

# GLOBAL CITIZENSHIP

Autumn 3<sup>rd</sup> Quarter 2022 [www.citinavi.net](http://www.citinavi.net) CITINAVI Magazine

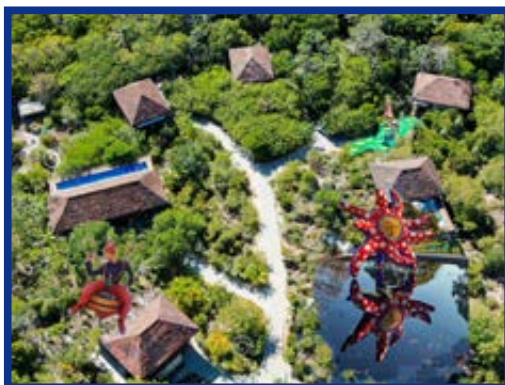
## Beyond the borders global residence & citizenship

Italy - Africa





# Italian Golden Visa for Residence 'La Dolce Vita'



# Artist Village Ô

- Aosta Valley -



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The artworks in this image are presented to visualize the design of residence Ô to open in 2024 and therefore, they will be replaced by others in the style of contemporary art

**From the Aosta Valley between Mont Blanc and Matterhorn comes the most celebrated Family Residence by Investment opportunity.**

Villa Ô, an astuce real estate offering and qualifying in vestment for Italian Residence 'La Dolce Vita' : Villa Ô is the only municipality approved real estate project in Aosta Valley to offer completed villas with a track record of rental income and performance.



8<sup>th</sup> Edition - 2022

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7 - 8 OCTOBER 2022

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Russian pavilion (closed), Venice Biennale

## Editor's Preface

The Biennale of uncomfortable Dreams, Venice.

« *We need to envisage a form of relationship that is not just exploitation of others and of the Earth* » said the curator of Venice Biennale.

When I encountered the Russian Pavilion, a soldier with a gun was guarding the border that prohibited entry. The tension circulated as if a soldier wearing a red saddle shining in the sunlight was forcibly summoned to be sent to the battlefield. It is in contrast to the surreal and dreamy art works « *the Milk of Dreams* » of the entrance just passed.

### Colette's Liberal Dreams...

In the summer of 1914, there were no more men in Paris. They left at the call of the flag from the first day of August. It was time for a quick decision. Faced with the threat that Germany would advance into the capital, many women and old fathers preferred to leave Paris. Every night, when the sound of a terrifying missile bombardment seems to rupture the intestines of the body, Kiev's night is like the sky of Paris in early August 2014, repressive breathing. In the air, besides storms and fear, there are unknown and unsettling emotions. Paris has an unexpectedly unique nostalgia because there is a massive departure of men, no husband, no companion, no brothers or sons, all enlisted in the military mobilization. A new fragrance of freedom without oppression and domination... They are not so used to this freedom that at first they do not know what judgment to do, what to do, or what to do with that freedom.

Anxiety and fear have a nature of becoming stronger. The Dadaists stimulated the instincts and brought a surreal, tense imagination to escape the pressures of the imminent reality.

In our civilized society equipped with high technology, which is pushed by other uncertainties brought about by modern technology other than the fear of war and the speed of new high technology with robots, AI, the dream of overcoming national, racial, religious, and language barriers is presented at the Venice Biennale and Kassel where Documenta exhibition, major German show presents it.

After World War I, the totalitarian view of the state has been dominant. This view evolved and has been enjoying freedom of movement, residence, and work through agreements between countries at a rapid pace since the European Union in the 1990s as an opportunity of global mobility after post-Soviet Union. Today more than 70 countries around the world offer government residence or citizenship programs for wealthy investment immigration. A freedom of global mobility has become an essential element.



editor in chief  
Hyong-Jin KWON,  
Paris

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**TALENT MIGRATION**

# **Italian Family Residence to Renowned Artists of the World**

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**Aosta Valley Municipal Project**

**1,400-meter-high village**

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- TOP 25 CANADIAN IMMIGRATION AWARDED BY CANADA IMMIGRANT MEDIA
- BEST AWARD FOR STUDY ABROAD, CANADA IMMIGRATION, INVESTOR CATEGORY BY GLOBAL CITIZEN MAGAZINE, CANADA



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Advertisement : [citinavi@gmail.com](mailto:citinavi@gmail.com)  
Asso. Onsaemi Worldwide  
75 rue Vasco de Gama 75015 Paris  
\* Global Citizenship - INDIA Publisher : Kumar C.  
Office #517, Dheeraj Heritage, SV. Road, Santacruz West  
Mumbai 400054, India  
Editor in chief : Hyong-Jin KWON

Graphic designer: Rina Asanuma  
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8th edition International citizenship expo and conference@ IREIS to reveal most innovative and profitable investment opportunities for a second home ,citizenship or a residency in a new country

**International Real Estate and Investment Show (IREIS)**, a leading investment platform and the only real estate event in Abu Dhabi that targets investors and consumers rather than trade visitors is all set to take place at the Conrad Etihad Towers Abu Dhabi on 7 & 8 October 2022. Organized by Dome Exhibitions, the two-day event is expected to bring regional and international real estate investors, brokers, and developers from the Middle East, Europe, Caribbean and Asia Pacific under one roof to showcase their wide spectrum of property developments alongside an array of immense investment options as well as consultation and financing opportunities.

IREIS exhibition will be a host of conferences and events highlighting the global real estate market and other investment prospects. Dome Exhibitions will be hosting the International Residency and Citizenship Expo on October 7th to 8th 2022 in conjunction with IREIS at the Conrad Etihad Towers in Abu Dhabi . The International Residency and Citizenship Expo is one of the major events to happen in the capital bringing over 25 plus exhibitors from around the world to showcase the benefits of having international citizenships where a powerful passport, visa-free travel, and tax and wealth management benefits are vital as a safety net for individuals, businesses, and families. Citizenship by Investment, which is the latest security guarantee rediscovered as an after effect of the pandemic where lifestyles have been affected by travel restrictions and local health systems, have transformed from luxury of high-net-worth personalities to alternative long-term life support abroad. This opportunity will be the main highlight of the two-day event.

The ‘Citizenship Investment Conference is one of the high-level events taking place along with the expo . Renowned experts and academicians, seasoned practitioners and investors, representatives of government bodies and legal entities and consultants are some of the expected participants who will share their insights and experiences during the gathering.

The attendees will specifically underscore various modern investment strategies, prevailing relevant laws and regulations, and the impact of the latest investment trends and developments at the national and international levels. “The concept of internationalization leads to diversification in business or employment of an individual. It leads a professional or an entrepreneur to have a bigger picture helping to open up an international business, new bank accounts, or travel globally to politically stable countries and establish a secured life with a great retirement plan,” Arun Bose, Dome Exhibition Spokesperson said.

## Series of top-notch interactive networking events to be staged during the exhibition

He added “We are bringing the exhibition to new heights highlighting the steadily growing International real estate along with local real estate market The conferences and events will feature top global and local experts who will give an expert advice as they answer all real estate investment concerns of visitors from different parts of the world The Expo will offer superior expertise in the complex decision-making process necessary to gain the right citizenship and residency option. IREIS aims to support its participants in their investment plans, helping them reach new and emerging markets at the regional and global levels. Serving as the meeting point for key regional and international property investors and developers, the event will provide the participants with an ideal venue for interaction and networking with like-minded peers and engagement with decision makers and experts from all over the world.

### Citizenship by Investment Programs Expected to Reach \$100 Billion in the Next Three Years

Citizenship by investment program is a government program that enables individuals to

acquire permanent residency or citizenship in exchange for making an economic contribution to a country. Citizenship by investment in 2022 is an opportunity for investors to acquire a second passport and legally reside and work in the Caribbean, Europe, Asia, and South America. Citizenships are granted quickly and it’s a low-cost solution for obtaining second citizenship with no residency requirements and no language requirements. European nationals have the right to reside and work in the country of nationality. They can also relocate to another country in the European Union, without going through immigration procedures. Furthermore, they can enjoy the benefit of having visa-free access to several other jurisdictions, including the United States, Australia, and Canada. One of the strong advantages of European citizenship is the opportunity to develop and start a business in a region with access to many neighboring markets. The European Union offers a stable economy, an extensive market and tax incentives for both small and medium sized businesses. UAE will attract largest number of millionaires in 2022 "

Next year, the largest millionaire migration flows on record are predicted 125,000 as affluent investors and their families earnestly prepare for the new post-Covid world; the UAE has been making a stellar ascent as a wealth hub. For more information, please visit <http://citizenshipexpo.com/>



**Arun Bose**, Associate Director



# COVID-19 : WHICH COUNTRIES STILL KEEP THEIR BORDERS CLOSED?

**More than two years after the start of the coronavirus pandemic, in March 2020, New Zealand is finally reopening its borders completely, this Monday, August 1. Other countries, on the other hand, still live in a vacuum, partially or totally.**

## JAPAN

The Land of the Rising Sun remained completely closed for nearly two years in an attempt to keep Covid-19 at bay. According to the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the restrictions began to be relaxed on March 1. From this date, it again became possible to “request entry into Japanese territory for a short or long stay”, provided that it is “justified by a professional reason (work visa, students)”. However, these authorizations are only issued to people who can “justify a certificate of reception or supervision by an organization located on Japanese territory (company, university, etc.).

Subsequently, on June 1, the Japanese authorities authorized a quota of 20,000 entries per day for tourists. Japan has gradually issued visas, on the condition that people wishing to go there “be part of an organized group directly or in connection with a tourist agency established in Japan which can vouch for the time of proceeding with the request. visa”. To date, the country still applies these rules and is therefore only partially open.

## CHINA AND TAIWAN

Tourists have not set foot on Chinese soil since March 2020. According to Foreign Affairs, only “foreigners who need to visit China for an urgent reason can apply for visas from embassies and consulates”. Even in this case, the issuance of such a document is not guaranteed since it is “at the sole discretion of the Chinese authorities”.

Those who manage to obtain this authorization must undergo “two PCR tests within 48 hours before boarding, in different laboratories”. A quarantine is also imposed on arrival.



Even Chinese nationals abroad are subject to heavy restrictions to be able to return to their country. A 21-day quarantine was imposed on them for more than two years, before being reduced to ten days (seven at the hotel and three at home), on June 28.

**Taiwanese regulations** are not more flexible since to date entry is simply refused to foreign nationals. Foreign Affairs specifies that, since June 15, “only Taiwanese nationals, their spouses and minor children as well as holders of a residence permit (ARC, APRC, diplomatic card) or a visa issued for duly justified professional or humanitarian reasons (excluding tourism, for example).

Those who enter Taiwanese territory are subject to “a saliva PCR test upon landing in Taipei, as well as one or more antigen self-tests during quarantine”, which lasts three days. It is followed by four days of “self-monitoring” during which “a negative self-test of less than 48 hours allows you to go out for important reasons (to go to work, to do some basic shopping), but without going to places crowded audiences.

## TURKMENISTAN

Of all the countries listed here, Turkmenistan takes the strictest position. Even today, it remains totally closed. Entry is prohibited to anyone from abroad, without exception.

The site of the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs specifies that “no regular air link currently connects Turkmenistan to the rest of the world and the issuance of visas [...] has been suspended by the Turkmen authorities until further notice”.

## NORTH KOREA

The extremely limited testing capacity makes it difficult to track the extent of the ongoing outbreak in North Korea. As of June 18, 4-6 million North Koreans (representing 18% of the population) had been diagnosed with fever since late April.

The situation has probably been exacerbated by low levels of vaccination. The country has turned down millions of COVID-19 vaccine doses from COVAX. Shipments have arrived from China, but nowhere near enough to cover the entire population.

According to a 2019 assessment by the World Food Programme, 11 million North Koreans were undernourished and in need of humanitarian assistance. Hazel Smith, of the Centre for Korea Studies at the School of Oriental and African Studies (London, UK), traces the crisis to the imposition of comprehensive UN sanctions against North Korea in 2017, in response to its continuing nuclear weapons programme. The country is struggling to produce essential medicines or maintain clean water supplies. “The agriculture sector in North Korea cannot function; it does not have the spare parts and fertiliser it needs, and it cannot do things like repair irrigation systems”, said Smith. She reckons government and household food stocks are likely to have diminished to nothing.

“If COVID-19 is spreading in North Korea, it will be having deleterious effects; the population’s resilience is so low right now”, said Smith. She suggested that the regime might have refused offers of assistance from the international community to combat COVID-19 because it does not want to draw attention to the desperate conditions within the country. “In the end, this is an authoritarian government that will prioritise regime security over the well-being of its citizens”, said Smith.

# MONACO YACHT SHOW



mys

28 SEPT

## What to expect at the Monaco Yacht Show 2022

The Monaco Yacht Show is championing sustainability this year with an all-new Sustainability Hub, that will host companies that specialise in technology and reducing superyachts' environmental footprint. The Monaco Yacht Show will work in collaboration with the Water Revolution Foundation to select companies eligible for a spot in the centre. The Sustainability Hub will also help raise awareness on environmental issues within the yachting community. It will be located on 200 square-metres in Darse Sud, the tent dedicated to nautical equipment and technology.

MYS Design & Innovation Hub 2022

Yacht Design & Innovation Hub

The Yacht Design & Innovation Hub will be returning for 2022, bigger and better than ever before. The area was launched last year and will be extended this year to integrate the Design Gallery under one single exhibition. Around 25 yacht designers will showcase their latest designs and works on the docks of Virage Louis Chiron. Throughout the event, live presentations will be hosted in collaboration with SuperYacht Times, and held in the brand-new 100 square-metre conference room. Visitors to the Yacht Design & Innovation Hub will also be presented with insights about current and future trends, as well as innovative solutions in design or sustainability.

Monaco Yacht Show 2022 Adventure Area  
Adventure Area

The Adventure Area is new for this year and is dedicated to exploration, adventure and onboard activities. The area is set to boast a

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EMBER • 01 OCTOBER 2022



**SYT's Top Tips for making the most of your visit to the Monaco Yacht Show 2022**

The Monaco Yacht Show has a wide range of activities, attractions and exhibitions for everyone from novices to well-seasoned visitors alike! Get in contact with exhibitors in advance to secure appointments and make the most of your visit to Monaco.

The Dockside Area is the area dedicated to the afloat exhibition of superyachts and tenders and is the perfect place to start. The stands exhibit yacht builders, brokers, yacht design and naval architecture, yacht insurance, ports, marinas and yacht management companies.

**Monaco Yacht Summit**

The Monaco Yacht Summit is the perfect opportunity for you to talk with designers, brokers, builders and advisors about your yacht projects. The panel of distinguished professionals from the industry will be able to inform you about all the practical aspects you need to know to carry out your yacht project. The Monaco Yacht Summit topics include 'Activity Reports' into the industry trends of renting, buying, building and operating a superyacht, as well as everything 'Charter'— from how to choose a broker, to the location and booking process. Experts will also be going through the practical steps of commission and building a superyacht in talks about 'New Construction'. The team from Feadship will also be on hand to discuss the 'Construction and Delivery' process of the 94-metre superyacht Viva, who made her world premiere at the show last year.

**Sapphire Experience**

The Sapphire Experience is the ultimate VIP programme of the Monaco Yacht Show and offers a tailor-made programme of events for guests to take full advantage of. The MYS concierge team will organise your visiting schedule for superyachts available for purchase or charter. You will also have the opportunity to meet the experts from the Monaco Yacht Summit to discuss your next yacht project. As if that wasn't enough, you will be able to attend exclusive gala evenings and private cocktail parties onboard the yachts, board the Sapphire tender for a cruise off Monaco, or benefit from the luxury official MYS courtesy cars. The luxurious Sapphire Experience gives guests the opportunity to meet the expert they need, and is designed for prospective yacht charterers, or buyers who like to enjoy all of the finer things in life.

**Upper Deck Lounge**

The Upper Deck Lounge gives visitors the chance to discover creative trends in luxury for the most up-to-date superyacht design. The area offers the opportunity to meet with craftsmen, creators and interior designers to discuss custom-made parts for yachts. If you're looking for inspiration for a new interior on your current superyacht or curious about designing the interior for your next, the Upper Deck Lounge is the perfect space to create a masterpiece.

The Captains & Crew Lounge allows captains and crew members the opportunity for a moment of relaxation while at the Monaco Yacht Show. The C&C Lounge is a haven reserved for entertainment, games, refreshments and of course WiFi. The area is located at Quai Louis II and even has a wellness lounge that is available all day long. A breakfast and lunch service is also offered exclusively to the captains and crew of the yachts exhibited at the show.

**Sailing Yacht Area**

As well as displaying some of the largest superyachts available for purchase or charter, Monaco Yacht Show also has a large display of sailing yachts. The exhibition is located at Quai l'Hirondelle and allows guests the opportunity to go onboard the sailing yachts as well as meeting the builders, designers and equipment manufacturers that have made these yachts a reality. If you are looking for your future sailboat, then the Sailing Yacht Area is one that should not be missed!

**F1 Driving Experience**

Burgess will be introducing Samsung to the Monaco Yacht Show this year by showcasing a fully immersive driver simulator on the stand alongside two 98" 4k screens. Guests can fully immerse themselves in the action by testing out the patented g-cueing technology which simulates the g-forces felt in real-life racing. Initially developed for training fighter jet pilots, it's since been supplied to Formula 1 teams and professional drivers. Guests will register at the Burgess stand and the best lap time over the show will win a prize! (By Sophie Spicknell)

# Crans Montana Forum - AFRICA -



By Hyong-jin Kwon, paris

**Crans Montana Forum,  
"the world at a  
time of African  
economic  
sovereignty"  
in Brussels**



I am attracted by the Crans Montana Forum invited by Mr. Jean Paul Carteron "What binds us the great African continent" because it greatly values the African community and the power of human relations. Platform for dialogue between African and European countries, Heads of State and many African ministers took part in this event to meet "high representatives of European institutions, major international organizations, but also official authorities and business circles of rest of the world". I am very grateful for the meetings and diplomatic cooperation and the valuable work that everyone is doing!



IUHEI Jean-Paul Carteron and BAN Ki-moon in 2015. The continued and most valuable support of the United Nations and of Mr. Ban Ki-moon, Secretary General, to the Crans Montana Forum and its activities!

## The Crans Montana Forum - Africa is held in Brussels,

This World Forum, in the presence of more than 300 people, is indeed devoted to the crises of the African continent and its place in international, political and business life. The Continental Free Trade Area will bring together all African countries with a combined GDP of more than 3,000 billion dollars, and will be a real springboard allowing, beyond development, to access economic sovereignty. Today Africa has considerable assets to bounce back and continue its race towards global integration: an impressive growth rate, a youth turned towards innovation and entrepreneurship, and considerable and very undervalued natural resources.

The inaugural session of this forum was marked by Jean-Paul Carteron, president and founder of the Crans Montana Forum and of the WDA-World Diplomatic Academy "the crisis which has affected Africa as a whole has generated a situation which represents a exceptional opportunity for consolidation, development and global integration" during the official opening session 'Drawing up the state of a world in danger. Meeting the most pressing challenges'.

In the theater room of the hotel Le Plaza on the first day, the debates are moderated by Stefano Manservigi (European Commission) in the presence of Ryad Mezzour (Minister of Industry and Trade of Morocco) and 6 leaders from the continent. Various topics, 'The challenges of security in the Sahel' by General Frederic Beth, 'The real current concern: strengthening or reinventing multilateralism & global governance?' by Rabih El-Haddad (UNITAR), the strengthening of public health systems, the financing of public investment...

Created in 1986, the Crans Montana Forum is an international Swiss non-governmental organization with a global vocation. The objective of this Forum is to create an international network to support the efforts of these African countries, human development and innovation, and the quest for economic sovereignty by bringing together leaders from the political and economic worlds each time.

## Class of 2022 of New Leaders for Tomorrow

Call for applications "young leaders of tomorrow" The post-Covid stage represents an exceptional opportunity for the development, growth and integration of the African continent. African youth are looking for concrete prospects and a call for applications to promote the young leaders of tomorrow is planned. Jean-Paul Carteron emphasizes

*"For 35 years, the Crans Montana Forum has accompanied many young leaders and future leaders of the world. Those thanks to whom we can believe in a better future, a better world. It is with pride that over the years, I have seen them rise to the highest responsibilities of their country. The Crans Montana Forum continues with determination on this path. »*

From the new nomination 'Africa which will allow us to distinguish and promote the future great actors and great actresses of the continent' the new Leaders for Tomorrow are adopted by the Crans Montana Forum – and this time by Crans Montana Forum Africa in Brussels. The nominees are people under the age of 42 with proof of professional success, leadership experience, in particular with a proven reputation within their community and they benefit from rubbing shoulders with the leaders of the continent and the networks.

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\* \* \*

Awarded since 1989, the PRIZE OF THE FOUNDATION unites the great modern actors of Peace, Freedom and Democracy. It has an essential characteristic: people are named there during their lifetime, although certain martyrs, inseparable from our great history of the world, have been admitted there posthumously.



"young leaders of tomorrow"

# Wealthy Africans

## 'Beyond the borders' in the global south



*Our traditional notions of citizenship are “outdated”.  
"It's one of the few things in the world that remains tied to blood ties or where you were born"*

### **The rising star, the African continent.**

Wealth in Africa is on the rise. The wealthy citizens of the whole African continent belong to the category of strong economic profile and limited world

The Africa Wealth Report revealed that the four largest concentrations of millionaires on the continent of Africa are South Africa, Egypt, Nigeria and Kenya. However, in an unstable global climate, especially since the health crisis and the Russian invasion of Ukraine, characterized by growing political, ecological and economic uncertainty, there are compelling reasons to reassess their wealth in Africa and beyond. For entrepreneurs and wealthy individuals in these four countries, free mobility is limited from 64-100 countries in the world today.

The diversification of domicile and the alternative citizenship protect their families of future during geopolitical and economic crisis and ensure their heritage with more opportunities.

### **Access to the Golden Visa Program**

At the Crans Montana forum Brussels-Africa, Bruno L'ecuyer, president of the 'Investment Migration Council Geneva' organized a working breakfast in the presence of Jean Paul Carteron (president of Crans Montana Forum), Ameenah Gurib-Fakim (former president of Mauritius) and Government of Morocco.

Bruno L'ecuyer: The clear disparity between wealth and global mobility among African High Net Worth Individuals (HNWIs) means that these are uniquely positioned to take advantage of RCBI investment migration programs in the western world. (residence and citizenship by investment)

Jean-Paul Carteron said: 'Investment Migration' is an individual solution for free mobility outside the continent. This IMC organization leads the industry of 'Investment Migration' and brings investment attraction to the continent and efforts to revitalize the economy through the promotion of free labor, residence, and movement in the African continent. The advantageous role of IMC can be mentioned in consultations between African leaders and free talks with national leaders.

