

Citizenship Navigation

# CITINAVI

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**"BLUE Better than BLUE"**

**Second Passport**

**BREXIT "No Deal" 31 OCT 2019**

**Family world travel, world schooling**





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# BLUE Better than BLUE Second Passport



## FLYBOARD MIGRATION ERA Editor's Preface

### Freedom to global mobility

French inventor of flyboard air, Franky Zapata said :  
"We created a new way of flying. We don't use wings. You are like a bird. It is your body that's flying. It is a boyhood dream. We want to follow a little bit in the footsteps of the pioneers of aviation."

Flying like a bird is no longer our dream as a myth of Icarus falls. Jet engine-flyboard air enables him to fly freely in the sky with high speed today. Technology has brought us closer together as one world more than anyone has every imagined. We can access every movie, picture, person or idea from anywhere. All of this has happened in the last few years.

We live in a time of unparalleled opportunity to create any lifestyle we choose. We can live, work and travel anywhere we want in the world. A global lifestyle is no longer reserved for the wealthy and famous people. It is within grasp of anyone willing to embrace adventure and break from dated definitions of how we are supposed to spend our lives.

Anyone, in developed countries at least, can do and have anything they want. Exotic vacations, updating fancy cars and designer fashion or handbags are available to the masses so luxury collections are no longer an important measure of the wealthy people. Possession of a yacht or a jet aviation facilitates their travel but they face still several geopolitical restrictions of global mobility.

People don't need a bigger house or a nicer summer cottage to maintain. They could stop consuming things and start experiencing life. Instead people ask more freedom of travelling abroad. In this issue of the CITINAVI autumn we applaud the french inventor, Frank Zapata's successful crossing of Dover channel with just 11 weeks to go until the 31 October Brexit deadline and,

'Family world travel and worldschooling' adventure of Brandon Pearce family who traveled over 40 countries during past 10 years.... It is about those living the new lifestyle enjoying plenty of freedom as american passport holders.

No-deal Hard or Soft Brexit or even a second referendum all could result in radically different implications for British passport holders, from the ease of doing business and travelling abroad, to the ability to live, work, and study anywhere in the EU. Tensions between the US and China seem to continuously escalate. Europe is teetering on a social, political, and financial crisis with BREXIT concerns this winter. A regional war could break out at any moment in the Middle East. We are entering uncharted territory.

### Alternative residency and second passport

The more than five million British passport holders living permanently outside the UK anxiously consider their alternative citizenship options as the British passport may soon not be what it used to be. Whether to secure a global uncertainty over Brexit or to enjoy global mobility the opportunities for alternative residency and citizenship RCBI programmes have grown increasingly in recent years.



Editor in chief  
Hyong-Jin KWON

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Rumi IWAKI



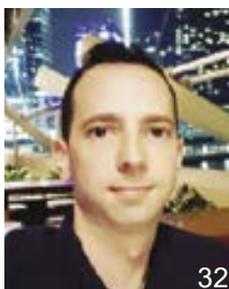
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Japan desk UK : Rumi IWAKI

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In his quest for immateriality and infinity, Yves Klein adopts ultramarine blue as a vehicle. From this blue more than blue, which he will call "IKB" (International Klein Blue), radiates a colorful vibration that engages not only the spectator's gaze: it is the mind that sees with the eyes.

## YVES KLEIN Leap into the Void

"A man in space! The painter of space leaps into the void!" October 19th 1960

Yves: I am the painter of space. I am not an abstract painter but, on the contrary, a figurative artist, and a realist. Let us be honest, to paint space, I must be in position, I must be in space. "



Yves Klein, excerpt from Sunday, November 27th, 1960, The Newspaper of a Single Day, 1960

Yves Klein considers that space is his domain and that he can go there by the power of the spirit alone.

The jump takes place on October 19th 1960 in Fontenay-aux-Roses, in a street where a judo club had often welcomed him.

Yves Klein rises from a pillar at the entrance of a pavilion, his face turned to the sky, his arms crossed. Far from falling, the artist seems to take off. The street is deserted, apart, at the bottom, on the right of the photo, a back cyclist who has just passed. A man in full levitation between heaven and earth did not stop or turn around; he continues his way, indifferent to this act which, nevertheless, seems to us unusual, even disconcerting. A testimony collected from Harry Shunk by Sidra Stich tells us that the cyclist was the photographer John Kender and that the idea of including it in the photo would have come from Harry Shunk himself.

In October 1960, Klein hired the photographers Harry Shunk and Jean Kender to make a series of pictures re-creating a jump from a second-floor window that the artist claimed to have executed earlier in the year. This second leap was made from a rooftop in the Paris suburb of Fontenay-aux-Roses. On the street below, a group of the artist's friends held a tarpaulin to catch him as he fell. Two negatives one showing Klein leaping, the other the surrounding scene (without the tarp) were then printed together to create a seamless "documentary" photograph. To complete the illusion that he was capable of flight, Klein distributed a fake broadsheet at Parisian newsstands commemorating the event. It was in this mass-produced form that the artist's seminal gesture was communicated to the public and also notably to the Vienna Actionists.



# FRANKY ZAPATA

## CROSS-BORDER FLYBOARD AIR

Before Franky Zapata, other pioneers linked France and England in a thousand and one ways: fusion-man (powered wing), propulsar (motor paraglider), free fall (with a carbon fin ...) . But never has a man crossed the English Channel with a Flyboard.

He made previously a sensation on July 14 overlooking the Champs-Élysées. During the military parade on the Champs-Élysées in Paris, he offered a stunning futuristic show: rifle in hand, he flew several dozen meters from the ground on his invention, "100% developed in France" in the workshops of his company at Rove (Bouches-du-Rhône).

The machine, an autonomous flying machine powered by kerosene stored in its backpack, is equipped with five mini-turbojets that allow it to take off and evolve up to 190 km / h standing in the air, with a range of ten minutes.

"The crossing of the English Channel is not won in advance" The symbolic choice of the date of July 25 to make his attempt. 110 years, day after day after Louis Blériot, the first man to have successfully crossed the plane. In 1909, this engineer had laid the foundations for modern aeronautics. Blériot crossed the English Channel in 31 minutes in 1909. Crossing the Channel does not seem to please or convince

everyone. In particular from the authorities. At the beginning of July, the Channel and North Sea maritime prefecture issued an "unfavorable opinion" to Franky Zapata's project, pointing in particular to the "dangerousness" of the area and its particularly dense traffic. But Tuesday night the prefecture lifted this opinion after obtaining "many guarantees" regarding the "security" of this crossing.

Following this unfavorable opinion, it was necessary, according to him, to provide "the supply in the English territorial waters" and not French side.... This opinion "has made everything complex (...) is one of the biggest sporting challenges of my life," he said.

The General Directorate of Civil Aviation has issued a favorable opinion according to the maritime prefecture. For this crossing of the Channel, some 35 kilometers wide, he will have to refuel en route. The technical details of the supply have not yet been communicated but it should take place in English waters, about 18 km from the French coast.

He crossed successfully Channel from northern France to Dover on jet-powered 'Flyboard' at second attempt on 4th August. Escorted by three helicopters, he completed the crossing in 22 minutes, reaching speeds of up to 110mph (177km/h) flying 15-20 metres (50-65ft) above the water.



"Stuntman, pilot, entrepreneur, inventor, I do not know what I am, a little at a time and nothing at the same time"

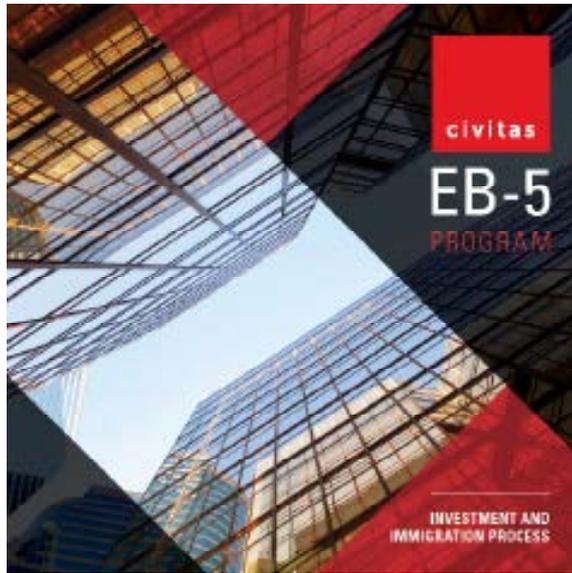
"On the first flight, I lost two fingers, they pulled themselves into the turbines," he said in 2016. "And the machine crashed on the wall of my shop, and after that I had to negotiate with my wife to let me go back on it, but it was stronger than I. When I saw the machine fly, I thought, that's what I have to do with my life. "

Champion of Europe and the jet ski world, this 40-year-old Marseillais first flew on the water. Then, starting in 2011, he began to take off. With the first "Flyboard" first. But this machine, a kind of platform on which he stands, feet firmly stuck as in snowboard boots, remains connected to the surface of the water. A long pipe connects his "toy" to a jet ski, allowing him to supply water to his hydro-propulsion system.

Then, in 2014, it's the "Hoverboard". Inspired by the film "Back to the Future" by Robert Zemeckis, or the character of the "silver surfer" in the comics of Marvel, the machine is still connected to a marine motorbike, to be supplied with water, but it has now the form of a surf, a flying skateboard.

It is only from 2016 that the vehicle becomes a real autonomous flying machine, fueled with kerosene. No more water to propel and take off. Five mini turbojets, "reviewed and corrected", allow him to take off and evolve, standing in the air. The Air Flyboard was born.





**-Further information-**

**WhatsApp**

**India**

**+ 91 93223 99000**

**Dubai**

**+ 971 5036 58974**

**Japan desk**

**+44 7466 782323**

**Vietnam**

**+84 121 4335357**

**[citnaviglobal@gmail.com](mailto:citnaviglobal@gmail.com)**



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\*Making a qualifying investment alone does not guarantee a successful completion of the EB-5 program as there may be other independent grounds for inadmissibility to the United States.

# THE BIG MIGRATION DEBATE : FINDING THE MISSING LINK

**The migration debate is complex and emotional. Investment migration only accounts for a small part of worldwide migration, yet the industry has the potential to help shape a more productive discussion.**

Few issues excite controversy like migration, and when global especially when countries have to deal with a large inflow of mi- leaders in Europe, the US and other parts of the world, discuss migration, they usually talk about threats rather than opportunities.

“But the reality is most countries around the world need migrants to fill vital gaps in their workforce and to keep their economies going”, says Khalid Koser, Executive Director of the Global Community Engagement and Resilience Fund (GCERF).

While refugees might be the face of migration in the media and in public perception, the large majority of the world’s 258 million migrants have moved across borders voluntarily. What worries Koser most is that “we are quickly losing the space for a sensible, honest and informed debate about migration. There is a polarisation of views, between those who champion migrants and see all refugees as heroes, and those at the other end who believe all migrants, and especially wealthy migrants, are criminals. Of course, the truth is somewhere in between, and one of the key challenges is to overcome these generalisations”.

Most voluntary migrants are working-age adults and can actively contribute to economic growth in their destination countries. For businesses, their different and complementary skills can positively influence innovation and enhance productivity. Research even shows that many times immigrants actually work harder than their native hosts. Obviously, Koser says, it would be hard to argue on a purely economic case for countries to take in migrants – there always will and has to be a humanitarian element. “But I think we need to cross the red line that has been somewhat drawn between humanitarian and economic arguments.”

## Migration of the Highly Skilled

He stresses that there is a compelling case for countries to counter intolerance towards mi- grants, especially when it comes to attracting highly skilled migrants. “For them it is not all about salaries, they are mostly after higher living and working standards, including good healthcare, educational opportunities for their children and, most importantly, a safe living environment.” According to Koser, countries that cannot get on top of xenophobia will simply lose out on the global competition for talent, because the people that they want to attract will simply not want to live in an environment that is hostile towards foreigners of all shades.

So what can governments do to bring their people along? Koser says the issue for politicians is that “the topic of migration is almost toxic. The downsides for them are greater than the upsides”. He sees the reason for this in the fact that migration certainly costs in the short term, especially when countries have to deal with a large inflow of migrants due to wars and economic crises. However, there is ample academic evidence that in the long term, migration, and the successful integration of migrants into the job market, pays off. “The trouble is that politicians think in four or five year cycles, and there are easier ways to win votes than making a credible case for the long-term benefits of migration”.

According to Koser, it would be beneficial if corporates, business leaders and even immigrant investors openly champion the debate. “If they speak out and showcase why migration and a diverse workforce was beneficial for their businesses and the economy, I am sure people would listen.” The discussion also needs to move away from philosophies, such as multiculturalism and assimilation, and focus on the more practical aspects such as giving migrants the chance to get a job, which then translates into wider opportunities. This, he says, is particularly true for the 22.5 million refugees, who often spent many years in refugee camps where they are being cared for in terms of accommodation and food, but “what they really want is work”. Koser sees great

opportunity for companies and institutions to utilise refugee skills to a much wider extent. This could include anything from manufactures tasking refugees with basic assembly jobs, to providing them with access to IT equipment and technology. This would allow them to carry out data processing, translation and online education jobs, and perhaps even writing code for companies around the world. “There is no end to what could be done, and this would also give refugees access to up-skilling initiatives and the opportunity for a better life.

## Making a Positive Impact

Besides, more research is required about ways to influence politics and perceptions that are clearly misinformed. “My advice would be to look to other areas of public policy and countries where confidence plummeted after a crisis. Take Japan, which managed to re-build confidence in its economy after the nuclear disaster.” Then there are other ways to bridge the gap between humanitarian and economic arguments, between burden and benefit. “Investment migration just accounts for a small percentage of overall migration, but it generates significant funds, which in part could be used to address some of the causes of migration such as famine, poverty and climate change.” It is unrealistic to believe that migration can be stopped completely, according to Koser. Therefore, it is important that countries find ways to cope with it, and investment migration can become part of the solution.



*Author: Khalid Koser, Executive Director of the Global Community Engagement and Resilience Fund, Switzerland*

# Saving The Right To Asylum Resume

by Institut Montaigne - Terra Nova



The right to asylum in the European Union (EU) is in danger. Four million asylum applications were led in Europe between 2013 and 2017. While the flow of migrants has decreased since then, political tensions between Member States have continued to increase and intensify, pushing the Union to the verge of disunity. In the context of upcoming European elections, a joint report by the Institut Montaigne and Terra Nova calls for overhauling European asylum policy and for a rapid, unified response to the humanitarian emergency in the Mediterranean. Our shared obligation is to combine humanism and realism, dignity and effectiveness, as much as possible, so that we can reject a perverse political game where constant promises of severity – and even of closing our borders – cause in reality widespread disorder and an insidious disavowal of responsibility.

The modern right to asylum was born in Europe on the ruins of World War II and in the shadow of the Cold War. Almost 70 years later, our continent is confronted with a new humanitarian emergency. In Western Asia, the Middle East, and East Africa, conflicts are driving part

of the population to leave and request asylum on European soil. At the same time, we observe an increase in asylum applications from stable or even safe countries, with some economic migrants using the path of asylum due to a lack of other legal solutions for entering and residing on European territory. Faced with this situation, the limits of the European system become clearer every day.

Although all EU Member States ratified the Geneva Convention, we observe very great disparities in its enforcement by different countries and at different times, creating a true “asylum lottery” for applicants. The Dublin system requires asylum seekers to apply exclusively in the country of their initial entry onto European soil, which means that a disproportionate burden of receiving and processing the applications falls on a few countries – particularly Italy, Greece and Malta. Additionally, it encourages «secondary movements» between EU countries and gives rise to situations of quasi-illegality, to the detriment both of applicants and of the proper functioning of the national authorities, since the procedures for sending refugees back to another Member State are long and

very often unsuccessful. Finally, it leads to a rise in uncooperative behaviors and to increased tensions among Member States.

The solutions that have been proposed so far to resolve these difficulties are inadequate, and some of them are simply unacceptable. The solution of “externalizing” the processing of some asylum applications to third-party countries located at the borders of Europe would only postpone the problem and place us in a situation of dependence or even of possible extortion in relation to these countries. Above all, it would not be in coherence with European values or with the Geneva Convention. The proposed solution of an improved distribution of applicants and refugees among Member States in the case of a crisis has simply not functioned: while a large portion of States have agreed to receive applicants who were part of the relocation mechanism established in 2015 at the height of the crisis, some countries, particularly those known as the Visegrád group, have categorically opposed this idea. This opposition is inconsistent with the principle of European solidarity.

The current situation clearly plays into the hands of some governments and political parties which, instead of seeking new solutions, are banking on the crisis becoming worse and are ready to sacrifice European unity in the interest of elections. In order to emerge from this deadlock, this report puts forth 16 proposals with six key areas of focus:

**Focus no.1: Overhaul the procedures for asylum in Europe**

In order to prevent any political interference, each Member State will have to transform the national authority in charge of asylum applications into an independent agency. The clause in the Dublin Regulation of the country of first entry should be eliminated, allowing each asylum seeker to request protection from the State of his or her choice, while prohibiting multiple applications. Finally, in order to coordinate these national agencies, an Office for the Right to Asylum in Europe (ORAE) should be established, in order to gradually harmonize their decision-making criteria.

**Focus no.2: Establish effective solidarity between Member States**  
In order to respond to any crisis situation, the ORAE, assisted by a committee of representatives from the national authorities, will have the responsibility of reallocating cases to be processed among Member States and of ensuring an equitable distribution of efforts to resettle refugees in European States, based on their population, GDP per capita and unemployment rate.

**Focus no.3: Give the EU a greater role in managing relations with the countries of origin and countries of transit.**

It is essential to strengthen the role of the EU in the procedures for the removal of rejected asylum-seekers, by using the resources of Frontex as well as in close cooperation with Member States, in order to negotiate readmission agreements with the countries of origin. Concerning the countries of transit, this would make it easier to conclude partnership agreements to ensure migrants are received in a way that is respectful of human dignity, to establish training and orientation programs, and to make asylum seekers' path to Europe safer (resettlement procedure with UNHCR).

**Focus no.4: Create a common set of rights for refugees and asylum seekers**

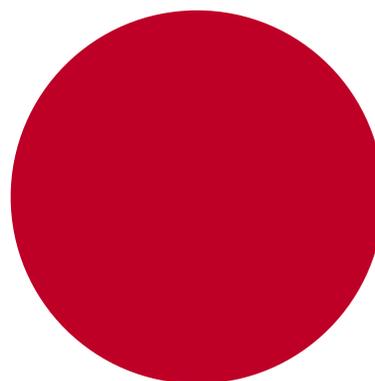
Asylum seekers should be able to have access to employment three months at the latest after filing an application. In order to facilitate their integration, it is essential to improve coordination of the activities of social workers, volunteers, and government offices. Finally, refugees should receive the right of residence and settlement in any Member State, an essential freedom in the EU, without being able to transfer the social benefits associated with the status of refugee, applicable in the original country granting protection.

**Focus no.5: Draw upon the EU budget and overcome political deadlock**  
The EU must bear the essential portion of the costs of asylum policy in Europe, especially concerning the European Receiving and Processing Centers (ERPCs) (see focus no. 6 below) and the procedures for sending rejected asylum-seekers back to their countries of origin. Member States who refuse to participate in the reallocation mechanisms will be financially penalized and, if necessary, the most willing States will be able to decide to combine their asylum policies in a strengthened cooperative framework or through ad hoc agreements.

**Focus no.6: Adopt emergency measures to confront the humanitarian crisis in the Mediterranean**

In order to respond to the current emergency situation, European Receiving and Processing Centers (ERPCs) should be created in EU countries on the Mediterranean coast, so that the asylum applications of those rescued at sea will be processed in very short time frames. People who are taken care of on site will be able to request asylum in the Member State of their choice, subject to possible equalizations (see focus no.2 above). In each ERPC, offices of the various national authorities will handle the asylum applications of people present as well as the transfer of those receiving protection to the Member State that has granted it.

# JAPAN VISA



Japan became one of the most popular destinations all over the world. That is not only for tourist but also business people / investors and business activities by foreign nationals became very active recently. Japanese Government launched 'National Strategic Special Zone' such as 'Tokyo area', 'Fukuoka city' since 2015 in order to advancing structural reform of economic system and those areas are more advantages to develop the business in Japan.

As for Tourism, Japanese Government commenced 'Long Stay Visa' to enable foreigners to enjoy long term holiday and lifestyle in Japan.

We collaborate with immigration and other relevant specialists in Japan and provide extensive service to valued clients based on our wide range of network.

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## Japanese Visa Business Manager

<Purpose>

This visa is for people who are seeking for setting up business, operating or managing international trade or other areas of business within a public or private organization in Japan.

<Key Requirements>

- Applicant is well experienced and has relevant skills to manage business
- Applicant has realistic business plan
- Applicant has a physical office in Japan
- Applicant set up a company in Japan with at least JPY5mil capital

< Visa Validity>

1, 3, 5 years depends on stability of business and circumstance.

No restriction for renewal as long as applicant keeps operation for appropriate business

< Advantage>

Eligible to hire a housekeeper under certain conditions.

\* In order to set up your business and obtain this visa, we provide complete support, in cooperation with other specialists, for business registration, accounting and tax support, and social insurance and labor laws for the successful launch of your business.

\* If you wish to come to Japan first and then expedite your business activity in order to start your business at particular 'National Strategic Special Zone' there is another option called 'Start-up Visa' under the same Business Manager category.



Lurssen

Monaco Yacht Show



The MYS Monaco Yacht Show is an international yacht exhibition. It is a public event and is held annually in Port Hercules Monaco. Well-known world manufacturers of motor and sailing yachts will have a unique opportunity to receive their wealthy clients on the boats to parties, cocktail parties and dinners to bring them closer the boats. The Upper Deck Lounge consisting of restaurant, champagne bar and private rooms for business meetings was created in 2012 for the high-profile private clients and the managers of the yacht companies in order to provide them with a separate address and a luxurious atmosphere.

T h e t w e n t y - n i n t h e d i t i o n o f t h e M Y S M o n a c o Y a c h t S h o w



# 20 Countries Offer The STARTUP VISA To Overseas Talented Entrepreneurs



**After H-1B, the US now turns its attention to the coveted investor visa. Starting Nov. 21. In targeted employment areas (TEAs), the cost will go up from \$500,000 to \$900,000.**

**Investor migrants may also be interested in learning about other countries that offer entrepreneur/startup visa programs like the E-2 program in the U.S. Many countries have found that an entrepreneur/startup visa program is a very effective way to achieve both goals.**

Startup Scheme allows foreign residents to live and start the start-up in the country that can contribute to its economy. It is an opportunity provided by each government to the overseas talented entrepreneurs to take this platform to excel their business which can contribute to the economy on global level. The aim of this scheme is to begin poignant and influential startups in the country.

The European goal is catching American and Chinese digital giants, Google, Apple, Facebook, Amazon, AirBnB, Baidu, Alibaba and Tencent,

Venture capital deals in the top four hubs of Europe — London, Berlin, Paris and Stockholm — have increased by 22% per year for the past five years. Over 50 venture-backed unicorns have been created in Europe in the past decade, compared with just 3 between 2000 and 2010 (sources Financial Times). Europe has the tech talent, great universities and research centers and is on the verge of becoming a player.

Venture capitalists invested about \$23 billion in the EU for 2018 far less than invested \$130 billion in the U.S. In Europe, there are no venture firms with sufficient capital to deploy.

Now, Brussels is considering funding a 100 billion euro sovereign wealth fund to invest in worthy tech companies. The fund would include the EU's existing venture-capital and R&D subsidy budgets. It needs always the capital and so many governments of world launched foreign entrepreneur/startup programs recently.

The Startup Visa is a conditional residence permit provided by some countries to invite entrepreneurs talents who either are on the lookout for a permanent residency afterward or raise funding. Since foreign entrepreneurs often face legal and cultural obstacles to establish and maintain their businesses, granting the startup visa could be a good opportunity for their burdensome starting in a new country.

Many developed countries implemented the startup visa and some immigration rules to attract foreign founders of promising business so that their businesses could perform under a better environment.

From Singapore, Japan, South Korea, Chile, New Zealand, UK and other European capitals, we've identified 20 countries where you can apply to the Startup Visa, relocate, and build a thriving business.

We give a guidance to compare programs and countries and decide which program best fits your specific requirements. Two common requirements of all of these programs are capital investment with a comprehensive business plan that will document the nature of the business and realistic business plan how it will successfully compete.

## 1. U.K.

To apply for the Tier-1 entrepreneur visa, you need to set up or run a business in the UK. You can apply if you're from outside the European Economic Area (EEA) and Switzerland. Requirements include knowledge of English, access to at least £50,000 of investment capital, a valid passport, and a business plan. The earliest you can apply is 3 months before you travel. The visa will last for 3 years and 4 months maximum. However, if you completed 5 years in the UK, you can apply for settlement known as 'indefinite leave to remain'.

BREXIT from November, 2019 new expert endorsement requirement. Applicants would need to be endorsed by a designated endorsing body approved by the UK government, who would assess whether the applicant's proposed business is innovative, viable and scalable. Eligibility for Indefinite Leave to Remain (settlement). Innovators who satisfy at least two of the Home Office's new criteria may qualify for settlement after three years, down from five under the existing route.

The criteria include:

Investing at least GBP 50,000 into a business;

- Doubling the business's customers;
- Applying for intellectual property protection after research & development activity;
- Generating annual gross revenue of GBP 1 million;
- Creating 10 full-time jobs for resident workers.

### Effect on existing Tier 1 (Entrepreneurs).

Existing Entrepreneurs can continue to extend their visa under the current rules until April 5, 2023, but would be required to provide more detailed information on their role in the business and the jobs they have created. Settlement applications for existing Entrepreneurs will remain open until April 5, 2025.

## 2. GERMANY

Entrepreneur Visa "Entrepreneurs must have a strong Business Plan and financing concept with a superior economic motive" with past entrepreneurial experience and success. The government insists that there is "no threshold investment," (but, investment amount EUR 250.000 is recommended) German Freelance "Freiberufler" Visa Freelance has become an ever-growing self-employment type, as it gives greater independency and less bureaucracy compared to the conventional type. the profession you're thinking to exercise here is acknowledged as a liberal professions 'Freibe Berufe', you'll be able to be a freelancer 'Freiberufler'. Otherwise, if the job is listed as a

commercial profession, you'll only be able to be a businessperson 'Gewerbe'.

## 3. SINGAPORE

A candidate must apply for an EntrePass (up to 2 years) either before formation of the company or within a period of 6 months from the date of registration of the company. After 6 months, the entrepreneur should apply for Employment Pass instead.

Set up a private limited company registered with the Accounting and Corporate Regulatory Authority (ACRA) in Singapore.

The candidate must hold at least 30% of the share capital of the company. The candidate must fulfill at least one of the following requirements as an Entrepreneur, Innovator or Investor

## 4. DENMARK

The Startup-Denmark visa requires to get a business plan approved by a panel of experts appointed by the Danish Business Authority. He must submit documents that you have enough funds to cover his first year in Denmark (+137.076 DKK). if you are in Denmark without any accompanying family members. He needs to show his presence and take part in handling the business activities for the growth and establishment of the business.

