

Portugal

A safe haven and a back up plan

Offshore Wealth Online Summit November 2021





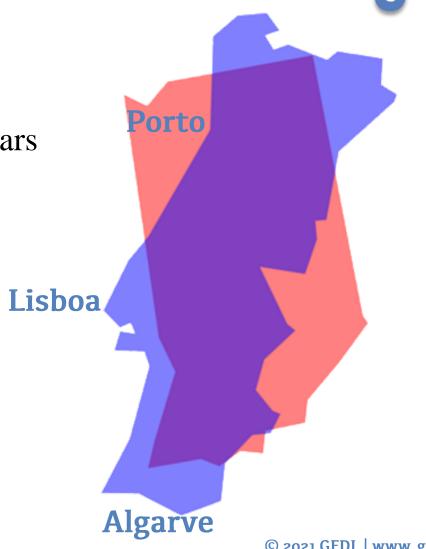


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Portuguese residency highlights

- Multiple paths for residence
- Possibility to apply for E.U. passport in five years
- Tax breaks for expats
- No wealth, estate or gift tax
- Excellent quality of life and health care
- Affordable lifestyle



Immigration Investing or relocating



Visa vs Residency Permit vs Tax

• Entering – for a single purpose

 Staying – fixed or indefinite length of time

• Tax Residence – taxing rights



Objectives and paths



Investors Non resident

Investment required

Low stay requirements

Second passport

Expats Resident

No investment

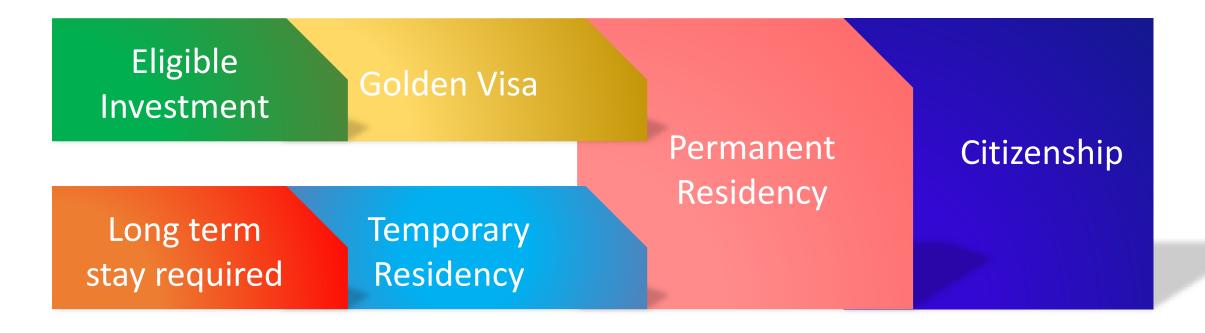
High stay requirements

Second passport

Portugal: Backup Plan or Plan A

- Create a foothold in the E.U.
- Make the most of your investment
- Apply for Portuguese citizenship
- Move to a low tax jurisdiction in the E.U.
- Family regrouping

Types of residency



- <u>Investment</u> residency permit for non E.U. citizens
- Access to Schengen Area
- Low stay requirements
- Residency Permit & Citizenship
- 2021 vs 2022



GV Real Estate Investments

- Standard threshold Euro 500,000
- Lower threshold Euro 350,000 (> 30 years / urban rehabilitation)
- 20% discount for property in low density areas.
- Restrictions in 2022 Eligibility restricted to the Azores and Madeira Autonomous Regions or inland districts, as per specific ordinances
- Investment in commercial property is not geographically limited.

GV Business Investments

- Capital investment or transfer 1m EUR (1.5m)
- Corporation -350,000 (500,000) + 5 jobs (3 years)
- Creation of at least 10 jobs
- Investment or venture capital funds
 - Euro 350,000 (500,000)
 - Capitalization of SMEs + 60% Invested in PT

GV Other Investments

• Funding scientific research – Euro 350,000 (500,000)

- Sponsorship Euro 250,000
 - Art production or restoration of national cultural heritage

Structuring investments

- Initial steps depend on the:
 - Type of investment real estate or financial assets;
 - Type of investment vehicle Corporate vehicle or individual.

•International tax planning considerations.