**Morocco** was the first foreign destination for French retirees benefiting from the tax exemption, especially in a single city Agadez was home to more than 600 French retirees. Since the attacks by Islam radicals in 2015, Morocco, the priority country has been replaced by Portugal for the French retirees. Today Morocco is ambitious to launch RBI program (residence by investment) with advantageous conditions for retirees from the continent. Explains a spokesperson of Government of Morocco at working breakfast: "At one time, when Morocco faced an economic crisis, the low prices helped many people of the continent invest. It brought free movement and investment opportunities within the territory of continent."

**In July 2021, the government of Mauritius** approved residence program which grants immediate permanent residence for foreign nationals of real estate investment more than USD 375,000. Successful applicants and their families have the rights to live, work, and retire in Mauritius. Mauritius is edging out developed countries like the United Kingdom, Australia, and New Zealand as a destination. Many South Africans pack their bags for Mauritius not just for the island nation's natural beauty and splendour. Greater financial and tax security appears to be the weightier factor for their decision to live permanently in Mauritius through the real estate investment schemes approved by the Economic Development Board of the island nation in July 2021. In these schemes

1. The Integrated Resort Scheme (IRS): Luxury residential property with a land area exceeding 10 hectares
2. The Real Estate Scheme (RES): Luxury residential property smaller than the IRS units and built on freehold land not exceeding 10 hectares
3. The Property Development Scheme (PDS): Residential, resort and leisure properties. The projects are subject to strict controls regarding respect for the environment and must focus on ecology
4. The Smart City Scheme (SCS): a mixed-use property development program that incorporates office, residential, commercial, educational and medical spaces as well as a leisure component. The pillars of this scheme are innovation, sustainability, efficiency and quality of life.



Africa's Billionaires  
(photo : Forbes)

The peoples of Global North are also decentralizing since the pandemic due to having a life of nature and diversifying the domicile.

In addition, globalization has led us to be born in one country, to be educated in another, to have roots and residences between the two countries (27 countries in Europe). Exploring the concept of citizenship planning in the form of naturalization by residency, marriage, and investment migration is a tool for global mobility.

## Today, three quarters of African countries allow dual nationality and wealthy Africans can move for family welfare, educational and business opportunity.

### Which African countries allow dual citizenship?

Since the 1960s, the nature of their relationship with their diaspora as well as with their former colonizing country has preoccupied the States of the continent. Africans are increasingly mobile, inside and outside the continent, which raises the question of access to dual nationality.

### The right to change nationality

Article 15 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights establishes three elements of the right to a nationality in international law: the right to a nationality itself; the right not to be arbitrarily deprived of nationality; and the right to change nationality. The first element gets attention from those interested in the conundrum of statelessness, in membership and belonging; the second from those concerned about discrimination, due process, and the rule of law; but the third element is comparatively neglected by the policy and scholarly communities.

### What does the right to change nationality mean?

First of all, it requires that a person should have the right to renounce a birth nationality (meaning that he has or will immediately acquire another nationality). But for the right to be real a person must also have the right to acquire nationality in another country than their country of birth, based on their strong connections there. In practice this is often not available.

The percentage of settled immigrants with host country citizenship reaches 90 percent in Canada, 81 percent in Australia, 62 percent in the US, and an average of 59

percent across the European Union (though with much variation). In Africa and Asia we have no such statistics: but naturalization is often almost completely inaccessible, especially to those who most need it in Africa. Among African states, The research by Bronwen Manby shows; Nigeria – population estimated at 200 million – grants no more than a couple of hundred people citizenship each year. South Africa, which until around 2010 naturalized ten thousand or more each year, has decided that naturalization should be ‘exceptional’ and reduced the numbers to a few hundred. The statistics that can be gleaned from other African countries indicate that the numbers are everywhere low, sometimes in single figures each year, or zero.

The naturalization provisions in the laws of post-colonial states largely mirror those of the colonisers, with minor variations adopted since independence – usually to make citizenship harder to acquire, by lengthening the residence period or creating stronger requirements of cultural assimilation.

At the time of the independence of the French colony, *"Those who did not take the nationality [of an African country] were viewed with suspicion, as a 'fifth column' serving foreign interests,"* says a study by the African Human Rights Commission, the ACHPR. Necessity being law, these rules have evolved. *"From the 1980s, the role of the diaspora became very important, due to the increasingly high volume of money transfers to the countries of origin, as well as the quality of its members",* continues the 'Study. Like Ghana in 2002 and Niger late in 2012, most states have taken the plunge, without restrictions.

Others, more cautious, allow dual nationality only under certain conditions: in the event of marriage, or with special authorization from the government, as in Egypt and South Africa, in order to restrict access to certain sensitive positions. Finally, Cameroon, still suspicious of a diaspora deemed hostile, and DR Congo, where *"the one and exclusive nationality"* of Mobutu remains in place. On the continent, three other countries prohibit dual nationality: Cameroon, Liberia and Malawi. For the others, it is very variable.

Some authorize it without restriction (Benin, Mali, Niger, Algeria or Morocco), others supervise it, more or less strictly: in Mauritania or Uganda, it is possible with the express authorization of the government ; also in Equatorial Guinea, in the event of a bilateral treaty. In Senegal or Guinea, it is also possible for naturalized citizens...





The four African passports (South Africa, Egypt, Nigeria and Kenya.) offering its holders visa-free or visa-on-arrival access to 64-100 destinations

Although they are two of the strongest passports in Africa, the South African and Kenyan passports grant their holders limited and frustrating mobility in the global context. To put the travel benefits of secondary citizenship into perspective,

Retaining an alternative citizenship also eliminates many of the inconveniences and wait times associated with visa applications and passport renewal or replacement processes. However, while the most prestigious aspect of alternative residency or citizenship is the increased mobility it confers, the less prestigious benefits are arguably also the most valuable: education and other benefits that go beyond improved mobility.

The additional benefits of holding an alternative citizenship are manifold.

In addition to giving individuals the right to travel, trade and settle in a significantly greater number of countries and regions, as well as the right to have access to all the advantages enjoyed by other citizens of the State granting citizenship, alternative residency and citizenship is an increasingly popular strategy for investors seeking to expand their business networks, protect their existing assets and expand educational opportunities for their children.

Indeed, one of the primary motivations for HNWI's (high net worth individuals) to consider investment migration is the advantageous position it places their children in to benefit from a world-class education. An international education is considered an extremely valuable investment in human capital, key to academic and professional success in a globalized world. However, as immigration policies change and the process of obtaining a student visa becomes more complex and difficult, a place at a top independent school or university may not necessarily be considered.

## “Second Passport” for citizens of Africa.

**With the recent launch of citizenship by investment program of Turkey, Vanuatu (suspended), Moldova (suspended), CIU Caribbean Islands, Montenegro, it is more evident that investment migration has become an increasingly common strategy in wealth management.**

**Investment migration programs are fundamentally designed to manage the combination of risk and opportunity – and when paired with the potential of securing educational opportunities for children, they represent an unwavering strategy for any HNWI seeking to develop outside Africa.**

### Study as a resident, graduate as a citizen

In the current isolationist climate in the UK and the US, it is increasingly difficult to obtain study visas, especially for African students, due to tighter immigration controls and of a disturbing anti-African bias in the face of rejected applications reported by several universities. To avoid getting lost in a perilous process of applying for a student visa, investment migration programs offer the opportunity to protect residency rights before applying to a university.

Also, since most aspiring young professionals now need to study at least up to a master's degree to enter the job market, they will spend about five to six years in college. Interestingly, many residency programs, which are generally less expensive than citizenship programs, have the built-in option to convert residency to citizenship after roughly the same time. In other words, if one wants to obtain residence by investing in a European country, at the beginning of his child's university career, there is a good chance that his child will be able to convert this right of residence into citizenship. fully fledged upon graduation.

Whether the children return home after graduation to reinvest their skills in the domestic market, or choose to pursue their careers abroad, they would be in an ideal position to thrive. Another significant benefit is that the global footprint of the home country would undoubtedly also grow as the new generation grows up with an international worldview and networks.

For wealthy parents who want their children to break into the international student elite and lay the foundation for future success, citizenship or residency rights in a highly educated country are the best investment you can make. they can do. *(by citinavi team)*



# 2022 Africa Wealth Report Reveals ‘Big 5’ Hold Over 50% of the Continent’s Private Wealth

The total private wealth currently held on the African continent is USD 2.1 trillion and is expected to rise by 38% over the next 10 years, according to the latest 2022 Africa Wealth Report, published today by Henley & Partners in partnership with New World Wealth.

The report reveals that Africa’s ‘Big 5’ private wealth markets — South Africa, Egypt, Nigeria, Morocco, and Kenya — together account for over 50% of the continent’s total wealth. There are currently 136,000 high-net-worth individuals (HNWIs) with private wealth of USD 1 million or more living in Africa, along with 305 centi-millionaires worth USD 100 million or more, and 21 US dollar billionaires. Despite a tough past decade, South Africa is still home to over twice as many HNWIs as any other African country, while Egypt now has the most billionaires. Mauritius has the highest wealth per capita (average wealth per person) in Africa, at USD 34,500, followed by South Africa at USD 10,970 and Namibia at USD 9,320.

## Some of the fastest growing markets globally

The Africa Wealth Report is the continent’s annual benchmark for private wealth research and is now in its 7th year, providing a comprehensive review of the wealth sector in Africa, including trends among HNWIs, the luxury market, and wealth management. Andrew Amoils, Head of Research at New World Wealth, explains that private wealth refers to all an individual’s net assets (property, cash, equities, and business interests) less any liabilities. *“Africa is home to some of the world’s fastest growing markets, including Rwanda, Uganda, and Mauritius. We forecast private wealth growth of over 60% in all three countries in the next decade, driven by especially strong performance in the technology and professional services sectors.”*

Dominic Volek, Head of Private Clients at Henley & Partners, the leading global residence and citizenship advisory firm, adds that there are already several well-established wealth hubs on the continent, including South Africa, Egypt, and Morocco, which host sizable HNWI populations. *“Strong growth in private wealth of over 50% is also predicted in Kenya, Morocco, Mozambique, and Zambia over the next 10 years. HNWIs in Africa are extremely mobile and their movements provide valuable insights into future economic trends in each country.”*

## Mauritius – an Indian Ocean powerhouse

According to the 2022 Africa Wealth Report, Mauritius is the fastest growing wealth market in Africa, with projected growth of 80% over the next decade. This will also make it one of the fastest growing high-income markets in the world over this period (in percentage growth terms), together with Australia, Malta, New Zealand, and Switzerland. By 2031, HNWI numbers in Mauritius are expected to reach over 8,000.

Commenting in the report, leading entrepreneur, international author and CEO of MyGrowthFund Venture Partners Vusi Thembekwayo, says the ascent of new wealth economies, along with megacities and the diversification of wealth-creating sources are just some of the exciting trends driving the creation and flow of capital across the continent. *“Africa’s story is one of polar domination, with the largest wealth management centers traditionally situated in the most extreme south — South Africa — and the most extreme north — Egypt and Morocco. The rise of frontier economies that are attracting new wealth by positioning themselves as preferred investment destinations is challenging this narrative. Mauritius and the Seychelles have recently been the most deliberate with this strategy.”*

## South Africa - home to Africa’s wealthiest cities

In general, South Africa’s performance over the past decade has been poor, with total private wealth held in the country declining by 12% from USD 739 billion in 2011 to USD 651 billion in 2021. However, as Amanda Smit, Managing Partner of Henley & Partners South Africa, points out, the country still ranks 28th in the world when it comes to private wealth, ahead of major economies such as Argentina, Malaysia, Thailand, and Turkey. *“No matter how well or poorly a country is performing today, one thing has become very clear in our new Age of Uncertainty — governments and investors alike must focus on building resilience. Preparing for the next shock is imperative, and one proven means of doing so is via investment migration, whereby investors can acquire and secure an alternative residence or second citizenship in a different jurisdiction in return for investing in a host country. Last year was a record-breaking year for Henley & Partners, in which we assisted clients representing 79 different nationalities, including citizens of 15 African countries ranging from Algeria to South Africa, and from Liberia to Ethiopia.”*

Africa’s two wealthiest cities are in South Africa — Johannesburg is the wealthiest, with total private wealth of USD 239 billion, while Cape Town in second place has total private wealth of USD 131 billion. Cairo

follows closely behind with USD 128 billion in privately held wealth, and Lagos is in 4th position with USD 97 billion in private wealth.

South Africa is also home to the largest luxury market in Africa by revenue, followed by Kenya and Morocco. South Africa’s luxury sector which includes exclusive hotels and lodges, cars, clothing and accessories, watches, private jets, and yachts generates revenue of approximately USD 2 billion a year, making it the largest on the continent by a substantial margin. Much of this revenue is generated from the sale of luxury foreign brands such as Porsche and Louis Vuitton.

## African investors choose investment migration as a wealth and legacy management tool

Stuart Wakeling, Head of Henley & Partners Nigeria, says Covid, climate change and conflict, including the war in Europe, are currently key drivers of investment and wealth migration. He comments in the Africa Wealth Report that *“in addition to the traditional benefits of enhanced global mobility, for the African investor, residence and citizenship by investment programs offer a proven diversification strategy in terms of wealth and legacy management and domicile optionality, and many programs also include the option to invest in real estate, which itself has multiple yields”.*

Chidinma Okebalama, Senior Consultant at Henley & Partners Nigeria, adds that many sub-Saharan countries are doubly disadvantaged, being among the most vulnerable to climate change as well as having poor global mobility, with their passports ranking consistently low on the Henley Passport Index. She highlights in the report that African HNWIs place a particularly high value on family and leaving a lasting legacy for the benefit of future generations. *“Most investment migration programs enable investors to include family members in their applications, and some allow qualifying siblings, parents and grandparents as well, making these programs an ideal mechanism for protecting loved ones by ensuring that they have optionality in terms of where they can live, work, study, and retire to in the years ahead.”*

Dominic Volek concludes, *“The appeal of investment migration for affluent families is truly universal due to its many benefits, ranging from domicile diversification to global mobility enhancement, to accessing world-class education and healthcare, to having a plan B in times of turmoil. No matter where you were born, or where you currently reside, wealthy investors can futureproof themselves and their families for whatever might lie ahead through investment migration.”* (This article was published by Henley global 26 April 2022)

## BEYOND THE BORDERS

# YOUNG LEADERS OF TOMORROW - Interviews at CMF-Brussels-

### 1. BEYOND THE BORDERS

#### **Mobility of the internal continent and the external South/North globally.**

How do you see the question of the borders of your country from the lived reality in Africa where you live. A multiplicity of artificial borders that prevent the release of social energies and block the possibilities of mobility. A double prison: internal circulations and external movements, in particular to Europe?

**Percy Morapedi Koji** : Mobility of of the internal. Continent and external South/North is what I advocate for,. Provided every country has done enough to build capacity around "migration in general" to make sure each citizen is documented correctly, that all citizens are treated equal particularly women and children across, it's important to have one voice. One policy and one approach to consolidate on continental support and economic collaboration. Make movement easier will add value to the entire African economic growth and opportunity. Europe will continue to grow provided Africa is better developed to collaborate and work together as a long term partner.

**Kévin Dormoy**: The drawing of African borders during the Berlin Conference was done according to the location of natural resources, more than according to ethnic ties within the States concerned. This may explain the legitimacy problems of some African governments as well as the many inter-ethnic conflicts.

Regional mobility from South to North is therefore linked to the distribution of wealth, the inequality of which is exacerbated by tribalism at all levels; road, educational, health infrastructure etc.

In Africa among more than fifty States there are many micro States which have four or five borders with their neighbors. Can you tell the nature of the continent's interior blockage? Are today's walls doomed to fall?

**Percy Morapedi Koji**: **This is correct, however as young African leader on the rise, we've set up an organization called AELC (Africa Economic Leadership Council) with the aim to advocate for (easier access cross boarder in the continent, build capacity for our entrepreneurs, improve trade amongst young people, build network for access to financial support in the continent, the interior blockage has been reduced and will continue to be reduced, we aim to make sure that all our African brothers and sisters, the youth must have access to travel in the continent, trade in the continent, employ more youth and provide support.**

**Kévin Dormoy**: It is not so much the presence of borders that matters but the desire to create commercial and cultural bridges between these borders. Namely, regional alliances. The "walls" may therefore be called down in the context of regional cooperation.

What is the prospect of Western Sahara conflicts?

Since the 1991 ceasefire, the "Moroccan wall" has now become the border de facto. Wall falls Berlin in 1991 & between Gaza strip and

Egypt in 2007, absolute hopes to demolish DMZ of 2 Koreas, but the 4 great powers prevent it. Immobilism versus movement. Death against life.

**Percy Morapedi Koji** : Every conflict around the world will be resolved through a peaceful dialogue and partnerships, like our former president in South Africa Hon. Dr Nelson Mandela said, it seems impossible until it is done" meaning we can overcome all possibilities if we're prepared to engage on dialogue and discussions all the time, we were able to overcome "Apartheid in South Africa through a series of dialogue, it takes more conversations around the table to agree on the best possible way"

**Kévin Dormoy**: Armed conflicts in Western Sahara are not inevitable and can be reduced if jobs are created in the region and offered to the youth who take up arms out of necessity; they earn a salary there that they cannot find anywhere else.

What are the prospects for African migration to Europe?

How do you analyze the dependency with France-Belgium and Europe, Asia (China, India, Korea and Japan) and America?

**Percy Morapedi Koji**: Dependency with France - Belgium and Europe, Asia (China, India, Korea, and Japan) and America was as a result of colonial Power and lack of meaningful opportunities for our people in the continent) we can only be free from such dependency if we create global economies with a local focus, local focus is being inward focused in the continent of Africa, but also we need to continue collaborating with the rest of the world to create better growth, trade and job creation across the globe.. Africans will always migrate to Europe for Better opportunities and collaboration, capacity building and growth!

**Kévin Dormoy**: African migration to Europe is much less than intra-African migration. But climate change can accentuate the phenomenon of migration to the North. An appeasement of armed conflicts would promote better prospects for sedentarization.

Are you in favor of the abolition of borders and a fundamental right to mobility?

**Percy Morapedi Koji**: Yes I am. There's more benefit to a centralized approach to growing the economy and trade, also create a seamless movement in that sense! Growth will always happen as a result of collaboration! Collaboration can only happen if contries are willing to work together!

**Kévin Dormoy**: Boundaries are a foundation of animal life. Thus, humans are born with the notion of territory and territorial defense. Men have a need for anchoring and the border, even if it is a mental construction, contributes to the mental comfort of human beings and to their feeling of belonging to a community. The abolition of borders would not only be a diplomatic or political question but above all a psychological and philosophical one. It is also a legal question, with the notion of individual property. Assuming that states remove borders, how do we get past private property and large privatized estates? Therefore, the removal of physical borders is a utopia. However, digital borders may evolve. In any case, the exploitation of a territory will always be subject to a framework that can be described as a border.



photo from left :

**Ameenah Gurib-Fakim**

(former president of Mauritius)

**Percy Morapedi Koji**, chairman of TWC south african travel agency. Africa Economic Leadership Council.



**Kévin Dormoy**, president KHOMBISA france association, Cameroun

## 2. MIGRATION AND ALTERNATIVE CITIZENSHIP

What are the migration trends of your country and neighbors?

In which direction youth migration from your country is it predominant in the internal continent? What internal movement of neighbors ?

**Percy Morapedi Koji** : Australia, New Zealand and other European countries such as the UK, America (Washington & New York are very popular among migrants particularly in South Africa). Europe has great potential provided it is well promoted in the SADC (Southern African Developing countries) and other neighborhoods.

**Kévin Dormoy** :In the case of Cameroon, we are witnessing a return of the diaspora who come to invest and bring their skills to the service of the development of the nation.

There are also migrations of war exiles from the northern regions of Cameroon. These English-speaking exiles who go to the Center and Littoral regions find themselves without ties, in French-speaking regions, and without prospects for the future.

### Dual nationality

What would be your country's primary dual nationality goal? For the return of European and American compatriots ? Could it attract other Africans in the continent? to attract compatriots' families or FDI (foreign direct investment)?

**Percy Morapedi Koji** : I've been assisting a lot of Businesses to set up in South Africa, there's a lot of benefits in having dual nationalities, I have to consider one myself and for my immediate family!

It will attract more African countries due to the benefits that comes with it, such as traveling, investing and seeking opportunities elsewhere!

**Kévin Dormoy** : Dual nationality can facilitate FDI in Africa indeed. It is a status that is currently not recognized in Cameroon, which discourages some of the diaspora from coming to settle there. Furthermore, FDI must be in harmony with local cultures and follow a model of sustainable and eco-responsible development.

e-Residency of Estonia is open to individuals from all countries, from Africa to Brazil. Most e-residents are entrepreneurs who work digitally, are location-independent and want to start and run an EU company. Direct access into EU markets digitally. Since 1983 St Kitts & Nevis (Caribbean Island-state), CBI (citizenship by investment) programs have proliferated and today approx. 70 countries offer RBI/CBI programs to attract FDI. Is your country considering to start this kind of program?

**Percy Morapedi Koji**: More and more South Africans are looking at investing outside of South Africa and creating value for family wealth, it's amazing how this has become a Centre for decision making, South Africa is accelerating in Direct investment and opportunities for Foreign Direct Investment, with opportunities for tax reduction and job creation for locals, we already have the program and need capacity to ensure more and more investment, our President is doing his best to fight corruption and create jobs in South Africa, he has started an investment drive into South Africa to help reduce unemployment and focus on the youth and job opportunities for locals which forms part of growing the appetite for Foreign Direct Investment.

**Kévin Dormoy**: An interesting initiative, which is in harmony with the development of the digital industry and the tertiary sector (services). Always keep in mind that algorithms cannot be eaten and that the natural resources essential to humanity are subject to physical exploitation and logistical issues.

### (For Percy Morapedi Koji) ACTIVITIES OF YOUR FOUNDATION IN SOUTH AFRICA, EDUCATIONAL SUPPORT FOR +10 000 KIDS

Current education situation of South Africa, experiencing EDU supports, Perspectives of Foundation activities and communication ...

**Percy Morapedi Koji** : my aim is to help improve the quality of life through education, giving rural across South African children & youth access to education and making sure all "women & children are supported through my foundation" I have also supported an exchange for students at University level to travel to other countries and learn about "culture, language, education opportunities and future employment choice" also encouraging youth to be "Global Citizens of the world and that we are all one"!

