

Henley & Partners is the global leader in residence and citizenship planning. Each year, hundreds of wealthy individuals, families and their advisors rely on our expertise and experience in this area. Our highly qualified professionals work together as one team in over 25 offices worldwide.

The concept of residence and citizenship planning was created by Henley & Partners in the 1990s. As globalization has expanded, residence and citizenship have become topics of significant interest among the increasing number of internationally mobile entrepreneurs and investors whom we proudly serve every day.

The firm also runs a leading government advisory practice which has raised more than USD 5 billion in foreign direct investment. We have been involved in strategic consulting and the design, set-up and operation of the world's most successful residence and citizenship programs.

Antigua
+1 869 465 6220
antigua@henleyglobal.com

Austria
+43 1361 44 1310
austria@henleyglobal.com

Canada
+1 514 288 1997
canada@henleyglobal.com

Croatia
+385 21 321 027
croatia@henleyglobal.com

Cyprus
+357 2531 1844
cyprus@henleyglobal.com

Dubai
+971 4 392 77 22
dubai@henleyglobal.com

Hong Kong
+852 3101 4100
hongkong@henleyglobal.com

Jersey
+44 1534 514 888
jersey@henleyglobal.com

Malaysia
+603 2731 9340
malaysia@henleyglobal.com

Malta
+356 2138 7400
malta@henleyglobal.com

Philippines
+632 669 27 71
philippines@henleyglobal.com

Portugal
+351 213 970 977
portugal@henleyglobal.com

Singapore
+65 6438 7117
singapore@henleyglobal.com

South Africa
+27 21 850 0524
southafrica@henleyglobal.com

South Korea
+82 10 5147 2300
korea@henleyglobal.com

St. Kitts
+1 869 465 6220
stkitts@henleyglobal.com

Switzerland
+41 44 266 22 22
switzerland@henleyglobal.com

Turkey
+90 212 373 9588
turkey@henleyglobal.com

United Kingdom
+44 207 823 10 10
uk@henleyglobal.com

Vietnam
+84 909 765 939
vietnam@henleyglobal.com

The Henley & Partners – Kochenov Quality of Nationality Index

The Henley & Partners – Kochenov Quality of Nationality Index (QNI) is the first to ever objectively rank the quality of nationalities worldwide. It explores both internal factors (such as the scale of the economy, human development, and peace and stability) and external factors (including visa-free travel and the ability to settle and work abroad without cumbersome formalities) that make one nationality better than another in terms of legal status in which to develop your talents and business.

The QNI is not a perception index. It uses an array of objective sources to gauge the opportunities and limitations that each nationality gives its owners. Data from the World Bank, the International Air Transport Association, the Institute for Economics and Peace and our own research blends into this unique, objective and transparent measurement tool that divides the nationalities of the world into four tiers based on quality, from Very High to Low, giving a clear picture of the standing of each nationality at a glance.

The QNI is the result of a successful cooperation between Henley & Partners, the global leader in residence and citizenship planning, and Professor Dr Dmitry Kochenov, a leading constitutional law professor with a long-standing interest in European and comparative citizenship law.

Creators



Dimitry Kochenov holds a Chair in EU Constitutional Law at the University of Groningen, the Netherlands, is a Visiting Professor of the College of Europe and is the Chairman of the Investment Migration Council. During the 2015–2016 academic year Professor Kochenov is the Martin and Kathleen Crane Fellow in Law and Public Affairs at the Woodrow Wilson School at Princeton University. He has published widely on different aspects of comparative and European citizenship law, and migration regulation, and consults governments and international organizations on EU Constitutional Law and citizenship issues.

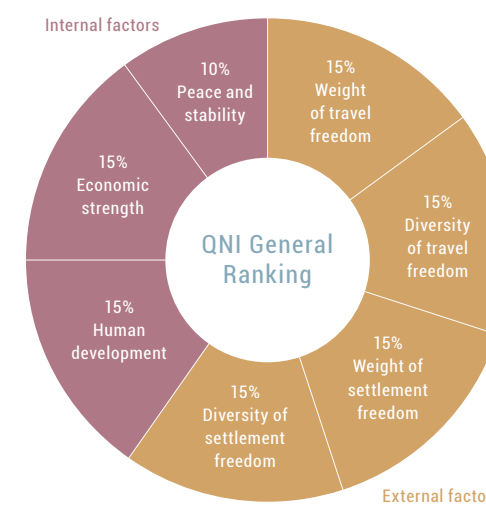


Christian H. Kälin TEP, IMCM, is the Chairman of Henley & Partners and one of the world's leading specialists on investment migration law and policy. After completing Zurich Business School and his training at a Swiss private bank, he lived and studied for many years in France, the US, New Zealand and Switzerland. A holder of a cum laude Master's degree in law from the University of Zurich, he is a frequent writer and speaker on residence and citizenship-by-investment and advises key private clients as well as governments in those areas. He is the author of the Global Residence and Citizenship Handbook, editor of the Switzerland Business & Investment Handbook as well as numerous other publications.