## 5. SWEDEN

Requirements for obtaining a residence permit as a self-employed include showing that you have significant experience in your field and previous experience of running your own business. With documented and relevant knowledge in Swedish or English, you have to show that the business' services or goods are sold or produced in Sweden. Have sufficient funds to support you and your family. These funds have to be enough for the first two years (equivalent to SEK 200,000 for you (€19.500), SEK 100,000 (€10.000) for your spouse and SEK 50,000 (€5.000) for each accompanying child). Reliable source documentation for your budget.

## 6. JAPAN

Start-up visa (Business Manager category) makes smooth pathway to facilitate start-up and business activities for visa validity of 6 months (USD 50.000)

Setting up business at one of particular 'National Strategic Special Zone', there is fast-track pathway to start a business and residing in Japan.

(Tokyo metropolitan area, Kanagawa, Nigata, Sendai, Aichi, Hiroshima, Imabari, Fukuoka, Kitakyushu...)

The applicant does not have to register the company or invest yet at the time of application and apply for Business Manager visa in Japan as a next step

in case of Japanese Visa exemption nationals.

## 7. IRELAND

The Startup Entrepreneur Programme intends to support migrants with a proposal for a high potential startup presenting innovative product for the local and global markets with funding of €75,000. Ability to create 10 jobs in Ireland and raise €1 million in sales within three to four years of starting up. The startup must be headquartered and controlled in Ireland and operating for less than six years. Incentives for R & D



The Google in Silicon Docks in Dublin, Ireland.

## 8. NEW ZEALAND

Requirements for the Entrepreneur Work Visa include English language knowledge. establish a business or buy a business that suits your expectations and experience

You need to provide a detailed business plan, and have a minimum capital investment of NZ\$100,000.

## 9. AUSTRALIA

The Investors and Entrepreneur visa offers 3 types of visas, including: 2 types of Business Innovation and Investment and Business Talent visa. Each one of them requires a different size of capital, proof of knowledge of English and a business plan.(except businesses of residential real estate, labour hire or purchase of an existing enterprise or a franchise in Australia)

## 10. FINLAND

Entrepreneur's Residence Permit. Applicant must register his business operations in the Trade Register of the Finnish Patent and Registration Office before applying for an entrepreneur's residence permit." The permit can initially be issued for max. two years, after which it can be renewed. The permit does not involve investments or financial support.

Apply with this application for a residence permit if applicant intends to come to Finland as a startup entrepreneur. He must obtain a positive eligibility statement from Business Finland before he can apply for this permit. A start-up entrepreneur cannot get a residence permit without a positive statement from Business Finland.

## 11. CHILE

The Startup-Chile acceleration program has duration of six months, and provides free workspace as well as a 1-year work visa. The minimum requirements for the application are that startups are no older than 3 years, with a base team 100% dedicated to the project, having a functional product and early validation.

## 12. ITALY

There are documents to be sent directly to the Italian Ministry of Economic Development's Committee to receive the 1-year Italia Startup Visa. You can apply through two ways for the visa: a direct startup visa application, or a visa application through a licensed incubator. The online application should include a business plan, a copy of your passport cover a letter of proof of financial resources and capital worth \$56,000. The permit is renewable for 2 more years.

## 13. FRANCE

French Tech Visa or Talent Passport Visa is valid for 4 years and renewable, with no diploma requirements (previously Master's degree required), extends to immediate family members, and is free! Whether you are forming a new company, setting up a startup, or are the director of a multinational company, you are eligible for the Talent Passport!

French Tech Visa applies for international Start-Up Founders, Tech Employees (with objective to fast-track hiring international talent for French companies) & Tech Investors to settle in France. To be eligible for the French Tech Visa as a startup founder, you must have:

- financial resources at least equal to the French annual minimum wage, €18,254.60 as of January 1, 2019
  - be selected by one (or several) of the French Tech Visa partner incubators and accelerators, through their regular process of selection.
  - Each incubator selects startups differently: all year long, by call for projects, by promotion...
  - International startups that applied to the partner incubators before the French Tech Visa was launched are eligible to it (if eligible to the French Tech Visa program). Apply to one (or several) of the French Tech Visa
- \* Otherwise, it is possible to apply Residence Permet by founding company (finance ressource EUR +30.000)

## 14. THAILAND

The Thai government issued the Smart Visa, targeting entrepreneurs investing in new businesses, highly-skilled professionals, or executives. The visa permit is for 4 years and is open for talents, investors, executives, and startups. The startup applicant should submit a proof of 600,000 Baht deposit. They should be participating in an endorsed incubation, accelerator or

similar program. The entrepreneur must set up in Thailand within 1 year with at least 25% ownership, or being a board member of a company in the targeted industries.

## 15. CANADA

The Start-up Visa Program connects Canadian business organizations with immigrant entrepreneurs who have the skills and potential to build innovative businesses in Canada.

With the support of a designated organization, immigrant entrepreneurs can apply for permanent residence in Canada and launch their start-up here. Designated organizations include venture capital funds, angel investor groups and business incubators that have been approved to support these start-ups

- Canadian Venture Capital & Private Equity Association (CVCA)
- National Angel Capital Organization (NACO)

**“ Most countries apply StartUp Visa by founding a LLC company (EUR 30.000)**

Applicants have to meet the language requirement, and give proof that they have sufficient funds to support themselves and they must submit an application for permanent residence under Start-up Visa before the commitment certificate expires. They must include the Letter of Support with their application

## 16. PORTUGAL

Startup Visa is a residence visa for entrepreneurs, which aims to attract investment, talent, and innovation to Portugal. This is one of the most innovative entrepreneurship programs across Europe that is attracting international talent.

## 17. NETHERLANDS

Self-employed Dutch visa fore freelancers and entrepreneurs.

Coming to work as a self-employed person or to set up your own business in the Netherlands, there are certain conditions that must be met to receive approval for your Dutch permit, most notably proving that your business activities serve an essential Dutch interest using a point-based system by evaluation of the the Netherlands Enterprise Agency (RVO), a division of the Dutch Ministry of Economic Affairs, which awards points in three different areas: your personal experience, your business plan and how the business will benefit the Dutch economy. As of January 2016 startups may introduce a favourable recommendation from their

business facilitator that will replace the points-based system.

## 18. SPAIN

If you are a citizen from a non-EU country who wants to start living and working legally in Spain, the startup visa may be your preferred option.

In order to be accepted, S.A. or S.L. requires submitting a business plan fulfilling the following conditions:

- Create employment for the country by an innovative plan enhancing the socio-economic development
- Having patents, recommendation letters or clients already will increase your chances of getting your application accepted
- Having sufficient means for her/his and family (if they apply jointly) is also needed (2.130€ for the main applicant and 532€ for each family member)
- To start a company in Spain, you have to follow one of the two types of formation of Spanish legal entity, (“Sociedad Anónima” – S.A.). Entrepreneur benefits tax rate of 15% for first 2 years.

## 19. BELGIUM

Belgium offers a golden visa also known as “investor visa” program. The investor has no obligation to reside in the country, instead he can stay in the other european country as expatriate also. If the applicant wants to remain in business alone the investor should incorporate a LLC company naming the investor as the sole shareholder (12,400 Euros) with business plan to a notary. Regardless of the investor's country of origin, there must be a signed and notarized version of the bylaws that is written in the French, German, or Dutch languages. The business plan must detail the company's prospective operations and the goods it will sell or the services it will provide, and must also describe why the amount of initial capital is necessary and appropriate for the business. The plan should also demonstrate how the initial capital amount will provide for the business's operations for at least two years. Typical investment throughout the five year period is €350,000

## 20. SOUTH KOREA

D8 visa called the D8-4 visa otherwise known as the Startup Visa. This visa allows foreign entrepreneur to start a company in Korea without having to bring in a direct investment of \$100,000 or \$300,000 from outside of Korea. It's a points based system/program to get this visa for startup companies and it's called OASIS(Overall Assistance for Startup Immigration System). If he has a startup item that can grow and scale into a repeatable business, especially something the falls in either of the following:

- Technology related: Software, Hardware, Science, etc...

# Travelling the Globe World Schooling your Children

by Brandon Pearce

**In the past 10 years, Brandon Pearce and his family have visited over 40 countries, starting with Costa Rica.**



The Family Adventure Academy is a 3-day intensive educational program for parents who want to take their family on a long-term travel adventure.

Whether you're dreaming about taking your family on the road, or you're an experienced digital nomad, entrepreneur, or homeschooler looking for support.....

Brandon Pearce (age 31. In 2009) says, after his online business took off, his family decided to leave suburban America, sell all family stuff, homeschool their three kids, ages 8, 6, and 10 months, and travel the world together with just their carry-on luggage. Traveling has been an enriching and life changing experience and his family has grown in ways they never expected.



They have volunteered at rescue centers and schools, experienced some of the earth's most inspiring natural and man-made wonders, visited with people from all walks of life, and they have attended retreats, conferences, classes and had several major identity crises along the way.

Hence, "Pearce On Earth" was born. They realized along the way that so many people wanted to experience something different than what society had told them they had to do. Brandon Pearce then created two different itineraries. First, Family Adventure Academy for parents that want to travel and make the transition; and Family Adventure Summit, a community event for families to meet on the road.

*"All four of us (at the time) were very excited about the idea of selling everything and traveling the world together. We had our own apprehensions and fears, and it was a lot of work to prepare for the move, but worth it in every way. We have no regrets about this decision. It's by far been the biggest catalyst for growth and change in our lives, and has brought us closer together as a family."*

*The kids have enjoyed traveling. They've been able to play with endangered animals and volunteer at rescue centers, learn new languages, make international friends, see ancient ruins, tour farms and see different kinds of plants and wildlife, learn about historical sites in person, and so much more. It's been fun and educational for all of us"*

*"For the several reasons, but the main ones were that we felt like we were stagnating in our growth. We were going through the motions of a productive and fast-paced life, but we started to see more value in "stopping to smell the roses" and in taking advantage of new opportunities. We realized that having more material possessions didn't really make us happier, and that seemed to be the focus of the culture we were surrounded by. We also wanted to give our kids the chance to meet different kinds of people, learn new languages, and expand their minds in unique ways. Here's a post I wrote in 2009 that explains more details about why we left." => page 20-21*

# We're Moving to Costa Rica

by BRANDON PEARCE

AUG 20, 2009

Wait! Moving?! As in "one-way ticket"? As in, "you're not coming back?" Yep. That's right. Are we crazy? Probably.

## You're kidding, right? But... WHY?!!

Well, you already know how much we enjoyed our trip to Panama. True, that was more of a vacation-mindset trip than it was a "living in another country" trip, but we still experienced our share of culture, language, and grew closer together as a family. We have been thinking all year about where we wanted to go next. We knew we wanted to stick with Spanish speaking countries, because we're not yet satisfied with our current Spanish ability. We looked into Peru, Ecuador, Colombia...

But then we realized – Hey! We can fly almost free (\$50/person each way) to Costa Rica, because my step-mom works for Jet Blue. Costa Rica is right next door to Panama, which we loved. It's pretty well developed (yes, maybe a little touristy), but beautiful. Perfect weather. Laid back culture. Relatively low cost of living. Why not?

So, we've spent quite a bit of time the past few weeks researching about Costa Rica. I've posted messages on Costa Rica forums, and have been learning about the different aspects of the country. We probably won't choose exactly where we'll live until we get there – we'd rather see the place before committing to a long-term rental agreement, wouldn't you? But we are narrowing it down to a few small cities and towns.

Finding a place to settle down permanently isn't necessarily even our goal. We seem to be explorers by nature, and get quickly bored unless we're challenged with new experiences and places. I'm not saying we'll never settle down. Who knows, we may someday buy a place we love, and start collecting "stuff" again. But right now, we don't really care about that. We want to live with less, and be mobile.

## Selling Everything. Owning Nothing.

We've also realized how attached we can become to our possessions. And how, beyond basic comforts, they don't really contribute to our happiness. In fact, our possessions can really weigh us down. Think of how much time and maintenance is required to own a house or a car, for example.

Recently, after reading a chapter in "The New Global Student" about families who have made the move abroad, or who



sold everything they owned, bought a boat, and sailed with their family for a few years; we realized that a location-independent lifestyle – where we get the chance to explore new cultures as we want to, go where we want to go, when we want to go there, meet new people, and constantly be out of our comfort zones and growing – is a very appealing lifestyle for us. Change and growth can be fun! Especially when compared to stagnating in the sameness of day-to-day life.

So, as crazy as the idea still sounds, we feel great about selling everything we own – yes, even our new car – and getting a one-way ticket to Costa Rica. Well, we won't be getting rid of everything. We'll each take a carry-on suitcase with us, and we'll put some things in storage as well. We'll probably take a little loss on the car and the house (we just refinanced), but it will be worth it. Also, immigration laws won't let us get a true one-way ticket, but we're making it work.

We plan to stay until we feel like leaving, and then go somewhere else new – maybe Argentina, Brazil, India, China, Italy – who knows! But we probably won't be coming back to the U.S. to live for a while (unless we want to). Of course, we'll still come back to visit for holidays or other occasions. We may only want to stay in Costa Rica for 3 months, or we may stay for 3 years. Either way, it will be an adventure.

## Renters by Choice

We plan on renting furnished apartments or houses wherever we go, so we don't have any "baggage". Our expenses could be so much lower, too (in many countries), than they would be in the U.S. so we could end up saving a lot of money – as long as we don't treat every day like we're on vacation, but actually try to live normal lives. Well, normal is relative, but... you know.

Of course our income won't be affected, because I have an on-line business that continues to generate income every

month, and I can run it from anywhere. This has been a great blessing to us, and we're grateful it continues to grow.

However, you may be interested to know that there are many people doing the same thing, who aren't Internet entrepreneurs. There are other ways to support yourself when living abroad. And in some countries, you can support your family and live like a king for under \$1,000/month. (Note: Costa Rica isn't one of them, although many locals live comfortably on less).

## A Change of Culture

We've also thought a lot about what we really want to gain from living abroad. One of the main things we want is a change of culture. Not that we expect Costa Rica to be perfect. No place is. But to us, the suburban American culture we live in seems focused so much on money, competition, and possessions, over people, friendships, and becoming a good person. Sure, that's a stereotype and isn't always the case. And life is what you make it. Also, a healthy dose of money, competition, and possessions can be beneficial. But I think an unhealthy focus on these things, at the expense of people and service, permeates our society, in the media, movies, news, and more, and it's difficult not to be affected. We want a simpler, kinder, slower, focus-more-on-what-matters kind of life, and we find that easier to live in other places.

As one example, think of the fast-paced and hurried lives many modern families are now engulfed in, with kids enrolled in so many after-school activities, from sports and music to dance and extra classes to parties and playing with friends, not to mention homework. The hope is that we can give our kids every opportunity for growth and development and let them get a taste of everything that's out there, and achieve their greatest potential.

I think that's great. But I feel like in doing so, we may be giving up something more valuable. Parents can easily spend a good portion of their day simply driving their kids from one place to another, especially in larger families. And the kids are involved with so many activities, it's difficult to really focus on any of them. Kids and parents can become over scheduled and stressed out, losing touch with each other and with life itself. Some families may be able to handle this pace, and it could work great for them. But it's not the lifestyle that works for our family – we've tried it to some degree, and didn't like it. I want to live my life more at a pace where if I pass by the proverbial rose, I won't hesitate to take time to smell and enjoy and appreciate it.

## Disconnecting and Slowing Down

I'm also finding that I, like many others, have a technology addiction that can be consuming. I think it's great to connect with people through e-mail, and social media sites like Facebook and Twitter (and yes, even the phone if I have to). It's great to be able to stay in touch with people who are far away, and we plan to continue using these tools. But I find that if I don't take time to disconnect from everything electronic, for significant portions of the day (or week), I'm not as connected with myself – or with life – as I want to be.

For years, I was a constant productivity machine, always checking my e-mail, trying to make every moment count toward whatever goal I was striving for. That's great. It's brought me some wonderful rewards. But I feel like it's time to slow down. And I think I have slowed down a lot in the past year or two. I've realized that the more I live my life in such a way that I am in touch with how I'm feeling, the more connected I feel not only to myself, but to others, and to God. Do I really want to miss out on these opportunities for greater inner peace, more enriching relationships, and real personal growth, by constantly doing more, knowing more, and having more? I think not.

Like Panama, Costa Rica will be a catalyst for these kinds of changes in our lives.

### What about the kids' education?

As mentioned in previous posts, we plan on homeschooling our children. Their minds are so inquisitive right now, and we plan on exploring their areas of interest as far as they want to take them, in addition to teaching them reading and basic math,

in natural ways (see Unschooling). But to be honest, at their ages (almost 6 and 4), I'm more concerned about our kids personal development than I am about their academic education. As they get a little older, maybe we can do something more formal, possibly even enrolling them in some foreign schools. If they want to graduate from college, there are plenty of options to do so internationally (and early), that are much cheaper than attending a U.S. institution.

*“at their ages (almost 6 and 4), I'm more concerned about our kids personal development than I am about their academic education.”*

Of course we'll try to make sure they have the skills they need to survive in the world, how to think and make decisions, and make a living, etc. We'll all probably end up being at least trilingual. But we're more concerned about the kind of people they become. And the kind of people we are. We want to make volunteering a bigger part of our life as well. We've already contacted a few orphanages in Costa Rica for starters, and plan to do what we can to help. We'll see where life takes us.

### I still can't believe you're doing this!

In some ways, neither can I. It may also surprise you that Jen, not me, has been

the biggest instigator of this move. I had several doubts and hesitations about it myself. And I'm not excited about all the preparation work involved in leaving. But we know we want to do it. The rewards are too great to pass up. Our lives have been moving in this direction for years, and we've finally realized that this is the next step we need to take. (Although we would never have dreamed of making a jump like this two or three years ago.)

And while we may be a little crazy, we're also happy. We're all of a sudden willing to throw out so many of the ideas our culture has taught us about what's important in life, what's a necessity to have, and what we're expected to do. We're re-inventing our lives, learning from experience, and trying new and exciting things. It's invigorating, and we feel alive!

We probably won't be leaving until January, 2010, because there is a lot to do to get ready for the move. We're going to miss our family and friends here, but in this global age of blogs, e-mail, Facebook, and Skype, I don't think we'll seem that far away. And we can always come back. Or you can come visit us! And we hope you will.

If any of you are interested in having our “stuff”, we'd be happy to have you take it off our hands. Everything from furniture, to cds and movies, toys, electronics, decorations, and more, has got to go. But there are some furniture pieces we'd like to keep within the family. We've already donated more than half our clothes to charity. The toys are next, so act fast before they're gone. Just let us know if you're interested, and you can come take a walk through our house and see if anything strikes your interest.

## BEST WAY TO REACH BRANDON PEARCE

### FAMILY ADVENTURE ACADEMY

This 3-day intensive program is for parents who want to take their family on a long-term travel adventure. 2019 Family Adventure Academy will be held in Seattle, Washing from August 16-18, 2019. [www.familyadventureacademy.com](http://www.familyadventureacademy.com)

### FAMILY ADVENTURE SUMMIT

Pearce on Earth has put on an seminar including the kids at some amazing outdoor facilities. The first one was in Penticton, BC with 200 participants with kids and the 2nd year was in Mexico with 400 participants. This year 2019, Oct 2-6 in Ubud, Bali you can be part of this adventure with 400 others. [www.familyadventuresummit.com](http://www.familyadventuresummit.com)



# PUTTING OUR HOUSE IN ORDER

by Bruno L'ecuyer

The development of global standards for the investment migration industry needs to be an urgent priority for the sector. Long-term success will only be brought about if international institutions and civil society have confidence in the industry, writes Bruno L'ecuyer, Chief Executive of the Investment Migration Council.

Investment migration is a \$2 billion industry responsible for significant investment, job creation and societal development, and it accounts for billions of direct and indirect revenues in some smaller sovereign states.

However, there are currently no established global standards for investment migration. Setting such standards has always been of exceptional importance for the Investment Migration Council (IMC), while having a clear and coherent framework is now probably more important than ever. There are at least two reasons for that. Firstly, all involved parties should follow a set of harmonised and well-established rules which would certainly contribute to better compliance with global financial regulation. Secondly, having global standards would contribute to an improved understanding of the investment migration industry and improve trust by the outside world.

The lack of global standards and good understanding of both citizenship and residence programmes may not only be confusing, but also a source of distrust towards the entire industry. Money is a sensitive topic. When brought into connection with citizenship, which is perceived by many as something which money shouldn't buy, but also with wealthy individuals who, unlike many of us, can afford to pick and choose their nationality, the investment migration industry is easily yet unfairly stigmatised. A number of studies testify that an enhanced transparency and better regulatory framework for the industry would mark a significant development in addressing concerns related to investment migration programmes.

"The most recent attempts of the European Commission to initiate a wider discussion on the topic by inviting experts, civil society and industry representatives is a major step forward to a better understanding of the industry and, hopefully, setting appropriate standards in the near future."

## Finding the Right Balance

While well-designed investment migration programmes imply that the interests of the clients and those of the governments are aligned, this is where key issues usually arise. Plenty of mistakes can be made, undermining the interests of both the government and the clients. For example, the due diligence requirements established by the government eager to cash in on the programme could be

too lenient. While this can be presented as a positive feature, since a visa or a nationality is easier to acquire, this is highly problematic in the long run. When such leniency is discovered, it undermines the trust of other states in the nationalities granted, reducing the value of investment for all clients and, ultimately, undermining the financial viability of the programme. Similarly, programmes lacking transparency, or where rules are not sufficiently clear and strict, can suffer from corruption, undermining trust and value of investments.

On the other side of the coin, the attractiveness of a most diligently designed programme can be radically different from real life. Studies show that the added value of some reputable programmes is far from clear, as the investments they generate are not providing sufficient added value to the countries' economies in order to justify the level of resources required to run the programmes. All in all, very serious individual scrutiny of the components of each residence and citizenship-by-investment programme is required before any conclusions are drawn.



## Addressing Criticism and Contributing to Professionalism

The investment migration industry has been loudly criticised by several international institutions and organisations. Aiming to contribute to various improvements in the field of investment migration, the IMC takes criticism seriously. It is fair to say that most criticism is largely due to the lack of global standards under which the entire industry should be operating, as well as lack of understanding of the application and assessment procedures. In such circumstances, the European Commission's view of citizenship programmes as a 'risk to security' should not come as a surprise.

In fact, the most recent Report on 'Financial Crimes, Tax Evasion and Tax Avoidance' of the Special Committee on financial crimes, tax evasion and tax avoidance at the European Parliament (TAX3 Report); the Report of the European Commission on 'Investor Citizenship and Residence Schemes in the European Union'; and the Study of the European Parliamentary Research Service on 'Citizenship by Investment and Residency by Investment Schemes in the EU', have shed a light on a number of aspects which could indeed be problematic in the absence of global investment migration rules. The integrity of the applicants' background checks and due diligence are highly prioritised

by the European Union. This has been discussed along similar lines in all three documents. Thus, the Special Committee on financial crimes, tax evasion and tax avoidance noted in the TAX3 Report that 'citizenship or residence could be granted through these schemes without proper or indeed any customer due diligence having been carried out by the competent authorities'. The EPRS's Study emphasised that CBI/RBI schemes 'enable false statements to be made on residency and can thereby undermine due diligence procedures'. Finally, the European Commission also expressed its concern noting inter alia that 'in most Member States the family members of investors are not subject to enhanced due diligence, which could entail security risks'. Other problematic aspects emphasised by EU institutions include transparency issues and governance of the programmes, risks of money laundering, corruption and tax evasion, lack of genuine link etc.

All concerns deserve proper attention and deeper clarification. The most recent attempts of the European Commission to initiate a wider discussion on the topic by inviting experts, civil society and industry representatives is a major step forward to better understanding of the industry and, hopefully, setting appropriate standards in the near future. The IMC has addressed criticism directed towards the industry on multiple occasions. We will participate constructively in future discussions aimed at the clarification of citizenship migration and at the building of trust and confidence with international institutions and civil society.

Furthermore, the IMC has built a strong platform for formal education of those working in the investment migration industry. The new framework for Education and Training that has been created by the IMC will provide for all levels of background and experience. The courses aim at promoting integrity, ethics, transparency and best practices, and will be delivered by IMC Education and Training. A good education is the foundation of qualified professionals. The IMC's goal is to shape future professionals by helping them improve their understanding of the industry and enabling them to develop valuable skills and knowledge.



**Author:**  
Bruno L'ecuyer,  
Chief Executive,  
Investment  
Migration  
Council,  
Switzerland

# Why The Wealthy Are Mobile

by Reaz H. Jafri

There has never been a time in history when all of the nations in the world were safe and free from political, personal, financial, commercial or other risks. Today is no different. One can argue—and this writer does—that we are living in a time of great prosperity and consequently greater uncertainty than ever before. In such times, those with the means to take steps to hedge against such risks are doing so.

After all, what use is wealth if it is subject to usurious tax regimes, if one's business is at the mercy of unpredictable and corrupt governments, if one's health is threatened by pollution and effects of climate change, and one's children must travel to school in an armored car?

It is estimated that by 2022, there will be more than 500,000 individuals with a net worth of more than US\$50 million—these are the high-net-worth individuals (HNWIs) we reference. Thousands of these people are demi-billionaires, with a net worth of more than \$500 million, and billionaires. While a significant number of them will be concentrated in high-risk countries like Asia, the Middle East, Latin America, Africa and Russia/CIS, where the risks seems to be clear, those in more developed countries like the United States, United Kingdom (Brexit, anyone?) and EU are not without risks; while perhaps less obvious they are nonetheless very frightening and real.

What do the wealthy do when facing these risks? They can build walls, drive in bullet-proof cars and have security. That is protection, not risk management. To manage risk, they establish residence or citizenship in a country where there is much less risk. To meet the demand of these families, an ever-lengthening list of capital-friendly countries have been offering opportunities to gain residence or citizenship through investment and are now part of a US\$20 billion global industry.

It is estimated that there are over 100 countries that allow the wealthy refuge through carefully crafted programs. The trend to offer citizenship began with St. Kitts & Nevis in 1984 and has gone on to include several other Caribbean nations, a few European countries and some in Asia. Add to this residence programs like the U.S.' EB-5 (1990), UK's Tier 1 Investor Visa (2008) and various European "Golden Visas," the list goes on and on.

Cynics, and specifically the European

Commission and OECD, routinely sound the alarm—without any evidence—that tax dodgers and criminals are acquiring second residence or citizenship. Why else would a law-abiding and patriotic person do such a thing? While I do not dispute that bad actors can abuse any system, my personal experience of representing many of the world's wealthiest families and entrepreneurs navigating these issues tells me that this is not the rule, and may not even be the exception. Let me share the example of a few real clients.