It is through the foundation that we encourage a girl child to be anything they want through supported "Leadership Programs, mentorship, career guidance, exchange programs,

My foundation aims to increase support to over 50 000 kids being supported, I can support more if I had additional resources, I'm determined to make it work and use every resource that I have to benefit those less privileged across..

Since the launch of the CBI program St Kitts and Nevis in 1993 (island state in the Caribbean), the RCBI (Residence and Citizenship by Investment) programs have multiplied and today around 70 countries offer RCBI programs to attract FDI. Is your country planning to launch this type of program?

**Kévin Dormoy**: For citizenship by investment, it is unlikely in Cameroon since the status of dual nationality is not yet recognized.

For the residence permit by investment, it is a possibility but which would bring little added value. The current problem is not the right to remain in the territory, but the capacity!

(interviews by Hyong-jin KWON)



**Further information :**  
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**Concurrent Filing of I-526 and I-485 - Significance**

- **Prerequisites:** investor must be physically residing in USA, EB-5 visa category must be current and invested in a TEA Project
- **I-526 Petition & I-485 Adjustment of Status** file concurrently with USCIS (same day filing) • I-485 package includes I-765 (EAD-Work permit), I-131(Travel Parole), and I-485 itself (from non-immigrant visa to green card)
- **Benefits:** Able to live in USA legally after USCIS accepts I-485, Able to work and travel after getting EAD and Travel Parole within 6 to 12 months
- **Restrictions:** Cannot work in USA and travel internationally before obtaining EAD and Travel Parole
- **Who can enjoy these benefits ?:** F-1/2, H1-4, E-2, L-1, O-1, B1/B2 .....



# Continue our success Hall Arts II EB-5 Project / TEXAS

Looking for up to 45 EB-5 investors at \$800,000 for HALL Arts II  
(TEA project with 10% visa set aside per year)

## Hall Arts Hotel Update – Hilton Curio



The project



Hotel Lobby



Sample Guest Room

# Domicile Diversification and Dual Nationality



Since the coronavirus pandemic, a new global mobility trend is being formed this year. In the immigration phenomenon that has been moving from developing countries(South) to developed countries(North), conversely in 2021, from wealthy countries(North) like US passport holders, and the British wealthy in the aftermath of Brexit look to diversify their global residences for the purpose of health insurance and creating enhanced value and yield. A new trend is being noticed. In accordance with the movement restriction ordinance under pandemic situation, global companies have led a new labor market that is possible by home working and video conferences.

In 2020, when the pandemic was severe, Almighty US passport holders who were able to freely move to the most countries in the world, were able to move to only 87 countries, limiting the global mobility of many US businessmen. Even during and after the Olympic Games under new Delta pandemic that stuck again, all foreigners who have visited countries with restrictions in the past 14 days including resident card holders and foreign students in Japan are denied to enter Japan. Although only Japanese citizens can enter the country, they have to comply with 14-day quarantine obligation by the end of November. During this pandemic period, many Americans applied European citizenship by their parents' or grandparents' ancestry and spouse's European citizenship, such as Italy, Greece, Slovenia, Poland, where the mobility to more than 120 countries was relatively free in 2020. European countries, including Norway, which was granted in 2020 with Russia, allow individuals with dual citizenship based on the principle of "liberalism".

The wealthy individuals have the same purposes to secure an access to high-quality health insurance, education, investment, and business opportunities as well as global mobility. The CBI programs include individuals as well as the entire family, including siblings and both parents or grandparents.

EU Golden Visa programs (property investment 250000-500000€) to obtain family permanent residency of Europe or citizenship through Caribbean CIP (contribution 100,000-200,000 USD) are also used. Turkey citizenship by investment program (property investment 250,000 USD increased in 2022 to 400,000 USD or deposit capital 500,000 USD) became popular by its faster and simpler procedures, in particular by visa-free travel to the EU.

Over the past number of years, Turkey and the European Union have been holding talks which may in the future culminate in Turkey joining the EU and the Schengen Area. This would grant Turkish passport holders visa-free access to a host of new countries within Europe and beyond. Earlier this year, Turkey announced

it would grant visa-free entry to citizens of six European nations, including Austria, Belgium, the Netherlands, Spain, Poland and Great Britain. No doubt, the Turkish government is thus boosting the tourism industry while also hoping that European partners may reciprocate. European countries that do not require a visa from Turkish passport holders: Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Belarus, Macedonia, Kosovo, Montenegro, Serbia, Moldova, The Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus. Turkish passport holders need still Schengen visa.

**The wider range of jurisdictions a family can acquire, the more diversifies the risks and opportunities that a particular country can bring in a certain crisis.**

**An important reason many Asian countries oppose dual citizenship is that, historically and traditionally, dual citizenship can create a divided loyalty among its citizens.**

For entrepreneurs and individuals in both developing and developed countries, diversification of investment and immigration countries by domicile diversification can help create wealth, as a safeguard against future economic crisis, or bring new productivity and improve the welfare of families. Due to the pandemic, there are many restrictions on global movement, so it will be difficult to move freely as before for some time. However, as new Taliban government in Afghanistan, pandemic sanitary crisis, Brexit, Hong Kong turmoil provoke certain obstacles, global wealthy people think that domicile diversification of family improves the quality of life by more serious preparations for the high-quality healthcare and future of families in case of an emergency in a specific country.

Due to the pandemic, IT company employees are expected to work from home, meetings and conferences through video calls, and well-equipped Internet infrastructure environments are to create a free workplace anywhere in the world. The pandemic has significantly curtailed short-term leisure travel, but that doesn't mean

that people can't be able to travel or won't travel. In 1960, fewer than a third of countries allowed citizens to acquire a second nationality. Today, three-quarters of the world's countries have adopted dual citizenship, and Asia is the most restrictive region in the world where only 65% of countries recognize dual citizenship. Some Asian countries, such as Japan, China and India, are tightening immigration laws.

## Dual Nationality and Citizenship Law in ASIA Growth of national power in accordance with the changing times

Recent moves in Japan, China and Hong Kong have strengthened single citizenship after the pandemic while other parts of the world, such as Russia and Norway, have recognized dual citizenship in 2020, but only Korea has recently prepared the amended dual citizenship act in April 2021 for foreigners.

In the Asia Pacific region, with the exception of Vietnam, Cambodia, Australia, New Zealand, East Timor and Fiji, there are many countries with a single ethnicity, and only a few places that allow dual citizenship. While most countries oppose, some countries choose not to enforce the policy strictly, allowing people not to declare multiple passports or allow dual citizenship in a limited form. India amended law to allow overseas Indians to work and invest in their home country in 2005.

An important reason many Asian countries oppose dual citizenship is that, historically and traditionally, dual citizenship can create a divided loyalty among its citizens. As the main reason for a lot of controversy and protests after South Korea introduced the amendment to permit dual citizenship in April, 95% of foreigners who applied for nationality were Korean-Chinese who had settled in Northeast China, Manchuria before 1945. It was from the question of who to defend in the case of a war with China, which remains communist with North and confronted with South Korea.

The Western countries prioritize liberalism, the individual's right to a (dual) nationality. While experts believe that change will inevitably come as global migration increases, in many Asian constitutions, governments believe that the right to nationality is a privilege, making access to citizenship very difficult for immigrant communities. Indonesia, Bangladesh, and India are among the countries that have transitioned to mainly recognizing citizenship by descent.

(by citinavi team)



## MALAYSIA

# Govt rolls out Premium Visa Programme (PVIP) to draw rich investors

- The Supplement to MM2H -

Malaysia has introduced a Premium Visa Programme (PVIP) to attract wealthy foreigners to invest in Malaysia and reside in the country for a period of 20 years, says Home Minister Datuk Seri Hamzah Zainudin. He said the *"Residency Through Investment"* programme, the first of its kind introduced by the government to drive the country's economic growth, would be open for applications from Oct 1, 2022. Home minister Hamzah Zainudin says the Premium Visa Programme will be open to affluent individuals from all countries except those that have no diplomatic ties with Malaysia.

**PVIP is being offered to business tycoons from all countries, except Israel and those that do not have diplomatic ties with Malaysia.**

He said participants of the programme would be given benefits in the form of visa approval for up to 20 years, permission to study, permission to purchase real estate for residential, commercial or industrial purposes, and make active investments in permitted fields.

*"Programme participants are also allowed to work and carry out legal business activities in accordance with the laws of the country,"* he said in a press conference here on Thursday (Sept 1), which was also attended by Immigration director-general Datuk Seri Khairul Dzaimie Daud.

Hamzah said in order to ensure that the PVIP does not undermine national security and the country's sovereignty, his ministry has set a control policy, including the introduction of a ceiling on the number of participants — comprising principals and dependents — to not exceed 1% of the total number of Malaysian citizens.

*"If there are 30 million citizens now, then it means that there should only be 1% (300,000) and the ceiling number also includes (participants) of Malaysia My Second Home (MM2H) programme,"* he said.

**On conditions of participation, Hamzah said the programme is open to all participants of all age categories, with proof of having an offshore income of at least RM40,000 per month, or RM480,000 annually.**

Among other conditions is to have a fixed savings account with a deposit of at least RM1 million, with no withdrawals allowed on the principal value for the first year, while up to a 50% withdrawal from the principal value will be allowed after that for the purchase of real estate, or for health and education purposes.

Hamzah said his ministry is targeting at least 1,000 participants in the first year of the programme, which would provide an estimated RM200 million in revenue to the country, as well as RM1 billion in fixed savings.

*"The Home Ministry is confident that this programme will be able to attract more foreign direct investment that will strengthen the economy and increase job opportunities for locals. In addition, demand for the Malaysian ringgit will also increase, strengthening its value,"* he said.

He also assured that the Immigration Department and the police would carry out monitoring and enforcement to ensure that the programme complies with its implementation policies and goals.

# Campione d'Italia: An Italian town surrounded by Switzerland



The village of Campione d'Italia has a prime location on Lake Lugano

**Residents of Campione d'Italia are used to their quirky status, which stretches back more than a millennium. However, the future of this Italian corner of Switzerland is in doubt.**

**By Larry Bleiberg**

Strolling the promenade of Lake Lugano, palm trees frame a view of snow-covered mountains, offering a hint of the Mediterranean in the middle of the Alps. The area's beauty so entranced Victorian-era travellers that they named a section of the waterfront "Paradiso", the Italian word for paradise.

But in the tiny town of Campione d'Italia things aren't as heavenly as they appear.

The town, an outpost of Italy entirely surrounded by Switzerland, has been caught in a diplomatic realignment since the first of the year. Unemployment is soaring and basic government services have been disrupted, all of which have only been exacerbated by the coronavirus pandemic.

*"It's like you love a woman who is dying. It is the same,"* said lifelong resident Antonio Mariniello, perhaps proving the point that the village's soul brims with Italian passion, not traditional Swiss reserve.

The town is a geographic rarity known as an enclave – a territory completely surrounded by another territory. It's also an exclave, a closely related term describing a portion of a territory separated from its main part by another territory. While it's less than a mile hike to the Italian border through the wooded hillside above town, it's a 40-minute drive to Como, the Italian region's governmental centre.

Residents are accustomed to their quirky status, which stretches back more than a millennium. Under a long-established agreement between the two countries, they worked in the Swiss customs territory, paid bills with Swiss francs and were served by Italian police that drove Swiss-licensed cars. Municipal services, from rubbish collection to education, were supplied by Switzerland. The town of just more than a square mile attracted tourists from the Swiss city of Lugano on the opposite side of the lake, who were drawn by its most notable landmark, Europe's oldest and biggest casino, Casino d'Campione.

But two years ago, the gaming house declared bankruptcy, throwing nearly 500 employees out of work in a town of just 2,000 residents. Empty storefronts now line its main street, and the cash-strapped town has closed its kindergarten and cut city services. Pensioners saw their monthly stipend slashed, forcing some to turn to food banks for groceries.

Then on the first day of 2020, Campione was forced to re-join the Italian economy and thus the EU, a move initiated four years ago by government leaders in Rome. The move has been called a "Brexit al contrario" (reverse Brexit) by the head of the local citizen's committee opposing the change.

Finally, came the coronavirus, which has further complicated daily life. The Lugano municipal bus, which used to circle through the town several times a day to serve commuters, shoppers and tourists, can no longer enter Italy due to the country's strict quarantine travel restrictions. So now residents must walk to the border to catch a ride.



Despite all these disruptions, one factor minimises the sting. The village has a prime lakefront location in the middle of a region world-famous for its beauty and glamour. Bernard Fournier, a chef who owns Da Candida, Campione's Michelin-starred restaurant, remembers his first visit felt like he was in the French Riviera. "It reminded me of Saint-Tropez."

Indeed, residents say there's a different feeling to Campione.

*"It's the best of both worlds," said Frances Coates, who was raised near Manchester, England, but moved here with her Italian husband 20 years ago. Now widowed, the former teacher works as a sanitation worker. She says she loves her adopted hometown, which balances Swiss order with Italian verve. "People are a bit gossipy and complaining, but with a sense of humour. Above all, there's a certain cuore, the Italian heart."*

But joining the European Union has been tough on Campione, leading to a multitude of changes, many unanticipated. With the agreement not finalised until 20 December, the town wasn't ready for the changes that came on 1 January.

Residents found they had to drive 20 miles to Como to pick up packages too large to be left by the village's sole postman. Since no one in town has an Italian licence to sell tobacco, smokers have had to cross into Switzerland to buy a pack of cigarettes. Car owners will soon have to trade in their Swiss number plates for EU tags, and now there are occasional customs and immigration checks at the border, which had been largely unguarded for decades.

Campione's unusual status dates to the Middle Ages. Originally settled by the ancient Romans, the property was eventually controlled by a lord who left his holdings to the archbishop of Milan in the year 777. Over the centuries, it became known for its skilled masons and artists. When the surrounding area was transferred to Switzerland in the late 18th Century, tiny Campione remained a Papal state and eventually was absorbed by Italy.

Its fortunes changed during World War One, when Italy granted a licence to open Casino d'Campione, hoping it could collect intelligence from foreign diplomats lured to its baccarat tables. It closed after a few years, but in the 1930s, Italian dictator Benito Mussolini reopened the municipal gaming house. Proceeds would support the city, which he renamed Campione d'Italia (Campione of Italy) to make its ownership clear.

Because it was surrounded by neutral Switzerland, the town's location led the US Office of Strategic Services, the precursor to the CIA, to open an office here to monitor activities in Fascist Italy. The city saw its

share of intrigue, including the capture of Cesare Rossi, one of Mussolini's rivals. He had fled to Switzerland but was lured to Campione by a mistress who was secretly working for Mussolini. As soon as his car crossed onto Italian soil, he was arrested.

For decades after the war, the town prospered from the casino's jobs and steady flow of cash. It served as an under-the-radar tax haven and hideaway for high-rollers and occasional fugitives like Welshman Howard Marks, who was one of the world's biggest cannabis dealers. When forced to flee, he hid one of his passports in a public garden, where it remained buried until it was found years later by a German tourist who had seen a television documentary about Marks.

Unlike comparatively staid Lugano, Campione pulsed with nightlife, with the casino staying open until 06:00 on weekends. *"You could see celebrities. VIPs from all over the world came here like in Monaco and Monte Carlo. We had constant festivals. I was never bored,"* said Valentina Valmaggia, whose parents owned a bar in the village. Despite the activity, Campione kept a friendly, small-town atmosphere. "Everybody knows everyone here," said the mother of three. She went to college in Geneva but chose to return to raise her family. *"It's a quiet place. It's a safe place, and I still imagine my children's [economic] future in Switzerland."*

In 2007, the city replaced the casino building with a new towering 10-floor, yellow-block landmark designed by renowned Swiss architect Mario Botta. But the timing was terrible. The \$160 million property's debut coincided with the rise of online gambling,

a drop in the value of the euro and the 2008 financial crisis. It never prospered.

When the casino suddenly closed in July 2018, Fournier, the Michelin-starred chef, wasn't surprised. He said the city had grown too dependent on what had once been easy money and had been reluctant to diversify. "If you eat too much caviar, you will get sick," he said.

The night the casino shut down, he opened two bottles of Dom Perignon Champagne, not to celebrate, he said, but to toast the town's new beginning. And while many residents still hope the gaming house will re-open, Fournier believes it's time to move on. "People have to change their mentality. It is finished, the casino."

He sees the town's future as a tranquil getaway from busier Lugano, a metropolitan area with more than 150,000 residents. The town, he notes, graced with gorgeous lake views and charming winding streets, could promote itself as a wellness retreat.

While some disagree, many citizens were united against returning to the Italian economy. Last year, more than three-quarters of residents signed a formal petition to the European Parliament to remain in the Swiss customs territory.

But their plea was ignored. And now, even months after the switch, Mariniello, the resident who compared Campione to a dying woman, says his neighbours still have many questions about the change. But answers have been slow in coming.

**"Rome," he said, "is far away from here."**





Venice Biennale

# The Milk of Dreams

*The Milk of Dreams* takes its title from a book by Leonora Carrington (1917–2011) in which the Surrealist artist describes a magical world where life is constantly re-envisioned through the prism of the imagination. It is a world where everyone can change, be transformed, become something or someone else; a world set free, brimming with possibilities. But it is also the allegory of a century that imposed intolerable pressure on the definition of the self, forcing Carrington into a life of exile: locked up in mental hospitals, an eternal object of fascination and desire, yet also a figure of startling power and mystery, always fleeing the strictures of a fixed, coherent identity. When asked about her birth, Carrington would say she was the product of her mother's encounter with a machine, suggesting the same bizarre union of human, animal, and mechanical that marks much of her work.

The exhibition *The Milk of Dreams* takes Leonora Carrington's otherworldly creatures, along with other figures of transformation, as companions on an imaginary journey through the metamorphoses of bodies and definitions of the human. This exhibition is grounded in many conversations with artists over the last few years. The questions that kept emerging from these dialogues seem to capture this moment in history when the survival of the species is threatened, but also to sum up many other inquiries that pervade the sciences, arts, and myths of our time.

**How is the definition of the human changing? What constitutes life, and what differentiates plant and animal, human and non-human? What are our responsibilities towards the planet, other people, and other life forms? And what would life look like without us?**

These are some of the guiding questions for this edition of the Biennale Arte, which focuses on three thematic areas in particular: the representation of bodies and their metamorphoses; the relationship between individuals and technologies; the connection between bodies and the Earth. Or, to borrow the terms used by philosopher Rosi Braidotti, whose writings on the posthuman have been essential for this exhibition, the end of the centrality of man, becoming-machine and becoming-earth. Many contemporary artists and thinkers are envisioning a new "posthuman" condition, which Braidotti defines as "a convergence phenomenon between post-humanism and postanthropocentrism, that is to say, the critique of the universal ideal of the Man of reason on the one hand and the reject of species supremacy on the other."

They challenge the Enlightenment notion of the human being – especially the white European male – as motionless hub of the universe and measure of all things. In its place, they propose new alliances among species and worlds inhabited by porous, hybrid, manifold beings that are not unlike Carrington's extraordinary creatures. Under the increasingly pervasive pressure of technology, the boundaries between bodies and objects have been utterly transformed, bringing about profound mutations that remap subjectivities, hierarchies, and anatomies.



Russian pavilion (closed)

Today, the world seems dramatically split between technological optimism – which promises that the human body can be endlessly perfected through science – and the dread of a complete takeover by machines via automation and artificial intelligence.

**This rift has widened during the Covid-19 pandemic, which has forced us even further apart and caged much of human interaction behind the screens of electronic devices. In these past two years, the fragility of the human body has become tragically clear, but at the same time the body has been kept at a distance, filtered by technology, disincarnated, rendered almost intangible.**

The pressure of technology, the heightening of social tensions, the outbreak of the pandemic, and the looming threat of environmental disaster remind us every day that as mortal bodies, we are neither invincible nor self-sufficient, but rather part of a symbiotic web of interdependencies that bind us to each other, to other species, and to the planet as a whole. In this climate, many artists envision the end of anthropocentrism, celebrating a new communion with the non-human, with the animal world, and with the Earth; they cultivate a sense of kinship between species and between the organic and inorganic, the animate and inanimate. Still others, drawing from indigenous traditions, practice what feminist theorist and activist Silvia Federici calls the "re-enchantment of the world," trying "to reconnect what capitalism has divided: our relation with nature, with others, and with our bodies, enabling us not only to escape the gravitational pull of capitalism but to regain a sense of wholeness in our lives."

## EXHIBITION STRUCTURE AND TIME CAPSULES

The exhibition unfolds in the Central Pavilion of the Giardini, and in the Corderie, Artiglierie, and the outdoor spaces of the Gaggiandre and Giardino delle Vergini at the Arsenale complex. *The Milk of Dreams* includes over two hundred artists from 58 countries. More than 180 of these artists have never had their work in the International Art Exhibition until now. For the first time in its 127-year history, the Biennale will include a majority of women and gender non-conforming artists, a choice that reflects an international art scene full of creative ferment and a deliberate rethinking of men's centrality in the history of art and contemporary culture. The exhibition features contemporary works and new projects conceived specifically for the Biennale Arte, presented in dialogue with historic works from the 19th century on.

The exhibition, organised by the **Peggy Guggenheim Collection** with the **Barberini Museum** in Potsdam and curated by Gražina Subelytė, is the first to investigate the still little explored theme of magic and the occult in Surrealism, one that was so important for the movement, ever since André Breton wrote his first Manifesto.

**Forced to confront the terrible consequences of the First World War- and inevitably one considers the parallels with the epoch we are currently living through the Surrealists had found the passport to a post-war cultural and spiritual rebirth in dreams, in the irrational, in alchemy ;**

these became the means for a total revolution that was not only material, but also of the mind, an individual transformation becoming the means with which to change the world. (By Francesca Ortalli)

## VENICE BIENNALE



Ukrainian Pavilion have designed "Piazza Ucraina" without Russians

Cecilia Alemani and the Curators of the Ukrainian Pavilion have designed "**Piazza Ucraina**", a space dedicated to Ukrainian artists and their resistance to the aggression. We hope that this initiative will help raise awareness in the world against the war and all that comes with it.

