

# D7 VISA GUIDE

## Passive Income Visa

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## Passive Income Visa

### 1. Who can apply for a Passive Income Visa?

Commonly referred to as the D7 Visa, this is a national visa for individuals who are financially independent, and it is commonly referred to as D7 Visa, Retirement Visa, or Passive Income Visa.

By holding a D7 Visa, one is allowed to apply for a temporary residence permit to live in Portugal.

### 2. Visa & Residency Process: overview and requirements

The process is divided into **two phases**:

- The first takes place at the Portuguese Consulate or Embassy of the country of residency of the applicant, where a visa application is submitted and the visa issued.
- Next, the second stage is the preparation and request of a temporary residence permit before AIMA (Agency for Integration, Migration, and Asylum) in Portugal.

Once the residence permit is granted, the applicant shall not be absent from the country for six consecutive months or eight interpolated months in the total period of validity of the authorization (2-year period).

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The main requirements to apply for a D7 Visa are the following:

- Be a non-European Union Citizen.
- Must live on your income, which should be derived from passive sources such as rental income, pensions, or financial investments.
- Provide proof of accommodation in Portugal, such as a rental agreement or a deed of purchase for a residential property.
- Show proof of accommodation in Portugal, such as a long-term rental agreement or proof of ownership of habitation in Portugal.

### **3. Rights & Duties of portuguese residents**

The main advantages of the D7 Visa are the following:

- Legal residency in Portugal.
- Right to travel through the European Schengen Area countries (as tourist, not as a resident).
- Access to several welfare rights, including education, healthcare, and social security, as applicable.
- Right to request family reunification (for the relatives and under the terms legally permitted).

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The temporary residence permit is valid for a period of 2 years and renewable for 3 additional years. After 5 years of temporary residency, the applicant can require a permanent residence permit. After 10 years, the applicant may require portuguese nationality.

Once the temporary residence permit is granted, the applicant shall not be absent from the country for six consecutive months or eight non-consecutive months in the total period of validity of the permit.

Moving to Portugal and obtaining a residence permit will most likely have implications on the tax framework applicable to the new resident, among others. It is therefore important to understand those implications, both on a national and international field, and to comply with the Portuguese tax and social security regulations.

For further information, please contact us through the e-mail address [geral@matlaw.pt](mailto:geral@matlaw.pt)

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