Methodology

The Henley & Partners – Kochenov Quality of Nationality Index ranks nationalities on a scale from 0% to 100%. Scores are rounded to one decimal place.

These rankings comprise of both internal and external factors. The weighting of internal and external factors within the QNI General Ranking is 40% and 60% respectively; both built from critical sub elements as outlined in the circular table.



Human development is measured using the United Nations Human Development Index which includes three dimensions of human development: health, education and standard of living.

Economic strength is measured using figures from the International Monetary fund showing a country's share of world Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at Purchasing Power Parity (PPP). Where no sufficiently recent and/or reliable PPP GDP data could be used, (non PPP) GDP data from the World Bank is applied.

Peace and stability is measured using figures from the annual Global Peace Index published by the Institute for Economics and Peace.

Diversity of settlement freedom: As no analogous source exists on global settlement freedom, the QNI provides the first and only such source worldwide. Data on the diversity of settlement freedom is gathered through extensive research and consultation with experts on the legal requirements of settlement throughout the world.

Settlement is considered possible if:

- An adult holder of a nationality is allowed to work or stay by independent means in another country for at least 360 days without having to obtain a visa or with visa on arrival
- Permission to work in that country is either not required or virtually automatic

Weight of settlement freedom is composed of the sum of countries' weighted scores on human development and economic strength, which are each given 50% weight. It measures the actual quality of the countries and territories which a particular nationality allows you to settle in.

Diversity of travel freedom is measured using the Henley & Partners Visa Restrictions Index. The ranking is based on the number of destinations that nationals of countries have short-term tourist or business access to without having to obtain a visa and is produced in cooperation with the International Air Transport Association.

Weight of travel freedom is composed of the sum of countries' weighted scores on human development and economic strength, which are each given 50% weight. It measures the actual quality of the countries and territories which a particular nationality allows you to visit visa-free or with a visa on arrival.

Time of measurement: The annual QNI represents the status quo on 1 May of that year with the exception of settlement freedom where all data is based on the status quo on 31 December of the preceding year.

Four quality colour tiers are used to give a very clear picture of the standing of each nationality at a glance.

- 1 - **Very high quality:** nationalities with a value of 50.0% and above
- 2 - **High quality:** nationalities with a value of between 35.0% and 49.9%
- 3 - **Medium quality:** nationalities with a value of between 20.0% and 34.9%
- 4 - **Low quality:** nationalities with a value of 19.9% and less



A sophisticated methodology measuring the quality of nationalities worldwide

Dimitry Kochenov

H&P Henley & Partners

Nationalities of the world in 2015

The QNI General Ranking

	Nationality	Value 2015	Change in value 2014-2015	Change in value 2011-2015
1	Germany	83.1	0.0	+0.1
2	Denmark	83.0	+0.2	+1.7
3	Finland	82.0	-0.2	+0.5
4	Norway	81.7	+0.5	+0.2
5	Sweden	81.6	-0.1	+0.2
5	Iceland	81.6	+0.5	+1.1
6	Ireland	81.0	-0.2	+0.3
6	Austria	81.0	+0.3	+0.1
7	France	80.9	+0.1	-0.6
8	Switzerland	80.7	-0.3	0.0
9	Netherlands	80.3	-0.1	+0.4
10	Belgium	80.2	-0.2	-0.2
11	UK	80.1	-0.1	-0.8
12	Liechtenstein	80.0	-0.1	+0.2
13	Italy	79.8	-0.2	-0.4
13	Spain	79.8	0.0	+0.2
14	Luxembourg	79.3	-0.3	-0.8
15	Czech Republic	79.1	+1.0	+6.8
16	Portugal	78.9	+0.1	+0.1
17	Slovenia	78.8	+0.4	+4.2
18	Hungary	78.0	+0.7	+6.8
19	Slovakia	77.9	+1.1	+6.5
20	Estonia	76.7	+1.0	+7.0
20	Poland	76.7	+0.6	+5.0
21	Greece	76.5	-0.4	+1.2
22	Malta	76.4	-0.1	+2.8
23	Lithuania	76.2	+0.9	+6.2
24	Latvia	76.0	+0.7	+7.1
25	Cyprus	73.4	+0.4	+0.7
26	Romania	72.6	+9.8	+13.6
27	Bulgaria	72.4	+10.2	+14.2
	(European Union)	67.4	-0.6	-1.0
28	US	63.5	-0.9	-0.3
29	Croatia	58.3	+2.5	+17.5
30	Japan	56.2	-1.2	-1.2
31	New Zealand	53.4	-0.9	0.0
32	Canada	52.7	-0.9	+0.4
33	Australia	52.5	-0.7	-0.6
34	Chile	52.3	+2.4	+6.9
35	Singapore	51.9	-1.0	+0.2
36	Korea (Republic of)	50.8	0.0	+2.6
37	Argentina	50.4	+0.7	+2.3
38	Brazil	49.1	-0.3	+1.9
39	San Marino	48.5	-0.8	+0.1
40	Monaco	48.4	-0.6	-1.0
41	Uruguay	47.7	-0.2	+2.0
42	Andorra	47.0	-1.1	-0.3
43	Brunei Darussalam	46.5	-1.0	-0.6

