# The Ultimate Guide to the Netherlands Student Visa for Indian Students (2025-2026)

## Introduction: Your Journey to the Netherlands Begins Here

Embarking on a journey to study in the Netherlands is a decision that places aspiring Indian students at the forefront of global innovation, research, and culture. Renowned for its world-class universities, a vast array of English-taught programs, and a welcoming, multicultural society, the Netherlands presents an unparalleled opportunity for higher education. This guide serves as a comprehensive, step-by-step roadmap specifically designed for Indian students navigating the Dutch student visa process for the 2025-2026 academic year.

The Dutch student visa system operates on a principle that is fundamentally different from that of many other countries. It is a **university-sponsored process**. This means that once a student secures an unconditional admission offer, the Dutch educational institution acts as their legal sponsor, initiating and managing the visa and residence permit application on their behalf.1 This unique approach shifts the primary focus from a direct, often daunting, application to a diplomatic mission to a collaborative effort with the university's international office. Understanding this core concept is the first and most crucial step toward a successful application.

This document will demystify every stage of this process, from the initial preparation of academic documents and the legalisation requirements in India to the final steps of collecting the residence permit in the Netherlands. It aims to provide clarity, build confidence, and equip every Indian student with the knowledge needed to transform their Dutch academic ambitions into reality.

*Keywords: Study in Netherlands for Indian students, Netherlands student visa 2025, Dutch universities for Indians, Netherlands student visa success rate India.*

## Chapter 1: Decoding the Dutch Student Visa: MVV, VVR, and the TEV Procedure

Navigating the Dutch immigration system requires understanding its unique terminology and structure. For Indian students planning to study for more than 90 days, the process involves two key components and one overarching procedure that combines them.

### The Two-Part System: Entry Visa and Residence Permit

Unlike a single "student visa" stamp that covers the entire duration of study, the Dutch system is a two-part process involving an entry visa and a subsequent residence permit.

#### MVV (Machtiging tot Voorlopig Verblijf)

The MVV, which translates to "Provisional Residence Permit," is the long-stay entry visa required by Indian nationals to enter the Netherlands for a period exceeding 90 days.3 It is a Type D visa sticker that is physically placed in the student's passport by a Dutch embassy or consulate in India.2 The MVV's sole purpose is to facilitate legal entry into the country; it is typically valid for 90 days from the date of issue, during which the student must travel to the Netherlands.1 It is not the final document that permits long-term residency.

#### VVR (Verblijfsvergunning)

The VVR, or "Verblijfsvergunning," is the actual Residence Permit. This is a physical, credit-card-sized ID card that is collected *after* arrival in the Netherlands.1 The VVR grants the holder the legal right to reside in the country for a specific purpose—in this case, "study"—for the duration of their academic program. This card is the official proof of legal residence and is essential for all administrative activities, such as opening a bank account and registering with the local municipality.

### The TEV Procedure (Toegang- en Verblijfsprocedure)

The Netherlands has streamlined the application for both the MVV and the VVR into a single, combined process known as the TEV Procedure, or the Entry and Residence Procedure.2 This is the central mechanism through which Indian students obtain their permission to study in the Netherlands.

The defining feature of the TEV procedure for students is that the application is not submitted by the student to an embassy but by the Dutch educational institution to the Dutch Immigration and Naturalisation Service (IND).1 The university acts as a "recognised sponsor," a status granted by the Dutch government that confers the responsibility and authority to pre-vet international students. This sponsorship model fundamentally changes the nature of the application process. The IND largely trusts the university's assessment of a student's academic qualifications and intentions. Consequently, if a student has secured an unconditional admission offer and meets the standardised financial requirements, the IND's role becomes primarily administrative—to process and approve the application.

