



USA Residency
EB-5 Visa Program

\$500,000 Investment

Immigration program for investors

What is the Investor's Visa EB-5?

USA immigration program for investors (known as EB-5) is one of the most effective ways for all people to get the Green Card and settle in USA. After successful completing of the program the investors and their family members (spouse and all children under 21 years old) receive three conditional residence in USA which can be converted into constant residence with following receiving of the citizenship.





How does it work?

The program represents a special category of immigrant visa for wealthy international investors. The applicant must invest \$ 500,000 in a business or project located in the part of the United States where there is a high level of unemployment (for example to buy an apartment in Miami or New York). The applicant's investments must provide 10 full-time jobs for 2 years.

After approval of the initial application, which is mainly related to the establishment of a legitimate source of investment, the applicant and his / her family are entitled to conditional resident status in the United States. After the candidate confirms that an investment of \$ 500,000 has been invested and 10 full-time jobs created for 2 years (or will be created within a reasonable period of time), the conditional status is withdrawn and the candidate along with close relatives receives The status of permanent resident in the United States.



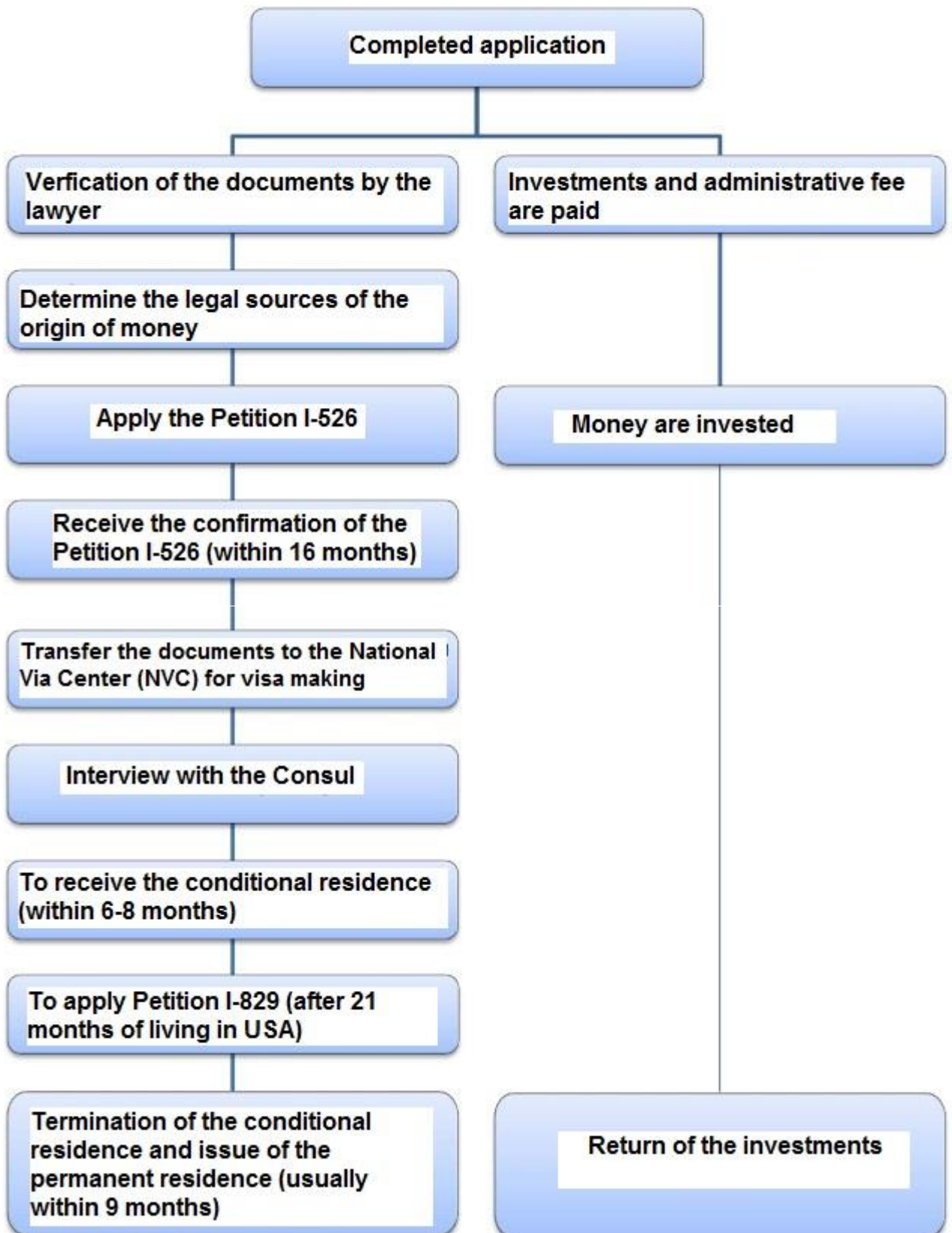
Main requirements:

- Investments in size \$ 500,000;
- Proof of the legal origin of this amount in accordance with the Petition I-526;
- The investments must provide 10 full-time jobs during 2 years.