***“What use is wealth if it is subject to usurious tax regimes, if one's business is at the mercy of unpredictable and corrupt governments, if one's health is threatened by pollution and effects of climate change, and one's children must travel to school in an armored car?”***

In his 40s, Abdullah is a citizen of Saudi Arabia and one of the wealthiest businessmen in the Middle East. He has no criminal record and sits on the boards of companies, charities and universities. Alarmed by the arbitrary detention and extortion of business leaders and friends in his country, he was afraid to go home. Abdullah's passport was about to expire, which made it impossible for him to travel. Going back to renew the passport was not something he wanted to do. The ability to secure a second passport—in his case St. Kitts—by investing in a hotel development was a life raft for Abdullah as it provided him and his family a safe haven and the ability to travel.

Sarah is a Nigerian billionaire who made her wealth through investments in oil and gas and real estate. She has children in boarding schools and university in the UK and US. Despite her significant wealth, Sarah's Nigerian passport offered limited freedom of travel and no right to work in Europe or the US. For her, acquiring a European passport by purchasing a substantial property in Cyprus made sense, as did getting a Tier-1 visa in the UK for her son and an EB-5 green card in the US for her daughter. All of this

gave Sarah and her family the freedom to travel, live and work almost anywhere in the world. It also gave Sarah peace of mind.

The Cheng family are multibillionaires who were very concerned about the situation in China. While the patriarch of the family opted to remain in China, his wife (who is also his business partner) and their two daughters, both in their mid-20s, decided to settle abroad. Mrs. Cheng acquired citizenship in Malta by purchasing a beautiful home in St. Julian's. Her daughters, because they are both under 26, automatically and derivatively obtained passports. Mrs. Cheng and her younger daughter then established a gaming business in Malta, which has an entire economy built around the industry. Her older daughter acquired citizenship in Grenada and is in the process of establishing a business in the US, which she will operate with an E-2 visa-based bilateral investment treaty between the US and Grenada.

Each of these three families (their identities obviously altered) are real people and typical of our clients. There are many more. They take advice from attorneys and accountants and are fully compliant with their international tax and reporting obligations. Similar to how investors diversify portfolios, these families diversify their global residence and nationalities in the face of risk. They take careful and legitimate steps to protect themselves and their families while gaining better travel and work access. And often, the countries which they choose to call home benefit from their new citizens.

The history of investment immigration has a growth trajectory and is innovative. There is a global competition among countries to attract capital and talent. HNWIs living in emerging markets acutely feel the strain of unmitigated risks and for this burgeoning cohort investment, immigration is a valuable benefit that provides safety and greater market access.



Author : Reaz H. Jafri, Withers LLP

# A Qualified Difference

## IMC Qualifications and Training

The development, or rather the apparent lack, of global standards has become one of most pressing issues facing investment migration. Many believe the recent criticism of EU institutions and international organisations will only become louder as the industry continues on its growth trajectory. The main concerns surround the lack of transparency, weak due diligence processes, possible tax evasion, money laundering, and other misuses of existing schemes. While such criticism may seem overwhelming and even unfair to honest players in the investment migration industry, the lack of global standards, which would protect those acting in good faith, takes its toll. It also makes it an easy target for criticism. This is why the Investment Migration Council (IMC) believes that global standards, education and qualifications for those working in the investment migration industry will contribute to a well-respected industry.

### A Platform for Education

Bringing together the leading stakeholders in the field of investment migration with nearly 500 members, the IMC may be used as a platform to gather all areas of the industry together to help establish professional standards, benchmarks, competencies, codes of conduct and best practices for those working in or associated with the industry. To that end, the global IMC Education and Training (IMCET) division has been established. IMCET will provide education and training for all levels of staff and experience. The core objectives of IMCET include the following:

- Development of professional competencies and standards for those working in the investment migration industry;
- Certificated learning opportunities that lead to IMC professional status;
- Education and training for all levels of staff;
- Delivery of professional training and ongoing competency development.

The educational and training programmes offered by the IMC and the resulting qualifications will build solid

ground for further professionalisation and responsible growth of the industry. There will be three different levels of qualifications: Certification in Investment Migration; Diploma in Investment Migration; and Post-Graduate Diploma in Investment Migration.

The Certification in Investment Migration is an intermediate level course to be studied over six months. This practical introduction will lead to a professional status with the IMC and is benchmarked at Associate level for those working in the investment migration industry. The course is taught online through IMC's learning management system and offers a total of five compulsory modules. Those who successfully complete the programme will be awarded the **IMC Certification in Investment Migration**.

The Diploma in Investment Migration will be a course to be studied over a 12-month period. This programme will lead to Professional status within the IMC and will be the benchmarked professional level for those working in the industry. This will be the first global investment migration course of its type at this level. Therefore, specific entry requirements will apply. Those who successfully complete the programme will be awarded the IMC Diploma in Investment Migration.

Finally, the IMC Postgraduate Diploma in Investment Migration will be a specialist qualification designed for senior practitioners working in, associated with or who aspire to work within, the investment migration industry. It will be studied over a 12-month period. This will be the flagship qualification of the industry. It will combine academic rigour with a practical and applied approach. It is designed for those senior managers who will lead the industry into its next phase of development. Therefore, more strict entry requirements will apply. On completing the Postgraduate Diploma, applicants will be awarded the highest level of professional membership awarded by the IMC: Fellowship.

For more information visit: [investmentmigration.org/education](http://investmentmigration.org/education)

[investmentmigration.org/education](http://investmentmigration.org/education)

Contact: [imcet@investmentmigration.org](mailto:imcet@investmentmigration.org)

## Rationale for Taking the Certification

The IMC Certification is a groundbreaking initiative designed to prepare participants for work in a new and vibrant industry where high professional standards, values and enhanced competencies are required. This certification will:

- ✓ Provide verifiable evidence of competency (knowledge, skills and behaviours)
- ✓ Provide a practical focus and benchmarking of your work in the industry
- ✓ Help you to reduce risk in your firm and enhance the firm's reputation
- ✓ Enhance your career prospects
- ✓ Keep you abreast of developments in the industry

## Programme Structure / Course Format

### Module 1

#### Citizenship and Residence by Investment

- ✓ Industry Overview
- ✓ Understanding Citizenship and Residence
- ✓ Ways of Acquiring the Status of Citizenship
- ✓ The Concept of Residence
- ✓ Development and Characteristics of Investment Migration
- ✓ Citizenship and Residence by Investment: Assessing the Arguments

### Module 2

#### Ethics, Conduct and Professional Standards in Investment Migration

- ✓ Ethics
- ✓ Codes of Conduct
- ✓ Corporate Culture and Values
- ✓ Integrity
- ✓ Competence
- ✓ Transparency
- ✓ Marketing of Citizenship & Residence by Investment Programmes
- ✓ Practical Application of the IMC Code
- ✓ Whistleblowing

### Module 3

#### Anti-Money Laundering (AML) and Financial Crime Prevention (FCP)

- ✓ Nature of AML, Terrorist Financing (TF) and Sanctions
- ✓ Terrorist Financing
- ✓ Sanctions
- ✓ Key International AML and Sanctions Bodies
- ✓ Suspicious Activity Reporting
- ✓ Concept of Risk Management
- ✓ Bribery and Corruption
- ✓ Cybercrime

### Module 4

#### Investor Migration – Know Your Customer (KYC) and Customer Due Diligence (CDD)

- ✓ Generic KYC and CDD
- ✓ Customer Due Diligence
- ✓ Types of Due Diligence
- ✓ Politically Exposed Persons
- ✓ Customer Risk Rating
- ✓ CDD Gone Wrong - Regulatory Action
- ✓ Citizenship by Investment and Residence by Investment - the need for CDD
- ✓ Minimum Standards for Agents

### Module 5

#### Personal Data: Management and Protection

- ✓ What is Personal Data?
- ✓ Principles of Data Protection
- ✓ Risks Associated with Inappropriate Management of Personal Data

# How 'No-Deal Brexit' May Affect Maintenance For Expats

by Alexandra Tribe and Sonny Patel



The UK appears to be heading towards a cliff-edge no-deal Brexit. Or not. Until we have clarity about what will happen on 29 March, every industry and professional discipline must prepare for the possibility of an abrupt cutting of ties with the EU.

The Law Society and Resolution has produced a guidance note to family lawyers in England and Wales detailing practical recommendations in the event of a no deal exit from the EU.

From the perspective of English family lawyers who deal with international divorce cases for British expats, there is one particular implication of a no-deal Brexit which will shake-up the tactics of cross-jurisdiction divorce, particularly for clients living in non-EU countries. In short, a no-deal Brexit will eliminate the restriction on maintenance claims when jurisdiction is established based on the sole domicile of just one of the parties to a divorce. This statement needs context and explanation.

## Jurisdiction for divorce

A court's ability to deal with a divorce is called its 'jurisdiction'. For British expatriates around the world, a divorce can usually proceed in England based on their 'domicile of origin'.

Choosing the appropriate jurisdiction for divorce is important. This is because the family courts in each country have developed different rules which guide their exercise of dividing assets and income during a divorce. This can affect the financial outcome of a divorce as a result.

The English courts have jurisdiction to deal with the

divorce only where:

1. Both parties are habitually resident in England and Wales; or
2. Either party was habitually resident in England and Wales, and one of them still resides there; or
3. The respondent (the person whom the divorce is filed against) is habitually resident in England and Wales; or
4. The petitioner (the person who filed the divorce) is habitually resident in England and Wales and has lived there for at least 1 year immediately before the petition is filed; or
5. The petitioner is domiciled in England and Wales and has been residing in England and Wales for at least 6 months immediately before the petition is filed; or
6. Both parties are domiciled in England and Wales; or
7. If none of (1)–(6) above applies and no court of another EU State has jurisdiction, either party is domiciled in England and Wales on the date when the proceedings are begun.

To establish jurisdiction, points (1) to (5) require physical presence in England/Wales of one or both parties.

Points (6) and (7) do not require the physical presence in England/Wales of either of the parties. The practical implication is that expats can invoke the power of the English court to deal with financial matters on divorce, even if the couple have lived abroad for many years.

In the context of English divorce jurisdiction, it is essential to understand

2 forms of domicile:

- Domicile of origin; and
- Domicile of choice.

## Domicile of origin

The domicile of origin is the domicile that a person acquires at birth and is the country in which their parent is domiciled at the date of birth.

Where the married parents of a child are both alive and living together, the child's domicile will be that of the father. A child born to unmarried parents or to a mother following the death of the father will have the domicile of the mother.

Domicile of origin is difficult to relinquish. An existing domicile is presumed to continue until it is proven that a new domicile has been acquired. The burden of proof is on the individual to demonstrate that he has lost his domicile of origin.

## Domicile of choice

A domicile of choice can be acquired by the combination and coincidence of residence in a country and an intention to make one's home in that country permanently or indefinitely. In simple terms, the individual must be physically present in the country and be able to demonstrate their intention to live there until the day that they die.

Physical residence for a short period of time, even a few days, may be sufficient to establish a domicile of choice, as long as the intention to reside in that country is for the indefinite future.

A person may abandon a domicile of choice in a country by ceasing to reside there and by ceasing to intend to reside there indefinitely.

When a domicile of choice is abandoned, a new domicile of choice may be acquired. However if it is not acquired, the domicile of origin revives.

## The sole domicile restriction

When English jurisdiction is pleaded based on both parties being domiciled in England (as per point 6 above), the English court will deal with the division of assets and maintenance.

Where divorce jurisdiction is based on the sole domicile of one spouse (as per point 7 above), the starting point is that the English court does not have jurisdiction to make maintenance orders. Instead it only has jurisdiction to divide assets.

However, for completeness, the English court may still make maintenance orders if:

- The parties voluntarily submit to the jurisdiction in respect of maintenance;
- The respondent enters an appearance (other than to

contest jurisdiction); or

- Proceedings cannot reasonably be brought or conducted or would be impossible in a third state.

See Expatriate Law's case of Baldwin vs Baldwin [2014] EWHC 4857 (Fam): [https://www.familylaw.co.uk/news\\_and\\_comment/baldwin-v-baldwin-2014-ewhc-4857-fam](https://www.familylaw.co.uk/news_and_comment/baldwin-v-baldwin-2014-ewhc-4857-fam)

## The implications of a No-deal Brexit

The sole domicile trap arises by operation of EU law, specifically, Article 3(c) of Council Regulation (EC) 4/2009 of 18 December 2008 on jurisdiction, applicable law, recognition and enforcement of decisions and co-operation in matters relating to maintenance obligations. ("The maintenance regulation").



The Law Society and Resolution guidance note on the implication of No-deal concludes that:

"At present, EU law doesn't allow maintenance orders based on sole domicile so courts in England and Wales have no power by EU law to make such orders...this restriction will end on Exit Day if there is no deal."

Therefore, in the event of No deal, when jurisdiction for divorce is based on sole domicile of one of the parties, the full powers of the English court to re-distribute capital and to award spousal and child maintenance will be available. There will be no need to establish any of the exceptions discussed in Baldwin v Baldwin.

Lifting of the sole domicile restriction will primarily benefit English wives who live abroad and who are married to husbands of a different nationality, or the wives of English men living abroad (who can demonstrate that their husband has not fully relinquished his English domicile of origin).

In an international divorce, it essential that the parties involved instruct English lawyers who are experienced working with expats and dealing with the complexities and hidden traps of international law.

*The content of this article is intended to provide a general guide to the subject matter. Specialist advice should be sought about your specific circumstances.*

*Author : Alexandra Tribe, Expatriate Law*

# UK: No Deal Brexit: Threat Or Opportunity For UK Science, Research And Innovation?

by James Murray



As the UK's scientific research community reconvenes for the new academic year, James Murray considers whether developments over the summer have lifted any of the dark clouds cast over academia by Brexit.

The UK is a powerhouse in global science. In July, the Government published a report on the UK's research base comparing it to a range of countries and international benchmarks – the results are exceptional.

In every year since 2007 (when it overtook the US), the UK's field-weighted citation impact has ranked number 1 among the G7 countries. Furthermore, in 2018, the UK produced 7% of the world's publications and 14% of the world's most highly cited publications. A key facet of this success has been the growth of international collaboration in the UK. This accounts for 55% of the UK's publications, 33.5% of which were with other EU countries. Overall, the EU27 produced 25% of the world's publications (more than the US and China) and 30% of the world's most highly cited publications (second only to the US).

These figures suggest that the level of harmonisation (in terms of, for example, regulation and the movement of scientists) across national borders and funding initiatives within the EU contribute to the world-leading rankings of some of its nations. The question then arises – what effect will Brexit, in particular a 'No Deal' scenario, have on UK science, research and innovation?

Maintaining the UK's status as a "science superpower" Earlier this year, the UK's learned societies issued calls for the Government to ensure that highly-skilled scientists working in the UK could remain here. They maintained that changes are needed to the immigration system to attract further talented people who would wish to work in the UK and contribute to our globally competitive science sector. Further, they stressed the importance of retaining access to money, and to networks that support the UK in working with scientists around the world.

These sentiments were echoed elsewhere. The Chair of the Wellcome Trust, Baroness Manningham-Buller, wrote to the Prime Minister and emphasised, "While science promotes global collaboration, the barriers to success need to be minimized, including with Europe where our closest and most extensive science relationships are." She also explained that a "much more welcoming immigration policy" is needed to attract the best researchers and that greater commitment to research funding is needed from the UK Government to maintain the UK's status as a "science superpower".

The Institute of Cancer Research also highlighted the need to maintain regulatory alignment with the EU. This is so the UK can continue to participate in multi-centre EU trials (which allow the generation of more meaningful data, particularly for rarer cancers, e.g. those affecting children) and EU-wide licences for drugs and medical devices. There is a risk to cancer patients of significant delays in accessing the latest cancer treatments if a different regulatory regime applies in the UK.

## Addressing concerns

In response to these various views, the Prime Minister announced in August the introduction of fast-track visas for top scientists, engineers and mathematicians and a consultation on measures such as abolishing the 2,000-person cap on Tier 1 exceptional talent visas.

It should be remembered that the rest of the world does still present significant opportunities which those new visa rules would help exploit. The US (37%) and China (20%) have the highest share of world publications (and also highly cited publications) of any two individual countries and institutions have been making important moves to foster new connections there. For example, the Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge recently emphasised the importance of the university's ties with China and its commitment to collaboration in a speech at Peking University. In recent years, the Cambridge China Centre was established to facilitate this relationship. If the cap on Tier 1 exceptional talent visas is to be lifted, then there is an opportunity for that relationship to flourish.

Indeed, the Cambridge Network, which fosters collaboration between business and academia in Cambridge's high technology cluster, recently reported a 45% (450-650) rise in applications through Tech Nation for Tier 1 visas (the fifth consecutive annual increase). Most of these applications come from India and the US, but China and Commonwealth countries also feature highly. Under current rules, Tech Nation is allocated 200 endorsement places with the ability to draw upon a contingency pot of 1,000 places which are shared with 4 other endorsement bodies. The proposed new rules would in theory allow Tech Nation to endorse many more applications in the future and bring even more diverse tech talent to the UK.

At the same time as the Prime Minister's comments, the Science and Innovation Minister, Jo Johnson, confirmed that the Government will provide additional funding for scientists and researchers who have sought EU funding to ensure that "brilliant research and innovation" will still be funded. UK Research and Innovation (UKRI) will assess bids made to the EU's Horizon 2020 programme with a view to funding the best proposals if the UK leaves the EU without a deal.

These statements are in line with the terms of reference issued earlier in the year for the independent review

commissioned by the Department of Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy from Professor Sir Adrian Smith. This review ("Future frameworks for international collaboration and innovation") recognises the extent to which the landscape for science and innovation is changing. Professor Smith's review is considering future funding arrangements, including the potential design of the future UK funding landscape. Access to knowledge, markets, skills and partners is on a global basis such that OECD countries account for a growing share of global research and development. While the Government's benchmarking report published in July shows that the OECD countries still have a way to go to compete with the EU27, Professor Smith's review is considering how funding mechanisms, resources, and international partnerships can remain fit for purpose to support the UK's future international research and innovation strategy.

*“Maintaining the prestige, integrity and world-class quality of the research output from the UK is critical in this regard.”*

In its submission to Professor Smith's initial consultation, the Russell Group highlighted the need for a mechanism to secure continued collaboration with the EU post-Brexit but also acknowledged the opportunities to support wider international collaboration. Maintaining the prestige, integrity and world-class quality of the research output from the UK is critical in this regard.

This point is picked up by UKRI. This organisation, a 'bringing together' of the UK's Research Councils as a consequence of the Nurse Review in 2014, seems well-placed to provide the cohesive leadership and direction that UK science and innovation needs in the post-Brexit environment. It is one of more than 60 participants in the Global Research Council. Among its identified priorities

is to build the capacity and capability of UK-based institutions, researchers and innovators to stimulate, consolidate and grow their international collaborative activity. This includes implementing a new Fund for International Collaboration to focus on establishing partnerships and conducting activities with developed countries. UKRI is also advising on the UK's future association with Horizon Europe, the successor to Horizon 2020.

## Glass half-full

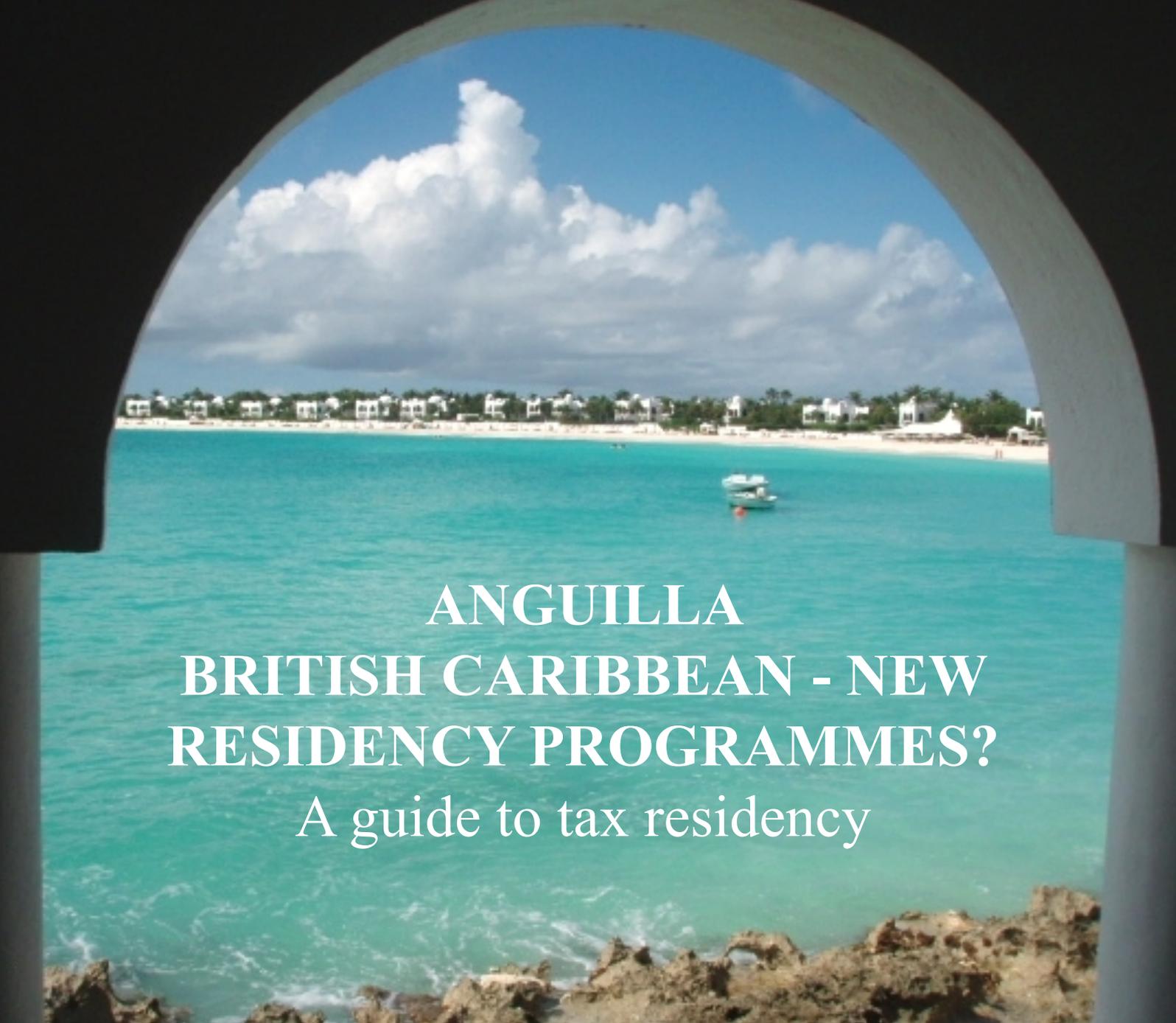
It is understandable that there have been many pessimistic views expressed about the future for much of British industry post Brexit – whether with or without a deal. The Nobel Prize-winning physicist, Professor Sir Andre Geim wrote in the Times, responding sceptically to the Government announcement to introduce fast-track visas for top scientists, engineers and mathematicians: "Scientists are not fools. They know that turmoil is inevitable for many years."

Professor Geim is correct about the former but may be proved overly-pessimistic in the latter part of his assessment. The critical importance to the UK of retaining its position on the world stage for the quality of its research and innovation is not questioned by anyone. Regardless of one's political views on Brexit, if the UK leaves the EU on 31 October "do or die", the potential is there to build on the UK's pre-eminence through a wide range of international collaborations. And our existing close relationships with the science and research communities across Europe are likely to recalibrate themselves as the dust settles.

As legal advisers to higher education bodies, research organisations and also charities who conduct a wide range of scientific research – in the UK and internationally – we look forward to helping them identify those opportunities and creating a new landscape for UK Science PLC in the years to come.

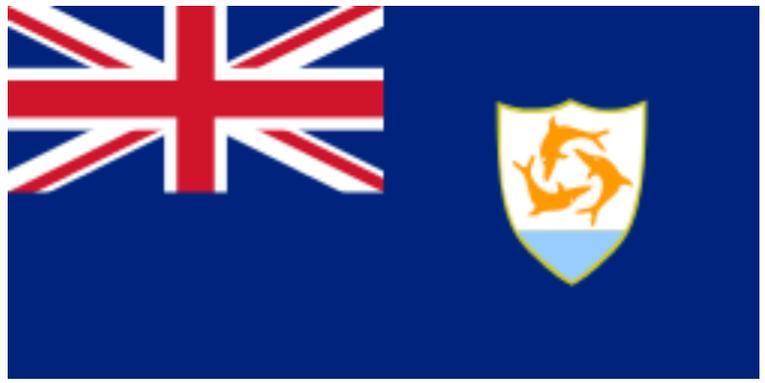
The content of this article is intended to provide a general guide to the subject matter. Specialist advice should be sought about your specific circumstances.

Author :  
James Murray, Taylor Vinters Via LLC



# ANGUILLA BRITISH CARIBBEAN - NEW RESIDENCY PROGRAMMES? A guide to tax residency

**We're looking for people to commit to paying taxes over five years, minimum. Not people to avoid taxation. Apart from purchasing a property and paying taxes, we hope that new residents will establish substantive links to the island by opening bank account or investment and they could be in preference digital nomads or sovereign individuals and top sportspeople who don't really have a tax residency in the classical sense in moving throughout the world ;  
someone who has a permanent traveler lifestyle in which they don't usually spend more than 90 days in any particular jurisdiction. However, we're also asking them to spend a minimum of 45 days**



## ANGUILLA BRITISH CARIBBEAN - NEW RESIDENCY PROGRAMMES

The beautiful and exclusive British Overseas island of Anguilla is located reclusively (18° 15' N, 63° 10' W) as the most northerly of the Leeward Islands in the Eastern Caribbean. This hidden gem is approximately 150 miles east of Puerto Rico and 1,200 miles from Miami.

Anguilla's friendly citizens are the foundation of the economic mainstay of tourism and the service industry is complimented by a nimble and boutique sized financial services industry. With no income tax, corporate taxation, capital gains tax, gift tax, net worth tax or inheritance tax, the government relies on custom duties and a few levies to manage this almost zero tax jurisdiction. Social security contributions and property taxes are low in comparison to regional or international standards.

### RESIDENCY FOR TAX PURPOSES - HIGH VALUE RESIDENT (HVR)

Anguilla is the quintessence of island life; small, welcoming and breathtakingly beautiful. This secluded tourist destination frequented by the wealthy, including many well-known celebrities, now offers more than luxury vacation experiences characterised by high-end resorts, stellar service and pristine white sand beaches. Global Citizens with busy lifestyles seeking optimal tax planning solutions now have the opportunity to both indulge in the Caribbean paradise and maximise tax efficiency with Anguilla's HVR programme.

While Anguilla is a British Overseas Territory, its tax structure is far less complex than that of the United Kingdom. With no income tax, corporate taxation, capital gains tax, gift tax, net worth tax or inheritance tax, the government relies on custom duties and a few levies to manage this almost zero tax jurisdiction. Social security contributions and property taxes are low in comparison to regional or international standards.