This structure clarifies the roles of the different parties involved:

* **The Student:** The student's responsibility is to provide the Dutch university with a complete and accurate set of required documents, prove sufficient financial means, and, upon approval, visit a VFS Global centre in India to provide biometrics and collect the MVV sticker.1
* **The Dutch University:** As the recognised sponsor, the university's international office collects and verifies all necessary documents from the student, submits the official TEV application to the IND, pays the application fee on the student's behalf, and serves as the primary point of communication throughout the process.1
* **The IND (Immigratie- en Naturalisatiedienst):** This is the Dutch government's immigration authority. The IND assesses the application submitted by the university and makes the final decision on granting the MVV and VVR.1
* **Dutch Diplomatic Mission & VFS Global in India:** Once the IND approves the application, it notifies the designated Dutch embassy or consulate in India. The student then makes an appointment at a VFS Global centre, the official outsourcing partner, to submit their passport and biometrics (fingerprints and photograph). The embassy then issues the MVV sticker into the passport.9 The appointment in India is therefore a procedural step for identity verification and visa issuance, not a credibility interview to re-evaluate the student's eligibility.

## Chapter 2: The Pre-Application Blueprint: Your Ultimate Document Checklist

The foundation of a successful Dutch student visa application is a meticulously prepared set of documents submitted to the university. Since the university acts as the sponsor and initiates the TEV procedure, their requirements are paramount. Indian students should begin gathering these documents as soon as they receive their admission offer.

### Master Document Checklist for University TEV Application

The following table outlines the essential documents that Indian students must prepare for their Dutch university to start the visa and residence permit application.

| Document Name | Key Specifications and Details | Where to Obtain |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Valid Passport** | Must be valid for at least 6 months beyond the intended duration of the study program. Must contain at least two blank pages.2 | Passport Seva Kendra (if renewal is needed) |
| **University Immigration Forms** | Includes the university's specific visa application form, an Antecedents Certificate (declaration of no criminal record), and a Declaration of Intent to undergo a TB test upon arrival.2 | Provided by the Dutch university's international office after admission. |
| **Academic Documents** | Legible, colour photocopies of all academic transcripts and degree/diploma certificates (e.g., Class 12 mark sheets, Bachelor's degree certificate and transcripts).2 | Respective school boards and universities in India. |
| **Proof of Financial Means** | Evidence of sufficient funds to cover living expenses and tuition fees. The primary method is a bank transfer receipt showing the required amount has been sent to the university's account (see Chapter 3 for details).1 | Student's or sponsor's bank. |
| **Unabridged Birth Certificate** | An official birth certificate containing the full names of both parents. This is crucial for municipality registration after arrival in the Netherlands.14 | Municipal Corporation or Registrar of Births and Deaths in the student's place of birth in India. |
| **Apostille on Birth Certificate** | The birth certificate must be legalised with an Apostille stamp from the Indian Ministry of External Affairs (MEA) to be valid in the Netherlands.14 | Ministry of External Affairs (MEA), Government of India, after state-level attestation. |
| **Official Translations** | If any official document (like the birth certificate) is in a regional Indian language, it must be translated into English, Dutch, German, or French by a sworn translator. Both the original and the translation must be apostilled.14 | Sworn/notarised translators in India. |
| **Nuffic Certificate (for Chinese nationals only)** | Not applicable to Indian nationals, but mentioned here for clarity as it appears in some general university guidelines.2 | N/A for Indian students. |

### Focus Section: The Unabridged Birth Certificate and Apostille Legalisation

For Indian students, one of the most critical and often underestimated requirements is the legalisation of their birth certificate. This document is not typically required by the university for the initial TEV application but is mandatory for municipal registration (*gemeente*) after arriving in the Netherlands, a process necessary to obtain a Citizen Service Number (*Burgerservicenummer* - BSN).17 Without a BSN, essential tasks like opening a bank account or getting health insurance become impossible.

#### What is an "Unabridged" Birth Certificate?

In the context of Dutch requirements, an "unabridged" birth certificate is simply an official certificate that includes the full names of both of the individual's biological parents or legal guardians.18 For most Indian students, the standard, detailed birth certificate issued by their local municipal authority fulfills this requirement.

