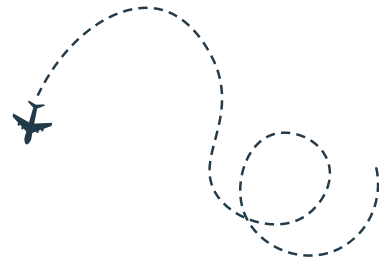


# The 6 Main Pathways to Residency & Citizenship

<u>Visas &amp; Pathways</u>	<u>Ideal Candidates</u>	<u>Examples</u>
Remote, Passive, and Pension income Visas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Retirees</li> <li>• Digital Nomads</li> <li>• Freelancers</li> <li>• Investment income earners</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Portugal's D7 Visa</li> <li>• Argentina's Rentista Visa</li> <li>• Mauritius' Retired Non-Citizen Permit</li> </ul>
Savings & Solvency Visas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Individuals with cash or retirement savings</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Spain's Non-Lucrative Visa</li> <li>• Mexico's Resident Visas</li> </ul>
Investment & Golden Visas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Real estate investors</li> <li>• Business investors</li> <li>• Philanthropists</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Brazil's VIPER Visa</li> <li>• Greece's Golden Visa</li> <li>• Caribbean nations' Golden Visas</li> </ul>
Employment Visas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Skilled workers &amp; Specialists</li> <li>• Hospitality industry workers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Canada's work permits</li> <li>• Germany's Opportunity Card</li> <li>• New Zealand's Skilled Migrant Visa</li> </ul>
Family Pathways	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Family Reunification</li> <li>• Ancestry</li> <li>• Marriage</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ireland's Citizenship by Descent</li> <li>• Ghana's Right of Abode Visa</li> <li>• Japan's Nikkei Sansei Visa</li> </ul>
Student Visa with conversion to a Qualified Visa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Language learners</li> <li>• Collegiate &amp; higher education students</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Many nations worldwide</li> </ul>

# Frequently Asked Questions



## 1. Will I lose my U.S. citizenship if I move abroad?

No. Simply living abroad does not affect your U.S. citizenship.

You remain a U.S. citizen unless you formally renounce it through a legal process. However, you will still have obligations—like filing U.S. taxes and maintaining valid documentation.

## 2. How much money will I need to move abroad?

That number will be customized to your individual plan. Considerations include your personal resources, visa requirements, and cost of living. Some people can begin their journey abroad with as little as \$5,000, while others will need as much as \$30,000 in startup cash. It's best to have at least 3-6 months savings for local living expenses and a long-term income plan.

## 3. Do I need residency, or can I just country-hop?

Both pathways are valid—it depends on your goals. If you want flexibility and short-term travel: country-hopping can work. If you want stability, healthcare access, or a path to citizenship: residency is key. There's no "one right way." The right strategy is the one aligned with your lifestyle, finances, and long-term vision.

## 4. Is it cheaper to live abroad?

Sometimes—but not always. You can absolutely lower your cost of living in many countries. But lifestyle choices, housing standards, and visa requirements all impact your real expenses. Cheap doesn't automatically mean better. The question is value and quality of life.

## 5. Do I still have to pay U.S. taxes if I live abroad?

Yes—U.S. citizens are taxed on worldwide income. However, there are legal strategies like the Foreign Earned Income Exclusion (FEIE) and tax treaties that can reduce what you owe.

## 6. What are the most important factors to consider when choosing a country/countries?

There's no single factor, but rather a constellation of rational logistics and personal preferences. Some of the top considerations include:

- Your personal objectives for your life abroad
- Visa pathways and long-term residence options
- Cost of living vs. income
- Healthcare quality and access
- Safety and infrastructure
- Community and lifestyle fit
- Tax implications
- Geopolitical positioning