Luxury properties in Anguilla are among those of the highest quality in the Caribbean, including those with stunning ocean front views of the Atlantic Ocean or Caribbean Sea. During your minimum stay, enjoy laid-back living in a clean, safe island retreat with luxurious amenities, a reputation for culinary mastery and a good balance of natural preservation and infrastructural development.

### REQUIREMENTS

To become tax resident in Anguilla, applicants are required to pay USD 75,000 covering their annual worldwide tax obligations to Anguilla's Treasury. At the time of application, the applicant must prove their readiness to make this annual payment of USD 75,000 for at least five consecutive years. The applicant must own and maintain property in Anguilla valued in excess of USD 400,000 (inclusive of land purchase in excess of USD 100,000) and maintain it for as long as they wish to remain tax resident. The applicant will also be required to establish genuine links to Anguilla and must make a written declaration every year that they are spending less than 183 days (6 months) in any other country.

In addition to the applicable fees, applicants must have sound

character and good health to qualify for the HVR programme. All applicants and their dependants are subject to rigorous due diligence by Select Anguilla, the agency tasked with processing of the applications. Applications will not be approved where an applicant or any of his/her dependants is under criminal investigation or poses a threat to Anguilla's national security or reputation.

### PROCEDURES and TIME FRAME

Application processing time is approximately 3 months, assuming the application has no areas of concern. The Government of Anguilla will then issue the successful applicant with a Certificate of Tax Residence. Applicants for the HVR programme must be prepared to commit to at least 5 consecutive years of tax residence in Anguilla and must not be tax resident in any other jurisdiction.

### WHO IS IT FOR?

Anguilla's HVR programme is suitable for highly successful investors and entrepreneurs who live very international lives and are prepared to cease being a tax resident in their home country. The applicant would be able to spend, on average, less than 90 days per year anywhere in the world but intend to make Anguilla their tax residence.

### PERMANENT RESIDENCY OPTION

The Anguilla Permanent Residency Programme requires an applicant to make a significant financial investment into the country in return for permanent residency rights for the applicant and his/her family. Permanent Residence in Anguilla is an attractive option for persons who wish to make Anguilla their home. Additionally, Permanent Resident status is a pathway to becoming a British Overseas Territory Citizen (BOTC) and subsequently, shortly afterwards, a British Citizen.

To qualify for residency, the applicant must: be over 18 years of age, meet the due diligence requirements and select one of the following two options:

- Make a non-refundable donation to the Government's Capital Development Fund (CDF) starting from USD 150,000; or
- Purchase or construct Real Estate on the island valued (at the time of application) at a minimum value of USD 750,000, including the value of the land on which the home is located.

With the Caribbean region oversupplied with citizenship programmes, the new Anguilla residency options offer a new dimension for this hemisphere. The residency for tax purposes a definite game changer; offering a clear and well-defined tax residency option outside of Europe with great tax benefits. The potential demographics for this programme are still to be fully identified but it will be attractive to those in the entertainment industry (touring rock stars), professional sports stars (tennis circuit travellers), Ultra high net worth global citizens and high value digital nomads. The tax benefits of being an Anguilla resident just can't be beaten.

*Author : Philip Kisob, CEO of Select Anguilla*

# - Offshore Banking - The Ultimate Guide To Going Offshore

by Mikkel Thorup

Studies have found that many American banks fail to offer customers safe and affordable banking solutions. In some parts of Europe, the situation is even worse as insolvent banks continue to put their customers' wealth at risk.

Here's what you need to ask yourself:  
What happens if my local bank goes under? What happens to my money?  
Will the insurance company bail me out?  
Will the government step in?

Although it would be nice to have the assurance that your money isn't going to disappear one day, it isn't how things work. Insurance companies and the government won't step in to cushion the blow either. So, is there another option that provides excellent interest rates, diversification as well as the assurance that your wealth is safe?

## The Safer Alternative

Offshore banks are a much better alternative to local banks. They can give you the peace of mind that your money is safe and no one can touch it. For people with large amounts of wealth sitting in the bank, having an offshore bank account is a must. Unfortunately, opening a bank account isn't as simple as it once was; however, the trouble it takes to open an offshore account is worth the effort. The thing is though that there are plenty of options to pick from and lots of rules and regulations to think about before you decide which country you've chosen to open an account in.

Before we delve into how you can benefit from offshore banking, let's get some of the misconceptions out of the way:

## The Legality Of Offshore Banking

There's no need to start thinking of yourself as a devious villain who's breaking the rules for your own gain because offshore banking is completely legal—it's just having trouble shaking off the bad rep it developed over the years.

What's important is that you know that you do have the right to open an offshore account if you want to, but you aren't allowed to keep it a secret.

Offshore bank accounts have been constantly linked to large scale corruption cases, but you're perfectly within your right to take advantage of offshore banking. Tax evasion is a whole other scenario. Whether you're evading taxes in the US or abroad, it's always illegal.

As an American, as long as you're complying with the laws of the US, you can open an offshore account without any hesitancy. You should take the time to learn the law and to make sure you're abiding by it. Once you understand the laws and how they work, you'll begin to realize the abundance of options you have and how they can benefit you.

## Why Should I Get An Offshore Bank Account?

Unstable banking in the US may be the primary reason people look to offshore banks, but there's also another reason—diversification. Seasoned financial advisors will always tell their clients to not put their eggs in one basket. Meaning, they shouldn't put all their money in one place. The idea of putting your cash into an offshore account is similar to diversifying your portfolio across various asset classes such as blue-chip stocks, gold, real estate, bonds, hardwood plantations, etc.

“Opening up an offshore bank account protects your wealth and gives you more flexibility.”

People are well aware of the benefits of asset diversification but few think about transferring their assets into different geographic locations. Offshore banking reduces your risk and increases your benefits. Opening up an offshore bank account protects your wealth and gives you more flexibility.

Here are the benefits of diversifying your portfolio:

### 1. Reduce Political Risks

Politics has never been stable but these days it's worse than it ever was in the past. As someone with assets in the bank, it's natural to feel a little anxious about what can happen to your wealth with the war on the rich.

Federal and local governments don't control offshore bank accounts in the same way they do with your local banks so your money is protected from them.

It is significantly harder to seize or even freeze foreign accounts. Choosing to keep your money in offshore accounts gives you the option of picking a bank in a politically stable country. Offshore banking also gives you more privacy than you would have in a local account.

## 2. Asset Protection

When it comes to debt, there are few nations that can rival the US. In February this year, the US national debt reached \$22 trillion!

This isn't a statistic you can ignore. Governments need for funds often exceed what they gain from bills and tax collections. When push comes to shove, they don't hesitate to look into people's personal assets. Countries like Cyprus, Hungary, Poland, and Ireland have all had to use their citizens' personal assets to bail them out of sticky situations.

In 2011, the citizens of Hungary were forced to leave their private pension plans and enroll in state-run pension plans in order to keep receiving pension payouts. Two years later, the government of Poland took away the private retirement funds of half its people. In your local country, your bank account can be frozen by bureaucrats any time they want; they don't need to provide evidence of fraud or crime. They can do it whenever they feel like. When you place your wealth in offshore accounts, it's much harder for local bureaucrats to gain access.

Think about what it would mean if your assets were frozen and you didn't have access to your wealth for a few weeks, months or even years in some cases.

The idea of having your hard-earned money taken away from you is nerve-racking for anyone but it's that much more frustrating for business owners who rely on bank accounts for their operations.

Offshore accounts protect your assets from the government. You don't need to worry about the government snooping around in your bank accounts if they are opened elsewhere.

It's not only the government that you have to watch out for. From creditors to an ex-spouse, there are plenty of people who've got their eyes on your cash. By placing your money in offshore accounts, you can rest assured that other parties don't gain access to your wealth.

### 3. Banking With More Stability

In 2018, Global Finance released its list of the safest banks in the world. American banks were ranked 40th safest in the world. That's right, we may think of ourselves as the leader of the Free World but when it comes to banking, we're way behind. Countries like Germany, Switzerland, The Netherlands, and Luxemburg, take the top slots on the list.

If you had the option of placing your cash into the safest banks of the world, why won't you do it?

There are many banks in the country that will claim to be safe options but there's a lot more that goes into keeping your assets safe than a few passwords and secret questions. You need to think about how to best protect your wealth from coked-up Wall Street traders and investment bankers who can put the entire system into jeopardy.

Another thing you need to keep in mind is that wealthy countries don't equate to safe banking options. It wasn't too long ago when European countries restricted people from accessing their own bank accounts. Banks were going under left, right and center and deposit insurance wasn't much help.

My guess is you haven't considered offshore banking so far because of two main reasons; it's not convenient to set up and secondly, you didn't know how to reap the benefits of offshore banking. Now take a moment to think of the future. How can you make sure that no one sticks their hands into your pocket and grabs your hard-earned money?

The first step to going offshore is setting up an offshore bank account – our recommendation is opening an account in Belize.

### 4. Deposit Insurance Fund Insolvency

Here's a disturbing fact. The FDIC in American has fewer than less than 1% of deposits in its accounts.

In laymen terms, if all the banks in the country went under, people would only receive \$1 for every \$300 they deposited.

Scary right?

Luckily, you don't need to seek out the leading offshore banks to maximize returns on your savings.

For more than a decade now, the government has said that the FDIC is bankrupt which is why 465 banks in the country were forced to close during the 2008 recession. Compare this instability to the banking environment of countries like Singapore who have never experienced failures of banks!

Foreign banks offer deposit insurance. Some countries even provide unlimited deposit insurance, so in the rare scenario where things go bad, customers' cash is always protected.

Before deciding where to go to open a

bank account, you need to look at the stability of the country as well as the stability of the bank you're considering. In fact, the stability of the bank is a more important factor.

### 5. Diversification of Currency

The Western world is in a "currency war" right now, which destroys the wealth held by ordinary people every day, see James Rickards book *Currency War: The Making Of The Next Global Crisis* – for an in-depth explanation of what governments around the world are doing.

You have the option of diversifying your currency by purchasing gold and silver bars/coins and prevent intrusion from central bankers. Other than hard assets, you can also purchase other currency that local entities wouldn't be interested in taking.

Banks in popular offshore banking destinations like Andorra, Singapore, Belize and Hong Kong work with multiple currencies. You have the choice to sell your US Dollars and purchase other currencies such as Euros, Renminbi, Canadian Dollars, Swiss Francs, Australian Dollars or Pounds Sterling. Through offshore banking, you have access to currencies that are gaining strength or dump others that are losing value.

This also gives you the option when travelling internationally to skip the currency exchange and pay in a local currency, for example when I go to China every year I am not paying in USD, I pay in RMB.

### 6. Better Interest Rates

When you diversify the currency stored in offshore bank accounts, you can obtain greater interest rates. You'll find some offshore banking that offers interest rates that are 10 times greater than what local banks offer. There are banks that offer 11% annual percentage yield (APY) provided that you don't withdraw any cash from the account for a specified duration of time. If you consider the fact that savings accounts in the US that offer an APY of 1.3% are thought of as "high yield". An APY of 11% can make you lots of money—around 10 times higher than what you would have made from a US bank account.

What will that sort of hike in interest mean to you? Would you be able to use that extra wealth to expand your business? Buy a house? Travel the world?

Those that have a better understanding of financial markets can purchase currencies that are on the rise and take advantage of soaring interest rates that can go up to 18% or more.

There are offshore banks that provide 5-6% of APY on American dollar accounts. If you're not ready to try your hand at making money from purchasing

foreign currencies you'll still be able to generate extra profit just by putting your money into foreign bank accounts.

Think about your financial goals and how much profit you would like to make from your offshore bank accounts. Gather as much information as you can about offshore accounts and weigh the pros and cons of opening bank accounts in different countries.

What Do I Need To Open An Offshore Bank Account?

All banks are different and have their own regulations, but you can expect similar procedures to your local domestic bank back home plus a couple of other documents to satisfy their needs. Some of the documents that may be necessary:

A filled-in application form for the account you wish to open

Copy of your passport

Copy of a utility bill to prove your address  
A letter from your current bank stating your average account balance and that you have kept your credit in good standing with them

If the money is being deposited from your pay then 6 months of payslips from your employer

Proof of investment income

If you have significant funds from a business or real estate transactions, you might need to provide proof of sales contracts or other relevant documentation  
The bank may ask you your expected transaction size and frequency

As I said, every bank will have their own requirements, but you can expect some or all of these documents before they will consider letting you open an offshore account with them. They might also need to have these documents notarized or apostilled before your application.

These document requirements might seem a little obtrusive when opening an offshore bank account but you should understand that governments around the world have been putting a lot of pressure on offshore jurisdictions to stop their clients who fund terrorism, evade taxes or launder money.

But if you are a legitimate business or individual you should have no trouble opening an offshore bank account in a relatively short amount of time.

### Conclusion: Offshore Bank Account

If you are searching for a way to legally protect your assets and your wealth from unscrupulous governments and banking systems that are fundamentally unsound, ensure that you do at least a portion of your banking offshore. How about your personal freedom? Kind of important to you? With an offshore bank account, you will add the first layer of protection to your assets.

Author : Mikkel Thorup [ExpatriateMoneyShow.com](http://ExpatriateMoneyShow.com)



# INTRODUCING GERMANY

**Germany, the largest and most influential country in Central Europe is one of the world's most dominant economic powers.**

The economic powerhouse of Europe Best known for its efficient production of high-tech products, Germany is a hotbed of investment with many of the world's most successful corporations having a substantial presence there. Alongside a booming economy, Germany has an internationally renowned education system, playing host to some of the most prestigious schools and universities in Europe. German residents enjoy a very high standard of living, a modern and affordable health service and unrivalled travel infrastructure. Germany's reputation as pro-business and pro-immigration has helped create diverse,

multicultural communities throughout the country. All religions and ethnicities are represented, making it a welcoming and prosperous place for overseas investors.

Applicants are required to purchase real estate and make an investment into a regional development fund. By doing so, the qualified applicant, his/her spouse and their children under the age of 18, will be granted permanent resident status after three years, allowing the entire family to live, study and work in Germany, but also to travel across all Schengen Area countries.



# SOLINGEN Residence-by-Investment Programme

Germany does not have an investor category per se. Instead, foreign nationals wishing to invest and become a resident of Germany must comply with immigration laws related to self-employment, by taking up an economic activity in a local municipality. This is facilitated through a regionalised investment. A foreign national is to a) purchase real estate and b) make an entrepreneurial investment into a regional development fund. The main applicant must be at least 18 years of age, have no criminal record and may include his/her spouse, and dependent children under the age of 18, in the application.

## Requirements/Investment Options

The required investment is twofold:

Purchase off-plan real estate with a minimum value of EUR 250,000; and

Make an entrepreneurial investment of not less than EUR 100,000 into a regional development fund.

We have partners in Germany that will facilitate both of the above investment requirements for the client. Although there are no minimum physical residence requirements, the client will be required to maintain a residential address in the local municipality during the entire investment period. As the real estate development projects are off-plan, the main applicant is required to rent a property until the development has been completed. Our partners team in Germany will help the client find a suitable rental. Once the development is complete, this property can be used as the residential address for the remaining period of temporary residence. It is also a requirement for the main applicant and family members to have European-wide health insurance.

### Week 1

#### Main a Week 1

Main applicant and family members apply to participate in the investment programme and simultaneously apply for German residency. Transfer a refundable deposit to secure a slot in the programme and initiate the process for the residency.

### Week 2

A pre-authorization for residency is conducted with the local municipality, which is then sent to the investors local German Embassy or Consulate.

An escrow account is opened in the main applicant's name. Within 14 days of receiving the pre-authorization letter they transfer the balance of the investment amount, fees, expenses and taxes.

## Application Process

The application process typically takes around two to three months, starting with the main applicant and nominated family members applying to participate in the municipal investment programme and simultaneously applying for German residence. The main applicant is required to make a refundable deposit to secure a slot and initiate the process for residence. Our legal partners in Germany will organise the pre-authorization for residence with the local municipality and the pre-authorization letter will then be sent to the main applicant's local German Embassy or Consulate. An escrow account will be opened in the main applicant's name and the investment amount and the respective disbursements must be transferred into the account within 14 days of receiving the pre-authorization of letter.

The end result of a successful application process will be a temporary residence visa for each family member, entitling them to work, study and live in Germany. After three years of lawful residence it is possible for the principal applicant to apply for permanent residence, while after five years his/her dependent family members can apply for permanent residence (eligible to apply for German citizenship).

### Summary of Key Advantages

- Permanent resident status in a top tier EU nation
- Visa-free travel in the Schengen area
- No language requirement
- Required investment from EUR 350,000
- Germany has the world's 4th largest economy by GDP
- Right to live, work and study in Germany
- The country is an excellent and safe place to raise a family

### Week 5

Main applicant and family apply for the 90 Days National D-Visa at their local German Embassy or Consulate.

### Weeks 10-12

D-Visa issued (valid for 3 months). Main applicant and family sign up for German health insurance and residential address in the local municipality. The applicant and family travel to Germany to complete the residency application with the local municipality and receive their residence status.

- Further information -



LATITUDE

RESIDENCY & CITIZENSHIP

info@latitudeworld.com

CITINAVI

citinaviglobal@gmail.com



# The Price of an EB-5 Visa Goes Up on November 21

by Charles S. Kaufman and Michael B. Saryan



The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) published new regulations on July 24, 2019 that seek to modernize the EB-5 program and will greatly increase the cost of obtaining the so-called “golden visa” starting November 21, 2019.

Congress established the EB-5 program in 1990 to allow foreign nationals to obtain lawful permanent resident status by investing at least \$1 million in a new commercial enterprise that will create at least 10 full-time jobs in the United States. Under the program, DHS can specify a lower investment amount if the investment is in a Targeted Employment Area (TEA), which is defined to include certain rural areas and areas of high unemployment. Under the current rules, investors have been able to obtain an EB-5 visa by investing \$500,000 in a project within a TEA.

Now, nearly three decades after the creation of the program, DHS has issued new rules that increase the required minimum investment amount and reform how an area can be designated as a TEA.

## Increased Investment Amounts

Beginning November 21, 2019, the EB-5 program will generally require applicants to invest \$1.8 million in a new commercial enterprise to obtain permanent residency through the program. The new rules continue to provide for a 50% reduction when visa seekers invest in a TEA, so the minimum investment amount in a TEA will rise from \$500,000 to \$900,000 (rather than the \$1.35 million DHS initially proposed). However, the new rules also make it much harder for a project's location to qualify as a TEA.

DHS has based the increased investment amounts on the effects of inflation since the EB-5 program launched in 1990. In recent years the demand for EB-5 visas has far exceeded supply, making it reasonable to expect that the program could continue to provide a flow of job-creating foreign direct investment at higher investment levels. However, by making a single adjustment for 30 years of inflation, the agency is almost doubling investment amounts overnight. Moreover, the great majority of EB-5 investments have been at the \$500,000 level. If the increased minimum investment amounts and more restrictive TEA designations combine to make \$1.8 million the new norm, many fear the increase will discourage new investors to the point that the EB-5 program ceases to serve as a meaningful source of alternative project financing.

## Changes to TEA Designation

The new rules change the process of designating a project's location as a TEA in several ways, which will make TEA status harder to obtain outside of rural areas. Specifically, the new rules make the following modifications:

Previously, the government of each state had the authority to define a specified geographic area or political subdivision as a TEA based on high unemployment; now, DHS instead will make those designations.

To obtain designation as a TEA based on high unemployment (defined as 150% or more of the national average), project sponsors can no longer combine many contiguous census tracts to define an area that meets the standard. Under the new rules, project sponsors may include only census tracts that are "directly adjacent" to the tract where the new commercial entity principally does business when determining unemployment levels. DHS had originally proposed to create a separate TEA designation category for any city or town with a population of 20,000 or more and with high unemployment. The final rules, however, limit this category to towns and cities outside of metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs). As a result, projects in major metropolitan areas must continue to rely on census tract unemployment statistics to obtain TEA status, and they must do so under the newly restricted methodology.

These changes are significant and will prevent TEA status for many EB-5 projects that might previously have qualified. For example, many EB-5 projects in the heart of Manhattan, Los Angeles, Las Vegas and Chicago have qualified for TEA status based on high unemployment in nearby census tracts. In particular, it has been common industry practice for project sponsors to tack several contiguous census tracts together to qualify for TEA status based on average unemployment rates, a procedure sometimes criticized as "EB-5 gerrymandering." The new rules substantially restrict the ability to combine census tracts in this way. If the census tracts where a project principally does business do not of themselves have unemployment of at least 150% of the national average, then TEA status can be achieved only if adding the immediately adjacent tracts results in a weighted average unemployment rate at that level.

### **The new rules do not affect TEA designation methodology for rural areas.**

The new rules also contain a number of other reforms. Among these is relief to investors in projects that change materially for reasons outside of the investors' control after they have submitted their immigration applications. Investors will be able to retain the priority dates for their applications, where previously they may have been required to re-apply and go back to the end of the ever-lengthening queue for EB-5 visas.



## Moving Forward

The new rules take effect for investors who submit their initial EB-5 application – the "I-526 petition" – on or after November 21, 2019. Both the minimum investment amount and the TEA status of the relevant project will be determined under the old rules until that date. Practitioners in the industry expect a flurry of activity as project sponsors move quickly to take in investors under the current rules. Projects currently open for investors, or planning to launch soon, especially those that may lose TEA status under the new rules, will find themselves under strict time pressure.

In addition to consulting with immigration counsel on the direct effect of the new rules, project sponsors with offerings in progress or planned for the near future should consult with corporate and securities counsel to determine how they may need to change their offering documents. Project sponsors may also need to modify organizational documents to handle investors who will have contributed very different amounts of capital under the two different regimes. They will likely need to revise offering memoranda to disclose the ramifications of the new rules, and ideally to bridge the old and new rules and accept investors under both regimes. In particular, EB-5 offerings that may have been open for some time and are seeking to place their final investments in the pre-November 21 crush may need to supplement their offering memoranda and modify their organizational documents.

There has been much debate about whether the new investment levels will further weaken the appeal of the EB-5 program, which already suffers from the effects of long agency processing times for applications and the years-long waiting lists for visas for investors from many countries. Industry advocates have responded by seeking to convince Congress to rescind the new rules, or to adopt other long-proposed EB-5 reforms that might revitalize the program. While the long-term outlook remains unclear, many are seeking to seize the opportunity presented by the impending changes to launch or complete offerings at what now look like bargain prices for immigrant investors.

# US E-2 VISA

**We have selected articles about the opportunities for foreign entrepreneurs/startups to obtain non-immigrant visas by investing in an existing business or by launching a new enterprise in the United States. These visas are part of the U.S. E-2 visa program.**



## **After H-1B, the US now turns its attention to the coveted investor visa** by Ananya Bhattacharya

If the crackdown on the much-sought-after H-1B visa wasn't enough, now the Donald Trump administration is making it hard for immigrants to get the investor visa, EB-5.

Starting Nov. 21, the minimum investment amount to get an EB-5 visa will be increased from \$1 million (Rs6.9 crore) to \$1.8 million—the first increase since 1990—to account for inflation, as per the final rule that the US Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) will make public later today (July 24). In targeted employment areas (TEAs), the cost will go up from \$500,000 to \$900,000.

Under the EB-5 programme, foreign individuals can apply for lawful permanent residence in the US if they invest in a commercial enterprise in the country, and create or, in certain circumstances, preserve 10 full-time jobs for qualified American workers.

"Nearly 30 years ago, Congress created the EB-5 programme to benefit US workers, boost the economy, and aid distressed communities by providing an incentive for foreign capital investment in the United States," said USCIS acting

director Ken Cuccinelli.

"Since its inception, the EB-5 programme has drifted away from Congress's intent.

Our reforms increase the investment level to account for inflation over the past three decades and substantially restrict the possibility of gerrymandering to ensure that the reduced investment amount is reserved for rural and high-unemployment areas most in need."

Besides the investment amount, the US government also plans to tweak some criterion for TEAs. Once the new rule comes into effect, American states will not have the power to designate certain geographic and political subdivisions as high-unemployment areas. Instead, the department of homeland security (DHS) would make such designations directly based on revised requirements in the regulation limiting the composition of census tract-based TEAs.

"EB-5 applications may surge until November as investors will rush to apply before the fee hike comes into force," Vivek Tandon, founder and CEO of immigration law firm EB5 BRICS, told

Quartz.

The hike won't really change the demand for the visa though, Tandon thinks. "Investors from China, India, or Vietnam are unlikely to be deterred by the fee hike because the benefits of a US green card far outweigh the higher investment requirement," he said. What might change with DHS being the central designation authority for TEAs is that projects under the \$500,000 category today may end up in the \$1.8 million category under the new rules, leaving fewer cheaper options available.

With these modifications leading to a short-term surge in EB-5 applications, the already long queue for green cards will become even longer for Indians, experts say. This comes at a time when other immigration pathways are also choking. For instance, the Trump administration has been making it harder for immigrants to come to the US on the H-1B work visa—which Indians are the biggest beneficiaries of—by tightening criteria and upping the rejection rate.

# Common Issues for Third-Country Treaty Investor (E-2) Visa Cases

BY F. OLIVER YANG

Traditionally, the E-2 visa is only available for foreign nationals who possess the nationality of a country with which the U.S. maintains a bilateral investment treaty or a treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation. It is a nonimmigrant visa with major benefits that are typically not conferred by other types of nonimmigrant visa, including fast processing time, indefinite extension, ability for the entire family to travel freely, possibility to avoid taxation on worldwide income, ability for the derivative children to go to school, and ability for the spouse to work. In recent years, delays in various immigration preference categories have brought this visa under the spotlight.

Through certain "citizenship by investment" (CBI) programs, citizens of nontreaty countries, such as China, India, and Vietnam, can obtain citizenship of an E-2 treaty country (most notably Grenada and Turkey) and apply for the E-2 visa.

While we have successfully assisted many of our clients from non-treaty countries in obtaining the E-2 visa, we have also seen a fair amount of confusion about the process commonly shared among our clients. Addressing those issues at the onset of the representation has proven to be essential in building rapport with the client and moving the case along smoothly.

## 1. A new passport does not create a new identity

The confusion stems from the fact that many non-treaty country clients are not accustomed to the practice of holding passports from multiple countries. A common misconception is that a new passport from another country comes with a new identity, and that all immigration history under the initial identity is severed from this new identity. This could not be further from the truth. A new passport does not create a doppelgänger. It simply means the same individual now has dual nationality. A nonimmigrant visa applicant should truthfully report information of all passports held by him on the Nonimmigrant Visa Application. Any visa denial or pending/approved immigrant petition must also be disclosed, even if it was tied to the original nationality. Failure to properly disclose such information could potentially result in permanent bar to enter the U.S. for fraud or misrepresentation under INA 212(a)(6)(C) (i). The only caveat is that in the E visa context, the Board of Immigration Appeals has held in *Matter of Ognibene*, 18 I&N Dec. 425 (BIA 1983) that the treaty country nationality does become the sole and operative nationality during the duration of the admission. This principle

is further enshrined in 9 FAM 402.9-4(B), which states that in the case of dual national owner(s), a choice must be made by the owner(s) as to which nationality shall be used. However, this issue will only arise with regard to a change of status application to the E status when the applicant initially entered the U.S. in a different status with a passport from a non-treaty country. Barring special circumstances like this, E-2 applicants should treat the new passport only as a new form of identification during the E-2 process.