#### The Hague Apostille Convention: A Simplified Legalisation

Both India and the Netherlands are signatories to the 1960 Hague Apostille Convention.16 This treaty simplifies the process of authenticating public documents for use in foreign countries. Instead of a cumbersome chain of legalisations, a single stamp, known as an Apostille, is sufficient. In India, the sole authority to issue an Apostille is the Ministry of External Affairs (MEA).16

#### Step-by-Step Apostille Process in India

The process of getting an Apostille on a birth certificate in India is a multi-step procedure that can be time-consuming and should be initiated as early as possible.

1. **Obtain the Original Document:** Secure the original birth certificate from the Municipal Corporation or the office of the Registrar of Births and Deaths where the birth was registered.14 Ensure all details are accurate and match the passport.
2. **State-Level Attestation:** Before the MEA can issue an Apostille, the document must first be authenticated by the designated authority of the state where it was issued. This could be the Home Department or the General Administration Department of the respective state government.16
3. **MEA Apostille:** Once the state-level attestation is complete, the document can be submitted to the MEA for the final Apostille stamp. The MEA verifies the signature of the state authority and affixes the Apostille sticker.16

Given that this process involves multiple government departments and can take several weeks, it is imperative to start this procedure in parallel with the university's visa application process. Waiting until the visa is approved will likely result in arriving in the Netherlands without a valid document, leading to significant administrative hurdles.

## Chapter 3: Proving Your Financial Power: A Guide to the IND Income Requirement

Demonstrating sufficient financial means is a non-negotiable condition for obtaining a Dutch student residence permit. The Dutch Immigration and Naturalisation Service (IND) sets a standardized amount, known as the "study norm," that international students must prove they have to cover their living expenses for one academic year.21

### The IND Study Norm for 2025-2026

The IND updates the required income amount annually. For the academic year 2025-2026, the study norm for students in higher professional education (hbo) or university is set at **€1,094.12 per month**.22 For the visa application, students must prove they have access to this amount for 12 months, totaling

**€13,129.44**. This amount is exclusively for living expenses and does not include tuition fees, which must be proven separately.21

### Primary Method: Transferring Funds to the University

The most common, secure, and highly recommended method for Indian students to prove their financial capacity is by transferring the total required amount directly to the university's bank account.2 This system offers a streamlined and trusted pathway.

The process is straightforward:

1. After receiving an unconditional admission offer, the university's international office will provide the student with an invoice. This invoice typically includes the first year's tuition fee, the visa application fee (approximately €210 as of 2025) 4, and the required living expenses (€13,129.44).
2. The student transfers the total amount via an international bank transfer to the university's designated account.
3. Upon receipt of the funds, the university issues a confirmation. This confirmation serves as direct proof to the IND that the student has met the financial requirement. The university essentially acts as an escrow agent, holding the living expenses in trust.
4. After the student arrives in the Netherlands and opens a Dutch bank account, the university transfers the living expenses back to the student, usually in monthly instalments or as a lump sum, depending on the institution's policy.23

This method is significantly simpler than the "Blocked Account" system used by countries like Germany, which requires students to open an account with a separate, third-party financial provider.24 The Dutch system centralizes the process with the university, a trusted entity, thereby reducing administrative complexity and providing greater peace of mind for students and their families.

### Alternative Proofs of Funds

While the university transfer is the most common method, the IND accepts other forms of financial proof in specific circumstances.21

| Proof Method | Required Documents | Key Considerations |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **University Deposit** | Receipt of international bank transfer to the university. | The most straightforward and highly recommended method for Indian students. The university confirms financial sufficiency directly to the IND.2 |
| **Scholarship** | An official scholarship award letter from a recognised provider (e.g., Dutch government, EU, or the university itself). | The letter must clearly state the student's name, the scholarship amount, and the duration of the award. If the scholarship covers the full living cost of €13,129.44, no other proof is needed.21 |
| **Sponsorship (Private Person)** | 1. Signed 'Statement of financial support (private person)' form.  2. Copy of the sponsor's valid passport or ID.  3. An original bank statement (not older than 3 months) in the sponsor's name showing the required balance.21 | The sponsor is typically a parent. The relationship must be proven (e.g., with the apostilled birth certificate). The sponsor's bank statement must clearly show their name, account number, and sufficient balance.21 |
| **Education Loan** | An official loan sanction letter from an RBI-approved bank in India. | The letter must be on the bank's official letterhead, state the student's name as the beneficiary, specify the loan amount, and confirm that the funds are designated for study in the Netherlands and are available for disbursement.26 |

