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Schengen visa application form pdf netherlands

If you are a United States citizen and want to live in France for a long period of time, you will need a long-stay visa (long-stay visa) before you go — France will not let you enter the country without it. You will also need a carte de séjour, a residence permit that you complete after arriving in France. The following is an overview of the process required by U.S. citizens to obtain long-term residency in France. This information is derived from the exceptional amount of Detail in English on the france-visas website. Processes change and it is essential that you be au courant with the appropriate method, so plan to familiarize yourself with France-Visas. The process is conducted partly online, but it is long and may take weeks or months, and you may not be accepted the first time. No matter what happens, France won't let you into the country without a proper visa, so don't buy your ticket until you've completed all the paperwork and have your visa in hand. Basically, the long-stay visa is operationally equivalent to a Schengen visa —the visa used by residents of the 26 European states and members of the European Union who have officially abolished all passports and other border controls on their mutual borders. This means that with the visa you will be able to visit the 26 Schengen countries. There are some restrictions and some exceptions, depending in part on the purpose and duration of your stay. The visa application and residence permit process may vary not only due to different family and work situations, but also based on where you apply. Beware of scams and unofficial websites: the official Safe France-Visas portal is: The official list of locations of the U.S. VFS Global Center — a third-party service provider where you will have to go to submit your visa application — is: In general, an American with a common passport who wishes to stay in France for a period of between 90 days and a year will need a Long Sejour Visa purchased in advance. Exceptions include whether you (or, if you are a minor, your parent) already have a French residence permit or are a citizen of a Member State of the European Union. All visa applications must be entered online on the safe website of France Visas — since you will be inserting personal information, be absolutely sure that you are on the right website. The French government has created an assistant visa so that if you have any questions about whether you need it or not, use this. There are two types of long-term visas: the long sejour visa (VLS) and the long sejour valant titre de sejour (VLS-TS) visa. VLS requires you to submit an application for a carte de sejour (residence permit) within two months of your arrival in France; the VLS-TS is a combined visa license and which you must validate within three months of your arrival. Both are long-term visas, but have administrative administrative differences are assigned to you by the French consulate. Either way, if you wish to stay beyond the one-year limit, you must apply for a residence permit at your local town hall in France. There are four categories of long-stay visas, based on your purpose of going. Categories determine which support documentation you'll require in advance, at the border and in France, and any restrictions you'll need to adhere to—such as if you can work for payment while in the country. The categories of purposes of a long-term stay are: Tourism/private hospitalization/hospital care: all these purposes prevent you from working for salary. Professional purpose: If you are in France to work, you will need a professional visa, regardless of whether you are an employee of a company or self-employed. You will have to describe the type of business you will conduct and, if you are in a profession that requires credentials such as doctors and teachers, you will need to prove that you meet the French criteria for conducting this work. Study training: This category includes whether you will get an advanced degree; if you want to learn French while working as a family assistant or au pair; or if you want your youngest child to study at a French school. You or your child may need to be officially enrolled before you go. Family purpose: You will need to provide the address, names and nationality of your relatives in France, what is your relationship with them and the reason for your stay. Once you have determined that you need a visa, you can prepare your application online on the France-Visas portal, regardless of where you live in the United States. The online registration form and you will be guided throughout the process by explanations on the screen. To save your form and print it, you'll need to create a personal account that includes your email address. Once completed, you will receive the list of support documents required for the type of visa you have requested, and will have the opportunity to make your appointment. All visas to France are finally reviewed by the French lawyer in Washington DC, but first, you will have to attend the VFS Global Center for your region in person for it to be submitted to DC. There are ten Global Centers in the United States — you'll need to request a consultation through the France-Visas portal. The specific documents you need will depend on your specific circumstances, but you will need a current passport, two recent identification photos in the specific format of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ISO/IEC) and any other documents (originals and a copy) are required due to your situation. As of June 1, 2019, the legal requirements to successfully present a visa are: Your passport must be clean and in good condition, issued no more than valid for three months beyond the intended date of departure from the Schengen Area, and with at least two blank pagesThe purpose and conditions of stayDocuments and visas (if any) required by international conventions, which will depend on the circumstances of your visitAccommodation profession: either a hotel reservation or a form filled out by your hostEvidence of your financial ability to live in France: you must have proof that you can spend €65-120€ per day, depending on where you will be housed and no less than € 32.50 per day if you Get the family approval insurance for medical expenses and hospitalGuarantees repatriationDocuments (if necessary) for the exercise of a professional activity2 recent photographs according to strict ISO/IEC specificationsYour return ticket or financial means to purchase one at the end of your stayThe refundable registration fee which is usually €99 isoec iec restrictions on photographs that are acceptable for identification are quite specific. The photos must have been taken in the last six months, they should be about 35-40 mm wide. The image should be a close-up of the head and upper shoulders, not too dark or light, your face should occupy 70-80% of the photograph. It should be in sharp focus without shadows, you should be in front of a simple background, and the image should not include someone else. Do not wear heavy framed glasses, do not wear a hat—if you wear a religious helmet, your face should be clearly visible. Look at the camera and you can smile, but your mouth should be closed. You will need multiple copies during the process. Once you fill out your form, you'll have the opportunity to make an appointment at the VFS Global Center for your region—but you can also do so later. Request your appointment through the France-Visas portal. Take all your original documents for consultation, as well as at least one photocopy of each. The VFS service provider will receive you, review your application, collect the visa fee, and capture your biometric data (a photo scanned or taken during your consultation and ten fingerprints taken individually). She or he will retain her passport and copies of all her supporting documents in order to refer them to the consulate. You can track the progress of your online request on the france-visas website: you will be notified when your documents are ready at the VFS Global Center at the time you signed up. To enter France, you will need to offer the following documentation (at least) to the Border Police: valid passport and visa-proof financial means proof of sufficient financial means your round-trip ticket or financial means to acquire any document that provides details about your profession Unless you have obtained a VLS-TS visa, the long sejour visa does not give you permission to live in France — it gives you permission to apply for carte de sejour. If your visa has the words carte de sejour à solliciter, you need to obtain a residence permit. this process within two months of his arrival, in the prefecture of his place of residence within two months after his arrival. If If You live in Paris, you must report your presence to police headquarters if you live in another department, you must report to the city hall or subprefecture of your department If you have received a VLS-TS visa, you will not need a carte de sejour, but you must validate it within three months of your arrival. Although the process is completely online, you will need to provide information about your long-term residence visa, the date you arrived in France, your home address in France and your credit card to pay the required issuing fee or e-certificate. Seal.