**« We need to envisage a form of relationship that is not just exploitation of others and of the Earth ».**

*"In times of brutal wars like the one Ukraine is currently living under - said Cecilia Alemani, Curator of the 59th International Art Exhibition - it seems almost impossible to think about art. But perhaps what the long history of La Biennale has taught us is that this institution can function as a space of conversation, a piazza where dialogue can continue, and where art can serve as a tool to challenge the very notion of national identity and politics. In its 127 years of existence, La Biennale has registered the shocks and revolutions of history like a seismographer. Our hope is that with Piazza Ucraina we can create a platform of solidarity for the people of Ukraine in the earth of the Giardini, among the historical pavilions that were built on the very ideal of nation-state, shaped by twentieth century geopolitical dynamics and colonial expansions."*



Cecilia Alemani, curator of Venice Biennale

### Why the title and theme, Surrealism?

*"In recent years there has been a resurgence of interest in Surrealism, understood no longer as the sort studied at school, by Breton, Ernst, Dali, but an extended, different Surrealism. Many exhibitions have looked at international Surrealism; not only French Surrealism, but also what was happening in North Africa, in the colonies, in America, as well as the leading role of women in the movement. So there has been a lot of critical work to rediscover different faces of Surrealism. Looking at just Venice, that is what the exhibition at the Peggy Guggenheim Collection does. We did not plan this with them beforehand: it was a coincidence, but of the kind that are never coincidences.*

*This happens when the antennae of art simultaneously pick up the signs of the times ..." declares Cecilia Alemani for the interviews with Intime magazine.*

*They pick up on the parallels between the time when Surrealism was born and the time we live in now. Surrealism was founded in 1924, after the First World War. I find points of common with that period in history - the return of so many reactionary governments, the great economic and social upheaval taking place, first with Covid and now with the Russian invasion of Ukraine - and it seems to me that many artists are using methodologies or techniques similar to those of the Surrealists. Of course now there is more freedom of*

*condemnation, at least in some parts of the world, but artists again resort to dreams, to the unconscious, to represent the crisis of our society.*

How do you think the artists involved by you and those proposed by the participating countries have interpreted the theme? Beyond the prizes awarded, what has surprised or impressed you?

*It is always a fluid process. We went through two intense years of contact with artists from all over the world, but at a distance, in personal isolation. These months coincided with the pandemic and the computer screen was our only window for a long time. What emerged was an idea of introspection, the intention to analyse what was happening through the physicality of the body. I seem to read an intense concern in the artists. They have brought this to Venice to different degrees.*

Would you also call it a Biennale on the borders? I am thinking of the boundaries of identity, those of the human being in relation to his own species, other life forms, the resources of the planet...

*I think artists look for affinities between human and other life forms. It is a field that not only they, but also philosophers and scientists had begun to explore even before the pandemic. Then all our swaggering confidence was shattered by a virus: it has been a harsh lesson in humility, a warning to look at our role in the universe in more modest terms. We need to envisage a form of relationship that is not just exploitation of others and of the Earth.*

War has once again broken into the century - old history of the Biennale. You have said that you hope this exhibition will be a space in which to preserve or re-establish relationships. Can art really be a bridge at certain junctures? Does it retain its independence of judgement?

*I think so, of course insofar as it can. When borders and diplomatic channels are closed, that of art sometimes manages to remain open. Although confined to the cultural sphere and perhaps fragmentary, it enables contacts to be made with people who would otherwise be completely invisible behind impenetrable, ever new iron curtains. This war broke out unexpectedly just before the opening, and the Biennale's space for culture also became a space for diplomacy, precisely because it is also an expression of the national pavilions. We have done everything we could to support the Ukrainian one. (citinavi team visited Venice Biennale, July 22-24.)*

- investment migration -

# HOW TO OBTAIN FAMILY RESIDENCE IN ITALY ?

## Your guaranteed route to La Dolce Vita

Join us as we sip Italian coffee at iconic bars in Aosta Valley's 1,300-meter-high village to share life-changing stories. Your dream as an artist and digital nomad at the Residence of artists Ô in northern Italy!

And you can also integrate children or a spouse who will accompany you. You are flexible, financially independent and ready to move.

### How to extend your stay, benefit from a residence permit and continue to work?

#### THE ITALIAN INVESTOR VISA

Italian Golden Visa 'La Dolce Vita' targets people with larger assets to make a specific investment, either through government bonds or buying property, and in exchange, the individual and their family will be granted citizenship or residency and all the rights that go with it.

These initiatives are very popular, especially for people who have no other means of immigrating to the country of their choice but have the money to "buy" their entry.

*buy at least 2 million euros of government bonds; or invest at least €500,000 in equity instruments of an Italian company based in Italy or €250,000 in the case of a start-up; or contribute at least 1 million euros in philanthropic funds supporting projects of public interest in the field of culture, education, immigration, scientific research, enhancement of cultural goods and landscapes .  
So which one looks like the best option?*

### Did you know to obtain the family residence as Italian Golden Visa 'Dolce Vita' investor in Italy?

Let's dive into what that means.

You can invest in private or public companies, such as an Italian energy company for example, or a well-established entity where your money is relatively safe. Or, if you have a higher risk tolerance, you can find a private investment company.

If your investment threshold is lower, you can invest a minimum of 250,000 in a start-up, but finding those companies to invest in is more difficult and probably much riskier. Most people choose an established business where their investment will be safe and will provide them with a return. There are companies and investment companies that will help you choose the best investment for you, but be careful because there are also many misrepresentations designed to lure you in and take your money.

The investor visa will grant you an Italian residence permit. Once you've found the right investment, you're ready to apply.

The Investors Visa is valid for an initial two (2) years and can be renewed for another three (3) years and again for as long as you maintain the investment.

#### TALENT MIGRATION WITHOUT INVESTMENT

**The artists' residence Ô, Aosta Valley leads you through the course of artistic life through the permanent support of associative services.**

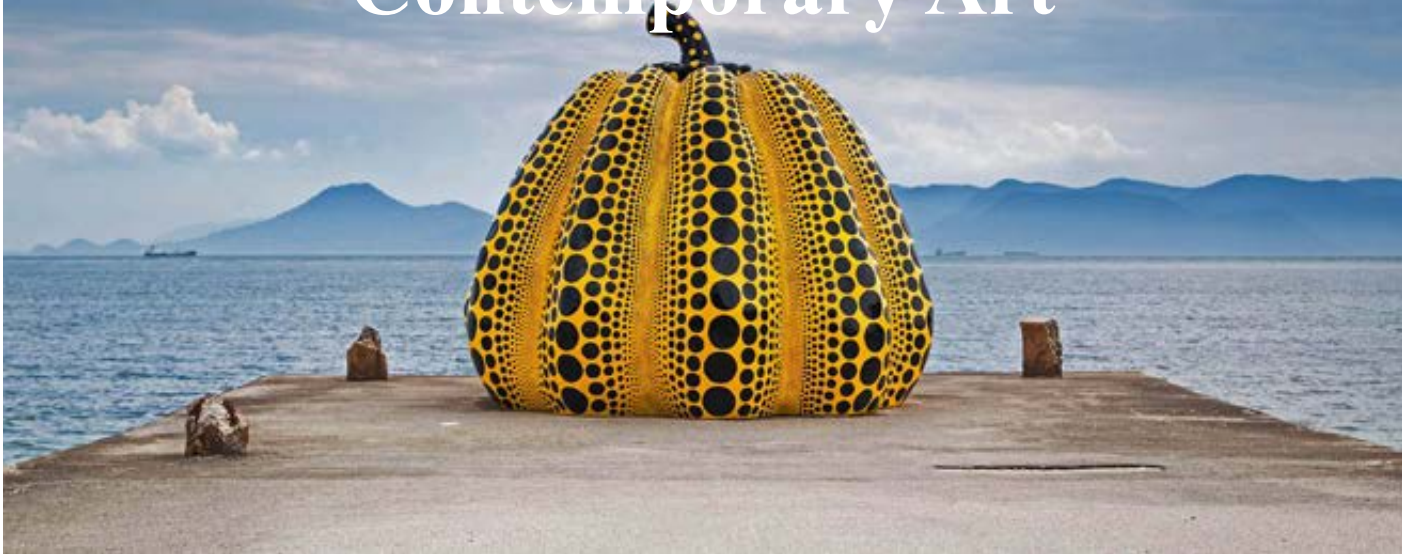
**Artists, Digital Nomads, IT : Global annual income EUR +40,000.**

And what is artist status for the family residence? The qualification of renowned artists of the world in Italy? The association Ô will respond to you in real time in collaboration with a global network of lawyers and immigration professionals : [onsaemiworldwide@gmail.com](mailto:onsaemiworldwide@gmail.com)



<=photo : Aosta Valley with a view of Matterhorn.

# Unknown Naoshima Island in the 1990s, Became Emblematic of Contemporary Art



Yayoi Kusama - Yellow Pumpkin, 1994, at Naoshima island.

**Naoshima, the Island of Contemporary Art**  
On this site, artwork is found right along the road and the galleries themselves boast impressive architecture, designed by Tadao Ando.

**A cross between Buddhist simplicity and Modernist brutalism, from an aerial view Chichu looks like a series of weirdly-shaped concrete pits cut into a gently**

**Naoshima island is home to a community with its own culture, history and identity.**

In the late 1980s, Japanese entrepreneur Soichiro Fukutake, head of the Benesse corporation, initiated the project on Naoshima, pursuing his late father's dream of creating a space for children there. The site eventually became an expansive art project now known as Benesse Art Site Naoshima, which also extends to the neighbouring islands Teshima and Inujima, with art and architecture taking prime position. With the help of architect Tadao Ando, the island has now become Japan's artistic capital. Many of the pieces that have been exhibited here have since achieved iconic status, notably Yayoi Kusama's Pumpkin.

Naoshima Island is known for its many contemporary art museums. The Chichu Art Museum (literally, "in the earth") houses a number of site-specific installations by James Turrell, Walter De Maria, and paintings by Claude Monet. Designed by Tadao Ando, it is located on one of the highest points of the island, and various exhibits and facets of the museum's architecture take advantage of its commanding view. Another contemporary museum is Benesse House, also by Ando. Another is the Naoshima Fukutake Art Museum, with an outdoor sculpture garden, and a third is the James

Bond museum, inspired by the island's use as one of the settings for the 2002. There are also two other museums on the island, one dedicated to Lee Ufan, the acclaimed Korean artist who was the leading figure of 1970s conceptual and minimal art, as well as the Ando Museum erected in 2013, devoted to the practices of this figure, whose architectural style influenced both the Japanese and the global architectural currents.

The museums and beauty of the island draw many tourists, whose visits help support the local economy. However, it is Mitsubishi Materials, loosely affiliated with other Japanese companies of the Mitsubishi name, that dominates industry on the island, as Naoshima has been the site of massive refining by Mitsubishi since 1917.

The Benesse Art Site Naoshima comprises numerous museums, and other art-related projects spread over three islands in the Seto Inland Sea: Naoshima, Inujima and Teshima. Each island is home to a community with its own culture, history and identity. The Art House Project was launched in 1998 as an ongoing art project based on the reconstruction and recontextualization of the Japanese tradition and aesthetics. By bringing back the old glory to traditional architecture and by inserting video projections and installations, these houses became specific contemporary site specifics, artworks for themselves. Seven revitalized objects hold the works made by Tatsuo Miyajima, James Turrell, Rei Naito, and a few others.

The island is also the site of Benesse House, a gem of modernist architecture and the only hotel found there, which is also a museum. With temples, traditional houses, vegetable patches and coastal paths, the island has managed to retain its original charm.



The first building erected on Naoshima was the Benesse House opened in 1992. This facility, functioning as a museum and a hotel, is based on the concept of the symbiosis of nature, architecture, and art. The museum building was designed by Tadao Ando and is located on a plateau on the south side of the island. The exhibited works are made specifically for the site and are corresponding to the natural surroundings and Ando's architecture, and they spread across the exhibition space all over the coastline and the forest surrounding the museum. The visitors can experience incredible artworks and projects by Christo and Jeanne-Claude, Sam Francis, Cy Twombly, Robert Rauschenberg, Richard Long, Yves Klein, Jannis Kounellis, Nicky de Saint Phalle and others. (source : pen)

In the Chichu Art Museum, the works of the celebrated French Impressionist Claude Monet and two established contemporary artists, James Turrell and Walter de Maria are on permanent display. While Monet's iconic Waterlilies are soaked in natural light in a room

specially fitted for the paintings, De Maria's twenty seven wooden sculptures with gold leaf, part of the installation Time / Timeless /No Time, Time / Timeless /No Time, take the the entrance hall, while Turrell's three light installations are located in spaces specially adapted for them.

The Setouchi Triennale is conceived by Kagawa Prefecture's Setouchi Triennale Executive Committee, while the Benesse Art Site is one of its founding organizations and with a concise agenda rooted in the history and character of the region. As an art festival, it is happening on all three islands, as well as other islands in the Setouchi region. The first edition took place in 2010.

Galleries are gatherings of art organised according to the principles of the people who set them up. More than theatres or concert halls, where rapid changes in repertoire create a spirit of flux, they rarely lose a connection with their founders' underlying philosophy.

# WHAT IS THE ARTISTS' RESIDENCE Ô?

## Harmony of Talent Migration and Italian Golden Visa Program



### Artists Residence

*"Everyone focuses on pastoral and artisanal work, no vibrant tourism industry in this village of Aosta Valley. And the hotels are centralized around Monte Bianco, Courmayeur, we must look away from creating the privileged intellectual and creative values. Artists and digital nomads"*

The residence Ô carries out missions of general interest through its Paris headquarters and its spacious accommodation-workshop in the residence Ô, Aosta Valley of Italy.

Its associative services Ô with renowned artists of the world in a spirit of 'Beyond the borders' (Aosta Valley) located on the borders of three richest countries in terms of history, renaissance-modern-and- contemporary art, HNWI (high net worth individuals) of Switzerland, mutual aid and reflection to improve the professional conditions of foreign artists in Europe.

The association Ô leads artists' professional activities in Italy (information, defense of professional status, solidarity and professional support) and the family residence in Italy or France.

**The residence Ô plans to develop a village of renowned artists of the world in the long term.**

The residence Ô selects artists, first, in collaboration with Maison des Artistes de France, Exhibition of UNESCO Paris, Japan and two former presidents of the Art Department of the Korean State Academy of Arts: It will be placed under the dual supervision of the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Culture.

The association Ô carries out the following missions:

- ▶ eligibility qualification for accommodation-workshop Ô
- ▶ affiliation to the social system for artists in Italy (or France)
- ▶ information and support for administrative procedures for professional activities in Italy as a tax resident in Italy;
- ▶ residence in Italy and information on contributions in Italy (declarations, family grouping)
- ▶ the opening of the workshops Ô to the public for an annual exhibition (1st summer in 2025)

#### Graphic and plastic arts activities:

Drawings; paintings; engravings; illustrations; prints; lithographs; carvings; facilities ; video art...; mosaics and stained glass; graphic designs; and unique creations of ceramics, enamels on copper.  
\* Digital nomads

\* \* \*

Hyong-jin KWON, founder and general secretary of association Ô and author of *'the professional activities of foreign artists in France'*.

further information : [onsaemiworldwide@gmail.com](mailto:onsaemiworldwide@gmail.com)

**The current beauty of snowy mountains and cross-country skiing attract the visitors but the new arrivals do not consume and do not invest in the absence of industry of concrete perspective.**



French manufacture in Jingdezhen, Frank Riva, FMR Ltd.

So, create the values of this city by the Chinese porcelain workshop 'Jingdezhen' at the artists residence Ô, Aosta Valley, in the long term a collection of abandoned houses for housing-workshop and artistic installations and places of contemporary art by European and non-EU renowned artists...

The art workshops will be scattered all over the valley in the long term, and the first phase will be at this residence Ô (Aosta Valley's 1,400-meter-high village). The interior of the old chamber, the spaces to be restored however, will be entrusted to the artists to transform it into whatever suits their artistic vision. The high season of tourists is limited in summer period and the creation of accommodation-workshop 'artists residence Ô' is sustainable all the year by benefiting the seasonal tourism economy.





Residence Ô - Aosta Valley Municipal Project, 1,400-meter-high village (in 2024)

The artworks in this image are presented to visualize the design of residence Ô to open in 2024 and therefore, they will be replaced by others in the style of contemporary art



KASSEL, GERMANY

# DOCUMENTA 15

## The DIY Chaos

Presented within multifunctional and frequently changing spaces, this year's edition of the quinquennial exhibition combines art with social kitchens, garden gatherings and even a pro-BDSM party

BY NADINE KHALIL IN EU REVIEWS , EXHIBITION REVIEWS



Taring Padi, *Sekarang Mereka, Besok Kita* (Today they've come for them, tomorrow they come for us), 2021, installation view;



Baan Noorg Collaborative Arts and Culture, *The Rituals of Things*, 2022, installation view. Courtesy: the artists

A moment that remains with me from Documenta 15 is not a mental image but a sound. It lured me into the Hübner areal venue where I found Nasida Ria, a group of veiled Indonesian singers and musicians on violins, electric keyboards and bamboo flutes joyously performing modern qasidah, the Arabic music I grew up hearing as a child in Beirut. Their religious, trance-like inflections, which had many of us in the audience spellbound, were familiar, though the language was foreign to me. This sense of estranged familiarity permeated my experience of Documenta 15 – a result of the alienation that comes with being lumped into an expansive, ethnically diverse Global South.

If Documenta is a barometer for currents in the art world, it indicates that change comes slowly. Started in 1955 as a survey of art production after World War II, it wasn't until 2002 that a non-European curator, the late Okwui Enwezor, was given the reigns. When the Indonesian collective ruangrupa were selected as artistic directors of the quinquennial exhibition, marking the first time a group had held this position, it felt like another breakthrough. They invited 14 core collectives who, in turn, extended that invitation to others, ultimately resulting in a reported 1,500 participants, the majority of whom are based in the Global South. It soon became clear, however, that while this is a decentred exhibition about the Global South, it's not in/of the Global South. Rather, funded by the government to the tune of EU€43 million, Documenta is subject to the historical and legal frameworks specific to Germany – an environment that carries the ghosts of Nazi history and its ideological burdens. Ruangrupa's notion of the 'inter-lokal', which connects the hyperlocal to international networks, is inextricable from these structures of funding, distribution and, ultimately, power.

**The collaborative ethos was undermined when Taring Padi's People's Justice (2002), a work demonstrating antisemitic tropes, was taken down and other spaces unrelated to the controversy also temporarily closed – including those containing work by the Palestinian collectives Subversive Film and Question of Funding (QoF). At the time of writing, the whole exhibition is mired in a raging debate about antisemitism. Initially sparked in January, when some participants, including QoF, were accused of supporting the BDS movement, which the German government has deemed antisemitic, this contentious discourse has overshadowed the art to such an extent that it seems implausible for Documenta 15 to acquire meaning separate from this interpretation.**

Viewers who missed the festival-like atmosphere of the professional preview will undoubtedly experience a very different show. What will remain are the innocuous hand-drawn mind maps, flow charts and endless protest banners in the main venue of the Fridericianum. Reading like residues of thinking together or didactic open-source documents, depending on your viewpoint, they lay down the language of interconnectivity – 'ecosystem', 'harvest', 'friends' – rooted in the logic of a communal *lumbung* (rice barn) economy practiced by

ruangrupa.

These principles of togetherness and redistribution manifest more concretely in the exhibition's shared venues. At WH22, for instance, QoF host the Gaza-based collective Eltiqa, whose paintings are each juxtaposed with a timeline that aligns details from its members' personal lives with a history of international funding in Palestine (or lack thereof). At the Fridericianum, Asia Art Archive's elegant presentation focuses on the artisanal movement in postcolonial India, feminist art in Thailand and performance art in Southeast Asia, while the Black Archives showcases behind glass vitrines instances of blackface and white supremacy in Dutch books and children's songs – the archival aesthetic prompting vital questions on how to document the document and decolonize historical systems of knowledge. Alternative economic models were also presented, ranging from QoF's *Dayra* (2022) – which uses skills, rather than money, as units of measuring communal wealth on the blockchain – to Marwa Arsanios's proposal for collective land use in her video *Who Is Afraid of Ideology?* (2017–ongoing).



Documenta : Major german art show

While an astute reimagining of commons is pervasive at Documenta – albeit often through a dry, signpost-like aesthetic – other spaces cultivated a kind of DIY chaos: Nhà Sàn Collective's architectural assemblages for senseless play (*Bến Kassel*, Kassel's Wharf, 2022), for instance, or Agus Nur Amal PMTOH's musical storytelling at Grimmwelt Kassel (*Tritangtu*, 2022). Serious subjects were presented in absurd formats, like the experimental photo-novella *Borrowed Faces* (2022) by Berlin-based Syrian art collective Fehras Publishing Practices, which unfolded in a maze of characters and cartoon bubbles on billboards at Hafenstraße 76. Exploring Cold War publishing and the feminist voices behind the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Movement – which was hugely influential on the then-emerging Non-Aligned Movement – it illustrated these histories using queer narratives and contemporary humour. On the other hand, Safdar Ahmed's graphic novel *Still Alive* (2022), a collaboration with his non-profit Refugee Art Project, took a grimmer view of statelessness, and was exhibited at Stadtmuseum Kassel with footage of death-metal music from a band he formed with Iranian refugee Kazem Kazemi, who spent six years in an Australian offshore detention centre on Manus Island.

With its focus on social experimentation, the community art feel of many of the projects felt, at times, visually underwhelming. Presented within multifunctional and frequently changing art spaces, this Documenta is less a series of exhibitions and more a meta-event where activities – cooking, gardening, partying and communing – occur. Posited against a hard-nosed Western individualism, ruangrupa's vision was to bring sociality into art – life that imitates art rather than the other way around. Yet these convergences may not have been apparent to the average visitor, who, after spending EU€38 on a two-day ticket, most likely missed the social kitchens, garden gatherings, Vietnamese sauna or pro-BDSM parties.

Still, there were a few gems within the communal offerings, such as Sada (regroup), led by Baghdad-born-artist Rijin Sahakian, who screened films at the Fridericianum by artists who had been part of the now-inactive Baghdad Collective, which supported Iraqi artists between 2011 and 2015. One of them, *The Blue Ink Pocket* (2022) by Ali Eyal, was a Kafkaesque narrative of a world in which art could travel but people couldn't, with paintings acting as ghostly witnesses, arriving in parts like dismembered bodies. Also noteworthy is the contribution by \*foundationClass\* collective, which focuses on migrant perspectives in Germany. They presented work across two venues, from giant, hairy, orifice-like sculptures by Fadi Aljabour to banners featuring instructions on surviving art school.

There was the magic of ritual too, present in the talismanic objects, oral traditions and co-authored folktales about endangered water in Palestine by Jumana Emil Abboud with her collaborators the Water Diviners (*The Unbearable Halfness of Being*, 2022) and in the voodoo-influenced, skeletal assemblages made of junkyard scrap and bones by André Eugène, a leading figure in the Haitian collective Atis Rezistans. As documented by Leah Gordon in her 2008 film *The Sculptors of Grand Rue*, for this group of 1990s Haitian artists, whose works were shown at St. Kunigundis Church – death bleeds into life and the ghetto becomes a living museum of objects and ancestral spirits. In this show of shows by a constellation of collectives, these works were by far the most memorable.