## Chapter 4: The Application Journey: From University Admission to IND Approval

Once an Indian student has submitted all the necessary documents and fulfilled the financial requirements, the Dutch university takes control of the TEV procedure. This phase is largely a waiting period for the student, with the university acting as the intermediary with the IND.

### A Chronological Walkthrough of the IND Process

1. **University Document Review:** The university's international office meticulously reviews the student's file, ensuring every document is complete, correctly formatted, and meets IND standards. This includes the application forms, passport copies, and confirmation of the financial transfer.1
2. **Submission of TEV Application to IND:** Upon successful verification, the university officially submits the combined MVV and VVR application to the IND. This is typically done electronically through a dedicated portal for recognised sponsors.1
3. **IND Processing Period:** The IND begins processing the application. The official decision period is up to 90 days, but for applications submitted by recognised sponsors like universities, the process is usually much faster, averaging between four to six weeks.27 The university will keep the student informed of the application's progress.
4. **IND Approval and Notification:** Once the IND approves the application, it sends a formal notification to the university. The university then forwards this positive decision letter to the student via email. This crucial email contains the student's unique **V-number** (alien registration number), which is required for the final step of collecting the MVV in India.12

### The Modern Migration Policy Act (MoMi): Your Academic Responsibility

A student's immigration status in the Netherlands is not static; it is conditional upon their academic performance. The Modern Migration Policy Act (MoMi) mandates that educational institutions, as recognised sponsors, monitor the study progress of their non-EU/EEA students.2

Under MoMi, students are required to obtain **at least 50% of the nominal ECTS (European Credit Transfer and Accumulation System) credits** for each academic year.2 A standard full-time academic year in the Netherlands is equivalent to 60 ECTS credits, meaning a student must successfully pass courses amounting to a minimum of 30 ECTS.

The university is legally obligated to track each student's progress. If a student fails to meet the 50% threshold, the university must report this to the IND. This can lead to the revocation of the student's residence permit (VVR), meaning they would no longer have the legal right to study or reside in the Netherlands.2 This direct link between academic achievement and immigration status underscores the importance of consistent academic effort. The residence permit is granted for the purpose of study, and failure to demonstrate sufficient study progress is considered a breach of the permit's conditions.

## Chapter 5: The Final Step in India: The VFS Appointment and MVV Collection

Receiving the IND approval letter from the university is the signal to begin the final phase of the process in India: obtaining the MVV entry visa sticker in the passport. This is facilitated by VFS Global, the official external service provider for the Kingdom of the Netherlands in India.9

### Determining Your Consular Jurisdiction

The Netherlands has three diplomatic missions in India that handle visa applications. A student must apply at the mission that has jurisdiction over their state of residence. Applying to the wrong mission can lead to delays or rejection of the MVV issuance.

| Dutch Mission | States and Union Territories Covered |
| --- | --- |
| **Embassy of the Netherlands, New Delhi** | All Indian states and Union Territories **except** those covered by Mumbai and Bengaluru.29 |
| **Consulate-General, Mumbai** | Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Goa, Gujarat.32 |
| **Consulate-General, Bengaluru** | Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Puducherry, Andaman & Nicobar.33 |

### Booking Your Appointment with VFS Global

Appointments for MVV collection must be booked online. It is crucial to book this appointment *only after* receiving the IND approval email from the university, as the V-number from this email is required.