The advantages of the program:

- The applicant and his/her close relatives (spouse and children under 21 years old – the age at the day of application) will receive the Green Cards and possibility to settle in any place of the United States of America.
- No demands to the applicant's age, language skills, education, working experience.
- The candidate have the right to apply to getting the permanent residence after 5 years of the receiving of the conditional residence.

Steps to receiving Visa EB-5





Immigration fees

Investments	\$ 500,000
Regional Center fee	\$ 50,000
Law fee*	\$ 20,000

USCIS fees**

Petition I-526 for conditional Green Card	\$ 1,500
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Petition I-485***	\$ 900
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Petition I-829 for permanent Green Card***	\$ 3,750
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Total	\$ 576,150
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*Approximate amount. Law fee includes lawyer's work for making both petitions for EB-5 or for conditional and permanent Green Card. If the client decides to change his status during his stay in US, it will demand additional fees depending on the quantity of family members.

**United States Citizenship and Immigration Service

***Biometric data collection costs \$ 85 where applicable

Frequently Asked Questions

Do all the investor's children have the right to the Green Card, if the investor has more than one child?

Yes, if the children are younger than 21 years old and unmarried. If one of your children was studying in US at the moment of approval of the application he/she will also become immigrants changing his/her Student Visa to Resident Visa.

How can I prove the legal origin of my investments?

Investments are legal if they are obtained as income from the legal business, inheritance, lottery winnings, earning, money for sold real estate, bank credit etc. You should turn to lawyers to analyze your situation and find the best decision.

Can my close relative give me the money for investments?

Yes. The gifts from close relative or another persons can be used for investment immigration after payment of the gift tax. But in any case you must have the proof of the legal origin of the gifted money.

What type of the creating of the jobs is accepted by USCIS?

The program demands of the creating of 10 full-time jobs directly for the project (not the indirect jobs calculated by economic modeling). Full-time means 35 working hours or more during one week. The employees must be identified as qualified worker.

But if the project is from the Regional Center the calculation of indirect and induced jobs is considered acceptable. an independent analyst should evaluate the creation of jobs.

When should I invest \$ 500 000?

After the regional center determines that the investor has fulfilled the basic requirements, he is offered to list his investments in the amount of \$ 500,000 for the project. The amount will be deposited on escrow until the application I-526 is transferred to USCIS.

When I apply for cancellation of the conditional status of my green card, what should be approved?

The decision USCIS will be based on a comparison between the projected creation of jobs by the investor (as indicated in the petition I-526) and the real availability of the jobs provided at the time of filing the application for cancellation of the condition (petition I-829).

The immigration officer will check whether the investment in size \$ 500,000 was invested according to the method specified in the petition I-526 and whether 10 jobs were created and whether it is expected that jobs will be retained within a reasonable period of time. If the answers to these questions are positive, then the petition must be approved.

What benefits and advantages does the US Green Card provide?

The Green Card gives most of the rights of US citizens. You, your spouse and your children under 21 years old have the right to settle anywhere in the US, arrive and depart at your discretion.

Green card holders can freely create business in the United States. Permanent residents no longer need a work visa. They can pay lower tuition fees in elite schools, and also have the right to receive social rights such as public school education, medical care, a pension, and much more.

When will my investment be returned to me?

Investments remain in force separately from the immigration application and will be returned in accordance with their terms. Usually the term is 5 years, but each project is individual. Investments should be unprotected in accordance with USCIS requirements, and there is no guarantee regarding their return or income on investments.

How many days should I be in the US after receiving a Green Card?