My last night was spent at a party held by the New Delhi-based Party Office b2b Fadescha, where my entry was given priority over that of my European and American companions. Even though I was ostensibly in a position of privilege, the insider-outsider feeling from the qasidah performance resurfaced: at home in Beirut, I was among people of colour and not distinguishable in the same way; here, the implications of cultural relativism truly registered. South and West Asian art practices, and bodies, can be romanticized and policed when placed in different contexts: welcomed, to an extent, but not on their own terms. Documenta 15 is on view at various venues across Kassel until 25 September.

NADINE KHALIL

*Nadine Khalil is a writer, editor and researcher based in Dubai, UAE. (source : FRIEZE)*  
3<sup>rd</sup> Quarter 2022 - 35

# GRENADA

## Benefits of investing in E-2 visa

### GRENADA CITIZENSHIP

Grenada & US E-2 Visa Investment Advantages  
When we discuss investor immigration, certain demands are given a higher priority. For example, security, having a backup plan for the family, moving, and quality of life rank highly on the list. Access, mobility, healthcare, and education are further factors.

Every nation has its flaws. However, Grenada with its citizenship by investment scheme is one nation that excels at satisfying many of these kinds of desires. The Grenada program is referred to by its officials as the "Ferrari of citizenship."



Author:  
Fahmida Chowdhury  
info@hscbi.com / info@hengshenggrenada.com

#### Its most appealing qualities include:

- Quick turnaround times - only four months.
- Five generations of family can apply.
- There are no requirements for physical presence.
- No prerequisites for an interview, a degree, or managerial experience.
- No global income taxes.
- Visa-free arrival to 145 countries including Russia, China, the EU, and the UK.
- Gateway to the United States. Ability to apply for an E-2 visa in the US.
- Dual Citizenship is recognized.
- Cost effective investment.
- One of the oldest CBI programs in the Caribbean with tested due diligence compliance.

A few key facts about Grenada are its Westminster type of government, use of English as the official language, reputation as a stable nation with among the lowest rates of crime and lowest cost of living in the region, membership in the Caribbean CARICOM community, and three to five percent annual growth rate. To preserve the validity of the nation's passport and ensure that Grenadians can travel anywhere in the globe, the country rigorously examines each application for citizenship before approving it. Grenada is home to St. George's University, which enrolls about 8000 students and serves as a sort of incubator for certain students who want to study medicine in the United States because of the college's connections to American hospitals where they receive their training.

### US E-2 VISA INVESTMENT

Grenada's investment treaty with the United States and the accompanying E-2 visa is the most attractive feature. Nations that have signed bilateral investment agreements with the USA are eligible for the E-2 investor visa (such as citizens of Grenada). The EB-5, which has a minimum investment of \$800,000, is the only other investment visa offered in the USA. So, having a Grenadian passport and trying an E-2

visa is much cheaper than going for an EB-5 visa. A Grenada citizenship and US E-2 business visa approach will cost you about \$ 280,000 and it takes about six months to complete if all the rules and requirements are taken into account. To be more direct, these schemes would allow a foreign investor with that investment to bring their family to the United States. Establishing connected enterprises in Grenada and America would be a creative immigration method for obtaining permanent residency in the USA.

### Benefits of investing in E-2 visa:

- As long as the registered E-2 company continues to abide by and carry out the requirements of the E-2 visa, there is no cap on the number of E-2 visa renewals.
- Quick processing times - a few months.
- Through the acquisition of an Employment Authorization, spouses of E-2 visa investors are permitted to work in the USA.
- Children of E-2 visa investors who are dependent and under 21 years of age are not required to pay the same tuition fee as an overseas student, and they are given free education in the USA public schools.
- Holders with E-2 visas are free to enter and exit the country without any limitations.
- Ability to convert E-2 visa into PR (Green Card).

In the conclusion, Grenada, the Spice Island is a nation that gives immigrant investors a variety of advantages that may suit their requirements. Fast and simple citizenship application processing, a respected passport that makes international travel accessible, a reasonable place to reside, and a pathway to entry into the United States with an E-2 investor visa are some of the most alluring features. For these reasons, it receives the best application volume and good evaluations from immigrant foreign investors looking for a second passport.



chairman of Heng Sheng Grenada development pte ltd.  
and newly elected Prime minister of Grenada

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Boathouse & Experience Centre, Six Senses La Sagesse

## US E-2 Program

**Grenada is the only Caribbean CBI Program that allows citizens the opportunity to participate in the US E-2 Program (allowing investors to invest and reside in the United States).**





# GRENADA

## Grenada's Citizenship-by-Investment Program

**Grenada Citizenship  
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### *Exceptional Collaborations*



The Government of Grenada is a key stake holder in the Six Senses La Sagesse, Grenada development. Six Senses La Sagesse, Grenada will create hundreds of jobs and ensure significant direct and indirect economic benefits across the island.



Six Senses Hotels Resorts Spas operates two hotels, 15 resorts and 31 spas in 21 countries under the brand names Six Senses, Evason and Six Senses Spas. The portfolio will triple over the next 5 years with resort, hotel and spa openings underway in Austria, Bhutan, Brazil, Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Israel, Spain, Switzerland, Taiwan, Thailand and the United States.



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# SEATTLE



## USA INVESTMENT MIGRATION

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### Surrounding enterprise | Tech & Life Sciences Drive Seattle's Office Market



# Germany to introduce 'green card' to bolster workforce



**Hubertus Heil speaking in parliament**

Labor Minister Hubertus Heil wants to boost immigration of skilled labor

Faced with a critical shortage of skilled labor, Germany is planning to introduce its version of a green card. It aims to make it easier for non-EU nationals to come to find work.

## **Sowmya Thyagarajan**

Sowmya Thyagarajan came to Germany from India in 2016, and now runs her own software company

The German government is introducing its own version of a "green card", the Chancenkarte (literally "opportunity card"), in an attempt to plug its desperate labor shortage. Industry associations have been complaining for some time, and the Labor Ministry has suggested the shortfall is slowing economic growth.

The new "opportunity card," presented by Labor Minister Hubertus Heil in the German media this week, will offer foreign nationals the chance to come to Germany to look for work even without a job offer, as long as they fulfill at least three of these four criteria:

- 1) A university degree or professional qualification
- 2) Professional experience of at least three years
- 3) Language skill or previous residence in Germany
- 4) Aged under 35

The criteria are not unlike those used in Canada's points system, though that uses a more complex weight system. And there will be limits and conditions, the minister from the center-left Social Democrats (SPD) emphasized in media interviews this week. The number of cards will be limited by the German government on a year-

by-year basis, according to demand on the labor market, he explained.

A pile of passports from different countries  
Germany has disadvantages in attracting skilled workers: Language and bureaucracy top the list

*"This is about qualified immigration, an unbureaucratic process, and that's why it's important that we say that those who have the opportunity card can earn a living while they are here,"* Heil told the WDR public radio station on Wednesday.

There are certainly some improvements here, according to Sowmya Thyagarajan. She came to Hamburg from India in 2016 to do a Ph.D. in aviation engineering and is now CEO of her own German company, Foviatech, which creates software for streamlining transportation and healthcare services.

*"I think this points system could be a very good opportunity for people coming from abroad to work here,"* she told DW. *"Especially due to the depleting young population in Germany."* At the moment, Thyagarajan said, her company gives preference to Germans and EU nationals when recruiting, simply because of the bureaucratic hurdles involved for anyone else.

## **New points, new hurdles**

Some are not impressed with Heil's opportunity card at all. "It's setting up unnecessarily high hurdles and makes the system more complicated," said Holger Bonin, research director at the Institute of Labor Economics (IZA) in Bonn.



## Why

**To Bonin, Heil's points system will simply require more bureaucracy.**

*"Why don't they make it much simpler? Give people a visa to look for work, and if they don't find anything within a certain amount of time they have to leave?" he said. "To add extra points to that just makes it more complicated — if these criteria are important to employers, they can decide that during the recruitment. They won't need a card as a pre-selection."*

Indeed, Bonin argues that some of the criteria Heil names might not actually be that important to employers in Germany: For instance, if they're an international company that communicates mostly in English, they won't care whether applicants can speak German or have lived in Germany.

That is borne out by Thyagarajan, who had a varying assessment of how useful the four criteria were: Qualifications and language skills were both important, she said, but she was less certain about the practicality of age restrictions. *"Age of less than 35, I'm not sure about that — you don't have to be young, it really depends on how they're actually skilled."* As for the three years' experience, Thyagarajan is also skeptical, since in some cases a degree provides the necessary expertise: *"For some job profiles you don't require experience, but for some, you do indeed have to be experienced."*

### How 2nd-generation migrants struggle to succeed Cultural and structural problems

Germany's skilled labor shortage has been an issue for some time. Gesamtmetall, the Federation of German Employers' Associations in the Metal and Electrical Engineering Industries, says that two out of every five companies in its sector are seeing production hindered by a lack of staff. The Central Association for Skilled Crafts in Germany (ZDH) says that the country is missing around 250,000 skilled craftspeople.

The number of skilled people emigrating to Germany from non-EU countries to work has risen over the last few years, but it is still relatively low. According to the Mediendienst Integration, the number of qualified workers entering Germany was just over 60,000 in 2019, just 12% of all migration from non-EU countries to Germany in that year.

Germany has a few cultural disadvantages compared to other Western nations hoping

to attract skilled workers: German is less universally spoken than English. *"Skilled workers are almost always looking to get into countries that speak English,"* Thyagarajan said. *"To some extent, it's important (that our employees speak German), because this is Germany, at least a working proficiency."*

Another issue is that German employers traditionally set a higher store by certificates and qualifications, and these are often not recognized in Germany, or take months to approve. *"Those problems won't be solved by introducing an opportunity card,"* Bonin said.

There are other systemic problems for German employers: Germany's federal system means different local authorities sometimes recognize different qualifications, and Germany's reliance on paper bureaucracy, with employees, often needing translations of their certificates approved by notaries. This too is a concern that Heil is attempting to tackle.

*"I think it's very, very necessary that, apart from a modern immigration law, to thin out the bureaucratic monster of recognizing qualifications,"* he told WDR. To that end, he said, he would like to see a central agency that can approve qualifications quickly and back offices in Germany that can support overworked consulates abroad. *(source: dw.com)*



# FRENCH GOLDEN VISA

"TALENT PASSPORT" INVESTOR (FAMILY RESIDENCE CARD OF 4YRS)

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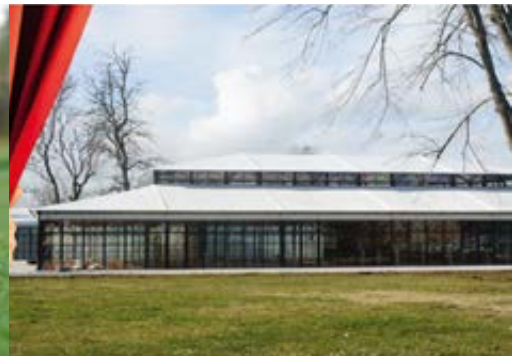
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## French Castle Golden Visa

# Who doesn't love a good castle? But you can have too much of a good thing ...



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 Talent For 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.

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

### 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 real estate 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

# Farmland - an asset class with a lower volatility rating than US Government Bonds

Historically, Golden Visa offerings have not insulated investors from risk. The market calls for a smoother path to European passports through an improved balance of security, reduced risk, and convenience. To meet that market need requires innovation in asset class and strategy.

## Farmland - an asset class with a lower volatility rating than US Government Bonds

- insulates investors from market risk to an extent that could never be possible while riding the cycles of boom-and-bust in a distorted property market.

A reassuring simple strategy of buying, holding and renting out productive farmland provides a low-risk profile that can't be achieved through real estate.

Aside from the entrepreneurial satisfaction of improving the market, the Pela Terra project holds great value to us in the form of "Investment with Purpose". Agricultural investment provides a powerful platform for environmental progress and meaningful employment

**“We don't have to wait for technological wizardry: regenerative organic agriculture can substantially mitigate climate change now.”**

Reversing the downward trend in soil health is essential to mitigate biodiversity loss, desertification (soil erosion), water table pollution, a drop in our food nutrient-density, human migration, and a raft of other side effects of industrialized farming which are patently unsustainable.

As an investor your role is critical in change-making over the next ten years, defining both your family legacy through multi-generational European citizenship and your personal impact on the environment you leave for those generations. This next-generation fund offers a business model optimized for exceptionally low-volatility, robust financial returns, and environmental restoration

  
Alex Lawry-White

  
Nathaniel Hadlock



# A SAFE JOURNEY TO YOUR EU PASSPORT

The window for the Golden Visa can close altogether at any time. The EU is gradually applying more pressure on Citizenship/ Residency by Investment programs. Cyprus, Moldova & Hungary have all closed in recent years.

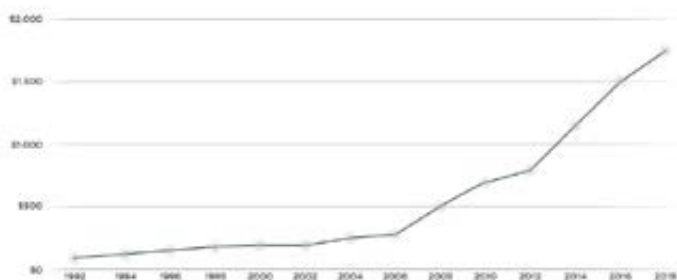
While the Portuguese Golden Visa is held in high regard the regulatory landscape can change at any time, as exemplified by the raise in minimum investment.

The fund investment mechanism is extremely popular as the most tax-efficient of the Golden Visa mechanisms. We can't know how long the government will continue to support this regulatory window of opportunity.

**“Make hay while the sun shines.”**

Further information : [citinaviglobal@gmail.com](mailto:citinaviglobal@gmail.com)

Farmland: Positive returns every year for the last 30 years



Source: Thomas Reuters

# PORTUGAL

## WHY FARMLAND?

Innovation requires that you break from the pack. Pela Terra Farmland has chosen to focus on an undervalued asset that has recently become recognized by world-leading investors.

Our fund is built on farmland – an asset class with a lower volatility rating than even the most conservative investment, US Government Bonds. As an asset class, farmland offers risk insulation for investors. Golden Visa real estate is now risk-laden, with prices having been so artificially inflated by years of concentrated investment into a subset of the market.

Why Portuguese farmland? Because unlike the inflated prices for homes and apartments in the country's top cities, farmland here can be acquired for 20 percent less than land of identical value just over the border in Spain. Our plan is integrated. We will buy and simultaneously lease prime farmland to Portuguese farmers, delivering investors a steady income stream, on top of the natural appreciation of the underlying stable asset. Finally, in contrast to real estate-based Golden Visa programs, there are zero taxes on the profits in these investment funds.

## WHY INVEST WITH PURPOSE?

We are passionate about the health of the soil, and the need to develop superior regenerative organic agricultural practices to feed future generations and mitigate climate change.

STAG Fund Management are excited to work alongside an Advisory Committee consisting of the founding directors of Impacto Pela Terra, given the depth of experience on the team, admire the work farmers do, and understand buying and maintaining farmland. The teams will be bringing the latest modern infrastructure and technologies to this honorable and essential practice.

As an investor, you too can make a positive impact on sustainable agriculture, earning a personal carbon offset, approximately equivalent to your carbon footprint, for your investment.

Most Golden Visa programs have done precious little for their host countries. Paradoxically, they increase rents, displace natives, and employ few citizens. Critically, our farms provide meaningful employment and economic development to the communities that need it most, in Portugal's beautiful yet under-developed interior regions. Our farmers will be on the front lines: keeping harmful chemicals out of the water supply, and promoting organic agriculture, bio-diversity and vital ecosystems. In terms of your own personal legacy, that's a world away from paying 20 to 30 percent over market prices for a second home while driving locals out of the homeowner market





## A SAFE, FAST JOURNEY TO YOUR EU PASSPORT

We know that investors need safe, risk-free mechanisms to receive the prize of an EU passport. To that end, investments into the fund are highly regulated and subject to four separate layers of external scrutiny: European Central Bank, Bank of Portugal, CMVM (Portuguese financial regulation body), and in the case of the Pela Terra Farmland, Deloitte, which independently audits the fund and reports transparently. The fund is managed by STAG Fund Management - an arm of Dixcart, a UK-based wealth manager with over 45 years' experience. Other partners include Banco Comercial Português S.A. in Portugal, as the fund's Custodian Bank. The Pela Terra Farmland fund completed full regulation and approval from the Portuguese Securities Market Authority, and opened for subscriptions in April of 2021.

Historically, Golden Visa citizenship applications have a near 100% success rate in Portugal, and Pela Terra Farmland is no different. Investors can expect to receive a Golden Visa in 4-6 months, and apply for a passport 5 years later, should they meet the straightforward requirements.

## THE TEAM

Our core team consists of Diogo Saraiva de Ponte, Head of Investment at STAG Fund Management, who brings with him a wealth of experience in agriculture investing in Portugal and across the globe. His recent partnerships range from the World Bank to private equity funds in Luxembourg and investment banks in Portugal.

In addition the fund benefits from Sean Dowden, President of STAG, who is a

chartered accountant in both the United Kingdom and South Africa; António Pereira, Vice-President of STAG, who is an expert on the Portuguese Financial Markets Regulator, as well as a private wealth management lawyer; and Gisela Martins, Director of STAG, who has more than 20 years of experience as a practicing lawyer with deep knowledge of Corporate and Taxation laws.

Also alongside Mr Saraiva de Ponte are the Investment Advisory Committee, Nathan Hadlock and Alex Lawry-White, chosen from the Founding Directors of Impacto Pela Terra. Mr Hadlock is a scientist and tech entrepreneur from San Francisco who brings expertise from his farming family as well as a passion for sustainable farming.

Mr Lawry-White also comes from an agricultural background, via a decade of designing, launching, and running for-profit socially focused companies in London as well as a property investment business in the UK and Portugal. Rachel Zedeck, Director of Sustainability at Impacto Pela Terra, is a farmer, speaker and internationally recognized impact entrepreneur with over twenty years of hands-on experience in agribusiness and in bringing innovative approaches to impact investing.



PORTUGAL

# Investment Private Fund

A GOLDEN VISA FUND | INVESTOR PRESENTATION



Odeon Private Fund will invest in companies (also called SPVs) that hold prime assets in key locations in Lisbon. Each company represents one project that will be developed with the aim to fulfill a specific demand within the real estate market.

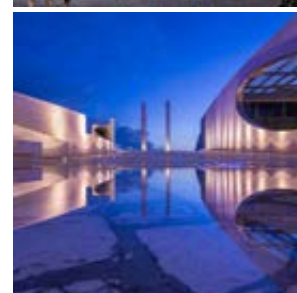
The fund will include 4-7 projects at a time, for which the real estate Fund Advisor, Odeon Properties Group, will play an essential role by advising on all matters of the investments through their vast market experience, assists in carrying out all the details of the project's life cycle to perfection and leveraging their wide network of contacts and resources

## Balanced Strategy

The fund has a conservative balanced strategy with two types of projects: "Develop & Rent + Sell" and "Develop & Sell". "Develop & Rent + Sell" projects represents 40% of the fund. These projects consist of commercial developments that will generate rental income to pay for the annual "coupon" return (4% target). In the final year of the fund, these projects will be sold and the potential upside will contribute to the performance return. The remaining 60% consist of residential developments projects ("Develop & Sell"), that will also contribute to the performance return at exit.

\* This portfolio composition is a forecast, it may change.

Restaurant 1 / Hotel 2 / Residential 4 / Project / Residential 3 / Project / FUND



# PORTUGAL

## Golden Visa Portugal Suspended Changes Came Into Effect in 2022



The proposal in February 2020 provided the government with the mandate to change the rules. The Portuguese government went ahead and used its right to change the rules in February 2021. The new rules came into effect in 1st January 2022. Real Estate

### Changes After the Changes to Portugal Golden Visa

The changes limit the locations where you can invest in a property for a Golden Visa. The minimum investment amounts remain the same, while there are geographical restrictions on the qualifying areas.

You are no longer able to get residential property in major cities such as Lisbon or Porto or in coastal towns of the mainland.

Only the property investments inland and possibly rural or low-density areas are eligible.

### History of the Portuguese Golden Visa

Established in 2012, Portugal's Golden Visa Program—officially the residence permit for investment activity (ARI)—enables non-EU/EEA citizens to obtain a special residence permit in exchange for a 5-year investment in Portugal.

What's unique about the Golden Visa permit is that the investor only has to spend about seven days per year in Portugal to maintain the residency, while still reaping all the benefits of being an EU resident—including visa-free travel in the entire Schengen area.

While the program has benefited more than 6,500 foreign investors so far, it has also been beneficial for the Portuguese economy. As of November 2021, the total investment into Portugal as a direct result of the program

Here is a document that lists all the eligible areas (pages 2-4). Also, see the map below for eligible areas.

### Portugal Golden Visa areas

#### Capital Transfer Changes

The minimum investment amounts were increased, both for monetary and for the number of jobs.

#### Capital transfer amount increased from €1 million to €1,5 million

Investment Fund minimum subscription amount increased from €350,000 to €500,000

Research and Development amount increased from €350,000 to €500,000

Job and Company Creation: minimum incorporation amount increased from €350,000 to €500,000; the number of jobs remain at 5

has reached a whopping €6,057,663,503. That's more than six billion euros.

That's great news for prospective investors, as the program has broad support from nearly all political parties in Portugal. While a conservative government introduced the program in 2012, the current socialist coalition government has even expanded the program since seizing power at the end of 2015.

By far the leading share of Golden Visas have been issued to Chinese nationals (although their share has been declining recently), followed by Brazilian, South African, Turkish, and Russian citizens. In the past few years it has also been extremely popular with US citizens, with the US even taking the top spot in November of 2021.

### Portugal Golden Visa Statistics

October 2012 - November 2021



# PORTUGAL



For wealthy Chinese looking to flee stifling pandemic lockdowns and political tensions, Portugal has a lot to offer. Mild weather, a laid-back and affordable lifestyle and investor visas that allow access to the whole European Union — all for as little as 350,000 euros.

It's a pitch that's lured thousands of Chinese over the past decade, helping to reshape Portugal's urban landscape as part of a tide of new money that reached \$1 billion annually at its peak in 2014.

## Eight years on, that wave is drying up.

It's not for lack of demand. Quite the contrary: more wealthy Chinese are attempting to leave — or at least prepare a backup plan — as the country's Covid-Zero policy has dented economic growth. This time around, impediments are mounting from governments on both sides. The EU has increasingly made clear its disdain for residence and citizenship-by-investment programs, currently offered in some form by 10 member states, with Cyprus and Malta already scrapping their golden passport initiatives after coming under scrutiny from the bloc. Portugal has an application process that requires an in-person interview — something China's Covid travel restrictions have made almost impossible.