1. **Visit the Official Portal:** The appointment booking process starts on the NetherlandsWorldwide website, the official portal for Dutch consular services abroad.12
2. **Select the Correct Location:** Choose the correct mission based on your jurisdiction (New Delhi, Mumbai, or Bengaluru).
3. **Navigate to VFS Global:** The portal will redirect to the VFS Global website for the Netherlands in India to schedule the actual appointment slot.10
4. **Confirm the Appointment:** Once an appointment is booked, VFS Global will send a confirmation email, which must be printed and brought to the appointment.39

### Preparing for the VFS Appointment: Documents and Biometrics

This appointment is an administrative formality to verify identity and issue the visa. Preparation is key to ensuring a smooth process.

#### Documents to Carry:

* **Appointment Confirmation Letter:** The printed email from VFS Global.
* **Completed MVV Issue Form:** This form should be downloaded, filled out, and signed.12
* **Valid Original Passport:** The same passport used for the university application, with at least two blank pages.12
* **IND Approval Letter:** A printout of the email from the university confirming the IND's positive decision and showing the V-number.12
* **Passport Photographs:** Two recent photographs that strictly adhere to Dutch government specifications.

#### Dutch Visa Photo Specifications:

The photo requirements are very specific and non-compliance can lead to delays.

* **Size:** 35 mm x 45 mm.41
* **Background:** Plain and of a light colour, such as white, light grey, or light blue.41
* **Quality:** High-resolution, colour photo, not older than six months, printed on high-quality photo paper.41
* **Position:** Head facing forward, eyes open and looking directly at the camera, shoulders straight.41
* **Expression:** Neutral expression with mouth closed.42
* **Head Coverings:** Not permitted, except for religious reasons. If worn, the face must be fully visible from chin to forehead.41
* **Glasses:** Permitted if the eyes are fully visible without any reflection or glare on the lenses.41

#### The Biometrics Process:

At the VFS centre, the applicant will undergo a biometrics collection process, which involves having their fingerprints scanned and a digital photograph taken.39 This data is linked to the visa and residence permit.

### The "Interview": Managing Expectations

It is critical for Indian students to understand that the interaction at the VFS centre is **not a credibility interview** in the traditional sense. The decision on eligibility has already been made by the IND in the Netherlands. The VFS staff's role is to check documents for completeness, collect biometrics, and process the passport for the MVV sticker. Any questions asked are typically for verification purposes, such as confirming the student's name, date of birth, or V-number. Students should answer clearly and concisely.

### Passport and MVV Collection

After the appointment, the passport is sent to the respective Dutch mission for the MVV sticker to be affixed. This process can take up to 10 working days. VFS Global will notify the student when the passport is ready for collection or has been dispatched via the chosen courier service.12

## Chapter 6: Avoiding the Pitfalls: 10 Common Mistakes Indian Students Make

The Netherlands student visa process is systematic, but its unique structure can lead to pitfalls for those accustomed to other systems. Avoiding these common mistakes can significantly increase the chances of a smooth and successful application.