*“ you can have valid visas of different types in different passports.”*

## 2. You can have valid visas of different types in different passports

Many clients are also concerned that getting the E-2 visa will jeopardize other valid visas they already have. They also think that having different visas in different passports could further complicate the situation. Since many of them already possess a valid B1/B2 visitor visa, they worry that their B1/B2 visa would get canceled if they apply for E-2 with a new passport. Under 9 FAM 403.9-2(C), while it is true that a visa applicant is not permitted to possess more than one valid visa of the same classification, it is acceptable for someone to have the desire to travel to the U.S. on different occasions for different primary purposes. Therefore, you can have valid visas of different types in different passports. At the border, you will need to declare your primary purpose of the visit and present the appropriate visa in the appropriate passport.

## 3. You can apply from inside the U.S., but it is not recommended

As mentioned above, one of the benefits of the E-2 visa is that it can be applied for directly at a U.S. consulate or embassy overseas without going through the hassles of dealing with U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS). Any practicing immigration attorney would probably agree that in the current immigration environment, the ability to circumvent USCIS to apply for an immigration benefit is a major advantage. However, this does not mean that you cannot apply for E-2 from inside the U.S. If you are in the U.S. in a valid nonimmigrant status, you may file Form I-129 to change your status to E-2.

However, such practice is almost always not recommended, unless there are special reasons that prevent you from traveling outside of the country. There are numerous reasons for that. First, filing Form I-129 costs \$460 and the adjudication takes approximately 2-4 months. You can additionally pay a hefty fee of \$1,410 for premium processing. On the other hand, applying for the E-2 visa at the consulate only costs \$205, and the case typically gets processed within two months. Furthermore, an I-129 approval only grants a one-time stay of up to two years in E-2 status. As will be fully discussed below, if the client ever travels outside of the U.S., he will have to go through essentially the same application process again by applying for an E-2 visa stamp at a U.S. consulate or embassy. Given the above, applying from inside the U.S. certainly looks like a loser in most cases.

## 4. E-2 visa stamp and E-2 status are different (albeit related)

Although they are usually used interchangeably in the colloquial sense, visa and status are technically two different things. A visa is a stamp or sticker placed in the passport that is used only when one is seeking entry into the U.S., while immigration status is the legal permission to remain in the U.S. under the specific conditions of a visa classification. Each time you wish to use your E-2 visa to enter the U.S., you need to present your unexpired E-2 visa in your passport. After you enter with an unexpired E-2 visa stamp, you will be given 2 years of authorized stay under the E-2 status, which means you can remain in the U.S. for a maximum of 2 years without leaving, regardless of your E-2 visa expiration date. At the end of the period, you must either apply for an extension (by filing Form I-129) or depart and reenter the U.S. using a valid E-2 visa.

Therefore, it is perfectly acceptable that your E-2 visa stamp expires during this 2-year period. In this case, you are still allowed to remain in the country under the E-2 status for the duration of your authorized stay, but you will need to renew your E-2 visa at the U.S. embassy for your next entry once you travel overseas.

*The material contained in this article does not constitute direct legal advice and is for informational purposes only. An attorney-client relationship is not presumed or intended by receipt or review of this presentation. The information provided should never replace informed counsel when specific immigration-related guidance is needed.*

Author : F. Oliver YANG, Klasko Law Group

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# EB-5 vs E-2 Which Meets More Immigration Goals For Your Clients?

by Angie Rupert



Offering options to your clients in order for them to meet their immigration goals is one of the most important services you can offer. To that end, it's crucial to understand the different investment options around the world and in the United States in particular.

For your clients who are interested in living and working in the US, sometimes the options don't look very appealing. For Indian and Chinese nationals, in particular, the wait time can be more than a decade; and as most of you have read, the cost will be (in November 2019) overwhelming.

Many of you may have heard about the E2 visa – the lesser-known US investment visa – but don't know much about how it compares to the EB-5 investor visa. This article will dive into the E2 and compare it to the EB-5 from the point of view of meeting clients' goals.

## EB-5 vs. E2 Per-Country Limits

- EB-5: Annually 10,000 worldwide, with no more than 7.1% of those issued to nationals of one country. The per-country limit and overall worldwide limit for this visa have been problematic for Chinese, Vietnamese, and Indian investors.

- E2: None. There were more than 40,000 E2 visas issued in 2018, and that number is likely to rise. Thankfully, there is no

per-country limit and, in fact, no overall limit to the number of E2 visas that can be issued in a year.

**“ E2: 3-6 months. The E2 visa is a non-immigrant visa (more about that later), so the process is simpler and faster.**

## EB-5 vs. E2 Nationality of Investor

- EB-5: Main applicant can be a national of any country in the world (China, Vietnam and India are currently backlogged). The country of origin/nationality for EB-5 purposes is typically determined by country of birth. There is a possibility to be “chargeable” to another country if the applicant is married to someone who was born in another country. But, simply having a passport from another country isn't going to help side-step the line.

- E2: Main applicant must be a national of a treaty country. The E2 visa can be issued to anyone who has a passport from a treaty country. (NOTE – neither the spouse nor the children of the

investor need to have a treaty country passport.) There is no required waiting time after being granted a treaty country passport in order to apply for the E2 visa. The Grenada passport is a great

option for those who wish to apply for the E2 visa but have a non-treaty country passport.

## EB-5 vs. E2 Time Frame

- EB-5: 2-14 years. For nationals of China, India, and Vietnam, the wait can be more than a decade. Even for nationals of non-backlogged countries, the wait will likely be a minimum of two years. That's quite a bit of time to have money tied up and still have no legal basis to live and work in the US. Also, for those clients who are moving to the US in order to further their children's education, waiting for years may not be a realistic solution.

- E2: 3-6 months. The E2 visa is a non-immigrant visa (more about that later), so the process is simpler and faster. In fact, the Department of State review time (after applying but before the interview) varies from 2-10 weeks in most instances. From the date of the interview, it will take about one week to get the E2 visa affixed to the investor's passport. The longest part of this process is waiting for the client to gather documents.

## EB-5 vs. E2 Cost

- EB-5: \$900,000-\$1,800,000 (as of November 2019). As we all know, the EB-5 will increase to a minimum investment of \$900,000 starting in November. Although the EB-5 is still one of the most reasonably-priced residency programs, when the minimum investment nearly doubles soon, this may be out of reach for many clients. And, for those who are able to afford \$900,000, they may not be willing to part with it for years.

- E2: \$100,000-\$400,000. In fact, there is no minimum amount of investment needed in order to get an E2 visa. The amount of the investment simply needs to be “substantial” considering the type and location of the business. (As I tell my clients, a night club in Manhattan will require much more investment than a family accounting firm in Lincoln, Nebraska.) With so little guidance, it’s difficult to tell any client with certainty that they have spent enough in order to secure the E2 visa. That said, we know how much will not be enough to secure the visa, and that is generally anything less than \$100,000. (That said, there is an exception to every rule. I have had several clients get the E2 visa for an investment less than \$100,000.) The “substantial” amount invested is not tied to any geography or designated area.

## EB-5 vs. E2 Business Flexibility

- EB-5: In theory can be any business, but the investor does not have to work in the business. In theory, the EB-5 visa can be attained with an investment in any business. That said, according to USCIS, historically, nearly all EB-5 visas issued were through Regional Centers. There are a wide variety of options, but they typically fall under the heading of major real estate development. For those who are brave enough to do a direct investment, they will be running their business from afar in most cases. At a minimum, this will be nerve-wracking; and in the worst scenarios, employees could run the business into the ground before the EB-5 visa is approved. In addition, the number of employees should make sense to the business. That said, once the investor gets his/her green card, the options for work are limitless. This likely has much appeal to the investors.

- E2: Can be any business that is 1) legal 2) for profit. The investor must work in the business and will have no authorization to work elsewhere. There is almost no limit to the type of business an E2 investor can start or buy. The investor could start a business from scratch, purchase an existing business or franchise or purchase shares in an existing business.

The most important decision a client can make is about his/her interest in the business. The E2 visa requires the investor to “direct and develop” the business; so the investor will need to work in the business on a daily/frequent basis. In addition, the business for which the investor is approved is printed on the E2 visa. No other work is authorized.

### EB-5 vs. E2 Travel Flexibility

- EB-5: After the visa is approved, very flexible. Once the EB-5 is issued, the investor will have permanent residency in the US. This means that he/she can travel in and out of the US at will for any period of time. (CAVEAT – Green cardholders must be in the US at least six months out of the year or may have immigration troubles.)

*“ There is almost no limit to the type of business an E2 investor can start or buy. The investor could start a business from scratch, purchase an existing business or franchise or purchase shares in an existing business.”*

- E2: Varies depending upon nationality. Each treaty country has a different agreement with the United States. As a result, travel flexibility varies greatly. Countries with the most flexible visa (including Grenada) will allow multiple entries/exits from the United States for up to five years before the visa needs to be renewed. The countries with the least flexible visas only allow one entry to the US and no exits from the US. This means the visa holder will get the visa, come to the United States and have status in the US for two years. If he/she leaves the US, he/she will need to reapply at the US consulate in the home country in order to return.

## EB-5 vs. E2 Long-Term residency in the US

- EB-5: Green card/permanent residency. Once granted the EB-5, the investor will be a permanent resident of the United States. The investor will have all of the freedoms associated with “green card”

holders. After five years of permanent resident status, the investor may apply to become a US citizen. Green card holders have freedom of travel (as long as the investor is still living in the US) and freedom to work anywhere or go to school.

- E2: Renewable indefinitely as long as business qualifies, but never becomes permanent residency and never leads to citizenship. This is one of the major drawbacks to investors. Even if the investor has been in the US for 20 years, created 100 jobs and generated \$10,000,000 in tax revenue, once he/she sells the business or retires, he/she needs to leave the US immediately. The E2 visa is no longer valid. Of course, there are strategic ways to get the E2 and eventually get a different type of status that will allow for the green card. The E2 visa will never “turn into” a green card.

## EB-5 vs. E2 Children

- EB-5: Children can come as long as they don’t “age out”. Unfortunately, the backlogs on EB-5 petitions can be so long that by the time the visa number is current, the child may no longer be eligible for a green card. The date of filing and the child’s birthdate are incredibly important in figuring out if the child will be eligible to get the green card. The Child Status Protection Act can be somewhat complicated, and dates should be confirmed with the attorney helping your client.E2:

- Children can come as dependents until 21st birthday. For those who are most interested in sending their children to school in the US, the E2 visa is ideal. The child will be an E2 visa derivative and can attend school in the US until his/her 21st birthday. On that date, the child will need to get a different type of visa or will need to return to his/her home country. (The most common type of visa the child gets at age 21 is the F1, which is a student visa.)

The differences between the EB-5 and E2 visas are significant. The series comparing the two will continue in the near future.

Source : Imidaily



Angie Rupert  
Rupert Law  
Group

# Shinkansen Nanatsuboshi

Luxury hotel train in Kyushu, Japan



seven stars train-cruiser





**The trip aboard the Seven Stars is to discover the island, whether watching the scenery scroll through the window or at scheduled stops.**

Luxury trains circulate many small jewels. JR Kyushu offers luxury cruises to discover Kyushu, an island in the southwest of the archipelago. On board, gourmet meals, piano bar and private suites.

Japan is known for its passion for trains, the single-car buggy crisscrossing the heart of the countryside, the Shinkansen linking metropolises with a punctuality become legendary. The Archipel always in a hurry also knows how to give the charm of trains and rail cruises, by a refined way of discovering a territory and to accompany the national policy of promotion of the regions, in the perspective of the Autumn Rugby World Cup 2019 and the 2020 Tokyo Olympics.

The Seven Stars in Kyushu was inaugurated at the end of 2013. Directed by the Japanese designer Eiji Mitooka, it is an exceptional train that combines western and oriental chic, whether in the decoration, the refinement of the service or the cuisine served on board, worthy of the greatest restaurants. Brief explanation of the name "Seven Stars": seven, for the seven prefectures of Kyushu Island: Fukuoka, Saga, Nagasaki, Oita, Miyazaki, Kumamoto and Kagoshima, which the train crosses according to the circuits (several possible routes) . Seven also for the seven touristic highlights of Kyushu: nature, hot springs, history and culture, religious sites, cuisine, hospitality and trains. Seven finally for the seven wagons that make up the train. It is a "human-sized" train, with a maximum capacity of 30 passengers for 14 cabins.

The 211 rail companies (mostly private) are small jewelery designs designed by renowned architects. Seibu commissioned in March the silver-plated Laview, designed by Kazuyo Sejima. On May 8, JR East launched Ken Okuyama's Sapphire Odoriko in the Izu Peninsula, south of Tokyo.

Nothing compares the pioneer of the genre: the Nanatsuboshi ("seven stars"), its Belle Epoque atmosphere and its perfume of time found. Managed by JR Kyushu regional company, it condenses the outmoded luxury of European railway myths, such as the Orient Express, and the finesse of Japanese craftsmanship.

It is a very popular train in Kyushu and a lot of Japanese people move to the station as it passes. Tourists are often greeted by the mascots of cities. There are some who even come disguised to watch the passage of the train, like those two cute children who came with their parents.



seven stars room





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# Would you like to stay in Japan for a year?

by Yayoi Ashikaga



We work as a professional immigration consultant based in Tokyo, Japan, mainly providing support for Japanese HNW individuals who are interested in Oceania, U.S. and UK investor visas. In addition, we provide immigration consulting service for key Japanese visas that are in demand by foreign investors.

In 2018, I joined IMC in order to learn more about global circumstances.

Having attended several conferences, it is interesting to know the issues and challenges of migration policies in each country, and how the investment migration industry is impacting on development.

On the other hand, we feel that foreign HNW individuals generally have little knowledge of Japanese visas. For example, what kind of options are there for foreign investors? What kind of investment opportunities are there in Japan?

Unfortunately, there is no 'Citizenship by Investment' or 'Residence by Investment' program in Japan, though, I believe many foreign investors may be interested in relocating to Japan if they know more about key Japanese visa options and investment opportunities.

Japan is a very popular destination now, and finally, Osaka became number 3, and Tokyo became number 7 in The Economist's List of Most Liveable Cities in 2018.

Nevertheless, the Japanese passport became 'Most Powerful Passport' in the world according to Henley & Partners' Passport Index 2019. Realistically, Japan needs foreign investors to grow a vibrant economic business environment, and it may be possible for foreign investors to relocate, obtain permanent residency and citizenship. We introduce some Japanese visa options for foreign investors.

Since Japan is a homogenous country, Japanese people have experienced success in achieving high economic growth without migration. It is therefore very challenging to consider policy making 'economic benefits by utilizing immigration control' compared to other countries.

Under such circumstances, it has been in the relaxation of tourist visa requirements in recent years that the Japanese government has been most successful in immigration control.

By increasing the number of visa waiver countries for tourism purposes, the number of tourists increased significantly. Foreign tourist numbers reached a total of 31.19 million and foreign tourists spent a record-high ¥4.51 trillion (\$41.5 billion) in Japan in 2018.

According to the United Nations World Tourism Organization, Japan recorded the highest growth in tourist arrivals in the world

Apparently, this effect is the result of visa exemption, and the Japanese government and other regions with particularly small population and economic size have come to seriously consider "Inbound tourism". The rate of repeaters from neighboring countries is remarkable, and many people started business or investing after that.

Overall, it is important to visit the country first when considering investing.

The Japanese government launched a new "long-term tourist visa" in 2015 to create further tourism economic growth, but it is not well known overseas. For long-term tourism purposes (work prohibited), you can stay for up to one year, and the financial requirement is high compared to other country's tourist visa, though, they target HNW individuals such as investors. Also, only citizens of visa exemption countries are permitted to apply for this visa. Physically, you need visit Japan first and then apply in Japan.

**Key Requirements**

1. Applicant is a citizen of a visa exemption country.
2. Individual at the age of 18 years or older and has savings equivalent to more than 30 million Japanese yen owned by yourself and your spouse
  - Dependent children cannot be allowed to accompany.
  - If you and your spouse plan to travel and stay separately under this scheme, you and your spouse must own savings equivalent to more than 60 million Japanese yen.
  - You must be in Japan at the time of application.

**Visa Validity** : Initially 6months and can be renewal up to 1year

#### **Advantage**

1. You will receive a Residence card, which acts as your primary ID in Japan.

2. You are not allowed to work under this visa; however, you may enjoy shopping, sightseeing, experience Japanese culture and lifestyle, build a network in Japan and consider your business or investment opportunities in the future.

Although Japan is culturally unique and attracts many foreigners, it also has a unique business culture that differs from the West in many ways. Also, the language may be the most challenging point. However, it is also well known that world-famous tourist destinations are now recognized by foreigners, such as Niseko ski resort in Hokkaido and Hakuba ski resort in Nagano. Those were developed by Australians who came to Japan for sightseeing at first.

In addition, people may think that the cost of living is not affordable in Japan, however, if you go to regional or rural areas, it is unbelievably low. In fact, people in these areas desire to develop economic growth by attracting foreign tourists.

If you visit many places as a tourist, foreign investors will be able to see many business opportunities and possibilities for the "Tourism investment" on the spot. In addition, the EU-Japan Partnership Agreement (EPA) entered into force as of 1 February 2019 and is expecting further investment opportunities in the future.

In fact, there is a great shortage of accommodation facilities that can provide multiple language and other appropriate services to foreign tourists, and also Japan has many cases of selling business due to the lack of successors. Therefore, it is practical to utilize this tourist visa by visiting many places, meeting new people and building network during your stay.

Finally, the Rugby World Cup will be held in Japan from September 20 for two months and this will be the first Rugby World Cup held in Asia. Obviously, the Japanese government is expected to receive a significant number of visitors and enhance investing promotion for foreign countries. Especially, we have 2020 Tokyo Olympic games next year so that hope both events would be a great occasion to get to know about Japan!

*Author : Yayoi Ashikaga, AOM Visa*



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Mô Hình Dự Án

# Immigration Tsunami in India



Dr. Massey

India is the second-most populous country. Around the 10th century AD, India was known as Golden Sparrow. So there is no exaggeration when Indians say that we had the world's largest economy between 1 AD and 1000 AD.

Sir Osman Ali Khan was the Richest Man in the World in 1937. He gifted No. 110 Squadron RAF's complement of DH.9A aircraft to British Empire during World War-I and he bought 50 Rolls Royce to dump his garbage when British made fun of his capacity to buy one Rolls Royce.

I believe India is still one of the richest countries although US Dollar is equal to INR 72.66. This gap can be taken care of precious metals donated at Holy places of India be undertaken by Government.

After earning a living, man needs a peaceful life just like retirement and in the current era, we can clearly see that Indians are hunting the same by investing in different countries to get amusing returns and citizenship for the same.

Today, Indian globalization and immigration waves are twisted to Tsunami since every third house is connected with abroad. Immigration, Study Abroad, Permanent Residence, Businessman, Investor are in queue to leave India. Eg: Indian students spent \$1.9 billion in 2013-14 and \$2.8 billion in 2017-18 as per RBI report.

## Increase percentage

17 million Indians were living abroad in 2017 increased to 143% in 1990 as per United Nations

Department of Economic Affairs-Business Standard and at the same time, skilled/nonskilled also migrate for the job, PR, citizenship, etc.

Qatar 319%	Oman 154%
Saudi Arabia 110%	Norway 56%
Sweden 42%	USA 29%
Kuwait 78%	New Zealand 28%
Netherlands 66%	Singapore 24%

Source: UN. International Migrant Stock 2017

The most important fact in the increment of Indian mobilization trend does not have signs to slow down as more people are treasuring their lifestyle and business. Indian trend, reputation, and culture is on peak for globalization.

Crossing boundaries for an Indian is a peanut but their uncertainties become a hindrance due to fraudulent, unqualified agents and consultant for Immigration, Investment, Taxation and International Law for individual/Business as it is a job of an expert. Organizing a client's wealth wisely is a challenging task to avoid drawbacks, as every border has its own jurisdiction. Only an expert with a team of Tax, Business and Immigration can handle and take challenge of a client.

What Invertor wants?

Investors always look for a company who has expertise in

## What do we do?

We have three platforms -

. first for those who are interested in investment We study their areas behind the investment and International Law for Individual/Business. They believe in the references and guarantee Immigration, Investment, Taxation for the investment in the home country with doorstep services.  
, second for citizenship and third for business expansion. investment, citizenship, and expansion of business and provide advise through our global expert team of Immigration, Taxation, Laws, and Treaty, etc. for their dream country.

The second platform is for those who are interested in investing in India for high returns for private companies and Indian Government projects. For the government project, we arrange the meeting with the politician, prepare a project report with the help of experts and get approval done. We also arrange the needs as required for the project.

The third one is for low budget companies interested to capture the Indian market for Immigration, Taxation, Legal compliance, and Outsourcing business with/without having legal liabilities and overheads.

Knock the Door to Incorporate the Company with No Liability What do you need in India, companies and individual HNI and clients interested for citizenship by investment, etc.? Through this platform your company will be operational as two edge sword. 1. You can invest in India 2.You have investor and Citizens by Investment clients from India with high returns in government, manufacture, real estates, gold market, education, etc.

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MLA also educates agents about organizing quality and fruitful summit in a budgetary manner for surety returns and gives 100% support you need in-country.

Top ten companies have given their platform in India with the power of money but the question is are they doing well from India? Undoubtedly, they are! Rest are tired enough to make their business active functional in India by appointing thousands of unqualified agents, the regular commuting expense to India, organizing sick summit, sponsorship, etc.

Your answer for every needs at [www.masseylaw.in](http://www.masseylaw.in) where you can trust and rely. MLA signs an agreement to refund the money if your company does not grow and it also works on profit sharing as low as you think with no extra liability.

# About ETIAS

Starting January 01 2021, travellers that currently do not need a visa to visit EU member countries will require an ETIAS.

These visitors of approximately 60 countries have been granted visa-free access to the EU and Schengen member countries through virtue of their good track record on security issues and, thus, have not been deemed as a threat to EU security.

**Three Categories of Visitor to the E.U. and Schengen Zone**  
There are three different country categories, or groupings, of the European Schengen zone.

The first of the three groups are E.U. and Schengen nationals. These people are free to visit, live and work in each other's countries, so there are no restrictions.

In the second group are nationals of a large number of non-European countries. They do not need a visa to visit Europe, but there are restrictions on how long they can stay and what they can do there, particularly if they want to study, work or live or longer than 3 months at any one time. It is this group that will be affected by the ETIAS arrangements. Americans, Canadians, Australians, Japanese, Koreans, Malaysians and many others are in this group. This group is likely to be the one that will require the ETIAS visa waiver.

The third group consists of nationals of non-European countries that need visas before they go to Europe. Most of the people in this group are nationals of poorer third world countries or those that have less strong links culturally and economically with the E.U.

**What is the difference between ETIAS and a Schengen Visa?**

The ETIAS is a new form of travel authorisation intended for short-term tourist or business visitors of Europe who are currently exempt from needing a visa. These visitors are from countries such as the United States, Canada, Australia, New Zealand as well as dozens of other countries. Visa-free access to the Schengen states for at least 90 days in any 180 day period. Passport holders of these countries require an ETIAS from 2021 onward.

ETIAS will cost €7 euros for individuals between the ages of 18 and 70. For persons under the age of 18, or over 70, a fee will not be charged.

## **Rationale for ETIAS**

It is hoped that the system will deter potential criminals and terrorists as well as monitor all those who intend visiting to

provide a greater level of security for Europe's residents. There are four principal reasons behind the introduction of ETIAS:

There are many more people visiting Europe, with around 50 million individual visitors last year and over 200 million entries. The number of refugees and people seeking asylum for a variety of reasons, including persecution, war, economic benefits etc., has risen sharply in the last few years. Terrorist incidents have become more frequent and this has had a disturbing and unsettling effect on Europe's citizens. Countries that have recently been affected are France, Belgium, Germany and Spain.

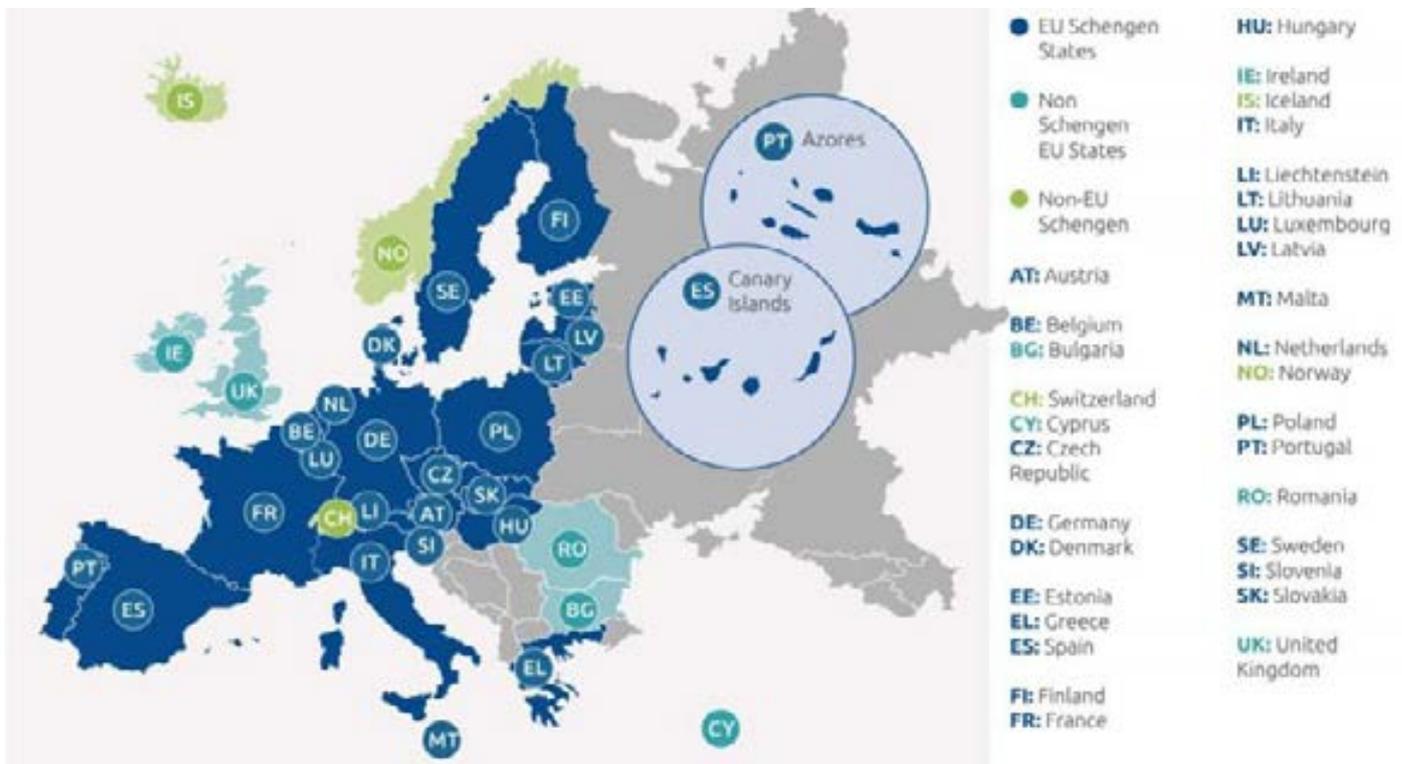
Advances in electronic communication technology as well as the use of the Internet by travellers world-wide has made an electronic form of pre-travel authorisation a realistic and practical way of obtaining the sort of information that would prove useful to Europe's collective border authorities and security personnel.