The dual pressure is putting the once-popular programs in jeopardy continent-wide, with 2022 shaping up to be the first year in which Chinese investors aren't the biggest group getting Portugal's golden visas. It leaves wealthy Chinese with dwindling options and business leaders and real estate brokers in Portugal with a shrinking source of reliable foreign investment.

*"A lot of Chinese investors made investments after the golden visa program and started working with the country,"* said Bernardo Mendia, secretary general of the Portugal-China Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

Portuguese real estate was a "dead market" before China's government policy encouraged companies to seek investments abroad in the 2010s, he said. *"Lately, the political direction has changed."*

Portugal's so-called golden visas were conceived a decade ago as part of a wholesale effort to fix its public finances following a 2011 bailout from the EU. Another part of the plan was privatizing state companies. The combined result was the country's biggest-ever wave of Chinese investment.

Chinese tycoons bet big, snapping up stakes in energy distribution, health-care, finance, construction and aviation companies. The interest went beyond corporate titans: Thousands of affluent Chinese acquired Portuguese residency through the golden visa program. Official figures show the country has doled out about 10,000 investment visas since 2012, mostly to Chinese citizens.

However, just 16% of successful applicants are Chinese so far this year, down from 81% in 2014, according to data from Portugal's Immigration and Borders Service and Investment Migration Insider, a website tracking residency and citizenry.

### Citizenship Springboard

Portugal's program grants residency in exchange for a minimum 350,000 euro (\$358,400) investment in real estate or 500,000 euros in an approved local venture fund. As the lowest investment requirement in Europe after Greece, it's often used as a springboard for EU citizenship.

Yet European Commission President Ursula von der Leyen is now warning that the region's values *"are not for sale."* It's a stark contrast to the early 2010s, when countries like Portugal offered up state companies from almost every sector, said Philippe Le Corre, a researcher at Harvard University. He was there when Portugal's public news agency Lusa signed a partnership with China state media giant Xinhua in 2016 — the kind of deal that would seem unlikely these days.

Starting this year, Portugal restricted the golden visa program in Lisbon, Porto and high-density coastal areas, pushing investment to the less-developed countryside, which proponents see as an unrealized opportunity. Commercial real estate in Lisbon, however, isn't covered by the restrictions, so some developers are selling serviced apartments that will allow buyers in Lisbon to apply for a golden visa, while others are



## Apartment buildings in the Principe Real district of Lisbon.

“Golden visas are important for how much they’ve helped the economy,” said Alexandra Victoria-Bonte, co-founder of Lisbon-based One Stop Properties, and associate of a private equity fund that invests in Portuguese real estate. “A lot of people think of it as a golden ticket, but it’s not. It’s much more than that — a secure investment that’s going to give a high yield.”

She said Portuguese officials were pressured to change the rules because many investors put properties on Airbnb or left them empty. That raised concerns about the impact on communities and housing affordability, especially in Lisbon, where foreigners have priced out many locals.

The additional barriers haven’t stopped Fong Tak-ho, 54, who bought four properties in Portugal since first visiting from Hong Kong with his wife five years ago. He submitted his golden visa paperwork in July, after the process was interrupted by the pandemic, and moved to Lisbon earlier than planned after street protests swept through Hong Kong and some of his friends were jailed.

“It was really nice and we thought ‘maybe we could retire there,’” he said of his first visit. Fong, who works in media and lives near Lisbon’s Chinatown, just hopes he isn’t caught up in the backlog of investors and Ukrainians fleeing the war.

New restrictions and visa delays mean immigration firms are shifting focus to markets like Greece and Malta, said Y Ping Chow, head of the Chinese League in Portugal, a Lisbon-based group that promotes the Chinese community. Golden visas now account for as little as 3% of property deals in Portugal, according to Paulo Silva, head of real estate consultancy Savills in Portugal.

Meanwhile in China, investment migration consultants say government authorities have thrown up subtle impediments as well, like delaying passport renewals and questioning why certain documents need notarizing.

## Geopolitical Turn

Luis Santos, a managing partner at Alpac Capital who has studied China’s investment in Portugal, said few initially questioned China’s investment push, which was understood to be part of “a fire sale launched by a desperate government in a bankrupt country.” But it has drawn more attention as the US increasingly views China as a competitor.

“If you rely on one country, you will be dependent,” Santos said,

summarizing Portugal’s approach to leveraging relationships with competing superpowers. “If you rely on multiple ones, you won’t.”

Even if Portugal’s enthusiasm for Chinese investors has waned, the wealthiest are leaving their mark. Alibaba’s Jack Ma recently visited Lisbon looking for possible investments, according to Anabela Campos, co-author of “Negocios da China,” which examines the role of Chinese investment in Portugal’s economy. Ma, the 33rd-richest person in the world with a \$36.4 billion fortune, according to the Bloomberg Billionaires Index, didn’t respond to requests for comment.

Chief among China’s investors in Portugal, though, is billionaire Guo Guangchang, co-chairman of conglomerate Fosun. He was one of the first Chinese moguls drawn in by the privatizations, picking up a stake in the country’s largest insurer, state-owned Caixa Seguros e Saude, as well as in banks, a health-care provider and an electric distributor.

Guo’s Impact

“Fosun continues to be the strongest Chinese investor in Portugal,” Campos said.

As the Covid-19 pandemic worsened in March 2020, Guo chartered a flight to carry medical supplies from Shanghai to Lisbon. They were boxed in packages featuring an adapted verse from Tang dynasty poet Chen Tao: “A small, beautiful sea country, to which we give 10,000 miles of spring.”

Guo has said Portugal is his “second home” — he owns a mansion in ritzy Cascais, where he holds court with his top executives while in town. But with Fosun’s stock near a nine-year low, Guo has more recently been making assurances that the company has no plans to sell Portuguese assets.

“Portugal has been an important market for Fosun, and Fosun continues to support its companies,” a spokesperson for the firm said by email, adding that its units have added jobs in insurance and health care in recent years. “None of our investments in Portugal are being considered for sale.”

Golden visa investment is changing parts of Portugal. Quiet, coastal Cascais has seen major developments funded with money from the program. One of the area’s newest projects is Legacy Hotel, a partnership between Hilton and Reformosa, the developer of Taiwan-born mogul Ming Chu Hsu.

Ming, who didn’t respond to requests for comment, built a career in real estate including in Hong Kong before parlaying her fortune into philanthropy in New York, recently endowing a curator of Asian art at the Metropolitan Museum of Art along with Tencent co-founder Daniel Xu. She’s also bringing that generosity to Portugal, where she donated \$5 million for Covid medical equipment including 80 ventilators.

The Legacy will add to her Portuguese real estate portfolio, which her company says is worth more than \$1 billion. (source : Bloomberg)



# ISTANBUL

**Turkey offers a fast route to acquiring a second passport within 2 months, through property investments from \$400,000.**

The program features a straightforward application process without any obligation to declare the investor's assets or income generated in other countries, and without their physical presence being required.

Whether it is purchasing property as an alternative residence, or as a solid investment with high ROI potential, there are a wide range of modern apartments and luxury seafront villas, all at highly competitive prices. Investors can benefit from rental income and may re-sell after 3 years.

**The program offers simplified routes to relocating to USA under respective visa categories available for Turkish nationals. Additionally, there is an option to reside in the US as an E-2 Investor.**

**Living in Turkey means treating yourself to splendid scenery, surrounding yourself with the beautiful sea, munching on delicious food, and being welcomed by warm neighbors. Turkish people live a vibrant and rich lifestyle as compared to the residents of many other countries**

Moreover, Turkey is a country of significant geostrategic importance since it lies on the cross borders of Europe and Asia. Investing in Turkey is profitable. Turkey citizenship by investment program rose to fame after the residency programs by Spain, Portugal and Greece gained immense success. Also, the most significant reason foreigners want to get a Turkey investment visa is that Turkey is that it gives them access to European and Asian markets. So, this was just a little brief of the program. Do you know what the perks of getting Turkish citizenship are? Moreover, are you even eligible for the Turkey investment visa program? If not, what can you do to fulfill the requisites of the criteria?

# BUL



The stages that the real estate ownership law has gone through in exchange for Turkish citizenship. The decision to own property leading to Turkish citizenship has passed through several stages from the date of its first issuance to today:

The first decision in 2017, allows obtaining Turkish citizenship in exchange for purchasing a property worth "\$1 million, or its equivalent" in local currency or hard currencies.

The amendment to the decision in 2018, was reduced to "\$250,000 or its equivalent" provided that the property is not sold or transferred to another party for a period of three years. The last amendment is raised to "\$400,000 or its equivalent". The new law entered into force on June 13.

## THROUGH TURKEY TO THE UK AND USA

Turkish citizenship allows you to visit 111 countries on the planet without a visa, including: Japan, Iran and Iraq, South Korea, the Bahamas, Singapore, Brazil, the Dominican Republic, Hong Kong, Montenegro, Jamaica, Thailand and Morocco. Turkey opens a legal route to the United States and Great Britain for its citizens who want to emigrate.

How does it work? Thanks to the agreements between Turkey and the European Economic Community and the United States, Turkish citizens can use the "*Turkish Business Visa*" (TBV), or its international programs (E-1, US visas for entrepreneurs and E-2, US visas for investors) to move with their family, or legally move their businesses to the UK or the USA. Residing in the United States on the basis of E-1 and E-2 visas does not give grounds for obtaining a green card or the US passport. However, these visas do not have a specific investment threshold and are unlimited in terms of status extension.

Turkish Lira regulation published in the Turkish Official Gazette on 06/01/2022 was introduced in the transition to Turkish citizenship by buying real estate and investing. According to the regulation which is published in the Turkish Official Gazette; The foreign currency amount to be obtained from the sale of a house to a foreigner will be sold to the Central Bank through a bank and converted into Turkish Lira. The amount that foreigners are obliged to keep in the bank for Turkish Citizenship investment will also be converted into Turkish Lira.

According to the new regulation; The minimum amount of US Dollars required to acquire Turkish citizenship was defined as 'Dollar equivalent of another foreign currency'. According to this regulation, it will be accepted in another foreign currency amounting to dollars.

The 'condition of keeping deposits in Turkish banks', which is defined as at least 500 thousand dollars in the regulation, was also changed, and the condition that this amount should be exchanged at the Central Bank through banks was introduced.

The regulation in the Turkish Official Gazette is as follows:

The second paragraph of Article 20 of the Regulation on the Implementation of the Turkish Citizenship Law, which was put into effect with the Council of Ministers Decision dated 11/2/2010 and numbered 2010/139, Subparagraphs (e) and the seventh paragraph have been amended as follows, and the following paragraphs have been added after the eighth paragraph.



**Contrary to the common belief, immigrants and refugees should be considered as a good source of the much needed labor supply and human capital. Accommodation or the right to adequate housing, as a human right, is an integral part of the right to an adequate standard of living. However, the world has lately been dealing with an unprecedented surge in housing and rental prices that threatens this very fundamental right. Realtor companies, research centers, the Central Bank of the Republic of Turkey (CBRT), and the Turkish Statistical Institute (TSI) data provide enough evidence that house prices and rental costs are soaring, up to a few hundred percentage points in Turkey.**

This recent sizable jump in property prices and rental rates, however, is mainly due to supply shortage and increasing costs of production. There is, overall, certainly a very high demand due to the younger population, increasing external demand, and recent migration waves towards Turkey. Meanwhile, housing supply has also been relatively weak and insufficient, which has affected the increasing house and rental prices and often leading to false allegations against immigrants.

Meanwhile, as of June 2022, official records reveal that the average housing demand from foreigners is about 5-6 percent of the total demand in Turkey. In other words, foreigners, and especially immigrants, are being scapegoated and hence, there is an urgent need to shed light on some misperceptions over property prices in Turkey and put an end to the theory that mainly immigrants or foreigners cause inflation or house price booms.

## **Housing and rental costs Inflation is making life very costly for everyone living in Turkey, just as it is globally. Inflation rate has recently hit 79 percent— the highest in the past 24 years.**

Residential property prices and rental rates are among the leading factors in this figure. Decreasing supply in the past few years (especially during the pandemic), policies that surge demand in Turkey, increasing costs of production (a negative supply shock), and increasing demand are considered amongst the primary reasons for this surge.

The CBRT Residential Property Price Index (RPPI), for example, has reached 430.60 in May 2022 (Fig. 1). In 2017, this figure stood at 100. As of May 2020, the annual RPPI inflation is at 145.5 percent YOY (year-over-year). The inflation adjusted real-terms growth in residential property prices, on the other hand, is at 41.1 percent YOY. The real-terms growth in particular, is pretty much in line with the respective figures in the U.S. and Europe.

**Rental rates are no different.** Rental prices are up by 300-400 percent in some regions in southern Turkey, and up by 200-300 percent in some neighborhoods in Istanbul. Data by Endeksa, a private realtor, shows that, as of June 2022, rental rates in Muğla, a southwestern tourism hub, are up by 73 percent (reaching 15,000 TL); in Antalya by 310 percent (10,400 TL); and in Istanbul the average rental rate is up by 168 percent (8,100 TL).

# **House Inflation and Scapegoated Immigrants in Turkey**

**By Bilal Bagis**

Of course, just as with the ongoing global inflation problem, soaring property prices and rental rates are also a global issue today. The U.S., the UK, many European, or even Asian economies such as China are facing new rounds of property crises and unprecedented price hikes in different forms. As Figure 2 demonstrates, many European and North American economies are facing this run-up in property prices. Turkey, with its relatively higher internal and external (exchange rate) inflation, is an outlier nowadays, and has a relatively higher price surge.

**In the U.S.**, the Case-Shiller Home Index reached 306 in May 2022. In January 2022, the index level was at 212, which means there is a 44 percent increase in the valuation of an average U.S. house over the past two and half years (Fig. 3). Average house prices are up by 10-15 percent in the past year, according to the National Association of Realtors (NAR). In the UK, the Office for National Statistics (ONS) data shows it would, on average, take a paid employee around 40 years to save and invest in order to buy a house.

Property bubble arguments, rocket high rents around the world are evident. However, recent tightening cycle and its further consequences for the global property markets are yet to be observed. The increasing costs of production, the rising cost of debt due to the recent tightening trend, and the concerns that properties are overpriced need to be kept under careful scrutiny. So, what can we expect in the future?

Commercial property investments are lately in decline in the West, including in the U.S., the UK, and Germany. China is already shaken by the property crisis or the Evergrande crisis in particular, and homebuyers are refusing to pay mortgage loans. The post-pandemic demand for rural areas and land may also take down urban real estate prices.

New trends such as remote work may also help bring down demand for office rentals. Swiss bank UBS expects a 20 percent decline in demand for office leases. Shares of real estate companies and real estate trusts may also go down, but house prices are likely to remain high—hopefully, however, without increasing further.

### **Why does the property market matter?**

The property market, or housing market, is good source of foreign exchange (FX) revenue for countries such as Turkey. It is a supplementary source of FX reserves to sectors such as tourism,

export, or borrowing. Especially in these days of harsh FX reserves debates and the tightening cycle, FX revenues from property markets make a significant difference.

The relatively immense demand due to the young population, external demand, and recent migration waves (from Ukraine-Russia, Syria, and East Asia) juxtaposed to the weak and insufficient supply have led to a demand surplus that puts an upward pressure on house prices. Increasing production costs further increase prices everywhere around the world, including Turkey. For example, in Turkey, the rate of change in cost of property production is over 106 percent YOY according to the TSI.

The property market is also a new safe option for financial investment, given the high inflation figures and the lack of investment options protecting against high inflation in countries like Turkey. Just as the commodity gold, property is a traditional investment instrument for a Turkish family. After all, financial deepening is also relatively weak. Even funds have recently been directing their financial capital towards properties around the world. In the past year alone, property prices are up by almost \$1 trillion.

Housing and real estate markets are, in the meantime, amongst the Turkish economy's critical real-growth economic sectors. They have a roughly 5 percent share in the GDP, but are a crucial source of the economy's propagating mechanism and a good employment option for many low-skilled employees, including immigrants.

### **Immigration and the house of inflation**

The growing number of immigrants and refugees contribute to the domestic demand and add up to the inflation figures mostly through housing and food, but most importantly over the expectations looking forward. The presence of immigrants and refugees is considered one of the drivers of high inflation in Turkey and the U.S. (as opposed to energy and food-based inflation figures in Europe). High demand and house prices are also considered as part of measures to deal with high inflation figures in Turkey.

The high population concentration in certain neighborhoods is definitely not good, as it can drive up prices. For example, about 800 neighborhoods in 54 cities in Turkey are already shut to further foreign residents, as foreign residents already constituted 25 percent of the population. Recently, this rule was changed again and Turkey started limiting residence permits for foreigners where they exceed 20 percent of the population in certain neighborhoods. The number of listed neighborhoods went up to 1,200 as of July 1.

This new measure will help facilitate the potential positive outcomes of the recent migration and immigration waves. For instance, it will help deal with increasing housing prices in certain cities or neighborhoods in Turkey, and potentially move new applications to other cities or neighborhoods outside the city centers. This will help deal with the huge demand concentration in particular areas. This measure will also help deal with the anti-immigrant sentiment, which recently is more often provoked in Turkey. These types of new arrangements will remove a major political argument from the hands of the opposition party leaders. The rule also adds to the earlier plans to return one million Syrians with temporary protected status (TPS) to Turkish-controlled northern Syria.



# Global Minimum Tax Ahead?

By Dominik Stuber

The G7 finance ministers have settled to set a global minimum tax rate of at least 15 per cent. The proposal was agreed on by 130 countries, almost all of the OECD Inclusive Framework, and also signed off by the G20 finance ministers and Central Bank Governors. Countries will now have to figure out how to implement such a complicated new system, which includes redistributing tax revenue among countries. New standards and mechanisms will need to be drawn up before governments and lawmakers can adopt them in domestic laws. Looking at past global tax initiatives such as the 'Common Reporting Standard', 'Base Erosion and Profit Shifting Action Plan' as a benchmark, putting any such program in place takes years. The effective implementation in 2023 is an ambitious goal. More details are expected in October for the next G20 meeting.

The proposed 15 per cent minimum tax rate could reduce the incentive for companies to set up subsidiaries in tax havens, although there are still many unanswered questions, such as what will base tax rate be, how that will be calculated, what size companies will be impacted and interaction with other international tax rules. It has been proposed that companies be taxed at least 15 per cent in the country in which they operate and if a lower tax rate is charged in an offshore jurisdiction, the difference can be charged in the country where they are headquartered. The proposal is intended to target MNCs as well as enable governments eliminate tax competition among nations.

After the G7 agreement was announced, Hong Kong Financial Secretary Paul Chan commented that a global tax regime could affect tax concessions governments' offer to various industries. In this year's budget, the Hong Kong Government emphasised its commitment to maintaining simplicity, certainty, fairness and minimising the compliance burden of its tax regime. A similar view is taken in Singapore. Read on in our articles.

## G7 Global Tax Reform and What It Means for Singapore

The Group of Seven (G7) rich nations have recently reached a landmark deal for creation of a global minimum of corporate tax rate of 15%.

The tax rate would be used to target mainly the largest and most profitable multinational companies ("MNCs") such as Amazon, Google, Facebook, and discourage them from shifting profits and tax revenues to lower tax countries regardless of where their sales are made.

Over the years, we have seen income derived from intangible sources such as drug patents, software and royalties on intellectual property increasingly migrate to lower tax offshore jurisdictions, allowing companies to circumvent paying higher taxes in their home countries.

### How would a tax rate work globally?

The global minimum tax rate would apply to overseas profits. Governments are still able to set a local corporate tax rate and if a company pays a lower tax rate in another country, their home government is entitled to raise the rate to the minimum tax rate, thereby eliminating the advantage of shifting profit.

In May, governments had broadly agreed on the basic design of a minimum corporate tax. The G7 accord creates strong momentum around the 15 per cent and above level which has also been adopted by the OECD and G20. The inclusion of items such as investment funds and real estate investment trusts is still being debated.

### What it means for Singapore

Though it is still too early to predict overall outcomes, the global tax rules create uncertainty which may cause delays in investment decisions. There may not be a standard response across MNCs as certain investments may be categorised differently. For example, large tech companies can move around more easily compared to those in manufacturing, but even so, is dependent on the availability of a skilled workforce. Companies that are seeking to apply strategies such as diversification of supply chains or require proximity to markets may be less inclined to move.

Nevertheless, the new tax rules aimed mainly at MNCs could see a reduction in the tax advantage that Singapore offers to these businesses. Tax experts say that it remains too early to tell how this will impact Singapore's attractiveness as a regional and global business hub.

Singapore has a headline corporate tax of 17%, coupled with tax incentives, exemptions and rebate, the effective tax rate is usually lower, ranging from 4.25% to 17%.

Aside from the tax considerations, MNCs will also consider the non-tax benefits of operating in Singapore. Singapore's infrastructure, rule of law, stable political environment and reputation for integrity, as well as connectivity to regional and global economies are among the "intangibles" that companies consider beyond the dollar and cents.

Singapore will remain as a relevant regional hub with its availability of highly trained talents, strong protection of intellectual property and its reputation as a global financial hub.

The cost of doing business will remain a concern for companies, as such; Singapore will need to consider enhancing support for innovation, training and other value-added activities.

Finally and importantly, the tax reforms will not apply to small and medium sized enterprises (SMEs), as they fall below the expected threshold. According to a KPMG tax expert, the SMEs represent the majority of economic activity in many jurisdictions and their tax situation will remain unchanged under these proposed rules. *(zetland)*

# Cyprus

## PERMANENT RESIDENCY

### Through a secure investment

The Cyprus PR program offers non-EU nationals guaranteed permanent residency within 2 months with a single, secure, real estate investment of €300,000. It applies to the investor, their spouse dependent children up to age 25 and the parents of the applicant and spouse. What's more, the permits are valid forever! The process is extremely straightforward and can even be arranged remotely.

**Our Company is experienced with the process and will gladly assist you to achieve your residency permit.**

**TIME TO PR** : 2 Months

**RESIDENCY REQUIREMENT** : 1 day every 2 years

**PROCESS** : Simple, no language, medical exam or interview

**APPROVAL** : 100%

#### INVESTMENT CRITERION

Permanent residency may be obtained through a secure property investment, the financial criterion is as follows:

**€300,000 investment in new residential real estate (in a single property or two properties)**

#### MONEY-BACK GUARANTEE

We are so confident in the process and approval rate that we offer a money-back guarantee should you not receive your permits within a two month period.\*

\* Two month period commences on the date of receiving your proof of submission of an application for an immigration permit under regulation 6(2) reference number from the Cyprus Ministry of Interior. The guarantee is subject to you fulfilling the application requirements for the fast-track 6(2) permit. A two week grace period will be allowed for administrative delays.