	Nationality	Value 2015	Change in value 2014-2015	Change in value 2011-2015
44	Malaysia	46.3	-0.8	-0.4
45	Hong Kong, China (SAR)	44.4	-0.2	+0.3
46	Taiwan	44.0	0.0	+13.1
47	Paraguay	42.7	+0.2	+1.4
48	Bahamas	42.5	+0.6	+1.5
49	Israel	41.9	-0.7	-0.2
50	Mauritius	40.6	+0.4	+1.9
51	Barbados	39.8	-1.5	-1.0
52	Macao	39.5	0.4	2.2
53	Mexico	39.4	-1.0	-0.8
54	Costa Rica	39.1	-0.4	-1.0
55	Venezuela	39.0	0.0	+0.7
56	Seychelles	38.3	+0.6	+6.1
57	Panama	38.1	-0.6	+1.4
58	Antigua and Barbuda	38.0	-1.4	-0.7
59	St. Kitts and Nevis	37.7	-1.5	-0.3
60	China	37.4	+0.8	+4.1
60	Russian Federation	37.4	+0.6	+3.3
60	Qatar	37.4	-0.3	-0.7
61	Peru	36.5	+0.4	+2.0
62	United Arab Emirates	36.3	-0.2	+0.2
63	Kuwait	36.0	-0.8	-0.8
64	Serbia	35.8	-0.2	+1.8
65	Montenegro	34.6	-0.6	+0.4
65	Montenegro	34.6	-0.6	+0.4
66	Macedonia	34.4	+0.1	+1.3
67	Ecuador	34.3	+5.1	+6.5
68	El Salvador	34.0	-1.5	-1.1
68	Saudi Arabia	34.0	-0.6	+0.9
69	Guatemala	33.9	-1.0	-0.6
70	Turkey	33.8	+0.8	+1.5
71	Bolivia	33.7	+0.4	+2.4
72	Honduras	33.6	-0.6	0.0
73	Oman	33.4	-0.5	-2.0
74	Bosnia and Herzegovina	33.3	+0.1	+6.5
75	Bahrain	33.2	-1.2	-2.1
76	Nicaragua	33.1	+0.1	+0.5
77	Cape Verde	32.7	0.0	+1.2
77	Moldova	32.7	+4.1	+4.6
78	Trinidad and Tobago	32.6	-0.7	-0.3
79	Ghana	32.3	+0.4	-0.1
80	Albania	32.0	-0.3	+6.3
81	Colombia	31.7	+0.2	+6.6
82	Belarus	31.6	-0.6	+0.6
83	Kazakhstan	31.1	+0.5	+2.9
84	Gambia	30.7	+0.3	-0.4
85	Benin	30.4	+0.5	+0.9
86	St. Lucia	30.3	-1.4	-0.6
87	Ukraine	30.2	-2.2	+0.2
88	Senegal	30.1	+0.4	+1.0
89	South Africa	30.0	-0.2	-0.2
90	St. Vincent and the Grenadines	29.9	-1.6	-0.9

