

Residency And Citizenship



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United States
of America



Why Foreign Residency

- Lifestyle
- Business
- Plan B
- Route to Citizenship

What Type Of Residency

Broad options

- Retiree or pensioner's visa
- Investor visa
- Visa for the entrepreneur

Residency permit doesn't always mean work permit

- Exceptions exist with specific visas in Belize, Colombia, Ecuador, DR, and Panama

***Not all residency permits lead to citizenship**

Documents Required

- Proof of investment or income depending on visa type
- Marriage certificate if you are applying with your spouse
- Birth certificates if you are applying with children
- Police report from where you currently reside (for most countries)
- A health exam (in some countries)

Document Authentication

- All countries require international authentication
 - Apostille (if they're a signatory)
 - Consular legalization
- Translations required if documents are in a language other than the country's language

Citizenship

- Some residency visas can lead to citizenship
- Confirm when the clock starts
- May be required to renounce original citizenship
- Multiple citizenships
- Hidden consequences

Residency Considerations

- Taxes
- Required time in the country
- Ease of access
- Ability to work or run a business
- Desire for citizenship

Best Back Up Residency Options

- Colombia
- Cyprus (Golden Visa)
- Mexico
- Panama
- Portugal (Golden Visa)
- Uruguay

Best Citizenship Options Through Naturalization

- Dominican Republic – 3 Years Permanent Residency
- Paraguay – 3 Years Permanent Residency
- Portugal – 5 Years Legal Residency
- Uruguay – 3 or 5 Years Legal Residency
- Ecuador – 5 years Permanent Residency
- Poland – 5 Years Legal Residency

Economic Citizenship Options

- Antigua and Barbuda
- Dominica
- Grenada
- St. Kitts and Nevis
- St. Lucia
- Malta
- Montenegro
- Turkey
- Vanuatu