#### KEY POINTS

- › Freedom to live freely in Cyprus
- › It offers an insurance policy for the future
- › It enables you to own a business in Cyprus
- › It gives you the right to apply for Cyprus citizenship
- › It enables you to travel throughout Europe with ease
- › It enables you to access first class healthcare and education
- › The process and requirements are very simple and the permit is guaranteed to be issued within 2 months



Natasa Kyrgia, Giovani Group



Enjoy unrestricted access

## Cyprus Permanent Residency

South East Cyprus (Ayia Napa & Protaras) PR & Citizenship Programme to apply remotely

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# Turkish CIP, E-2 Visa Option for Indian, Russian, Chinese and Vietnamese.

The Turkish citizenship by investment program (CIP) has seen extraordinary demand since its launch in 2017; now own a Turkish passport through investment, and the number of naturalization is set to grow.

The E-2 visa has some major benefits, such as:

- the foreign national and the family members are allowed to reside and work in the U.S. for the E-2 business;
- the spouse can work anywhere without restriction;
- possibility to avoid taxation on worldwide income;

## How long does it take to apply for an E-2?

The US is home to many immigration routes, the expensive EB-5 visa, and the difficult-to-get H1 visas. However, there is one visa that stands out, the US E-2 Treaty Visa. 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. Per the list of treaty countries published by the U.S. Department of State, the E-2 visa is available to nationals of roughly 80 countries in the world. There are only a few E-2 treaty countries in the world that have CBI programs under which a third country national can obtain the citizenship in a short amount of time. Grenada has traditionally been the top choice for this option. Recently, Turkey, Moldova (suspended in 2020), and Montenegro (application closing at the end of 2021) also launched their own CBI program. One noteworthy issue is that the validity period of the E-2 visa differs among those countries. The Citizenship by Investment and E-2 Visa Option has its obvious advantages for certain foreign nationals from non-treaty countries: India, Russia, China and Vietnam.

One of the major benefits of E-2 Visa is fast processing time and a validity period of up to 5 years for certain countries (Turkey, Grenada). The validity period is much shorter for citizens of Montenegro (12 months) and Moldova (3 months).

In the case of Turkey E-2 or Grenada E-2, the E-2 investor will first obtain Turkish or Grenadian citizenship which can usually be done in 3-4 months. The E-2 application can then be submitted to the U.S. consulate in the country of residence. The entire process generally takes about 6-7 months. The quick turnaround for E-2 makes it a good option for people who are looking for a program that allows them to come to the U.S. in the shortest amount of time possible.

To apply for an E-2 visa as an investor, you need to submit a business plan for either an existing or future business that you want to establish in the United States. The process of applying for an E-2 visa typically takes 3 months, with the option to expedite it to 3 weeks for a fee. You can apply for an E-2 visa at a US embassy or consulate, adding a spouse or dependent children under 21 to your application.



**For Indians, Chinese, Russians and Vietnamese with a pending EB-5 application who are perturbed by the unprecedented waiting time, they can use the E-2 visa to bring their entire family to the U.S. in 6-7 months.**

The US E-2 Treaty Visa allows the applicants to reside and work in the US by setting up a business on American shores. There is no minimum investment amount required, and the processing time is one to three months. Turkish national get a 5-year, multiple entry E-2 visa. Other eligible nationalities such as Egyptians, for example, get a 1-year.

While the E-2 visa is not directly available to nationals of India, Russia, China, Vietnam through the CBI programs of certain treaty countries, those investors can apply for the E-2 visa by obtaining citizenship of a treaty country before making the qualifying investment in the U.S. Note that getting a third country passport would not shorten their EB-5 wait time, which is determined by the investor's country of birth.

In recent years, delays in various immigration preference categories have brought this visa under the spotlight. In 2015, a visa cutoff date for China EB-5 was established. The current visa wait time for an EB-5 applicant born in China is likely to be more than 10 years for the applicant today. A waiting list for Vietnam EB-5 was also established. Meanwhile, India EB-2/EB-3 has a wait time estimated to be in excess of 15 years.

For Indians, Chinese, Russians and Vietnamese with a pending EB-5 application who are perturbed by the unprecedented waiting time, they can use the E-2 visa to bring their entire family to the U.S. in 6-7 months and start living the US before the final arrival of the EB-5 green card. E-2 provides an entry point to start their business in the U.S. before they are ready to commit further for those managing a business of a size that is suitable for an EB-1C multinational executive or manager application.

Even if the foreign national has limited English language ability, some of the E-2 businesses on the market come with a professional management team that will provide language assistance. Therefore, E-2 visa is still within reach if a foreign national has not a certain level of English knowledge.

Furthermore, unlike EB-5, E-2 visa does not have a minimum investment amount. Many of the E-2 businesses on the market will only need an investment in the \$100k-200k range, which is significantly lower than investing in an EB-5 project under the light of legislation 500k or 900k (the EB-5 regional center program has lapsed since June 30, 2021 and currently requires Congress to pass legislation reauthorizing it before new I-526 Petitions can be filed with USCIS) or purchasing a U.S. business to apply for EB-1C. However, the E-2 investor will still need to invest additional money to obtain a third country citizenship by CBI programs : Turkey or Grenada. (by citinavi team)

## PANAMA

# Millionaires Look to Redomicile as Tax Hikes Loom

People want to escape the legal uncertainty where they're changing the tax code every year. Some governments in Latin America such as Uruguay, Argentina are imposing new taxes on wealthy citizens who move to other countries but still retain ties with their home countries.

Millionaires across Latin America are looking to leave their home countries as governments strive to fix public finances battered by the Covid-19 pandemic with higher taxes on the wealthy. Some are ready to move, with families in tow, as far as Portugal. Others prefer jurisdictions closer to home, such as Panama and Uruguay, which are positioning themselves as convenient locations for the emigrant rich.

This interest in relocating comes as the Covid-19 outbreak magnifies the huge disparities between rich and poor in much of the region, considered by the United Nations as the world's most pronounced. As governments grapple with the soaring costs of the coronavirus, politicians in Chile, Brazil, Argentina, and Peru are all debating measures to target the wealthy, among other tax measures, to boost revenue.

According to Credit Suisse, there are about 670,000 individuals worth more than \$1 million in Latin America, representing 0.2% of the region's population. That compares to 2.3% in Europe and 7.3% in North America

The reports of millionaires fleeing to protect their wealth when millions are suffering from disease, mass unemployment, and rising poverty are bolstering calls to clamp down on tax avoidance. Millionaires' itchy feet are creating opportunities for jurisdictions who offer fast-track residency schemes as well as favorable tax rules like Panama or Portugal. Investment under Portugal's Golden Visa scheme is highly appreciated and Brazilians were the second largest contingent behind Chinese investors.

Panama provides easy access to a variety of international destinations. The Tocumen International Airport currently connects to 84 destinations and, it has the most extensive global network in Latin America. In addition, those who obtain a Panamanian passport can travel to more than 125 countries visa-free. For many business people and international families, this a major advantage.

“ **The prospect of a business-friendly atmosphere, positive returns on investments, tax benefits and open-borders approach invites citizens from all over the world to join and partake**



## Residency-by-Investment

Individuals can find a visa program in Panama that will suit their own needs. The following three visas are among the most beneficial programs for investors: the special passport visa, the reforestation visa and self-solvency visa.

The special passport visa, also known as the private retiree visa, has recently been the center of attention for its exclusive passport option. Holders of this visa receive a special Panamanian passport upon visa approval. The passport is similar to a diplomatic passport, which is valid solely for traveling purposes and does not grant citizenship.

For the reforestation visa, with a minimum investment of \$80,000 cover at least 5 hectares of land in an approved forestry project, investors can receive permanent residency.

The self-solvency visa is an excellent option for investors looking to diversify their funds to divide their investments among real estate and fixed-term deposits. The allocations of funds can vary in proportion, if the minimum required investment of \$300,000 is met. Like the reforestation and special passport visa, immediate family members can apply within the same application for the self-solvency visa.

## Timelines

The residency visa can take up to three years to complete. Upon arrival in Panama, the applicant will submit the application and receive temporary residency valid for six months. The application will be approved within the six-month period. Each step requires an in person visit, however, applicants do not have to remain in Panama through the process.

## Citizenship in Panama

Under Panamanian law, a quick trip to Panama every two years will be sufficient to ensure permanent residency is maintained. If a resident does not visit once every two years, residency can be suspended. After five years of permanent residency, residents are eligible to apply for citizenship. (by citinavi staff)

# IMC Education & Training

Providing you with verifiable evidence of professional competency

IMC Education & Training (IMCET) is the division within the Investment Migration Council which has been mandated with the responsibility to create a globally standardised education and training framework for the IM ecosystem.

These courses and qualifications created by the IMCET in collaboration with world-renowned Investment Migration experts from academia and business were designed to enhance the technical knowledge, competencies and expertise for advisors, agents, lawyers, programmes staff and others working in the sector.

The Certification in Investment Migration, the first and only online course of its type, is aimed to prepare its participants for work in this vibrant field, providing them with verifiable evidence of competency – thus increasing the sector's credibility and providing transparency within it.

The course has been very successful amongst IM practitioners, with many suggesting that it should be taken by anyone working in the sector. However, given the difficulties that some professionals are facing due to their busy work schedules, a different flexible study format has been launched.

To the original 5 Modules, another 2 have been added to the IMCET training portfolio. One can now choose to design their own version of the Certification in Investment Migration, according to the Compulsory and Elective Modules new structure.

In addition to this different format, it is also possible to register for modules individually. As soon as 5 Modules are completed, even if over a period of time, these are then converted into the official global professional designation: Cert (IM) and one will be considered a certified IM practitioner



## Certification in Investment Migration

### 3. COMPULSORY MODULES

- Ethics, Conduct and Professional Standards in Investment Migration
- Anti-Money Laundering and Financial Crime Prevention
- Investor Migration - Know Your Customer and Customer Due Diligence

### CHOOSE 2 ELECTIVE MODULES

- Citizenship and Residence by Investment
- Personal Data: Management and Protection
- Demand for Residence and Citizenship by Investment
- Common Reporting Standard and Mandatory Disclosure Rules

**Awarded the Certification in Investment Migration, Cert(IM)**

To register visit [investmentmigration.org/education](https://investmentmigration.org/education)

Organisation in Special Consultative Status with the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations since 2019 and registered with the European Commission Joint Transparency Register Secretariat (ID: 337639131420-09)

# In Words of a certified advisor IMCET

With a strong foundation of knowledge and expertise, we, collectively as an industry forge ahead and further improve upon the future of the Investment migration industry. Gone are the days where a second passport or relocating one's family was considered a luxury, this is now considered a necessity or a form of insurance.

**Global mobility, not being stuck is now one of the top three reasons persons are expressing as their need for a second passport. Other reasons given are security of future generations and being oppressed for the current passports they hold.**

Within the eco system of the industry, there are very stringent requirements and recommended practices coming from governmental bodies and due diligence agencies regarding how companies within the Citizenship by Investment industry operate.

**As to ensure that clients are provided with a premier level of service, Client Advisors are urged to complete the highest level of certification within our industry, known as the Certificate of Investment Migration.**

The Investment Migration Council is the worldwide forum for investment migration, bringing together the leading stakeholders in the field. They set global standards, provides qualifications and publishes in-demand research in the field of investment migration aimed at governments, policy makers, international organisations, and the public. The IMC holds special consultative status with the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations since 2019 and is also registered with the European Commission Joint Transparency Register Secretariat (ID: 337639131420-09)

Very strict membership admission criteria is put in place to ensure advisors are of the highest professional standards. One must have proven expertise within the sector, a good reputation, and a clean professional and personal record.

Although available to all companies within the citizenship industry worldwide, successfully completing the certification is notably demanding and it takes a number of months to complete.



By LISA McSHINE

Partner – ROC Citizenship, Dubai  
E: [lisa@roccitizenship.com](mailto:lisa@roccitizenship.com)

Currently a group of a little over 200 practitioners have completed the Certification and are considered IMCET Certified.

It's no wonder then why companies are so proud to have their Citizenship advisors as part of such a prestigious group of graduates. The Certification ensures that advisors are knowledgeable, held to a high level of professionalism, work with integrity and adhere to the highest of ethical standards.

**Certified advisors** must at all times act in accordance with core industry values and conduct himself or herself in a manner which inspires the confidence, respect and trust of his or her clients and the wider community.

**These core values are stipulated as the following:**

- Citizenship advisors act within the law and do not deceive the authorities or act beyond the judicial systems in which they practice, or knowingly allow themselves to be used in any deception
- Citizenship advisors act with competence, giving sound, lawful advice having familiarised themselves with the law, policy and procedure relating to the issue in question
- Citizenship advisors act with integrity and honesty
- Citizenship advisors maintain client confidentiality
- Citizenship advisors act with impartiality and objectivity in the best interests of their client
- Citizenship advisors do not charge a fee or obtain commissions that are unreasonable in all circumstances
- Citizenship advisors shall ensure that all rules relating to the preservation and safekeeping of client property are adhered to, and shall exercise care for his or her client's property as a careful and prudent owner would in dealing with like property

**In order to be accredited with the certification, advisors must undertake an intense**

**curriculum containing several modules and examinations.**

The modules focus on different topics within the industry and educate the advisors on their specific nuances, and best practices. The assessment model varies slightly depending on the study format one chooses to sit for. The Certification as a package, culminates in a final test at the end of the 5 Modules. While for those opting to register for Modules individually, the student needs to complete a test at the end of each Module before moving on to the next one. Let's have a look at some of the key modules to gain some insight into the fundamental topics with which the industry sets its standards upon.

**The Demand for Residence & Citizenship by Investment**

In this module advisors dissect all there is to know about the expansion of dual citizenship provisions and their implications. Additionally, an industry overview and ways of acquiring the status of citizenship were some of the other subtopics studied.

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

Some of the subtopics covered in this module included an in-depth study of politically exposed persons, Customer risk rating and the need for extensive customer due diligence.

**Anti-Money Laundering & Financial Crime Prevention**

In this module advisors are taught of the dangers and red flags of terrorist financing, sanctions, concept of risk management, bribery, and corruption, among other subtopics.

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

This module covers code of conduct for the industry, Integrity, morality, transparency, industry best practices and competence.

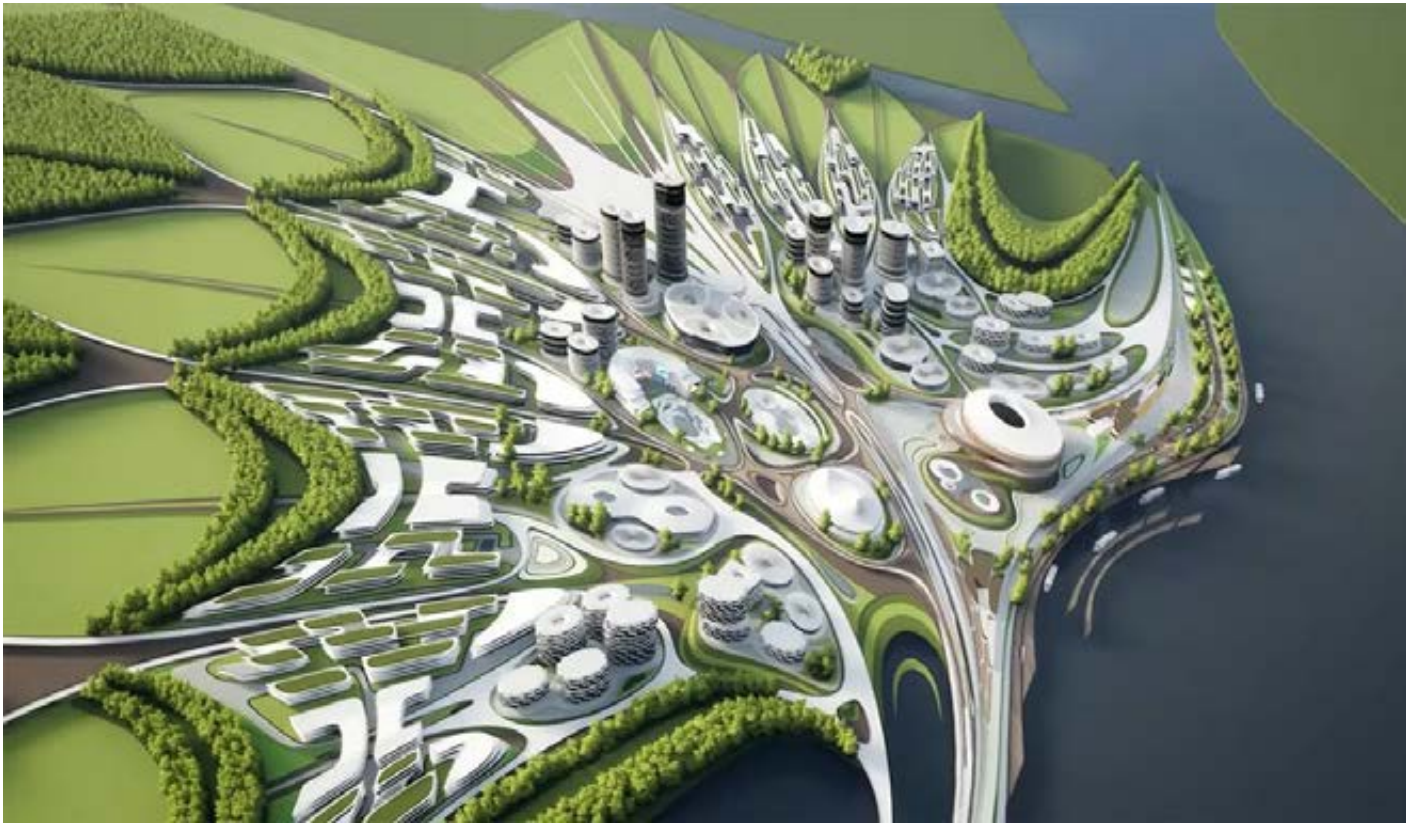
Additional topics include:

- Competence
- Objectivity
- Honesty
- Confidentiality
- Conflicts of interest
- Disciplinary rules and procedures
- Regulatory compliance and continuing professional development
- Integrity and ethical practice

The above topics represent the core pillars of the Investment migration industry, all Citizenship by Investment entities should strive to uphold the highest standards within each and every one of said pillars. Having more advisors worldwide achieve their certification will be a great boost to the industry as it only works to strengthen the foundations on which the industry is built on. Within the coming months and years our hope is that even more advisors complete their certification and continue to offer the highest standard of operation and service available to clients worldwide.

# Liberland

## Utopian Border land



An aerial view of the Liberland Metaverse vision. Image courtesy of Zaha Hadid Architects.

### Zaha Hadid Architects plans a metaverse city for Liberland

In January, Liberland unveiled its most dazzling and arguably most compelling proposal to date. In collaboration with Patrik Schumacher of Zaha Hadid Architects, Jedlička portrayed his country as a futuristic crypto paradise through a city entirely realized in the metaverse. Imagine a National Assembly Hall, a bustling NFT bazaar, office towers, all in the sweeping architectural style worthy of Hadid.

ZHA director Patrik Schumacher has personally spearheaded the metaverse version of a contested quasi-free state called the Free Republic of Liberland since shortly after its founding in 2015 by the so-called libertarian Czech politician Vít Jedlička (who prefers the honorary title "Mr. President").

Jedlička and Schumacher's joint reach has grown over the years and now seeks to (virtually) cement its place in the popular

imagination through the establishment of an institutional infrastructure and the promotion of eventual recognition of the UN statehood.

*"It was time to turn the ideas into something more concrete,"* said the 38-year-old politician. Quartz. *"It is important to show the world that we are serious about starting development in Liberland."*

An avowed libertarian himself, Schumacher says the parametric design institutional building program will have a digital presence hosted on the Mytavers platform that should be a degree or two easier to construct than physical buildings given its lack of security codes and its dimensions delimited in the same way. *"Experience managing large construction sites is not necessary here,"* he said. *"It's more focused on the core skill of design."*

According to Schumacher, Liberland Metaverse is still a work in progress and a collaborative effort between Liberland, ZHA, Mytaverse, and ArchAgenda. *(By Butterfly Linville)*

### Liberland, the first crypto-libertarian nation in Europe

this European microstate that worries France Created on the banks of the Danube, between Croatia and Serbia, Liberland markets diplomatic passports. The police are sounding the alarm.

On April 13, 2015, Vít Jedlička is jubilant. He has just officially announced the birth certificate of his micronation on a stateless enclave located on the banks of the Danube, between Serbia and Croatia. For the moment, Liberland exists mainly on the Internet via Twitter, Facebook and Instagram pages powered by its self-proclaimed president. But, Vít Jedlička has requests for half a million passports: his micronation is causing a stir. His promises? Freeing oneself from the State, proposing a citizenship freed from any form of tax contribution, undertaking in complete freedom and applying the principles of private property to all aspects of life. A radically libertarian antiphon that appeals to an increasingly large part of the population. Citizens have been trying to reach this Promised Land since the summer of 2015, before the systematic obstructions of the Croatian police discouraged them.





Liberland is a vast island (three times Monaco) on the Danube between Serbia and Croatia. Its founders seized the opportunity of a border definition conflict between these two states to create *ex-nihilo* a state with very limited powers.

**“Live and let live”, the motto of the Republic of Liberland, a micro-state created in 2015 in the Balkans, on the banks of the Danube between Serbia and Croatia, comes up against the regulated “free movement” within Schengen area.**

This self-proclaimed nation, founded by a Czech entrepreneur, Vit Jedlicka, claims a “society where honest citizens can prosper without laws, regulations or ineffective and burdensome state taxes”. A few kilometers of land that no border country claims and governed by libertarian doctrines.

According to our information, the French authorities are wary of this micro-nation, which is not recognized by the international community and which is spoken about very little in the general press. Police officers from the Internal Security Service (SSI), the International Cooperation Directorate and its branch based at the French Embassy in Belgrade (Serbia) alerted the Border Police (PAF) to the trade in diplomatic passports. According to the investigators, with 5,000 dollars (4,300 euros) payable in bitcoins, anyone can acquire the precious sesame.

### **\$5,000 for a diplomatic passport**

Les sleuths de jeunes français, Timothée Demeilleurs and Grégoire Osoha, have been sensitized by their Serbian counterparts. Since February 2020, the latter have noticed an upsurge in Indian nationals at the capital's airport in possession of diplomatic passports from the “*Free Republic of Liberland*”. The most recent case dates from February 6, 2020, when a holder of this safe-conduct intended to embark for London.

