



Your residence permit

The Immigration and Naturalisation Service (Immigratie- en Naturalisatiedienst, IND) has given you permission to live in the Netherlands. That is why you have been given a residence permit. Below we explain:

- which information is on your residence permit;
- what you can do with your residence permit;
- what your obligations are;
- what you must do after you receive your first residence permit;
- how long you can stay outside the Netherlands;
- what you have to do if you lose your residence permit or if it is damaged.

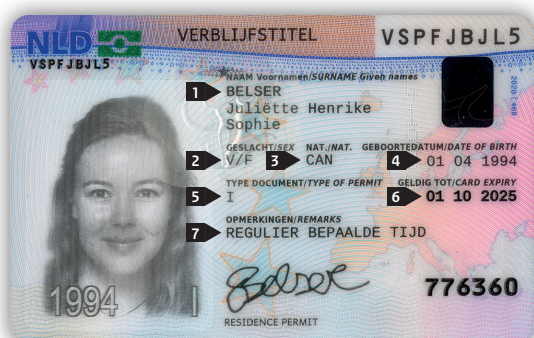
Which information is on your residence permit?

On the **front** of your residence permit:

1. Name: your surname + first names;
2. Sex: M (male) of F (female);
3. Nationality;
4. Date of birth;
- 5/7. Type of permit and remarks:
type number (5) and right of residence (7):
 - Type I: temporary regular;
 - Type II: permanent regular;
 - Type III: temporary asylum;
 - Type IV: permanent asylum;
 - Type V: long-term EU resident;
 - Type EU/EEA or EU/EEA family member;
 - Type EU/EER family member;
 - Type Article 50 TEU;
6. Valid until: the residence permit is valid until this date.

On the **back** of your residence permit:

8. Remarks:
 - The reason for your residence in the Netherlands;
 - Employment rights. The residence permit states whether you are allowed to work in the Netherlands. For example, it may read Arbeid niet toegestaan (work not permitted);
9. Date and place of issue: where and when you received the residence permit;
10. Effective date of right of residence: you have a right of residence in the Netherlands starting on this date;
11. Place of birth;
12. V-number: the ten digits of your V number are on the bottom of your residence permit. The number comes after the letters VNR. Your V number is also on letters you receive from the IND.



What can you do with this residence permit?

- You can live in the Netherlands as long as your residence permit is valid. You must continue to meet all conditions until your permit expires. This also applies to the (recognised) sponsor.
- You can use your valid residence permit to identify yourself in the Netherlands.
- You may stay up to 90 days in another Schengen country, for example on holiday. You must then take at least your passport and residence permit with you. Visit ind.nl/schengenarea for more information about the Schengen area.

What are your legal obligations if you have a residence permit?

You have an obligation to provide information. This means that you are legally required to notify the IND of any changes that may affect your residence permit. A (recognised) sponsor also has a number of legal obligations. A sponsor may be your spouse, partner, educational institution or employer, for example. If your sponsor does not comply with the legal obligations, the IND may impose an administrative fine. For more information about the legal obligations you and your (recognised) sponsor have, please visit ind.nl/en.

What do you have to do after receiving your first residence permit?

- **Register with the municipality**
You must register with the Personal Records Database (BRP) of the municipality where you live if you have not already. When you register, the municipality will also give you a citizen service number (BSN). Visit government.nl for more information about a BSN and registration of foreign documents or **call 1400**.
- **Have a medical check**
Sometimes you must have a check for tuberculosis (TB) from the Municipal Health Service (GGD) near you. This must be done within 3 months after receiving your residence permit.
- **Take out health insurance**
If you have not already taken out health insurance in the Netherlands, you must do so as soon as possible. Do you have a residence permit for study, working holiday (WHS/WHP) or cultural exchange? Then it is enough to have foreign health insurance with coverage in the Netherlands. Do you have a residence permit for study, WHS/WHP or cultural exchange, but are you going to work in the Netherlands? Then you must take out Dutch health insurance. Visit government.nl for more information about a BSN or **call 1400**.
- **Civic integration in the Netherlands**
For more information about civic integration, visit inburgeren.nl/en.

How long can you stay outside the Netherlands?

If you have a Dutch residence permit, your main residence must be in the Netherlands. This means that you are staying in the Netherlands for the greatest part of the year. Are you staying outside the Netherlands for more than 6 months? Or are you staying outside the Netherlands more 4 months every year for up to a total of 3 years in a row? Then your residence permit may be withdrawn or may not be renewed. For more information about main residence in the Netherlands, visit ind.nl/mainresidence.

What do you have to do in the event of loss, damage, theft or errors on your document?

Has your residence permit been lost, damaged or stolen? Or does it contain incorrect details? Then you must apply for a new residence permit on ind.nl/en. In the event of theft or loss you must first report it to the police.

Processing of personal details

The IND processes personal details when it processes your application, notification, or request. When doing so, the IND strictly adheres to the provisions of privacy legislation. On ind.nl/privacy you can find out how the IND processes your details and which rights you have.

Would you like to know more about your residence in the Netherlands?



ind.nl/en



log in on ind.nl/myind



088 043 04 30 (standard rate), on workdays from 9:00 to 17:00. From abroad please call +31 88 043 04 30.



IND Klantinformatiecentrum,
Postbus 17, 9560 AA Ter Apel

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