## **What the Europeans Will Do With Information From ETIAS**

An opportunity to screen visa exempt visitors before they arrive at a border control point should pre-empt criminal or terrorist activity to a greater degree. Information will be shared amongst all Schengen border, police and security authorities.

At present, the only information that can be obtained is actually at the border itself. Nationals of the visa-exempt countries who will be affected by the introduction of the ETIAS will still have to comply with border restrictions. They only have a limited time within the Schengen zone. Also, these visitors will need a valid reason for their visit, have valid travel documents and show evidence that they have sufficient funds for their stay.

As for visa obliged nationals, information about them and their reason for visiting Europe is already obtained through the visa application process which must take place outside Europe. ETIAS will not directly affect this group of visitors.



**Who Needs ETIAS?**

Schengen Area full member countries. No ETIAS or Schengen Visa required.

EU countries outside Schengen Area but have the visa policy and special territories of the EU and Schengen member states (e.g. Romania, Bulgaria, Greenland). No ETIAS or Schengen Visa required.

Members of the EU with an independent visa policy (e.g. UK, Ireland). Disputed and currently unconfirmed if ETIAS or Schengen Visa will be required for UK countries. Irish passport holders will not require Schengen Visa or ETIAS.

Schengen Visa required to enter the Schengen states (e.g. Russia, China, India, South Africa).

Schengen Visa required for transit through the Schengen states (e.g. Iran, Iraq, Afghanistan).

ETIAS and Schengen Visa status currently unknown.

- |                            |                       |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| Albania                    | Antigua and Barbuda   |
| Argentina                  | Australia             |
| Bahamas                    | Barbados              |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina     | Brazil                |
| Brunei Darussalam          | Canada                |
| Chile                      | Colombia              |
| Costa Rica                 | Dominica              |
| El Salvador                | Georgia               |
| Grenada                    | Guatemala             |
| Honduras                   | Hong Kong             |
| Israel                     | Japan                 |
| Kiribati                   | Macau                 |
| Macedonia, Former Yugoslav |                       |
| Malaysia                   | Marshall Islands      |
| Mauritius                  | Mexico                |
| Micronesia                 | Republic of Moldova   |
| Montenegro                 | New Zealand           |
| Nicaragua                  | Palau                 |
| Panama                     | Paraguay              |
| Peru                       | Saint Kitts and Nevis |

- |                                  |                      |
|----------------------------------|----------------------|
| Saint Lucia                      | Samoa                |
| Saint Vincent and the Grenadines |                      |
| Serbia                           | Seychelles           |
| Singapore                        | Solomon Islands      |
| South Korea                      | Taiwan               |
| Timor-Leste                      | Tonga                |
| Trinidad and Tobago              | Tuvalu               |
| Ukraine                          | United Arab Emirates |
| United Kingdo                    | Uruguay              |
| United States of America         |                      |
| Vanuatu                          | Venezuela            |

**99% likelihood British citizens will require an ETIAS after Brexit (deal or no deal).**

\* The position of the EU since November 2018 has been that British citizens will most likely require an ETIAS, a visa waiver, to visit EU member countries starting in 2021 in the event the UK has left the European Union. The EU has yet to formalise this requirement as the UK's departure is still being negotiated with the EU and debated in the UK government. However, if the UK does not depart the EU, then an ETIAS nor Schengen Visa will be required for British citizens travelling to EU member countries.

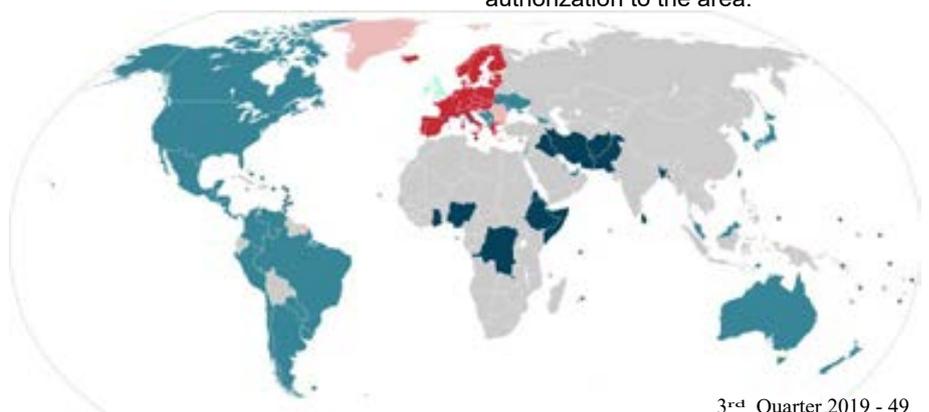
- The following countries are CIP-countries
- Antigua and Barbuda
  - Grenada
  - Montenegro
  - Saint Lucia
  - Dominica
  - Republic of Moldova
  - Saint Kitts and Nevis
  - Vanuatu

**How would ETIAS affect CIP-jurisdictions?**

Malta remains unaffected because it is both an EU and a Schengen member state. Turkey and Jordan do not have a visa-waiver agreement with Schengen and both do not apply ETIAS. Citizens of both Cyprus and Bulgaria are EU member states but neither are within the Schengen border area, will not need an ETIAS because they are permitted to live, work, and settle throughout the EU. But whether approximately 60 countries subject to ETIAS will need authorizations to visit these countries remains unsettled but Bulgaria and Cyprus are likely to join the border union before 2021.

**For EU golden visa residence holders?**

Residence permits holders of Portugal, Spain, Greece, Malta... in an ETIAS country will not be affected because their residence permit, in itself and by extension, amounts to a travel authorization to the area.



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# FRANCE

## Family Residence Visa (4 years) by investment EUR 300.000



To read the detailed legal provisions for the "Personal Passport" residence card, please visit the official website of the French government, Legifrance. Click on the hyperlink above to reach the website : [www.legifrance.gouv.fr](http://www.legifrance.gouv.fr)

## FRANCE THE NEW STAY "TALENT PASSPORT"

Consulate General of France. Visas. The law of March 7, 2016 has changed in depth the right of foreigners. One of the central provisions of this law is the creation of the residence card "talent passport" which aims to attract and simplify the procedures of highly qualified people and international talent.

This residence permit, which is normally for 4 years, is issued upon first admission to French territory but can also be issued to foreigners already present on the national territory. For the employees, the duration of the residence permit corresponds to that of the employment contract which justifies its delivery. For other cases (such as entrepreneurs, performers, etc.), the duration will normally be 4 years unless the Administration has reservations about the quality of the project, and in this case, " a title of two years may be issued to avoid a refusal of residence permit and verify the effective implementation of the project at renewal. (Circular of November 2, 2016)

Businessman touching TalentFor employees, the advantage of the residence permit "passport talent" is not to have to apply for authorization of prior work with the foreign labor services of DIRECCTE. In addition, members of the family of the holder of this residence permit will be able to benefit from a specific residence permit of a duration equal to that of their spouse (or parents) with a right to work.

<sup>1</sup>. DIRECCTE: les Directions régionales des entreprises, de la concurrence, de la consommation, du travail et de l'emploi

\* Disclaimer : French immigrant investor program by direct real estate investment does not exist, the expectations remain undefined and highly personalized in terms of commercial development project 'Country Club Loches'. French Castle Golden Visa is not french government program but easy designation. we exclude any liability for the accuracy of information contained here.

### Advantages of Talent Passport Residence Card

There are no hard academic and language requirements for the investor (the main applicant);

- Valid for up to four years! As long as the investor has been holding an investment project (original project or new project) in France, the residence card can be renewed;
- Investors' dependents (subsidiary applicants: spouses and children under 21 years of age) can obtain the same "Talent Passport - Family Members" residence card;
- Investors and their families can integrate into France's social security system and enjoy social benefits; they have the right to study, work or do business in France;
- After the investor and his family have resided in France for five years, they are eligible to apply for a permanent card or passport.

### Immigration Act

#### Application conditions for "Personnel Passport" residence card ?

- Applicants must be at least 18 years of age;
- The applicant needs to issue a detailed personal resume and a "No bankruptcy record statement" to prove that it has the ability to implement and manage the investment project;
- The applicant needs to invest in a commercial project in France.

The investment project should meet the following conditions:

- The investment should be greater than 300,000 Euros;
- Create or retain jobs;
- The applicant needs to issue a "tax payment certificate";  
The applicant needs to issue a "Certificate of Source of Funding";
- Applicants and family members need to issue a certificate of no criminal record

\* further details : [citinaviglobal@gmail.com](mailto:citinaviglobal@gmail.com)



# Good European Citizenship

by Prof. Dr. Dimitry Kochenov

As the integration project matured, what was Europe's main strength became its chief weakness. Conceived as a market to serve those ideals that are grander than simple economic prosperity, and are thus intended to benefit every European by becoming part of our "legal heritage", as noted in *Van Gend and Loos v. Netherlands Inland Revenue Administration* in 1963,<sup>1</sup> European law has failed to move on with the times. Once considered a stepping stone to peace and other valuable ideals, the EU has gradually lowered its ambition; the means for greater progress, which was the market, has assumed chief place among the EU's ends.

For the first time in its history, the EU is today routinely perceived as a potentially powerful agent of injustice — not only by nationalists and outcast lunatics but also by its own servants and facilitators, professors of EU law. Perceptions have likely changed because the market without a mantle of ideals is not a pretty sight; the citizenship it is responsible for — having de facto overpowered the core elements of the nationalities of member states in a number of respects — frequently punishes instead of protects. This is done with a most meticulous attention to detail. The 'good citizenship' that the EU cherishes rests on an intimate personal connection with the idea of the internal market and cross-border movement: virtually the only measure of someone's worthiness in the eyes of the supranational law.

The EU could try to redeem itself through making its law at least sensitive to human suffering. This can be done, at the bare minimum, through allowing the *Van Gend and Loos* legal heritage of the citizens to play a more significant role in the system than the market logic. Market logic will remain particularly problematic in the citizenship context as long as it shapes the formal status of citizenship, which can be deactivated by a failure to engage with the market sufficiently, forming the worst

and the least humane blend of the legal truth and social reality paradigms of personhood in law. In a constitutional system, even where democracy as such is out of reach, rights cannot be acquired by engaging in ethically and morally irrelevant acts. For instance, parents are not punished when their child's disability prevents them from working, and tax breaks do not depend on the nationality of one's former spouse.

The core problem with EU citizenship today is precisely that the principle behind the application of the law, which directly impacts on countless lives, is rather farcical and thus inexplicable from a rational, humane perspective. Moreover, violence is done in the name of member states' perceived sensitivities when in fact it is (often absurdly) dull, market-inspired sophistry that is at play: "When he grows up, he might want to move across the non-existent border."

## Endnote

<sup>1</sup> *Case 26/62, NV Algemene Transport en Expeditie Onderneming van Gend en Loos v Netherlands Inland Revenue*

*Cf. Case C-148/02 Carlos Garcia Avello v Belgian State, ECLI:EU:C:2003:539 [2003], ECR I-11613*

*The full contribution of the author on 'The Citizenship of Personal Circumstances in Europe' is available in Daniel Thym (ed.), Questioning EU Citizenship: Judges and the Limits of Free Movement and Solidarity in the EU (Oxford/Portland: Bloomsbury/Hart 2017)*



**Author :**  
**Dr. Dimitry Kochenov**  
Chair in EU Constitutional Law, University of Groningen, Netherlands; Chairman, Investment Migration Council,

# Antigua and Barbuda: Is It Right?

by Ian Moncrief-Scott



## **Antigua & Barbuda sets great store on the due diligence it claims to carry out before issuing a passport to a foreign national.**

The Government of Antigua & Barbuda and its Citizenship by Investment Agency strenuously declare this to be the case.

They claim that Antigua & Barbuda passports are only issued after a substantial investment in Antigua or Barbuda is made by an applicant and following the most thorough and stringent checks of eligibility and suitability is performed by the tiny independent dual nation.

So why do people NEED a second passport? The answer is very few do NEED one. Such need could arise to escape persecution, or because their nation state refuses to issue one to them. Some claim the NEED arises to facilitate diplomatic assignments.

However, the reality for the great majority of the applicants is one of choice. People WANT a second passport. They WANT to disguise the fact that they have an original passport and they WANT a second identity. AND, they are willing to pay well for it.

For most, it is to avoid taxation, launder money or hide other forms of criminality.

Consequently, it places great responsibility on countries and nations that choose to sell their most precious asset their sovereignty to non-nationals.

The justification used by some nations that this is intended to encourage inward investment and support their own socio-economic growth.

Should this, however, be done at the expense of other global citizens?

The issue hinges on the values that define responsibility.

Given Antigua & Barbuda's well-documented history of

malfeasance, is it a fit and proper jurisdiction on which other responsible nations can rely when it comes to the critical issue of their own security as reflected in travel documents?

Is this a country whose government adheres to international standards of best practise and acts in good faith, while respecting its own Constitution and system of Laws?

What current examples of international behaviour can be offered for evaluation of this country's judgment of its responsibility to the community of nations? Is that judgment based on what is right?

Is it right that a growing number of "new citizens" are being shielded from extradition to their original nation states, to face indictments on a variety of financial charges?

Is it right for a country to use the power of eminent domain in a manner that subverts accepted international standards to seize the assets of one foreign investor (as has been the case with the Half Moon Bay Resort) in order to sell them to another foreign investor?

Is it right for country to further crown its actions by twelve years of systematic refusal to pay compensation for such "compulsory acquisition," in breach of its own Constitution and in defiance of a court order made by the Privy Council, the highest court in the Eastern Caribbean Jurisdiction?

Is it right that, in the meantime, this country has sold the unpaid-for property to a developer from another country (a country that has already withdrawn its own automatic entry to bearers of Antiguan passports), and is working with this entity to sell passports to applicants from Russia, China, the Middle East and North Africa as part of a massive and expensive real estate development on expropriated and unpaid-for land ?

Is this a scenario for international security that inspires confidence?

*Author : Ian Moncrief-Scott  
Information Management Solutions Limited*

# How to Revolutionize Your Child's Education Through Travel

## What is Worldschooled?

by Alyson Long.

**“Travel is fatal to prejudice, bigotry, and narrow-mindedness, and many of our people need it sorely on these accounts. Broad, wholesome, charitable views of men and things cannot be acquired by vegetating in one little corner of the earth all one's lifetime.”**

One of the challenges worldtravelling families face is education. How do we prepare our children for a future in this rapidly globalizing world? How do we teach them skills like complex problem solving, critical thinking and creativity? How can we stimulate their emotional intelligence? What do we want to teach our children? How can we give them what they need to live, learn and work? There is simply no magical one-size-fits-all answer.

since most parents want to have 'the best' for their child, and 'the best' is very subjective. However, to a certain degree, our children can only succeed if we risk failure in our quest for 'the best'. Overcoming and learning from failure is key in one's development. That doesn't give us a carte blanche to simply set out to fail, but it does give us the freedom to look for something

better than what we already have. For our family, this endeavor to give our daughter 'the best' includes world schooling. World schooling is both learning from the world, as well as the parent's active engagement in it. Parents have to facilitate education, as well as encourage and support their children along the way. The world is an amazing place that has a lot to offer. Imagine the impact on a child's education when they learn things in their authentic context. Reading hieroglyphs, not from a textbook, but in a real tomb in Egypt. Learning a foreign language, not from an audio recording, but by playing with children that natively speak that language. That is exactly what world schooling offers: the ability to combine learning from theory with practical elements in a local setting. It enriches you as a person, gradually developing a genuine understanding of the world around us.



### World Homeschooling and Traveling 2019

Homeschooling and traveling, two wonderful freedoms in life. We are one of a large and growing crowd of homeschooling traveling families. We've been on the road over 5 years but we homeschooled, with state approval and registration, in Australia for years before that.

These days we homeschool overseas, all around the world, full time under the UK system. Homeschool probably doesn't mean what you think it does. It is not "school at home" we don't do lessons or distance education. We don't fill the kids

up with the same stuff the schools try to teach. We just learn, in total freedom.

This is how we homeschool as we travel. We've been educating outside school for a long time, my kids are 13 and 11 and it's working out great, we include information from pre-school to high-school. This is our story and a blog to help you start your own adventure in education.

### What's in a Name? Homeschool, Unschool, World School?

Homeschool is the preferred term in our home state, Queensland Australia, it incorporates unschooling. In the UK the term Home Education is more commonly used, to separate our style of learning

from that employed in schools.

Worldschooling is a way of describing any education provided by, or enhanced by, travel and the world, it's a popular term amongst traveling homeschoolers.

Unschooling is a complete rejection of the school system, but does not imply un-educating, good unschooling is very proactive.

Worldschooling is providing and finding education from the real world. It includes experiences, places and people from all over the globe. The more you can travel, the more destinations and the greater variety of cultures, climates, histories and societies you can explore, the more that education grows.

## Our Worldschooling Story

Back in 2012 we decided that travelling with the kids would be a great lifestyle choice for our family and a phenomenal way for the boys to get a better education. I invented a term travelschooling. The boys were already out of school and we were very happy with that choice, but we could see that their environment was limiting their learning. They needed more diversity and to see, touch, do and experience it all.

So travelschooling was ditched and I started embracing worldschooling. These days everyone is jumping on the bandwagon and I don't like the dilution of the original idea.

Worldschoolers do not go to school, sorry, non negotiable you can't be a worldschooler only on weekends.

If kids go to school they are mainstream educated, nothing different there at all, how can there be? They will be tied to a timetable and a curriculum with insufficient time to experience their surroundings and follow educational paths of their own choosing.

Some worldschooling families do put their kids in school as they travel. It's their choice and you see it more often where parents want full language immersion and for the child to become bi-lingual.

That said, every homeschooler is different, every unschooler is different, every child and family is different. there is no one fixed right way to homeschool or worldschool and that is absolutely fine. Education should never be one-size-fits-all and that is the massive elephant in the room with the standard education system.

Not everyone is free to take up a digital nomadic family lifestyle but what you can do is try worldschooling. Give it a go, take your kids on a voyage of discovery and freedom on a family gap year. Even 1 year, a taste of worldschooling, could be very good for their world outlook as you strew the world before them.

You may find you never want to put them back in school again.

## Unschool, Homeschool or Worldschool?

Worldschooling can be unschooling or it can be homeschooling, it really just depends on what you want to call it. We call it homeschooling, others may look at us and call us unschoolers. We're certainly not unschoolers because we are not fully child led.

Now, after many years, we do some unschooling, some homeschooling and a whole heap of worldschooling. I think a lot of homeschoolers are that way. Obviously methods of providing, facilitating and enhancing a child's education change with need over time, age, environment and interests. Education comes in seasons.

***“Homeschooling is legal in many countries. Countries with the most prevalent home education movements include Australia, Canada, New Zealand, the United Kingdom, and the United States. Some countries have highly regulated home education programs as an extension of the compulsory school system; others, such as Germany, have outlawed it entirely. In other countries, while not restricted by law, homeschooling is not socially acceptable or considered undesirable and is virtually non-existent.*”**

In Australia we tend to use homeschooling as an umbrella term to cover all methodologies, in the UK they prefer to use home education, rejecting the “schooling” term altogether.

We do our own thing, ignore the school system, and the kids get a great education. But that education has absolutely zero involvement with school. That's important and a whole-life commitment for however many years family and children choose that path.

We are full-time, full-life homeschoolers or worldschoolers and that education is an active process, one we put a lot of effort into.

If you're in doubt take a look at our 1 year of homeschooling highlights to see just how much learning happens, naturally, out in the wider world. One teacher commented that our style of learning was what schools try to reproduce in the classroom, and fail

For the uninitiated, here is a brief run-down of the usual terms in the alternative education world:

School-at-Home is doing what they do in school, at home. I don't personally know anybody who does this. I think this is what homeschooling is taken to mean in the UK and why they prefer to call themselves home educators. These children will probably be fitting back into

the school system at some point, maybe taking the usual exams. Many people believe that home educated children are “taught” by a parent. In reality, this rarely happens.

Unschooling is a 1970s term John Holt used, he was never happy with the term, but it stuck. He preferred the term “life”. Unschooling involves a complete rejection of the school system and trust in the children to learn through their own interests and curiosity at whatever pace they prefer. Unschooling is fully child led learning. Parents and other human beings are involved as key facilitators of that learning.

When I look back at my first year, 2 years, of being a home educator, it really wasn't that great. Luckily those first 2 years were before we started travelling and were highly regulated by the government. We found our way through trial and error and were able to hit the road with confidence. A year on the road probably isn't long enough to find your educational groove which is one of the reasons I tell parents taking kids on a short trip to just do nothing about “school”. Don't spoil the experience, just enjoy it and learn naturally.

To me, worldschooling is home education of any sort with a good measure of travel and active learning through travel thrown in.

The partners in the process, the educational facilitator ( parent) and the student have to seek out the learning in the location, it is by no means a passive absorption process.

I don't want my kids in school. I want them to learn at source when they are ready or interested. I want them to know that they can teach themselves just about anything because times have moved on and the internet can replace a teacher.

We parents have to facilitate education and totally shoulder the responsibility of our child's education. It's a big responsibility that we home-educating parents take on, and we need to be 100% committed to it. It's not something to mess about with.

Is it Possible to Worldschooled and Not Travel?

If you take the simplest definition of worldschooling that I've found, then of course you don't need to travel. Worldschooling is learning from the world, we are all in the world, just some of us see more of it than others. That sounds more like a definition of unschooling than worldschooling, I think.

Eli Gerzon claims the term worldschooling as his invention. He says “It's when the whole world is your school, instead of school being your whole world.”

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**What Does Worldschooled Look Like?**

Wherever we worldschooled are in the world we actively seek out the learning. It involves visiting temples, museums, markets, hotels, railway stations and playgrounds. It involves meeting people from every background, faith, nationality, age and race.

It involves the facilitator, doing research and having knowledge and ideas to share with the kids. We won't have every answer, no, nor would a teacher, but we do have Google. Finding your own information sticks better than being told and parent and child learning together is an exciting way to do things.

Worldschooling Kids do need to be able to write and do some written maths and so on. Yes of course we do that too, sometimes. On this week we weren't travelling, we were sitting tight in Romania through the snows of winter. So as well as learning about a unique European culture, subsistence farming, climate, meteorology, learning to ski, chop wood and build fires, positive and negative numbers and so much more, we also broke out the books. Here we were working on glaciation, following up on a visit to Scotland. Part from Mum's head, part from YouTube, part from a GCSE UK curriculum book. This is how we roll, other worldschooled wouldn't do this at all.

For us the worldschooled always starts before we reach a destination. We all, together, find out as much about our next country or region as we can before we get on the plane.

Before heading to Scotland and the UK we spent some time watching YouTube videos and finding out about, for instance, Hadrian's Wall. If the kids didn't know what that wall was before we got there they'd probably be totally disinterested. Now most things we see will have some sort of "wow" factor.

After visiting we'll try and wrap things up and find out more. The destinations always bring up more questions.

I read, I read a lot about our destinations

and always have, about their history, culture, beliefs and traditions and I try to take kids to places that will introduce those ideas and spark an interest. I work very hard at worldschooled.

The regular home education is still there too, when I first took responsibility for educating my children I was, like most new homeschooling parents, very school-at-home. I thought that was what you had to do because I had no experience of any other way of learning.

Every day we became more and more unschooled as I saw how the learning was actually happening ( this is called de-schooling).

Before we left Australia I was happy to call myself an unschooled for a short period and totally embraced the term and the philosophy. We were, of course, worldschooled in our tropical home in Far North Queensland with the reef and the rainforest as a playground and classroom for all of us.

These days I rarely use the term unschooled at all. In actual fact, I rarely use the term worldschooled. We are just getting an education. Education through adventure.

Over time, elements of school-at-home have crept back in because they needed to.

When we aren't actively travelling we use workbooks and online learning programs. One item in our educational arsenal was the Minecraft Homeschool courses and the boys got a lot out of those as tweens.

My worldschooled teenager progressed to some Open University courses but teenaged kids become more and more self-directed as time passes by.

Kids' audio guides, tours and talks slot into life easily on the road and becoming more important as the kids get older.

We always did some written maths and English and sometimes a science workbook as a sort of check list of topics. I also own curriculum books to remind myself and to see if my 10-year-old does actually know what he would be expected to know if he were in school in the UK. This is, after all, a big experiment and I need to monitor the results.

If he didn't, I would be failing him,

everyone needs to know some basics.

He does, he has the same knowledge base as any child leaving a UK junior school should have. He hasn't been taught it, he's just picked it up.

I say should, because of course, many normally educated children won't. Too many slip through the cracks and come out of school functionally illiterate.

These workbooks are needed reassurance for me and a sneaky way to get him writing and spelling, he enjoys science like his mum and writing not so much. He's cool with it and we make it fun.

Workbooks we use include the series below, all are available online. We've tried many, these are our favourites. You'll often find people suggesting that travelling kids simply keep a journal. Nice idea, but my kids would rather extract their own eyeballs with spoons than journal, so workbooks it is. Try these:

At the same time we're still worldschooled, homeschooling and sometimes unschooled, we're learning from Australia, the USA, Asia, London or wherever we happen to be. Learning from museums, zoos, history, diverse people, geography, lifestyles, food and culture.