“*This microstate is an uncontrolled gateway to France. Once an individual has bought their passport, they are allowed to enter the Schengen area, anything can happen!*” worries a source at the border police based in Roissy-Charles-de-Gaulle, the airport platform which has the most intelligence agents, all services combined.

### **France refuses entry into its territory**

In fact, a note from the PAF's immigration analysis and monitoring group (Gasai), dated March 3, 2020, obliges border officials to refuse entry into France to “nationals” of Liberland. He considers the administrative documents in their possession as “*fanciful and by definition not recognized by France*”.

The note listed the countries at risk through which those who have acquired these passports are likely to pass. The police are supposed to look twice at arrivals from Israel, Lebanon, Turkey and, more broadly, the Near and Middle East. As well as flights departing for London are also the subject of particular attention. According to the Gasai document, Liberland received half a million citizenship applications, including 100,000 from the Middle East and 18,000 from the United States. Liberland has not yet made known its position on closing the borders to its nationals with diplomatic passports.

## **Liberland: struggling for its survival. What future for this new liberal micro-state?**

The **Croatian definition** of the border corresponds to the old and winding Danube crossing, while the **Serbian definition** corresponds to the more direct crossing of the Danube today. The territory of Liberland is located on the island of Siga which is therefore a terra nullius according to both definitions. Other islands are claimed by these two states; most are controlled by Serbia whose border theory is militarily easier to implement.

**Serbia is benevolent towards the people of Liberia.** On the contrary, Croatia has its police arrest anyone who ventures onto this land. The island of Liberland would be a small consolation prize for Croatia if it were to recognize the Serbian border theory. However Croatia refuses to recognize the Serbian theory and is therefore in contradiction with its own theory when it occupies Liberland.

### **The Liberland Settlement Association**

aims to help in practice the establishment of the first settlers. On site, it is the most active organization. For the moment, it organizes missions to claim the territory against the Croatian police. Its headquarters, located in Serbia near the Danube, allows easy access to Liberland.

Recently, the **Liberian Crom** has placed himself at the center of the Croatian legal debate concerning Liberland. Having entered Liberland from the Serbian side of the modern Danube, he was first arrested by the Croatian police on the grounds of irregular entry into Croatian territory, and temporarily banned from leaving Croatian territory. Then arriving in Liberland from the Croatian side of the old Danube, he was again arrested by the Croatian police this time on the grounds of irregular exit from Croatian territory.

The objective of the LSA is to highlight the legal inconsistency of the Croatian authorities for which Liberland would be both inside and outside Croatia. It is a question of forcing Croatia to clarify the real position of its borders in the double light of its Danubian doctrine and its occupation of Liberland.

For the moment, the Croatian authorities seem to want to make Crom pay dearly for bringing this inconsistency to light. According to the LSA, on Tuesday, July 14, **a trial judge, without a defense hearing, sentenced Crom to 58 days in jail.** Such a sentence, pronounced without the most basic measures of respect for the right of defence, would cast a harsh light on Croatian justice, unworthy of the European Union, whose methods and inconsistency the Court of Justice risks not appreciating.

The future of Liberland is uncertain to say the least. If Croatia ends up complying with its own definition of the border, a new page can be written for the Liberians. If, on the other hand, Croatia agrees with the Serbian definition of the border, what will happen to this beautiful project? In this scenario, the people of Liberia will be able to proudly display their contribution to peace in the Balkans.

To weigh, the participation of many goodwill could prove decisive. It is a question of showing that the project is widely supported and not the work of a few teenagers borrowed from madness. Individual freedom has always been such a subversive notion that its defenders, described as madmen in this Orwellian world, have only too rarely had such a great opportunity to show that madness is good! (*By Citinavi*)

Utopian Borderless land

# DMZ

## 70 YEARS

after the Korean War (1950-53)

**Every time lost I press DMZ and  
I know where my spirit is ...  
It is my GPS**

### CITIZEN DMZ

DMZ (Demilitarized Zone)



**DMZ is Proxy, Firewall for IT**

If you want to get out of prison you need the key to the lock, and  
if you can't get it, have courage and tenacity.  
Social and economic problems were not problems of the will,  
but problems of the spirit. (by Trille Lionel)

## GLOBAL CITY DMZ

# The goal of 'Global City DMZ' is to completely change the way we look at our planet

The refugees locked up in the camps stay there for an average of 17 years, surviving there without any prospect for the future. Running these camps costs billions of dollars every year. And every day there is controversy over migratory flows that would be caused by people who do not migrate since they have been locked up in camps, and since blocked in camps they are very far from reaching these countries that we believed to be home. In today's world, closed margins are being created, atrocious *limes*, reserves of human beings without a future, whose guards are paid to ensure the security of politically incorrect or unstable regions, inevitably entrusted to the worst leaders. The main long-term project of our DMZ initiative is to build a symbolic city there that will erase the ultimate ideological residue of the Cold War, will resolve by example the *inequality* between planetary South and North. This DMZ city and this zone tampon that have become utopian will demonstrate that South/North mobilities and all border mobilities are in fact guarantees of mutual prosperity, growth and development: not only economic, but human development. This concept, we would like the first hundred Migrant Elites to extend it to all regions in conflict on the planet.

### The *limes* DMZ

The *limes* DMZ is both a laboratory for evolving political experimentation and the privileged place for the staging of a South & North sovereignty. Today the United Nations has entrusted the management of the DMZ zone to the delegate from the South, just as the management of the '*border*' *limes* has been entrusted to the countries of southern Europe - and in particular to the islands. South Korea's eastern coastal sea is locked and the walls cannot be erected in the open sea without heavy damage. All shots are allowed to the dissuasive driftings of North Korea, but the South Koreans welcome their family brothers from the North with the protection of integration. According to "*Refugee Population Statistics*" published on the UNHCR website, at the end of 2020 North Korean defectors were living as refugees in thirteen countries including the United States, United Kingdom and Canada. . Canada had the most (370 people), followed by Germany (85), the United Kingdom (72), Russia (53) and the Netherlands (35). Under the same refugee status, six North Korean defectors have been counted in the United States.

Large numbers of North Korean defectors in North China and those settled in South Korea are not included in UNHCR statistics.

As a result, **the actual number of North Korean defectors settled overseas is estimated to be significantly higher than the report's count.**

### *Limes* 'Frontiers' in North China

Between the north of North Korea and China is established another *limes* border on the territories

of North China. This is where most people from the North run the risk, if they are men, of being overtaken by the Chinese guardian-soldiers and of being sent back to be sentenced to death or placed for life in a forced labor camp. If you are a woman the risk is different but no less worse. Here the lot can be: to be raped and/or sold to a pimping ring that will make you become a '*firefly*' (like those Nigerian prostitutes from Edo state who have been sent to Italy since the 1990s ) or to be forcibly married to one of these poor farmers in the small rural towns of northern China or giving birth to a baby. Very ordinary continuity of the Chinese moral landscape at the edge of these escape routes. For extraordinary mobilities extending their routes to the countries of South Asia. The eastern shores of South Korea continue to receive those who have defected the North: an ever-growing community, which today numbers 35,000 people, often coming through relatives already settled. The closure of the Chinese border following the Covid-19 pandemic, like the joint sanctions of the United Nations and the United States, have accentuated the despair of the North Korean people.

## DMZ City of Refugees 21st Century Initiative

Almost a mirror situation on the southern margins of Europe. Sometimes closed and sometimes open, depending on the interconnection fluctuations of EU countries, these margins remain '*smugglers*' fields' and privileged places of collection and sorting, with irregular flows... This is a burden for the countries of origin without helping in any way the countries of proximity and transit or the host countries. The **post-1991 world**, the post-Cold War world brings so many new challenges: reawakening regional conflicts, terrorism, pandemics, climate change... Host communities are closing in on themselves. All this goes to despair, and despair to all crimes. However, in the very heart of the DMZ, the last frozen fruit of the Cold War era, Korea maintains the cease-fire. Ideology is no longer the engine of future conflicts, rather despair. Desperation that causes many defectors, refugees, survivors, women, children and men to urgently cross the *inequalities* of planetary South/North across

seas and walls, *limes* and borders.

### Model city with economic and demographic goals

City States such as Dubai, Singapore, Luxembourg..., Venice in the past, are the historical models of a prosperity won independently. In the last thirty years the population of Dubai has multiplied by six, those of Singapore and Luxembourg have more than doubled.

Transforming the world's DMZs? New technologies offer very positive prospects for this humanitarian project, which also presents an interesting business plan. A DMZ is a pristine area: businesses will have the opportunity to establish state-of-the-art infrastructure and implement new sustainability systems.

### Refugees in South Korea

Until February 2021, a total of 71,449 orphans have been taken in by South Korea, and the number of recognized refugees is 1,098, including those from countries at war such as Syria, Yemen and Myanmar. . 3,476 are protected as refugees. When applying for the status, it takes about 2 to 3 years between the date of filing the application and the recognition decision. In fact, refugee status is considered the easiest visa for getting a job in Korea.

**In France**, while asylum seekers do not have access to French lessons, refugees have recently benefited from a 600-hour course. The Germans emphasize access to work conditioned by 800 compulsory hours of learning their language for both asylum seekers and refugees.

**In Korea**, foreigners who wish to acquire nationality or permanent resident status can take a 485-hour course in Korean language and civilization free of charge within a network of 347 establishments across the country. The Immigration Center (Refugee Center) located on Yeongjong Island also offers the same type of course to resettled refugees as to refugee claimants.

### 'Global City DMZ'

\* We are looking for the first hundred Elite Migrant Ambassadors of the DMZ Empire: [onomadclub@gmail.com](mailto:onomadclub@gmail.com) (see the pages 28-29 of *Global Citizenship 3rd Quarter 2021* [www.citinavi.net](http://www.citinavi.net))

### \* Disclaimer:

The DMZ Passport does not exist. Not actually, not yet. The acronym DMZ, which has become a word designating **proxies** and **firewalls** on the internet, comes from the demilitarized zone established between the two Koreas at the end of the war 1953.

The notion of DMZ passport is an initiative to better describe a world covered with borders and now with buffer zones between two territorial entities, of which most often, the first is assimilated to legitimacy, to normality, and the other to a space savage, or archaic, or ravaged. The possibility of creating in the very heart of a buffer zone a city "**of DMZ sovereignty**", a city bringing together refugees who have found a sense of the future, of life and of here, seems to us a desirable horizon because if the universe is interdependent, no part of the world can escape in an absolutist way from the influence of the elsewhere as well as from its responsibilities on human life in these elsewhere. In our view, **DMZs are all physical and theoretical areas of conflict: political, social, military, migratory, health, ecological... present and future. Areas that once thought of as margins, now cynically managed as walls, walls and limes.**

# ALBANIA



Edi Rama, prime minister of Albania and Ursula von der Leyen

## EU starts membership talks with Albania, North Macedonia

### Albania on path to launch CBI program despite EU criticism

**The European Union started membership negotiations with Albania and North Macedonia on Tuesday, a long-delayed step in the Balkan nations' paths toward EU membership that gained momentum amid the war in Ukraine.**

**Officially, the process kicked off with the presentation of the negotiating frameworks, which allow the bloc's head office to screen how prepared each country is to take on all the EU's laws, rules and regulations.**

**The move comes at a crucial time for the EU, which in June made Ukraine and neighboring Moldova candidates for membership even though Western Balkan nations were kept waiting in line for a long time. North Macedonia and Albania became EU candidates 19 years ago, but their accession talks never commenced.**

**"This is not the beginning of the end, it is just the end of the beginning," Albanian Prime Minister Edi Rama said. "We need this to continue to build a strong, democratic, European Albania and a strong, democratic, Western and open Balkans."**

The government of Albania is moving forward with the endeavor. The decision, passed in July, opens up the bidding war for an international firm to spearhead a public-private partnership promoting the Balkan country's to-be-determined CBI offering, which was first announced in 2019.

The agency, Drafting the Special Programmes of Citizenship, was created in 2020 and is responsible for drafting special citizenship programmes and controls the background checks for those who apply for citizenship. It then proposes to the other responsible authority, the Interior Ministry, to do background checks on the applicants and the president to grant the citizenship. Bledar Skenderi, who runs the Agency, said that the actual issuance of citizenship and the required security checks would remain under state jurisdiction.

Government officials insist that the programme will be free of corruption and with the sole purpose of attracting investors, not just those seeking an Albanian passport.

Albania has been trying to ascend to the EU since 2009, becoming an official candidate for accession in 2014.

As Brussels noted in its latest progress report on Albania for 2021: "On citizenship rights, a provision of the Law on Citizenship adopted in July 2020 may still lead to the establishment of an investors' citizenship scheme. Such schemes pose risks as regards security, money laundering, tax evasion, terrorist financing, corruption and infiltration by organised crime and are incompatible with the EU acquis. As a candidate country, Albania should refrain from developing such a scheme."

Albania's move would meet opposition from EU leaders in Brussels, who have been critical of CBI programs years ago and it's still unclear if Albania will follow the route of its neighbor

and fellow EU accession candidate, Montenegro by faced similar criticism from EU authorities. Similar citizenship schemes in North Macedonia and Montenegro have also faced criticism from the EU.

Europe's most recent programme for foreign investors was launched in January 2019 in Montenegro, when the government offered passports to investors who invested at least 250,000 euros in undeveloped regions in the north or 450,000 euros in more developed regions.

Albanian Prime Minister Edi Rama has been in favour of such an initiative since 2019 after attending a conference for "golden passports" in London. He considers the citizenship-by-investment programme as having "enormous potential" for the country.

**In 2020, Albania passed the law "On Citizenship",**

which included an article that would grant citizenship for "special cases": under the first, citizenship can be granted to a foreign citizen who has reached the age of 18 years old if it does not pose a threat to public order and national security, and in cases where Albania has a national interest or interest in the field of education, science, art, culture, economy and sport. And under the second case it can be granted through special programmes.

Some professionals of RCBI investment migration industry predicted a good scheme coming for Albania in hoping that Albanian scheme could be launched with the correct professional consultation and attract attract the high-growth, middle-class markets and successfully abate the EU's ever-present distaste and baseless strikes against CBI. The « Golden Passports » focused on HNWI are criticized as a commodification of European values.

*(by citinavi team)*

# NORTH MACEDONIA

## citizenship to only 1000 applications



prime minister, Zoran Zaev, North Macedonia

## North Macedonia CBI programme requires a financial commitment of at least EUR 200,000

North Macedonia is a citizenship-by-investment program that requires a financial commitment of at least EUR 200,000. This program is limited to only 1,000 applications and grants full citizenship and passport to successful applicants and their qualifying family members in typically 2 to 5 months.

This new programme has recently become an interesting option for those looking to gain a second passport in a European country which may later have the added benefit of being an EU member. The beauty of investing in a country which is not yet a member of the European Union, is that the programme is much lower in cost than a direct CBI option in a EU member country. Malta and Bulgaria for example will

cost investors €1.2 million and €1,024,000 for citizenship, whereas North Macedonia's new programme is available from just \$200,000, plus fees.

**The right of free movement to Hong Kong, Japan, Singapore, Türkiye, and Europe's Schengen Area, among others, as well as an e-visa to India**

Obtaining Citizenship by Investment in North Macedonia by making a government donation of €200,000, plus associated fees. Main applicants will be able to include their spouse and children up to the age of 18 years old. The programme has an annual application quota, allowing just 1,000 applicants to be approved each year.

North Macedonia is a Balkan nation situated in Southeast Europe, neighbouring Greece and Bulgaria. The country is currently undergoing negotiations with the EU to become a fully-fledged member of the European Union.

EU government officials have reaffirmed their promise to allow six Balkan countries to one day join the bloc, including North Macedonia. A statement from the EU, referring to membership talks said :

*"The Council looks forward to the holding of the first intergovernmental conferences with the Republic of North Macedonia and with Albania as soon as possible."*

Up until recently, North Macedonia's EU application had been stalled. Despite North Macedonia and Bulgaria now holding a good relationship, Bulgaria previously vetoed North Macedonia's EU accession due to a historical disagreement over the country's language; which they claim is a regional dialect of Bulgaria and should be recognised as this. Bulgaria's decision to veto North Macedonia's application in 2020, had hindered the country's chances of joining the EU unless a resolution could be found.

However, after a politically rocky year, Bulgarian Government appointed a new leader, Kiril Petkov who has made clear he will facilitate North Macedonia's EU ambitions. Bulgaria's new government must still lift its predecessor's veto on North Macedonia, but it appears hopeful that this is now likely.

### CITIZENSHIP BY INVESTMENT FEES

On top of the €200,000 government donation, applicants will be required to pay due diligence fees, application, and processing fees. Investors should budget for the following depending on the number of applicants.

A 4°C warmer world

# The billions of climate refugees to come



## How to make their arrival in the countries of the North acceptable?

**In a 4°C warmer world, billions of people would move to cooler climates like Canada, Northern Europe and Russia. New Zealand would become a megalopolis of skyscrapers.**

Suppose the global temperature rises four degrees Celsius above its pre-industrial average. A very dark scenario that would involve the shift to a world of vast deserts, devastating fires and colossal floods. But that's not impossible. Gaia Vince, science writer, wonders about the number of people who could be forced to migrate following such a disaster, and about the other possible consequences. This is an important question, and she explains the issues eloquently. The most striking pages of 'Nomad Century' are the maps. Gaia Vince points out areas that would be uninhabitable in a 4°C warmer world. A wide strip around the equator, populated by some 3.5 billion people, would become unlivable. Most of the areas south of Britain and northern Patagonia would become so inhospitable that few people would want to live there. According to Gai Vince, billions of people would move

to cooler climates such as Canada, Northern Europe and Russia. New Zealand would become a megalopolis of skyscrapers. Naturally, Gaia Vince favors policies that would reduce carbon emissions and thus prevent the world from warming up in such a calamitous way. However, if these measures fail, people will have to adapt by moving. The number of people affected will depend on the actual intensity of the Earth's warming, but the central point of the book is absolutely true. In a warmer climate, people would benefit from living in places that are currently cold.

## The economic effects of migration

Gaia Vince vividly describes the technical feats that would allow people to get by. Vast tracts of North Africa emptied of their inhabitants could be used to produce solar and wind energy. Much of the world's food is believed to be grown in Greenland and Siberia. Nordic cities could be built high up to allow a world population of 10 billion to live in reasonable comfort and with greater energy efficiency. However, his economic and political analysis is superficial and unconvincing. She begins by observing, rightly, that migration tends to make the world richer, especially when people move from poor, badly governed countries to rich, well-governed countries.

# NOMAD CENTURY

- Gaia Vince -

Canada, Northern Europe and New Zealand are exceptionally well-run, and people from Africa or South Asia who move there have prospered and integrated well in the past. Future migrants will certainly boost the GDP of the countries where they settle. And while a massive influx of foreigners is sure to upset nationalists and racists, this problem can be overcome, Gaia Vince believes. *"We will have to shed some of our tribal identities to embrace a more cross-sectional identity."*

If only it were that simple. Gaia Vince glosses over two crucial points. First, the economic benefits of immigration, while immense, accrue primarily to migrants, rather than to the native voters of the country who decide their admission. The integration of foreign doctors and engineers has obvious advantages for the local population; the countless poor and poorly educated migrants are another matter. If they are allowed to work, as Gaia Vince rightly asserts, they will be able to support themselves. But if hundreds of millions of them can claim benefits as locals do, they will bankrupt the welfare states of rich countries; and if they are denied this aid, they risk becoming a visible underclass, as is the case today in the Gulf States.

"Migration tends to make the world richer, especially when people move from poor, badly governed countries to rich, well-governed countries"

It would be a more humane outcome than letting them die of heatstroke in their home country, but it's hard to imagine a Canadian politician getting elected promising to make Canada look like to Dubai.

## How to accept so many migrants?

Second, humanity is far from adopting a "universalist" identity. Nationalism and culture have their importance. Some wealthy countries, such as Australia and the United States, did a good (though far from perfect) work of integrating people from a large variety of cultures in their societies. Others, like Sweden and Japan, have not succeeded. Still others, like Hungary, have strenuously refused to try. These uneven results were achieved at a time when migration flows were only a tiny fraction of what Gaia Vince envisions. Today, perhaps 3.5% of people live outside their country of birth. In a world with four more degrees, a much larger crowd would head to fewer destinations. The voters in Northern Europe will quickly and dramatically be outnumbered in their own countries by people from Africa, the Middle East and other culturally distant places with authoritarian traditions. Given the political crisis triggered by the arrival in 2015 of one million Syrian refugees, barely 0.2% of the population of the European Union, it is difficult to imagine that these voters would consent to it. Gaia Vince suggests creating a global body with powers over nation states, which could decide who settles where. National governments will certainly not want this. Anatol Lieven, another British author, made a different pitch in 2020 in 'Climate Change and the Nation State'. Whatever the wishes of cosmopolitan idealists, nationalism will not go away, he insisted. Massive movements of climate refugees could trigger violence *"akin to genocide"*.

**In the fight against global warming, nationalism is perhaps the only force. Politically, calls to save "our nation" are more effective than calls to save the whole world, and they work just as well in dictatorships as in democracies.**

## Nationalism, engine of change?

To avoid this, he suggested harnessing the power of the nation state to fight climate change. Nationalism is *"perhaps the only force (other than direct personal concern for children and grandchildren) that can raise one of the greatest obstacles to serious action, namely, that it demands sacrifices on the part of present generations on behalf of future generations"*.

Politically, calls to save "our nation" are more effective than calls to save the whole world, and they work just as well in dictatorships as in democracies, Anatol Lieven asserted.

The deputy governor of a region in Siberia once told him that he was in favor of climate change because it would allow oranges to be grown in Siberia. Anatol Lieven pointed out that Siberians would probably have to share those oranges with tens of millions of newly arrived Uzbeks, Afghans and Chinese.

*"His mouth opened and stayed like that for a moment. 'Ah, he said. I hadn't thought of that."*

Climate migration will happen. But if it is sudden, massive and occurs in panic, the countries of destination will surround themselves with barbed wire. The way to keep it gradual and orderly is to prevent the world from overheating in the first place.

**Nomad century.** By Gaia Vince

Flatiron Books: 288 pages

**Climate Change and the Nation State.** By Anatoly Lieven. Oxford University Press: 240 pages



Author: Gaia Vince

**And while a massive influx of foreigners is sure to upset nationalists and racists, this problem can be overcome, Gaia Vince believes. *"We will have to shed some of our tribal identities to embrace a more cross-sectional identity."***



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