The Green Card holder must be in the United States as minimum 6 months in a calendar year. However, if the Green card holder leaves the US often or for long periods of time (even if total is in the US for more than 6 months), then the Service Customs and Border Control at the US airport may suspect that the Green card holder is not really the permanent resident. The Border Guard Service analyzes the relationship with the US, such as: how long the Green Card holder lives in the US, whether it has close family members in the US, whether he has a job and pays taxes as a resident. Thus, if the Green Card holder was absent for a long time in the US, then at the entrance it is desirable to have documents proving the fact of permanent residence (for example, a certificate showing a permanent address, confirmation of employment, tax declaration, etc.). We often recommend that our clients consider the possibility of obtaining special permission to return if they know that they will be outside the United States: a) 1 year or more, b) more than 6 months continuously or in aggregate during a calendar year; and c) they are already warned by the US Customs and Border Control Service that there are problems with their Green Card and the length of stay

What is the main difference between a conditional and a permanent Green Card USA and when can I apply for a passport?

Conditional Green Card provides a permanent residence for 2 years. 90 days before the expiration of the conditional Green Card, it is necessary submit a new petition for a permanent Green Card. When confirmation of the fact of investment, creation of 10 required jobs and absence of any major changes in the investment plan, the condition is removed and the Green Card is issued for 10 years. On citizenship You can apply after 5 years from the first Green Card, if you have been in the US for at least 2.5 years from the previous 5 years without a significant absence in the United States for more than one year.

Can I live and work in the US while my application for EB-5 visa is under consideration by USCIS?

Submission of petition to EB-5 does not give immigration status to the investor until the approval of the petition and submission of documents to the Green Card. If the investor wants to remain in the US during the consideration of his application (which now takes more than one year), there must be another ground for him to do this. The most common options are visas L and E, which are quickly issued and operate for at least one year. Study also is a popular option for those wishing to stay in the US during consideration of the petition. After the EB 5 petition has been approved, the investor can apply for a green card and get the right to work and enter the US during three months.



Application form I-526

Required documentation for Application I-526

This is a list of necessary documentation and declarations that you need to prepare for the I-526 application to be successfully accepted. Please prepare each item listed in part 1 of this letter and choose the category that best suits you, in parts 2 and 3, and prepare all the items listed in that category.

1. The personal information and general financial position of the applicant - please provide all of the following documents

Personal information:

- Summary of the applicant and all dependents (job description, duties, length of service, income)
- Licenses and diplomas of the applicant and all dependents
- Passport of the applicant and all dependents (including page with photo and all pages with visas)
- Other foreign identity card of the applicant and all dependents
- Birth certificate of the applicant and all dependents
- Marriage certificate
- Matrimonial joint declaration of property (if the applicant's income is insufficient)
- Data on civil and criminal cases against the applicant over the past 15 years

AND

Personal property and tax declarations of the applicant for the last five years:

- Individual tax declarations for the last five years.
- If the applicant does not have tax declarations, he should explain why they can not be provided, and then provide another proof of the applicant's income and economic well-being.
- If the income, as indicated in the tax declarations, is too low, then provide proof of bank savings, investments, long-term income in the form of earnings, dividends and a local expense report for residence to establish the personal status of the applicant.

AND

Information about the companies owned by the applicant:

- Company registration data
- Business license of the company
- Certificate of registration of the corporation or other constitutive documents
- List of shareholders
- Company news or awards

- Photos of the company's products or services (the name of the company should be indicated on the photo)
- Marketing material
- Website Screenshot
- Photos of the office or premises of the company
- Certificate of name change (if applicable)
- The company's balance sheet and report about profits and losses for the last financial year
- Tax declarations of the company for the last five years
- If the company has been exempted from taxes or has tax benefits, provide a tax advisor's declaration and provide a financial report of the company for the last five years

2. Proof of ways of receiving money - please provide all below mentioned documents.

- The bank account of the applicant, showing the receiving of money to the escrow account or a cashless transfer of funds
- Extract from the escrow account, showing the transfer of funds to the escrow account
- Any bank receipts about receiving of money or statements indicating the conversion of currencies

3. Source of funds - please choose one of the following categories, which corresponds to your situation, and provide all requested documents in accordance with this category.

Income and dividends from a private company:

- Letter of the company, indicating the shares belonging to the applicant, the position held in the companies, the length of employment, income and its component (salary, bonus or dividend).
- Applicant's tax declarations for the last 5 years
- The bank account of the company, where it is indicated that the compensation was paid
- The bank account of the applicant, where it is indicated that the compensation was received
- If the compensation consists of dividends, provide the decision of the board of directors with approval of such distribution and documents proving the legality of such distribution
- Financial statements showing net assets of the company and undistributed assets for last years

OR

Labor income (wages):