The kids made new friends and saw how local people live. In London the boys and I went to Forest School for 2 hours per week because it was fun and a good way to experience nature while meeting new people. We're always learning from the world wherever we are. When we slip into slow travel mode, which is rare for us, a time usually comes when we feel we're done and need a new environment to learn from

**We Were Homeschooling Long Before We Started Travelling. About Us.**

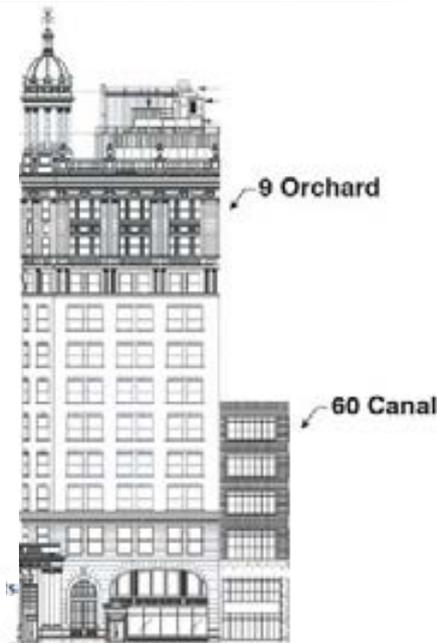
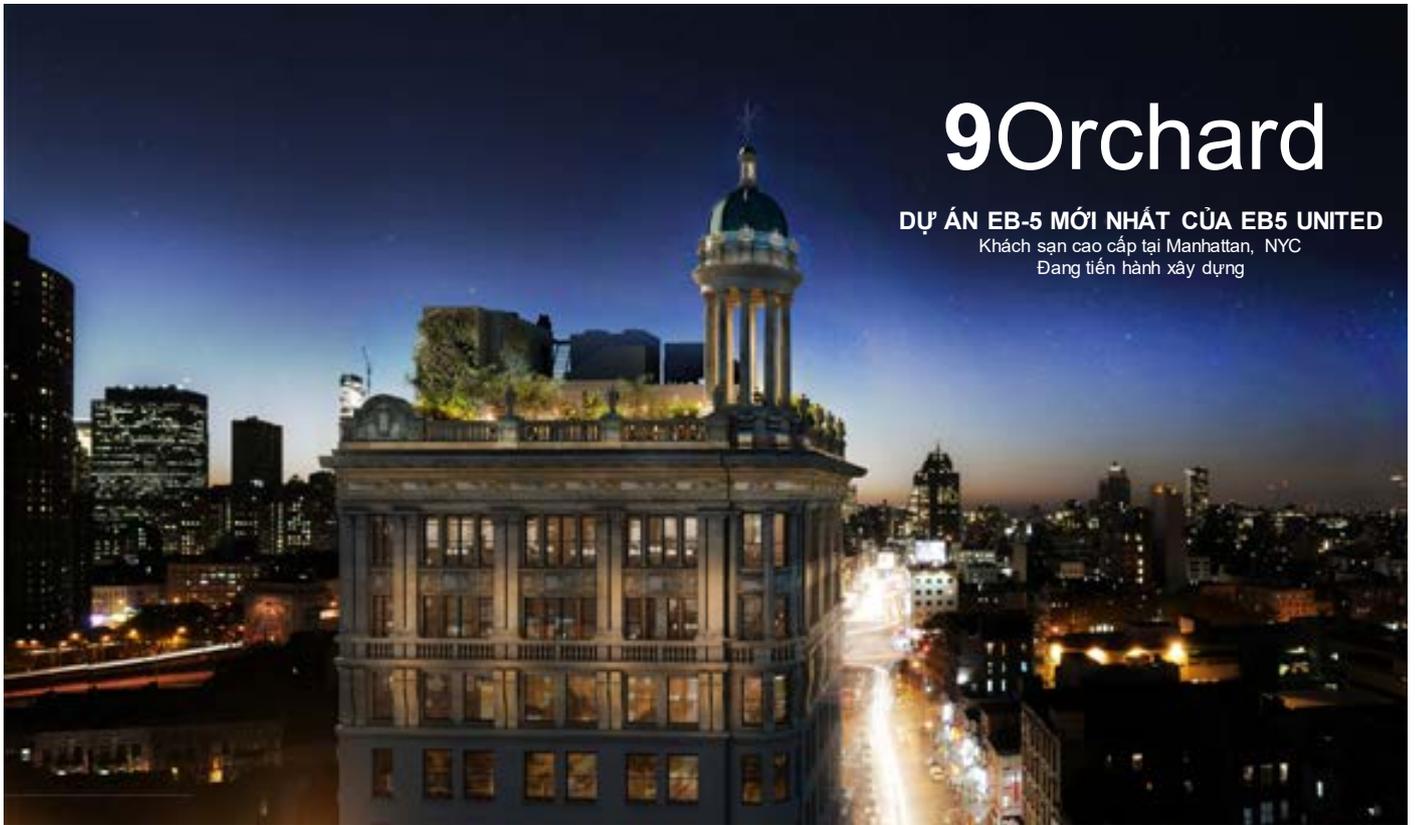
Homeschooling and traveling go together, they have to, but we'd already chosen that path before we even thought of returning to the travel we loved.

After 2 years of homeschooling before we left on this trip, I wasn't at all worried about the kids' education. I'd been through the de-schooling process (What is deschooling?).

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## The Legality of Homeschooling on The Road

You need to check this out for yourself, but I can tell you what I know of Australia and the UK

I was a registered homeschooler in Queensland Australia, I had to submit my curriculum for approval every year and put a report together 12 months later, complete with work samples. We were approved each year. Once we left Australia this was no longer allowed, nor required, if we return we'll need to re-register.

If you'd like to see examples of Queensland applications, reports and homeschool curriculums, they are on our other website, Homeschool Group Hug. Regulations vary enormously between Australian states. Your decision to homeschool or withdraw your child from school is nothing to do with the school, they cannot stop you and you do not need to ask permission, you will need to register in some way with your state's homeschooling body.

One of the wonderful things about the UK is that no homeschool registration, reports or checks are legally required under the British system. ( visit this site to find out about home education in the UK) You'll need to check regulations in your home country or state, but it's important to remember that if your kids are un-enrolled from school, they cannot be truant.

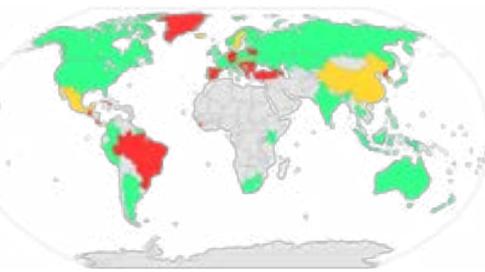
In a handful of countries, homeschooling is illegal, you must check Map of homeschooling legality .

My understanding is that these laws only apply to residents and citizens, but check for yourself.

### How Travel Enhances an Education.

Obviously, travel does amazing things for children, helping them along with their self-confidence, resourcefulness, social skills and ability to empathise. Alongside this there is the more concrete learning in geography, history and languages that comes naturally from visiting every country. I say naturally, but there is a lot of parental input in getting this "natural" learning to happen. See this post on education through travel, if you want an idea of what we picked up in our first year of travel.

- For art and art history, we take them to world renowned galleries or to see local artists at work, maybe they can join in or take a class. My elder son draws ( as do I), there are a million " how to draw" videos on YouTube at all levels. Khan Academy has great art history content.



Legal status of homeschooling across the world

- Homeschooling is legal
- Homeschooling is legal with certain restrictions
- Homeschooling is illegal
- Legal status unknown/unclear

- For music we watch diverse performances, use internet resources and try our hands at different instruments from around the world. We don't pursue playing instruments, no interest currently.

- History is all around us, you can touch it. My elder child has just been studying the Seven Ancient Wonders through an online course, so he was keen to see the remains of the Mausoleum at Halicarnassus at the British Museum and we're taking him to Turkey for Ephesus. Imagine finding out about Pol Pot or the Vietnam war through being there, on the spot. Don't you think that's better than a book?

- For religion, we visit as many temples, mosques, churches and museums as we can, talk to the locals and see first hand the realities of their faiths. We observe their practices, respect them and sometimes join in. This style of learning is so much more fun than books, and so much more accurate. We have Religious Education course books at home for reference.

- What about science? I was a scientist in my life before kids and we have done a lot of hands on, fun, homeschool science at home using various kits and the things we have around us. This is harder on the road, we don't carry the circuits, chemistry and magnets kits, but I am pretty good at talking about the science in a situation, from frying an egg to the zoological classification of every animal we see. Look for museums with hands on learning opportunities such as London's fabulous and free kids science shows at the Science Museum and the incredible Natural History Museum. Zoos are great for young scientists too. These days my boys take online science courses to supplement this natural learning. from Minecraft Homeschool, to Khan Academy to Open University. If you think kids need a hands on chemistry lab, you're wrong. You can find any science experiment or reaction you like on YouTube if you're into that.

### Do They Have Friends?

Of course they have friends, of all ages, but we don't carry them around the world with us. We visit when we can and these days, more and more, we bump into familiar faces. They also hang out with kids online and occasionally even Skype. They're boys, they're not into staying in touch and aren't very needy or clingy socially. We don't ever feel any unmet social need, we're too busy enjoying ourselves. We don't have a school mindset so we don't need loads of people around us all the time. That's just the way it is. If you feel you need to meet up with other travelling families it's pretty easy to arrange.

### Curriculum, Record Keeping and Exams

In Australia I had to write our curriculum every year and get it approved. It was based on the progression of learning, the government curriculum from a few countries and our own interests and needs. I facilitated learning from this curriculum by bring up topics in conversation, showing them books, toys and films about the topics we need to cover and taking them to places where they could learn at source.

We also followed the boys' interests as they cropped up. We have never bought or needed any sort of "boxed curriculum". On the road we consider the UK curriculum, I know what's on there and we cover it in our own way.

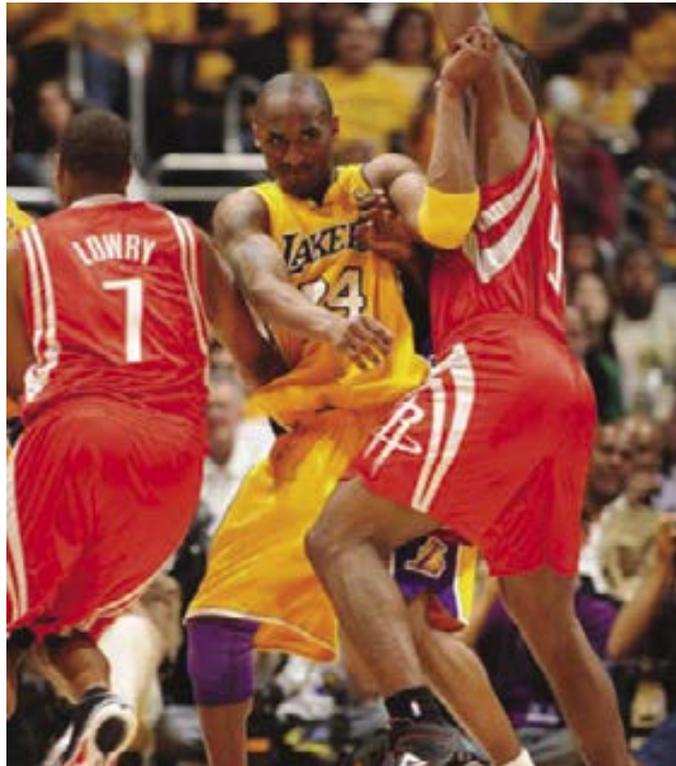
Because they don't go to school or do homework, they have MORE time to read and we all love that. The Kindles have been the most important thing we carry and Amazon Kindle store our library. It's been expensive, but if you have a current library card you can borrow Kindle books for free.

Children outside mainstream education can forget about sitting particular exams at particular times. They are free to progress at their own pace, according to their own needs. Should my boys wish to go on to any further study or university, there are multiple ways they can do this without the standard school certificates. It's a long established process, generations of kids have gone before. You can find out how homeschooled children can go on to tertiary education in Australia here.

I think it's important to keep records in the form of a journal, photographs, spread sheets or work samples. You need to be able to see and show that a quality education is actually happening. Keeping records will help you reassure yourself.

source : [worldtravelfamily.com](http://worldtravelfamily.com)

# Facilitated Naturalization



From rewarding soldiers to attracting talent and investors, states have, since ancient times, capitalized on the fact that their citizenship is a 'good' that is in demand. Ethnic considerations, close historical and linguistic ties, and special merit or achievement frequently drive policies in immigration and citizenship law and often constitute the grounds for facilitated naturalization.

Consider in this regard just a few of the numerous examples testifying to the ethnic ideology behind many states' provision of facilitated naturalization: Germany's policy of granting immediate citizenship to repatriates; the Spanish laws granting citizenship to descendants of those who fled during the Franco regime and to descendants of Sephardic Jews who were expelled during the 15th century Inquisition; the Israeli 'Law of Return', which encourages the immigration of Jews to Israel and bestows citizenship upon their 'return' to Israel regardless of their age, skill set, or economic status; the preferential treatment of Macedonians in Bulgaria for the purpose of citizenship; and the provision of Hungarian passports to hundreds of thousands of Serbians and Romanians. In Croatia, a country with a large diaspora both in Europe and overseas (predominantly in the USA but also in Australia and New Zealand), it is possible to regain citizenship immediately if Croatian descent can be demonstrated. Relative to its size, Ireland has experienced one of the largest mass emigrations in history and the country now has a very generous principle of descent in place, one of the most liberal in the world, which allows anyone with at least one grandparent born in Ireland to regain Irish citizenship.

Much like ethnicity and descent, military service frequently gives access to privileged naturalization. This is the case with the recruitment of foreign military personnel, for example, where citizenship is provided in return for soldiers' commitment. This practice has occurred throughout history and it occurs in the present day in France through the French Foreign Legion, and in the USA through the USA Army. Qualified members of the USA Armed Forces can be exempt from certain naturalization requirements, including the requirement of residence and physical presence in the country under Sections 328 and 329 of the Immigration and Nationality Act. This extraordinary naturalization option serves as an incentive and a reward for performing military service and risking one's life.

Another example of facilitated naturalization is the recruitment of elite foreign athletes for national teams in the Olympic Games or in other world sporting championships. These foreign athletes gain not only the privilege of competing for a given state in international games but also actual citizenship rights in that state in return for their efforts. As famously named by Ayelet Shachar, such "Olympic citizenship" is focused on the "spread of the talent-for-citizenship exchange", be it in sports, culture, science, or other fields. As an illustration of this widespread practice, the French sports paper *L'Équipe* gave the following account of the quarter-final of the European Table Tennis Championships in October 2013: "In the women's singles, two-time European champion Li Jiao of the Netherlands (2007 and 2011), lost to Portugal's Fu Yu. In the semi-finals, Fu Yu will meet Sweden's Li Fen."



***“ Citizenship can also perform the function of recruiting overseas investors, who are granted citizenship in exchange for their significant foreign direct investment in the country.”***

Top foreign athletes who are of special interest to Germany are preferred for naturalization based on an administrative directive, yet a maximum of only 10 top athletes per year have been admitted in recent times. Other countries are more lenient: at the World Athletics Championships in 2005, for instance, Qatar was represented by almost a dozen elite athletes born in Kenya and naturalized in Qatar. The USA, more than any other country in the world, has gone out of its way to perfect the technique of attracting accomplished athletes by offering them citizenship in return for their pursuit of Olympic medals. Shortly before the 2006 Winter Olympics, President Bush signed a bill that granted citizenship to foreigners with extraordinary ability, allowing, among others, Russian ice dancer Maxim Zavozin to represent the USA. Zavozin thereafter became a Hungarian citizen, just in time to represent Hungary at the Winter Olympics in 2010. Iceland naturalized the former world chess champion Bobby Fischer in 2005, helping him escape custody and possible extradition in Japan after USA authorities revoked the American passport he was using to travel from Japan back to Iceland.

Other talents, statuses, and sources of fame can also form the basis for facilitated naturalization. In Denmark—a country that has one of the most restrictive naturalization regimes in place today and that, as of 2000, naturalizes only people who speak Danish and know the history and values of Denmark—the Australian bride of Crown Prince

Frederik, Mary Donaldson, received Danish citizenship as an engagement gift in 2003. More recently, a young Malian migrant who rescued a child dangling from a balcony was promised French citizenship, Ralph Fiennes received a Serbian passport for filming in the country, and Afghan refugee Farhad Nouri was offered Serbian citizenship because of his skillful drawings—a privilege not extended to the many other refugees living in the country. The list of grounds and examples is non-exhaustive, since the discretion of states in the field of

citizenship law is virtually plenary, an extreme example being the conferral of Saudi Arabian citizenship to a robot in 2017.

In line with the above expressions of facilitated naturalization, citizenship can also perform the function of recruiting overseas investors, who are granted citizenship in exchange for their significant foreign direct investment in (or other economic contribution to) the country. Investors are often given an easier path to citizenship than other candidates for naturalization. Applicants who pay do not have to wait for years to be granted citizenship, although, crucially, they do need to be suitably qualified and undergo strict due diligence checks. ‘First come first served’ is effectively displaced by the ethics of the market: ‘You get what you pay for’. *Ius doni*, the acquisition of citizenship by investment, is essentially, then, a fast-track procedure for gaining citizenship, a form of facilitated naturalization that is based on the ability and willingness to contribute economically.

*source : review*

# “BLUE Better than BLUE”

**Second passport is « Better Blue » personal identity in post-modern era, especially in cross-border flyboard era 177km/h speed that the french inventor, Franky Zapata showed last august.**

## The value of Passport

Prior to World War I, people didn't need a passport to travel internationally. Travel ability without having to obtain government permission was a self-evident truth. Since the interbellum period Passports have been the standard travel and identity document internationally. But that's not how the modern passport system works.

Today, in order to travel, people need a passport, probably with one that contains biometric information such as digital fingerprints, which enhanced security measures even at the expense of privacy. And in order to get a passport, you need a government's blessing. Chinese government mandated recently the biometric information with fingerprints for China Visa as like US (ESTA), Canada, Australia used to do. Even european parliament decided to mandate ETIAS (European Travel Information and Authorisation System). It is a completely electronic system which allows and keeps track of visitors from countries who do not need a visa to enter the Schengen Zone. In a way, it resembles the U.S Electronic System for Travel Authorization (ESTA), which serves a similar purpose. The legal procedures to pass the ETIAS have started in 2016, and the system is expected to be in place by 2021.

Today, governments use passports to document and control their citizens. In other words, travel is treated as if it's a privilege for the traveler. People lives more comfortable without microchips installed biometric-passport. People need to ask for permission of belonging government as like their property. Any government can restrict or revoke their passports for whatever reason it wants. Things have been changing for the worse, rapidly over the years. They were originally documents to facilitate travel; they now serve to restrict and control it for stronger security measures.

## Second Passport

Many people are familiar with the Russian parable of the frog and the scorpion. "A scorpion and a frog meet on the bank of a babbling stream. It's too treacherous to cross, so the scorpion nicely asks the frog to carry him across on its back. This makes the frog a little suspicious. It asks, "How do I know you won't sting me?" The

scorpion says, "Because if I do, I will die too." That sound reasoning relaxes the frog's nerves. So he allows the scorpion to climb aboard and they shove off across the flowing water. They get halfway across the stream and the scorpion stings the frog directly in the middle of his back. The frog feels the onset of the scorpion's poison and starts to sink. He manages one dying breath: "Why?!" And the scorpion replies: "I could not help it. It is my nature."

It's an insightful parable six weeks ahead Brexit conundrum. People follow their nature. We should not be fooled into thinking that they will do otherwise. The moral of this fable is that like the scorpion, humans possess compulsions that they cannot repress even when it is in their best interest. In a tragedy, this attempt often fails. This is very much what happens in the Scorpion and the Frog.

*“ Obtaining a second passport is a fundamental step toward freeing yourself from absolute dependence on any one country facing likely Brexit conundrum.*

Like the scorpion, the great empire does so even to the point of their own self-destruction, because "it is their nature." The best way is to get well away from the great empire before it falls in a uncertainty.

Obtaining a second passport is a fundamental step toward freeing yourself from absolute dependence on any one country facing likely Brexit conundrum. Once you have that freedom, it's much harder for any government to control your destiny. No matter where you live, you can benefit from the political diversification that comes with a second passport as below :

- Increase your visa-free travel privileges
- New laws in the US and EU are making it more difficult to maximize tax savings and EU scrutinizes CBI Programs by CRS recently.

- The process to obtain certain passports may become more difficult in the years to

come

- There are increasingly new opportunities that allow you to get your second passport faster and easier

- Most all governments understand that they need total control of you by squeezing you not too hard. If you were to live multi-nationally – that is, if you lived as a guest or part-time resident in one or more countries – you'd actually be treated better than those who are citizens. In order to attract you, the local government would very likely offer you tax breaks plus benefits the average citizen does not receive. It's helpfull to fully diversify yourself – have a second passport from one country, live in another, gain your income in a third .... Second passport introduces the outdoor solutions for you.

- Of course, passports are not going away. You will continue to need one to travel. This is why you're better having more than one.

- A second passport keeps the government from locking you in. Without it, the government in your home country can effectively place you under house arrest by taking back your passport.

## Alternative Residence or citizenship

For the self-sufficient individuals, freelancers, entrepreneurs, HNIs of under-developed countries who aspire to enjoy their own lifestyle with global mobility freedom like family world travel and worldschooling there are new CBI programmes affordables.

In recent years, the opportunities for citizenship by investment (CBI) have grown considerably. Since November 2018 New CBI programme is launched officially with the €100,000 government contribution and additional fees to obtain citizenship in Moldova. Moldova isn't an EU member, but their passport allows for visa-free access to 122 countries in total. On 28 April 2014 Moldovan citizens were granted visa-free entry to 26 Schengen Area countries as well as Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus and Romania, countries that are applying the Schengen policy and also Monaco, San Marino, Andorra and Vatican City, countries that have no immigration control. That's quite a useful passport to have. In addition, purchasers are not required to ever set foot in Moldova. Moldova is a small poor country next to Ukraine that's unlikely to attract travelers that have a million or more to spare on a passport. And Caribbean CIU programs start from USD 100.000 government contribution for a main applicant in Dominica.



We don't use wings. You are like a bird. It is your body that's flying.

As of 02 July 2019, Dominica citizens had visa-free or visa on arrival access to 135 countries and territories, ranking the Dominica passport 37th in terms of travel freedom.

Generally speaking, most of the countries that formerly made up the "Free World" have become more militarized and more regulated with escalated burdensome taxes. The opportunity has been taken up almost entirely by small countries that don't have thriving economies. It began with small islands in the Caribbean, most notably St. Kitts & Nevis to Antigua & Barbuda, Grenada and others.

Significantly in response to new restrictions on student visas in the US, uncertainty over Brexit and the rights of EU citizens in the UK. HNIs (High Net Individuals) pursue individual solutions allowing the educational fulfillment of their children in avoiding any risky or unpredictable visa application processes. A good solution is to acquire alternative residence or citizenship rights that ensures access to some of the best schools and universities in the world. Among other things, having a second passport allows you to invest, bank, travel, live, and do business in places you wouldn't otherwise be able to.

### **The Migration of tens of millions Black Africans to Europe.**

The law and knowledge of a society are inseparable and include the sphere of the 'frontier' which guides us towards the future, a promised land, a land of hope, the hope for starting a new life. The 'frontier' is a future milestone to which the society is implicitly or consciously directed.

In the case of the emergence of the frontier, the social system undergoes fluctuations that allow it to be characterised from the position of 'uncertainty' and 'instability'. However, this uncertainty can later turn into the basis for development, since the frontier makes the society move.

The Britons were gradually created by the merger of English, Scots, Welsh and Irish .... And across the English Channel the French were created by different tribes Franks, Normans, Bretons, Gascons .... Human tribes tend to coalesce over time into larger and larger groups. With each passing millenium, countless isolated tribes fused into larger and larger groups and in recent generations the few remaining civilisations have been blending into a single global market. Division of labour cannot succeed unless everyone shares a single market. Beyond the limits of knowledge and law, the society of the frontier can strengthen its integrity by clearly outlining the boundaries.

Europe runs the risk of turning black from illegal immigration... it could turn into Black-African continent." In France there are

around 5 millions and in the other countries of Europe 3 millions black-africans today and this trend of black-africans' illegal migration is accelerating. Millions of migrants from Lybia and Africa, and the Middle East have poured into Europe. It could be the biggest migration to Europe, tens of millions of Africans trying to get into Europe in this 21st century.

Between 2013 and 2017, the EU recorded over 4 million asylum applications — over three times more than in the five previous years (2008-2012). This situation resulted in growing tensions between Member States and an increase in non-cooperative behaviors in the Union, with some countries going as far as to release themselves from their obligations and duties to European law and to their partners. Above all, this situation justifies a growing concern over the Europeans' ability to fulfill their international commitments and the humanist values that are the foundation of their historic project.

The Syrian civil war, the rise of the Islamic State, the Brexit self-destruction, the instability of EU accelerated a wave of Muslim immigration. But the Islamic terrorist attacks caused European voters to abandon multicultural dreams.

Since the United States and NATO helped overthrow Ghaddafi, former Lybian president in 2011, African continent's stable situation has been today replaced by complete chaos of bloody and costly war. With the European population diminishing and the African population growing, Europe could be basically taken over by Black-Africans illegal immigration in the next several generations. The biggest cities in the world are Lagos, Kinshasa, Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania of a population 70-90 millions each city within 21st century. This fast growing population is informed well about the european wealthy life by smartpones and most have a goal of Europe.

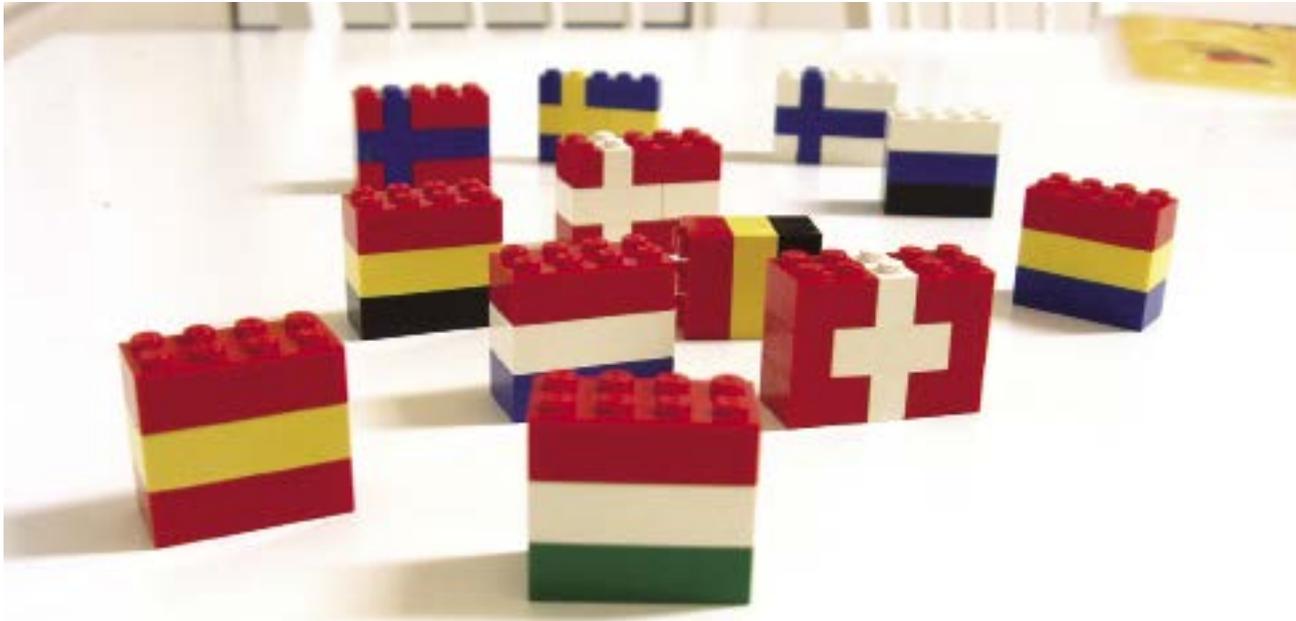
We'll be shifting to a world with less reliance on traditional passports, instead on biometric passports with previously measured security based on individual visa requirements. Now in the era of drone technology, "jet-powered hoverboard" watercraft of Franky Zapata; that model was powered by five turbines and fueled by kerosene, there's more demand of stronger security measures than ever concerning illegal immigrants as well as increasing passenger capacity, and budget travel.