1. **Underestimating the Apostille Timeline:** The most frequent and disruptive mistake is treating the Apostille of the birth certificate as a post-visa task. The Indian bureaucratic process for legalisation can take several weeks or even months. **Prevention:** Start the Apostille process for the unabridged birth certificate immediately upon receiving a university admission offer, running it in parallel with the visa application.14
2. **Incomplete or Incorrect Financial Proof:** Submitting sponsor bank statements that are older than three months, failing to provide a clear sponsorship declaration letter, or making errors in the international transfer to the university can halt the application.21  
   **Prevention:** Double-check the date on all financial documents. Use the university's official forms for sponsorship declarations and verify all bank details before making the transfer.
3. **Misunderstanding the University's Role:** Many students, used to dealing directly with embassies, contact the Dutch Embassy or VFS in India for updates on their TEV application status. This is incorrect, as the university is the official sponsor and the sole point of contact during the IND processing phase.1  
   **Prevention:** Direct all queries regarding the TEV application status to the university's international office until the IND approval is received.
4. **Booking Flights Before MVV Approval:** In their excitement, some students book non-refundable flights as soon as they get their university admission. If the visa process is delayed, this can lead to significant financial loss.11  
   **Prevention:** Do not book any travel until the MVV sticker is physically in the passport.
5. **Submitting Non-Compliant Photographs:** The photo specifications for a Dutch visa are strict. Submitting a photo with the wrong background colour, size, or a non-neutral expression will cause the application to be rejected at the VFS stage, forcing a new appointment.41  
   **Prevention:** Get photographs taken at a professional studio that is explicitly aware of the requirements for a Netherlands/Schengen visa.
6. **Ignoring the MoMi Academic Progress Rule:** Students may not realise that their residence permit is conditional and can be revoked if they fail to achieve at least 50% of their annual ECTS credits.2  
   **Prevention:** Understand from the outset that academic performance has direct immigration consequences. Maintain consistent study habits and seek academic support from the university if struggling.
7. **Missing University Immigration Deadlines:** The most critical deadlines are not set by the embassy, but by the university for the submission of documents and payment to start the TEV procedure. Missing these internal deadlines means the university cannot apply for the visa in time for the semester start.5  
   **Prevention:** Prioritise the university's deadlines above all others. Create a timeline and submit all required items well in advance.
8. **Failing to Disclose Previous Visa Refusals:** Omitting information about previous visa refusals from any country on the Antecedents Certificate is considered misrepresentation and can lead to an immediate rejection and potential future bans. **Prevention:** Be completely transparent and honest on all application forms. Disclose any prior refusals and be prepared to explain the circumstances if asked.
9. **Not Planning for Post-Arrival Formalities:** Many students assume the process is complete once they receive their MVV. They are often unprepared for the mandatory TB test, VVR collection, and municipality registration upon arrival.45  
   **Prevention:** Prepare for post-arrival tasks before leaving India. Book a TB test appointment online in advance and ensure the Apostilled birth certificate is ready for municipality registration.
10. **Relying on Unverified Agents:** Falling prey to fraudulent or uninformed agents who provide outdated advice or make false promises is a significant risk.11  
    **Prevention:** Rely exclusively on official sources: the university's international office, the IND website, NetherlandsWorldwide.nl, and the official VFS Global portal. This guide serves as a consolidated resource based on those official channels.

## Chapter 7: Touchdown in the Netherlands: Your First Week Checklist

Arriving in the Netherlands with an MVV is a major milestone, but it marks the beginning of the final phase of the immigration process. Completing the following steps promptly is essential for settling in and ensuring full legal compliance.

### Navigating Immigration at the Airport

Upon arrival at Amsterdam Airport Schiphol or another port of entry, students must present their passport containing the MVV sticker to the immigration officer. It is advisable to keep the following documents in hand luggage for potential inspection:

* University admission letter
* Proof of financial means (e.g., a copy of the transfer receipt to the university)
* Details of accommodation in the Netherlands

### The Mandatory Tuberculosis (TB) Test

Indian nationals are required to undergo a screening for tuberculosis (TB) as a condition of their residence permit.46 This is a non-negotiable requirement.

* **Who Needs It:** All students with Indian nationality must be tested. Exemptions apply to nationals of a select list of countries, which does not include India.45
* **The Process:** The TB test must be conducted *after* arrival in the Netherlands at a local Municipal Health Service (*Gemeentelijke Gezondheidsdienst* - GGD). This must be done within three months of collecting the residence permit card.45 Failure to comply can lead to the IND revoking the permit.13
* **Procedure:**
  1. **Book an Appointment:** Students should book an appointment online with the GGD in the city where they will be residing.45
  2. **Attend the Appointment:** On the day of the appointment, the student must bring their passport, the TB test referral form (provided by the university or IND), and a Dutch bank card for payment (cost is approximately €55).45
  3. **The Test:** The screening typically involves a chest X-ray to check for any signs of active TB.48
  4. **Results:** The GGD sends the results directly to the IND. The student is only contacted if there are abnormalities requiring further tests. A positive TB test does not automatically lead to refusal of the residence permit; treatment will be provided in the Netherlands.48

### Collecting Your VVR (Residence Permit Card)

The VVR is the physical residence permit card. The university will send an email notification to the student once the card is ready for collection. Students will then need to book an appointment at the specified IND desk to pick it up.2 This card is the ultimate proof of legal residence and is required for travel in and out of the Schengen Area.