The process

Professional advice and legal representation

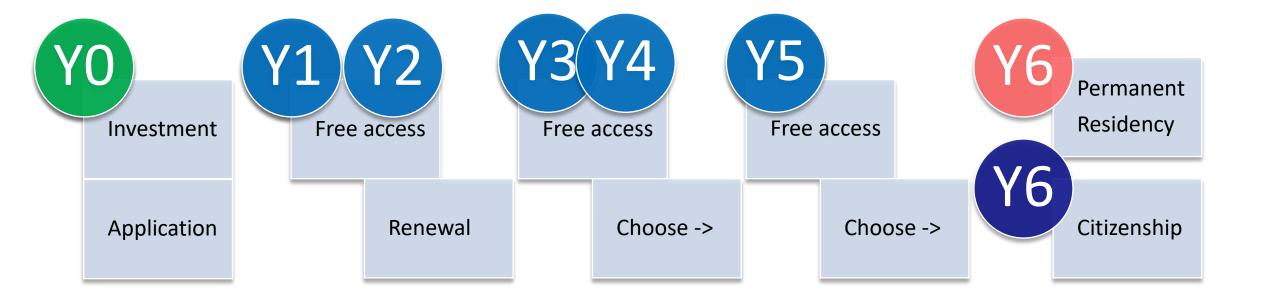
Trigger the investment process

• File documentation and apply

Minimum Stay + Apply for Renewals



Timetable GV

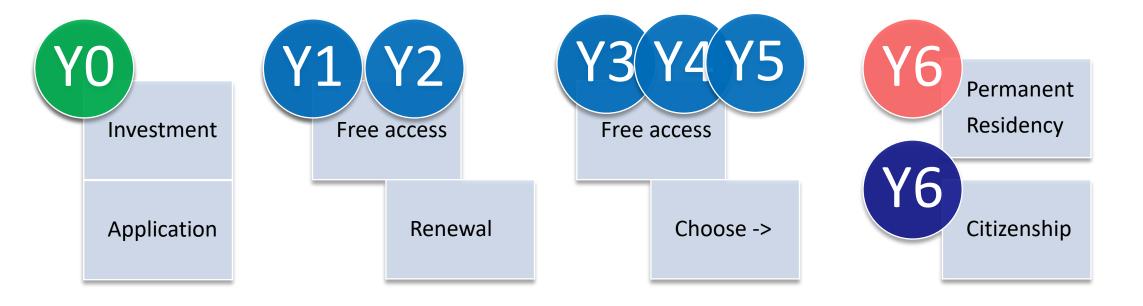


- Employees
- College Professors and Researchers
- Self-employed individuals & Entrepreneurs
- Students
- Family regrouping
- Passive Income Earner Residence Permit

The PIERP

- Passive Income Earner Residence Permit
- Minimum income per month
- Start application before travelling to Portugal
- Two stage process Entry Visa + Residence Permit
- Minimum stay requirements

Timetable PIERP



Portuguese Citizenship Second passport and a backup plan



Paths to citizenship

- Naturalization
 - Portuguese ancestry (1st, 2nd degree)
 - Marriage or civil partnership (3/6 years)
- Be born in Portugal (other requirements apply)
- Residence in Portugal
 - Legal Five years
 - Illegal Ten years
- Sephardic Jewish Ancestry
- Communities of Portuguese Ancestry



Benefits

- Multiple citizenships allowed
- No citizenship or wealth tax
- E.U. & Schengen area free access
- Access to 185 countries visa free
- Whitelisted jurisdiction



Taxes

Tax benefits for resident individuals



Tax residency in Portugal





- Qualifying criteria for tax residency
 - 183 days in Portugal; or
 - Hold a dwelling on any given day of the fiscal year.

Key aspects

- Special Income Tax Regime
- Eligibility: Nonresident for the last five years
- 10 years
- Lower rates for earned income
- Exemptions for foreign passive income



Tax benefits

- A. Lower tax rates
 - High Value-Added Activities
 - Foreign pensions

20% or exempt

10%



- Dividends
- Interest
- Royalties
- Rental Income
- Capital gains on the sale of real estate
- Salaries taxed at source
- Cryptocurrencies?



Income liable to tax

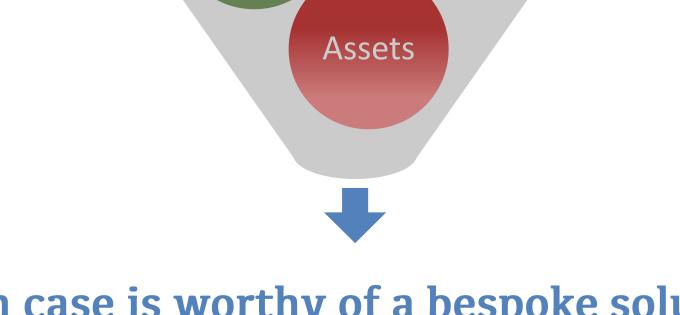
- Capital Gains on shares/bonds 28%
- Capital Gains on the sale of Portuguese property
- Portuguese rental income
 - Long term 28% / 26% / 14% / 10%
 - Short term Half of income not taxable
- Portuguese earned income Progressive rates or 20% (HVA)
- Tax havens without a Tax Treaty 35%

Taxes on investments Nont resident investors



Taxes at source

- Rental income 28%
- Short term rental income 25% on 35% of gross income
- Capital Gains on the sale of Portuguese real estate 28%
- Dividends and interest 28% (15%)
- Salaries and Self-employment income 25%
- Tax Treaties with more than 70 countries.



Each case is worthy of a bespoke solution.

Questions & Answers





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