We can imagine that enhanced airport and seaport infrastructures with an artificial intelligence allow "Better Blue Migrators" to obtain visa waivers without wasting time at passport control counter. CIP second passport holders could be treated as "Blue Better than Blue".

*Author : Hyong-Jin KWON, paris*

# Why Americans and Europeans Invest in New Citizenships

by Peter Macfarlane



European passports consistently top league tables charting the number of countries their holders can visit visa-free. The United States and Canada are right up there too. At the same time, visa-free travel has become one of the main selling points of CBI programmes.

How do we explain, then, that a significant number of Europeans and Americans – who already benefit from awesome visa-free travel possibilities – still invest in foreign citizenship programmes every year? An understanding of this point is surely useful to industry practitioners looking to develop the business and understand its long term prospects. I will answer that question in this article, drawing in part on my own experience: born in Scotland, cosmopolitan by nature, an avid collector of residencies and citizenships, and based on decades of work as a consultant who helps other people aiming for the same level of personal freedom!

An Icelandic patrol ship and a British frigate clash in the North Atlantic at the height of the Third Cod War in 1973. Image: Issac Newton [CC BY-SA 2.5]

Let me preface the following

comments with some reassurance: the European Union will not cancel visa-free access for Caribbean passport holders any time soon. Despite the existence of vociferous opponents to the sale of citizenship, bureaucrats in Brussels know that those critics are from the lunatic fringe. The European Commission understands that Caribbean citizens are low risk, well vetted (in the case of CBI passport holders) and there are relatively few of them, therefore they are easy to keep track of. It is very much in Europe's economic and political interest to let these people spend money and do business across Europe. In other words, they are valued guests who would have qualified for Schengen visas anyway.

Now let's take a step back. Visa-free travel is a privilege, not a right. I am old enough to remember the so-called "Cod Wars" of the 1980s when Canada cancelled visa-free travel for Spanish passport holders overnight during a spat over fisheries. Later, Canada revoked visa-free travel for both Hungarians and Mexicans (both since reinstated) while by pure coincidence I was living in those two countries. More recently we have seen the same with Saint Kitts

and Antigua – we are still eagerly awaiting the reinstatement of visa-free travel to Canada for my fellow West Indians, something that I believe will happen eventually.

Everyone seems to have grown accustomed to the fact that Caribbean passports have visa-free access to the Schengen zone in Europe. It is almost taken for granted. But who remembers that it was only a few short years ago – in 2015 – that Dominica, Grenada, and Vanuatu gained this privilege? And it's a privilege that could be lost even faster than it was won.

I was born in the UK as a British citizen and took for granted all my adult life having the right to live and work in other EU countries. That privilege will be gone from Halloween onwards, due to Brexit.

With that coveted burgundy British passport, I need visas to visit two significant economic powerhouses: Russia and China. Applying for a Russian visa, I am subject to special indignities reserved only for Americans, Brits, and Georgians – the arch enemies. Yet with my Grenada passport, I can visit both Russia and China visa-free.

## Visa-free destinations for Grenada citizens

Another recent example is the Russia-Ukraine crisis. Not many years ago, Russians were being welcomed with open arms in western Europe and there was talk of removing visa requirements – while it was hard for Ukrainians to obtain visas. Now, Ukrainians have visa-free access to Schengen, while Russians are finding the visa application process much more onerous.

My point, to be blunt, is that things keep changing and will keep changing. It would be a big mistake to invest in a new citizenship purely based on today's visa-free travel possibilities, or even EU membership (in the case of Malta or Cyprus, or so-called accession states like Moldova or Montenegro). Yet I feel some uneducated investors are being shown lists of visa-free travel and being sold passports purely on the basis of those lists. And yes, I use the expression "selling passports" deliberately in this context.

By now, you might be beginning to understand my point, and therefore why Americans and Europeans want second and third passports. Times can change – visa-free access can and definitely will change. The long term trend is definitely to use big data to decide who gets into countries and who doesn't, so decisions will be made on individuals rather than on citizenships. But I think passports will still be important in some form or other for the rest of my lifetime, and holding multiple passports simply becomes more and more useful as time goes on.

In my wallet when I travel, I always make a point of having cards issued by MasterCard, Visa, American Express, Diners Club and ChinaUnionPay – all issued by different banks in different countries (plus a wad of cash). You never know when one or more cards might be blocked due to a technical failure, because of a temporary compliance misunderstanding, because my spending looks like fraud to the bank's systems, or for a multitude of other reasons. Having the Visa and MasterCards issued by the same bank wouldn't help me much either since, if one were blocked, they would likely both be blocked. Besides that, for commercial reasons, I have cards billed in different currencies, cards that have better rates for ATM withdrawals, and so on.

I look at my passport portfolio exactly the same way. I just need to be aware of the circumstances and whip out the right passport to match the time and place,

even the right social setting. I never keep two or more passports together – a lesson learned the hard way when one day I lost two passports. It is always smart to leave a spare passport in your hotel room safe when you go out for the day.

Some people might criticize my globalist attitude, assuming I have no affinity to any country. In fact, the opposite is true. Yes, I am a proud global citizen, but I am also a proud citizen of the countries that have issued my passports. I always make sure I spend time in the countries, understand local business practices and cultures, and respect them. I prefer citizenship by means of a real connection in the country: an investment that I can enjoy visiting and nurturing. I think this kind of substance will be key to global citizenship in the future, and that the idea of buying a passport from a country you have never even set foot in will soon fall out of favour.

***“Personal security is undoubtedly a motivation for applying for all investors in multiple citizenships.”***

Personal security is undoubtedly a motivation for applying for all investors in multiple citizenships. There have certainly been many cases where people were singled out for kidnappings, terrorist attacks and the like because of their nationalities. USA and British passport holders are particularly at risk, so many businesspeople would prefer to travel lower profile, on the passport of a neutral country. Not forgetting, of course, that Americans are subject to travel restrictions put in place by their own government – Cuba being the best-known example.

This article would certainly not be complete without a mention of tax. I mention it last because I think it is the least important motivating factor when it comes to obtaining new citizenships.

Our American cousins are subject to tax on their worldwide income, no matter where they are resident, and there is only one way they can legally opt out of it – that is renouncing citizenship. That's quite a drastic step that only a small (albeit growing) minority of Americans are willing

to take. However, that doesn't mean they don't think about it. Before they can renounce, they need to have citizenship of another country, as no-one can be left stateless. Having that second citizenship in their back pocket, ready to renounce if the US political circus becomes even more unstable, is something that can help Americans sleep more soundly at night.

Combined with the fact that Americans are traditionally the biggest group of visitors to the Caribbean (they love the Caribbean), it therefore makes totally good sense for any moderately wealthy American to buy a condo in the Caribbean and obtain the new citizenship that goes along with it.

For Europeans, there is theoretically no tax benefit to a second passport. That said, keeping doors open is always a good idea, because as governments run out of money they always start tightening the screws. When Nicolas Sarkozy was French president, he talked seriously of introducing American-style worldwide taxation for French citizens. And I have dealt with many retired European businessmen who have been persecuted so badly by their tax authorities during their active careers, that they have no faith whatsoever left in their home governments. For them, any chance to diversify and carry multiple citizenships is welcome, together with the fact of being able to travel without the possibility of their home governments tracking them. Therefore tax is an indirect motivating factor.

The bottom line, I think, is simple. It boils down to a question of one's outlook on the world. Once you've experienced the feeling of immense personal freedom that comes from holding multiple citizenships, you'll never want to go back to having one! And, to use a cliché, Freedom Isn't Free! Hence the demand for Citizenship by Investment from Americans and Europeans.

Peter Macfarlane is a writer and commentator on global financial matters, personal privacy, and offshore wealth creation. Peter's column is sponsored by NTL Trust, one of the leading providers of Investment Immigration services across the Caribbean and around the world.

*Author : Peter Macfarlane, NTL Trust  
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# Ius Doni: Citizenship-by-Investment

by Dr. Christian H. Kälin

Citizenship laws reinforce birth-based membership: “advantaging those who have access to the inherited privilege of membership”. Most states base their citizenship laws on a person’s birth — either *ius sanguinis*, citizenship by descent, or *ius soli*, citizenship by birth. Less commonly, one may become a citizen through naturalization, namely “acquisition after birth of a citizenship not previously held by the person concerned that requires an application to public authorities”. As pointed out by Prof. Dr. Dimitry Kochenov, “[c]itizenship, as a legal status of attachment to public authority, is always distributed uniquely by the authority itself (and) does not depend on any sentiments and feeling of the citizenry”.

## Inequality of Citizenship

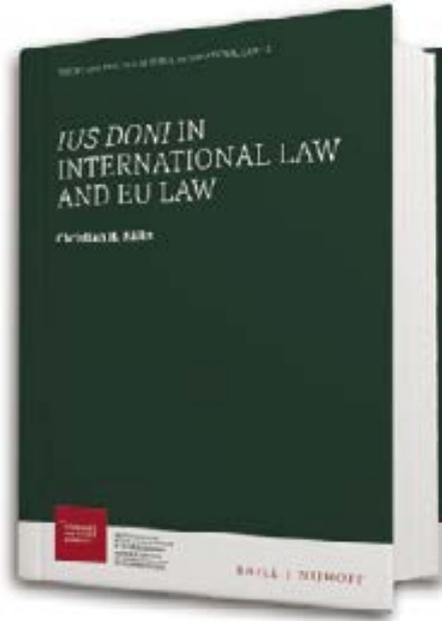
Citizenships are unequal in terms of their practical value, to which the Kälin – Kochenov Quality of Nationality Index (QNI) rankings testify. International law has been more concerned with such inequality<sup>6</sup> in terms of the problem of statelessness; having citizenship of any state is better than having no state protection at all.<sup>7</sup> However, attempts to resolve the issue of statelessness have neglected “rectifying inequalities that correlate with the birthright assignment of membership in ‘this or that’ particular country”.

Our nationality has an enormous impact on our life. For example, a child born in Laredo, USA, is able to access all the social and economic benefits of the American welfare state as an American citizen and as an adult can seek employment opportunities throughout the USA and enjoy extensive visa-free travel around the world.<sup>9</sup> A child born in the adjacent town of Juarez, Mexico, has significantly fewer options. Allocation of citizenship thus amounts to a “birthright lottery”.

## Ius Doni

One of the latest trends in the allocation of citizenship is through investment, or *ius doni*. The emergence and rapid growth of citizenship-by-investment (CBI) programs and residence-by-investment (RBI) programs results from the discretionary powers of states in the field of immigration and citizenship on the one hand, and a counterbalance to the exclusionary character and global inequality of citizenship on the other. Furthermore, a new class of ‘global citizens’ has emerged, who have numerous bases and for whom holding multiple citizenships is the norm. The acquisition of citizenship through a CBI program is an example of facilitated

naturalization based on the applicant’s exceptional contribution to the country’s economy. Residence and various tests or requirements are usually waived. Such privileged access to citizenship results from the state’s particular interest in naturalizing certain citizens rather than from the latter’s keenness to live or socially integrate in the former.



While *ius doni* took place even in antiquity, the first modern CBI program, that of St. Kitts and Nevis, was introduced in 1984. Today, immigration and citizenship laws of over 100 countries provide for RBI or CBI. Residence programs secure the investor’s residence and, after a relatively long period of time, citizenship. CBI programs vary: the majority require that investment is in the state’s national interest (without specifically defining this interest). Some programs have poorly defined goals, while others struggle to demonstrate meaningful economic benefits. The investment or donation requirements differ, largely depending on the attractiveness of the host country and the quality of its passport. The QNI offers a solid platform for assessing the general attractiveness of nationalities by taking into account a number of internal and external factors to determine the objective value and rank of each citizenship.

## Nationalities of Citizenship-by-Investment Countries

Eleven countries were running formal CBI programs in 2018: Antigua and Barbuda, the Commonwealth of Dominica, Cyprus, Grenada, Jordan, Malta, Moldova, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, Turkey, and Vanuatu. These are countries with standardized requirements and procedures rather than vaguely defined criteria in their legislations

— such as is the case in Austria, Cambodia, or Cape Verde. Four were in Europe; of these Cyprus and Malta are EU member states and hence may confer EU citizenship alongside sovereign nation citizenship. Montenegro is expected to begin receiving applications for its program in 2019.

EU nationalities are ranked either in the Very High Quality tier or High Quality tier of the 2018 General QNI ranking; EU citizenship gives right of free movement and settlement in one of the world’s wealthiest regions and largest economic areas. In 2018, Cyprus and Malta ranked in the Very High Quality tier: Maltese nationality ranked 16th in the General QNI ranking, while Cypriot nationality was ranked 21st. Citizens of both countries could settle and work visa-free in the same number of foreign countries or territories, positioning both nationalities 7th in the Settlement Freedom Ranking. At 14th, Malta is higher in the Travel Freedom Ranking than Cyprus, which ranked 26th. Given their Very High Quality nationalities and access to the rest of the EU, these two countries have higher requirements than other CBI programs:

Cyprus requires investors to donate EUR 75,000 to the Research and Innovation Fund or another certified innovation enterprise, donate EUR 75,000 to the Cyprus Land Development Corporation, and select from committing at least EUR 2 million to the purchase or construction of real estate, the purchase or creation of or participation in businesses or companies that are based and operating in Cyprus, or participating in alternative investment funds or purchasing financial assets of Cypriot enterprises or organizations licensed by the Securities and Exchange Commission, or a combination of the latter three options. Malta requires a non-refundable contribution to its National Development and Social Fund of at least EUR 650,000, plus participation in approved financial instruments of EUR 150,000 and the purchase of residential real estate with a minimum value of EUR 350,000 or the lease of a residential property with a rental value of at least EUR 16,000 per annum, which must be held for at least five years.

The nationalities of the five Caribbean countries with CBI programs also ranked well in the 2018 General QNI ranking. All fall within the group of Medium Quality nationalities. Antigua and Barbuda ranked best among these in 2018 in 45th place. Slightly weaker was the nationality of St. Kitts and Nevis in 46th place, followed by Grenada in 52nd place, St. Lucia in 54th place, and the Commonwealth of Dominica in 57th place.

All Caribbean countries are part of the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) and the Caribbean Community (CARICOM), which provide mutual and conditional mutual freedom of settlement, respectively. Therefore, they also ranked well on the Settlement Freedom ranking. Antiguan nationality was again most successful, taking 26th position (owing to the free settlement to Georgia it provides), while the nationalities of the remaining four countries shared 30th position. All five Caribbean nationalities provide relatively wide visa-free travel, including in Europe's Schengen Area countries. St. Kitts and Nevis performed best on the Travel Freedom scale, ranking 41st, followed by Antigua and Barbuda, (43rd), St. Lucia (51st), Grenada (53rd), and the Commonwealth of Dominica (58th).

A Caribbean passport can be acquired through a contribution to a national development fund or national treasury (ranging from USD 100,000 to USD 250,000 for a single applicant, more if dependents are included) or through real estate acquisition (starting at USD 200,000), and is thus one of the most value for money options. Furthermore, the socio-economic benefits that CBI programs have brought to these countries are obvious. Inflows from the Antigua and Barbuda Citizenship-by-Investment Program — created in 2013 — now constitute approximately 15% of the government's annual revenue and are responsible for substantial investments in the public and private construction sectors as well as for the dual-island nation's transition to renewable energy. The program has also been essential in generating sovereign equity to support the rebuilding of Barbuda after a recent tropical storm devastated the island.

When the International Monetary Fund (IMF) reviewed the Antigua and Barbuda economy, it found that the revenue generated by investment migration had significantly boosted economic growth, pulling the country out of a deep recession. Antigua and Barbuda was able to pay back its entire debt to the IMF thanks to the income generated by the Antigua and Barbuda Citizenship-by-Investment Program.<sup>20</sup> According to the IMF, at the end of 2015, St. Kitts and Nevis' national development fund had accumulated assets equivalent to 20% of its GDP because of CBI-related inflows.

The quality of the nationalities of the remaining four countries with CBI programs (Jordan, Moldova, Turkey, and Vanuatu) varies. Ranked 73rd, Moldovan nationality is of Medium Quality tier, as are those of Turkey (76th) and Vanuatu (78th). Jordan's nationality is in the Low Quality tier, ranking 121st. Not being part of any agreements that facilitate the free movement of people, none of these four countries offers impressive international settlement rights. Their nationalities therefore rank lower on the Settlement Freedom scale. Moldova ranks 45th, offering free settlement access to two destinations, while Vanuatu is 50th, Turkey 51st, and Jordan 52nd, each

offering settlement-free access to one destination only.

Although ranked higher than the other three nationalities, Moldovan nationality is the most affordable, with a minimum contribution of around USD 100,000 to the Public Investment Fund for a single applicant, and more with dependents. The minimum investment for Vanuatu is USD 150,000 for a single applicant, and more with dependents. Despite the substantial reduction of the minimum investment, the Turkish nationality still requires a higher investment than Moldova and Vanuatu with the minimum investment for real estate being USD 250,000. Jordanian nationality can be acquired through several investment options, but at USD 1 million the minimum investment threshold is set rather high.

Montenegro will start running its CBI program in 2019, offering citizenship to investors who will donate at least USD 113,400 and invest USD 283,500 in an undeveloped area of Montenegro (or at least USD 510,300 in a developed area of Montenegro). Ranked 64th, Montenegrin citizenship is of Medium Quality. While this nationality currently offers free settlement to two destinations only and is ranked 45th in the Settlement Freedom ranking, its value is likely to increase steadily in future as the country progresses towards EU membership.

*“ Ius doni is an important stride towards supporting economics with sovereign equity rather than increasing sovereign debt.*

#### **Arguments against Citizenship-by-Investment**

CBI has often been criticized. EU institutions, notably the European Commission and the European Parliament, often express their dissatisfaction with CBI in general and with the existing CBI programs in particular. However, in claiming that '[i]n compliance with the criterion used under public international law, member states should only award citizenship to persons where there is a "genuine link" or "genuine connection" to the country in question' and expressing concerns that obtaining citizenship through investment schemes 'undermines the very concept of European citizenship' both the European Commission and the European Parliament have misrepresented the law and undermined the achievements of the EU. The 'genuine link' is not a requirement in international law but has merely been engaged to resolve diplomatic protection issues in cases of multiple citizenship. Furthermore, the very existence of EU citizenship essentially pre-supposes rights

beyond the member state. In practice, EU citizenship weakens ties with a member state.

Acquiring citizenship through investment departs, according to the Commission, from the traditional ways of granting nationality in the member states and affects the EU citizenship. However, while *ius soli* and *ius sanguinis* are traditional forms of granting citizenship, *ius doni* equally has its roots in antiquity. Furthermore, while Cyprus and Malta have typical CBI programs, several others have CBI provisions in their laws, including Austria, France, Italy, Slovenia, and 20 member states have RBI programs. Acquisition of citizenship through investment is therefore not atypical as it is represented by the European Commission. In addition, the EU has diminished the legal relevance of member state nationalities in many areas where EU law applies, led by the principle of non-discrimination on the basis of nationality. And while recognizing the Micheletti ruling and the fact that EU law prohibits checking of genuine links and the right of sovereign countries to decide on their own naturalization procedures, the Commission concluded that member states must ensure that genuine links exist. Such conclusion is the opposite of the Court's judgment in Micheletti.

While noting that "citizenship is granted under less stringent conditions than under ordinary naturalization regimes, in particular without effective prior residence in the country concerned", the Commission did not acknowledge other ways of facilitated naturalization that do not require residence either, for example based on ethnic considerations, close history, or special merit and achievements. Furthermore, EU citizenships based on investment account for less than 1% of all EU naturalizations. While every admission to citizenship may be seen as a potential security threat, CBI presents no greater risk than other routes. Residence requirements would not lower the risk; as noted by Kochenov, many security threats in the EU have been caused by first- or second-generation EU citizens.

*Ius doni* is an important stride towards supporting economics with sovereign equity rather than increasing sovereign debt. It is further an important "step in the demystification of states and empowerment of individuals". As Prof. Dr. Christian Joppke maintains, states "have always been strategists in matters of citizenship"; however, "[t]he novelty is to see individuals as citizenship strategists".



Dr. Christian H. Kälin, Group Chairman, Henley & Partners, Switzerland

# CITIZENSHIP EXPO

30 OCT-01 NOV 2019

[www.citizenshipexpo.com](http://www.citizenshipexpo.com)



Arun Bose,  
IREIS project manager



*IREIS - Abu Dhabi 30/10-01/11/2019*

The 11th edition of the International Real Estate and Investment Show (IREIS), a leading investment platform and the only real estate event in Abu Dhabi is all set to take place at the Abu Dhabi National Exhibition Centre from October 30, 2019 until November 1, 2019.

IREIS will also host the 5th edition of 'The International Residency and Citizenship expo Pavilion' to highlight the Dual Citizenship and Visa-Free travel for major countries across the globe. The Expo will offer superior expertise in the complex decision-making process necessary to gain the right citizenship and residency option.

As countries tighten their borders to immigrants, the second-citizenship industry is working and growing to bypass those restrictions and move into peaceful regions. International events including the decision by Britain to leave the European Union, Policy changes of USA and legal restrictions on travelling to other regions are driving new interest to second passport industry.

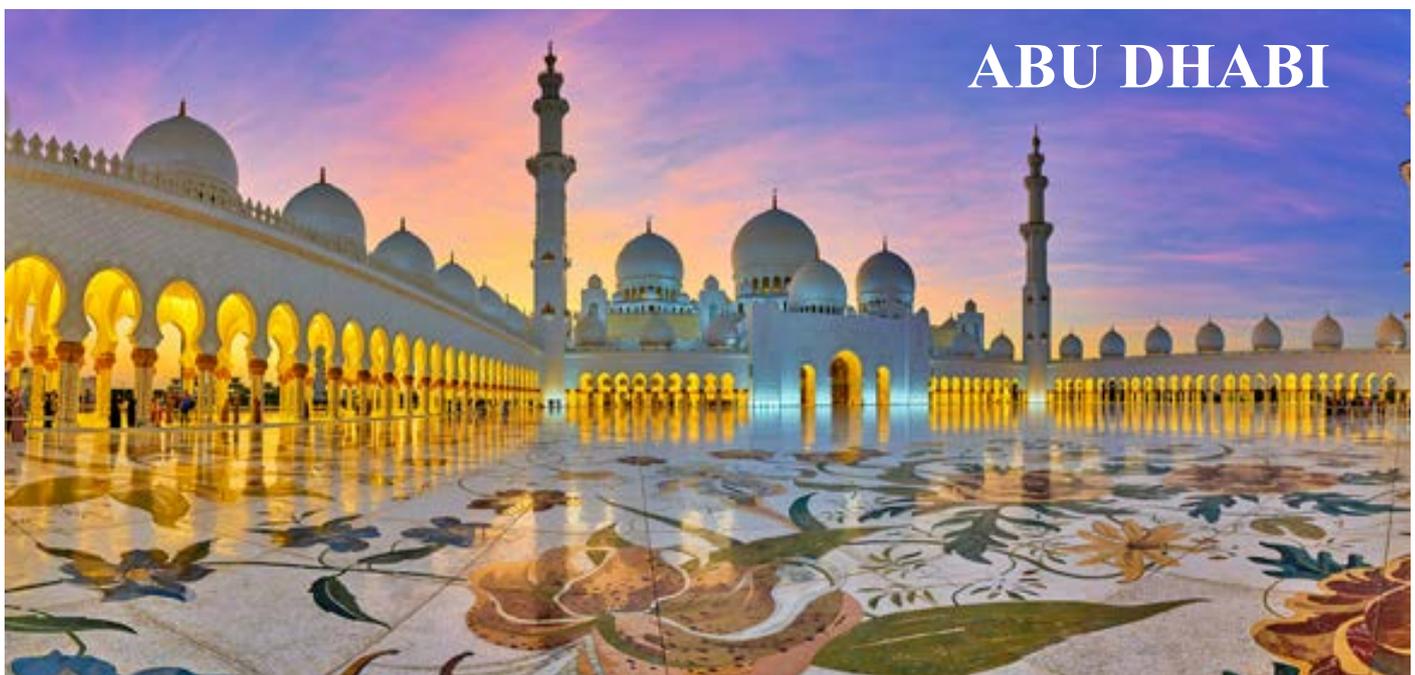
The UAE, which hosts more than 8 million (88%) expatriates, is an ideal hub for second citizenship and residency prospects for countries in Europe, America, Canada, the Caribbean and Australia –who attract wealthy investors and skilled immigrants through business and investment immigration programmes offered to boost their economic growth. The UAE residents from Syria, Yemen, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, India and Pakistan have increased demand for Caribbean citizenship to 51 per cent, especially to St. Kitts & Nevis, Dominica, Grenada, Antigua & Barbuda and St. Lucia – the highest in the world - according a report released

The 11th edition of the International Real Estate &

Investment Show (IREIS 2019), targets investors and Consumers rather than trade visitors, will feature a dedicated pavilion to help visitors aspiring for dual Citizenship, residency and international investment opportunities gain the right advice and information from leading immigration experts. Arun Bose Associate director exhibitions says that International Residency and Citizenship by Investment Expo', will offer professional guidance and consultancy for those looking to buy 2nd citizenships in return of investing in properties or donating abroad through government bonds. Citizenship and Residency Expo Pavilion at IREIS 2019 is set to help the large number of High-Net-Worth-Individuals (HNWIs) from around the world in finding their dream destination and investment opportunities. Ever since the introduction of the segment in 2016 the show has grown with major exhibitors throughout the Globe promising dedicated services to potential investors As part of the event agenda, IREIS 2019 will host International Conference to discuss various Citizenship Opportunities.

Organized by Dome Exhibitions, the three-day event is expected to bring under one roof regional and international real estate investors, brokers, and developers from the Middle East, Europe, and Asia Pacific to showcase their wide spectrum of property developments alongside an array of immense investment options as well as consultation and financing opportunities.

The exhibition is taking place as the much-awaited Expo 2020 Dubai draws nearer. Expo 2020 has boosted the economic activities in Dubai and the UAE, further driving key local industries such as the real estate sector. After the country won the right to host Expo 2020, local property developments have expanded exponentially in anticipation of the arrival of millions





5<sup>th</sup> Edition - 2019

RESIDENCY &

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11am - 8pm (Daily)

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