### Registering with the Municipality (Gemeente)

Within five days of arrival, students must register their address with the local municipality (*gemeente*). This is a mandatory step for anyone planning to live in the Netherlands for more than four months.

* **Book an Appointment:** An appointment must be made with the city hall in the student's city of residence.
* **Documents Required:** The student must bring their passport, rental contract/proof of address, and their **legalised (Apostilled) unabridged birth certificate**.
* **Obtaining the BSN:** Upon successful registration, the student is issued a Citizen Service Number (*Burgerservicenummer* - BSN). This unique identification number is essential for virtually all administrative matters in the Netherlands, including opening a bank account, arranging health insurance, receiving a salary from a part-time job, and filing taxes.

## Appendix: Your Directory of Official Resources

Navigating the visa process requires relying on accurate, up-to-date information. This section provides a curated list of official websites and a glossary of key terms to serve as a reliable reference throughout the application journey.

### Official Websites

* **Immigration and Naturalisation Service (IND):** The official Dutch government body responsible for all immigration matters. This is the primary source for rules and requirements.
  + Website: [ind.nl](https://ind.nl/en) 6
* **Study in NL:** The official starting point for information about studying in the Netherlands, run by Nuffic (the Dutch organisation for internationalisation in education).
  + Website: [www.studyinnl.org](https://www.studyinnl.org/) 17
* **NetherlandsWorldwide:** The official portal of the Kingdom of the Netherlands for consular services, including information on Dutch embassies and consulates in India and appointment booking.
  + Website: [www.netherlandsworldwide.nl](https://www.netherlandsworldwide.nl/) 11
* **VFS Global for the Netherlands in India:** The official and sole outsourcing partner for the Netherlands government for visa services in India.
  + Website: [visa.vfsglobal.com/ind/en/nld](https://visa.vfsglobal.com/ind/en/nld) 9
* **Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands in New Delhi:**
  + Website: [www.netherlandsandyou.nl/web/india](https://www.netherlandsandyou.nl/web/india) 31

### Glossary of Terms

* **Apostille:** A form of authentication issued to documents for use in countries that participate in the Hague Convention of 1961. For Indian documents, this is issued by the Ministry of External Affairs (MEA).16
* **BSN (Burgerservicenummer):** Citizen Service Number. A unique personal number for everyone registered in the Personal Records Database (BRP) in the Netherlands, required for all official matters.
* **ECTS (European Credit Transfer and Accumulation System):** A credit system used across European higher education that represents the workload required to complete a course or module.
* **GGD (Gemeentelijke Gezondheidsdienst):** Municipal Public Health Service. The authority where students must undergo the mandatory tuberculosis (TB) test.45
* **IND (Immigratie- en Naturalisatiedienst):** The Immigration and Naturalisation Service of the Netherlands. The government body that processes and decides on all visa and residence permit applications.6
* **MoMi (Modern Migration Policy Act):** Dutch legislation that requires students to make sufficient academic progress (at least 50% of ECTS credits per year) to maintain their residence permit.2
* **MVV (Machtiging tot Voorlopig Verblijf):** Provisional Residence Permit. The long-stay entry visa (Type D) that allows entry into the Netherlands for more than 90 days.3
* **TEV (Toegang- en Verblijfsprocedure):** The combined Entry and Residence Procedure through which the MVV and VVR are applied for simultaneously by the university.4
* **VVR (Verblijfsvergunning):** The Residence Permit. The physical card that proves legal residence in the Netherlands for the purpose of study.1

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