturen naar de IND.

De betaaltermijn bedraagt 30 dagen.

Wij behouden ons het recht voor om facturen, die niet aan al de bovenstaande vereisten voldoen, aan u te retourneren.

Factuuradres:

Facturen worden sinds 1 juli 2020 verwerkt door het Financieel Diensten Centrum SSC DJI (FDC) en kunnen uitsluitend digitaal worden verzonden naar: facturen@dji.minjus.nl.



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	