	Nationality	Value 2015	Change in value 2014-2015	Change in value 2011-2015
91	Grenada	29.8	-0.5	0.0
92	Sierra Leone	29.5	+0.4	-4.3
93	Dominica	29.3	-1.4	+3.6
93	Togo	29.3	+0.1	+0.6
94	Suriname	28.8	-0.3	+1.2
95	Belize	28.7	-0.9	-1.3
96	Maldives	28.5	+0.1	+1.3
97	Côte d'Ivoire	28.4	+0.7	+0.5
98	Guyana	28.3	+0.1	+2.2
99	Burkina Faso	28.2	+0.5	+0.4
100	Jamaica	28.1	+0.2	-0.1
101	Thailand	28.0	-1.0	+0.7
101	Nigeria	28.0	+0.1	-0.4
102	India	27.9	+0.1	+1.4
103	Georgia	27.8	+0.9	+2.3
103	Liberia	27.8	+0.6	+1.1
103	Mali	27.8	0.0	+0.3
104	Botswana	27.6	-1.1	-1.2
104	Guinea	27.6	+0.1	+0.1
105	Indonesia	27.4	0.3	+1.9
106	Cuba	27.3	-1.1	+0.1
107	Azerbaijan	27.1	-1.4	-0.1
108	Tunisia	26.9	+0.1	-1.2
108	Niger	26.9	+0.3	+1.0
109	Guinea-Bissau	26.2	0.0	-0.1
109	(Non-citizen) Latvia	26.2	0.0	+0.4
109	Namibia	26.2	+0.2	+0.4
110	Armenia	26.1	-1.7	-0.7
111	Uzbekistan	25.4	-1.5	-0.9
112	Philippines	25.2	+0.2	+1.5
113	Mongolia	25.0	+0.5	+1.9
114	Dominican Republic	24.8	-0.8	-3.6
115	Bhutan	24.7	+0.3	+2.3
116	Tajikistan	24.6	-1.0	-1.2
117	Zambia	24.4	+0.1	+0.7
118	Jordan	24.3	0.0	+0.4
118	Lesotho	24.3	+0.4	+0.7
119	Papua New Guinea	24.1	+0.3	+0.8
119	Kyrgyzstan	24.1	-1.7	-1.5
120	Vietnam	24.0	+0.3	+1.1
121	Morocco	23.8	+0.4	+0.1
121	Kosovo	23.8	+0.2	+1.4
122	Swaziland	23.7	+0.3	-0.2
123	Turkmenistan	23.4	-0.4	+0.3
124	Algeria	23.3	-0.2	-0.2
125	Gabon	23.0	0.0	+0.7
126	Laos	22.9	+0.2	+1.1
126	Timor-Leste	22.9	-0.1	+0.8
127	Iran	22.8	-0.2	+0.4
128	Kenya	22.7	+0.3	+0.6
129	Egypt	22.6	-0.6	-1.2
129	Tanzania	22.6	-0.2	+0.3

	Nationality	Value 2015	Change in value 2014-2015	Change in value 2011-2015
129	Sri Lanka	22.6	+0.2	+0.5
130	Libya	22.5	0.0	-2.4
131	Cambodia	22.0	+0.3	+2.0
131	Lebanon	22.0	-1.0	-0.1
132	Malawi	21.9	+0.1	+0.2
133	Sao Tome and Principe	21.6	0.0	+0.7
134	Uganda	21.5	+0.1	+0.6
135	Nepal	20.9	0.0	0.0
136	Zimbabwe	20.7	+0.1	+0.7
137	Madagascar	20.5	+0.3	+0.6
138	Bangladesh	20.2	+0.2	+0.1
139	Mauritania	20.1	-0.4	+0.3
140	Equatorial Guinea	20.0	-0.2	0.0
140	Haiti	20.0	+0.1	+1.1
141	Palestinian Territory	19.9	-0.2	+0.6
142	Congo	19.8	-0.4	-0.4
143	Myanmar	19.7	+0.3	+1.8
144	Comoros	19.5	0.0	+0.5
145	Angola	19.4	0.0	+0.7
146	Cameroon	19.3	-0.1	+0.4
147	Djibouti	19.1	-0.1	-0.4
148	Rwanda	18.9	+0.1	+0.7
149	Mozambique	18.8	-0.1	0.0
150	Yemen	18.4	0.0	+0.6
151	Iraq	18.0	-1.2	-0.2
152	Syria	17.3	-2.1	-4.2
153	Pakistan	17.1	-0.1	-0.6
154	Ethiopia	17.0	-0.2	+1.0
155	Chad	16.8	-0.2	+1.4
156	Burundi	16.7	+0.3	+0.9
157	Sudan	16.1	-0.3	+1.0
158	Eritrea	15.9	-0.2	+0.3
159	Central African Republic	15.3	-0.7	-1.7
160	Afghanistan	14.4	-0.1	+0.2
161	Congo (Democratic Republic of the)	14.3	-0.3	+0.3

Germany Congo (Democratic Republic of the)