- A letter from each company where the applicant worked, describing the period of employment, position, wages and what it includes (salary, bonus or dividend)
- The applicant's bank account, where it is indicated that a salary has been received, or a check or waybill
- Reports about bank savings and investments in recent years
- Local report on living expenses or proof of individual expenses for accommodation (if necessary)
- Applicant's tax declarations for the last 5 years
- Service license, diploma, or other certificate
- If the applicant is the sole owner, provide a declaration of people who are familiar with the applicant's business, including describing of the working conditions at the applicant's enterprise

OR

Income from the sale of assets / real estate:

- Contract of sale
- Certificate of ownership of assets
- Sales tax document
- The applicant's bank account, where the sale price is indicated.
- The act of valuing of the asset and / or a photo of the asset
- Qualification of the evaluating institute
- Documents related to the initial acquisition of assets and the source of money used for this. (If the asset was acquired more than seven years ago, the investor needs to provide a declaration only)
- If the sold asset is a company, provide a list of the company's shareholders and financial reports, photos and company websites.

OR

Loan with pledge from the bank:

- Declaration of the applicant about the details of the loan (date, bank, value of the pledge, date of receiving money, the purpose of the loan)
- Certificate of ownership of the pledge
- Report about cost estimation of the pledge
- Qualification of the evaluating institute
- Documents related to the initial acquisition of assets and the source of money used for this. (If the asset was acquired more than seven years ago, the investor needs only provide a declaration)

- Credit agreement
- Bill confirming receiving of money. Bank account of the applicant, where indicated receiving of funds
- Documentary evidence or statement that the applicant can use legal money to repay the loan

OR

Loan with pledge from a relevant company or individual:

- Declaration of the applicant about the details of the loan (date, bank, value of the pledge, date of receiving of money, purpose of the loan)
- Biographical information of the creditor and who he belongs to the applicant
- Certificate of ownership of property
- Report about cost estimate of the loan
- Qualification of the evaluating institute
- Documents related to the initial acquisition of assets and the source of money used for this. (If the asset was acquired more than seven years ago, the investor needs to provide a declaration only)
- Credit agreement
- Bill confirming receiving of money. Bank account of the applicant, where indicated receiving of money
- Documentary evidence or statement that the applicant can use legal money to repay the loan
- If the creditor is an individual, provide tax declarations of this individual and reports about tax payments by his company, or explain his source of income
- If the creditor is a company, provide financial statements of the company with the indication of net assets and retained earnings of the company
- If the creditor is a company, provide the board of directors with approval of the loan

OR

A loan without pledge from the relevant individual or company (the applicant must have large legal assets and have a close relationship with the lender):

- Declaration of the applicant about the details of the loan (date, bank, value of the pledge, date of receiving of money, purpose of the loan)
- Biographical information of the creditor and who he belongs to the applicant
- Loan agreement (if there is no written agreement, provide an application from both sides about the terms of the loan)
- Statements from both parties stating that the loan was issued without pledge
- Bill confirming receiving of money. Bank account of the applicant, where indicated receiving of money
- Bank account of the creditor indicating the money were paid

- Approved legal assets of the applicant are large enough to pay off the debt (by providing a report about bank savings, investments or ownership of real estate)
- If the creditor is an individual, provide tax declarations of this an individual and reports that his company paid all taxes or explain source of his income
- If the creditor is a company, provide financial reports of the company with indicating net assets and retained earnings of the company
- If the creditor is a company, provide the board of directors with approval of the loan

OR

Gifts:

- Declaration of the applicant about the circumstances of the gift
- Biographical information of the donator and who is the donator to the applicant
- The tax declarations of the donator and the report about the tax payment by his company, or explain his source of income
- Documents or a declaration showing the way in which the donor originally received this gift
- A statement by the donator that he does not expect a refund
- If the gift is money, provide information about bank account or a non-cash transfer of funds, where it is indicated that the money were paid and received
- If the gift is another assets (except cash), provide a notary certificate of transfer of assets
- Proof of the payment of the gift tax

OR

Inheritance:

- Proof of kinship of the parties
- Certificate of death
- Testament or judicial act for the distribution of the property of the deceased among the heirs (if documents are missing, because a lot of time has passed, please provide a statement of the witness)
- Biography of the donator and proof that he received assets on the basis of legal means. (If a lot of time passed after receiving the gift provide statement of the witness)
- If you inherit the money, provide information about the bank account for receiving a money transfer indicating that the funds have been paid and received (if the documents are missing, because a lot of time has passed, provide statement of the witness)
- If the inheritance is the assets (not money) provide a notary certificate of transfer of assets (if documents are not available, because a lot of time passed, provide a statement of the witness)
- Proof of the payment of inheritance tax

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