



Henley & Partners • Kochenov

QNI Quality of
Nationality
Index

2nd Edition • 2016

A sophisticated methodology measuring
the quality of nationalities worldwide

H&P Henley & Partners

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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 five tiers based on quality, from Extremely 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 Dimitry Kochenov, a leading constitutional law professor with a long-standing interest in European and comparative citizenship law.

Creators



Prof. Dr. Dimitry Kochenov holds a Chair in EU Constitutional Law at the University of Groningen in the Netherlands and is Visiting Fellow at the European Institute, University of Basel, Switzerland. He is also the Chairman of the Investment Migration Council, Switzerland. He has held numerous fellowships and visiting professorships worldwide, including at Princeton University (Crane Fellowship in Law and Public Affairs at the Woodrow Wilson School), NYU Law School (Emile Noël Fellowship), Boston College Law School (Senior Clough Fellowship), Osaka Graduate School of Law, and a Visiting Chair in Private Law (citizenship) at the University of Turin (Italy). He publishes widely on different aspects of comparative and European citizenship law, and migration regulation, and consults for governments and international organizations on EU Constitutional Law and citizenship issues. Prof. Kochenov's latest edited volume is *EU Citizenship and Federalism: The Role of Rights*, Cambridge University Press, 2017.



Dr. Christian H. Kälin, TEP, IMCM, Group Chairman of Henley & Partners, is an internationally leading immigration and citizenship law specialist. After completing Zurich Business School, he lived and studied for many years in France, the US, New Zealand, and Switzerland. A holder of cum laude Master's and PhD degrees in law from the University of Zurich, he is a frequent writer and speaker on residence- and citizenship-by-investment and advises governments on investment migration policy. Having coined the term *ius doni* for citizenship-by-investment, a field he pioneered, Dr. Kälin introduced the concept into contemporary legal and political theory of citizenship by providing the first comprehensive analysis of the subject. He is also the editor of the *Switzerland Business & Investment Handbook*, author of the *Global Residence and Citizenship Handbook*, and numerous other publications, and is regularly quoted in the global media.

Methodology

The *Henley & Partners – Kochevov 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 World Bank 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 (from the World Bank or other sources), (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 given 50% weight each. It measures the actual quality of the countries and territories which a particular nationality allows you to settle in.

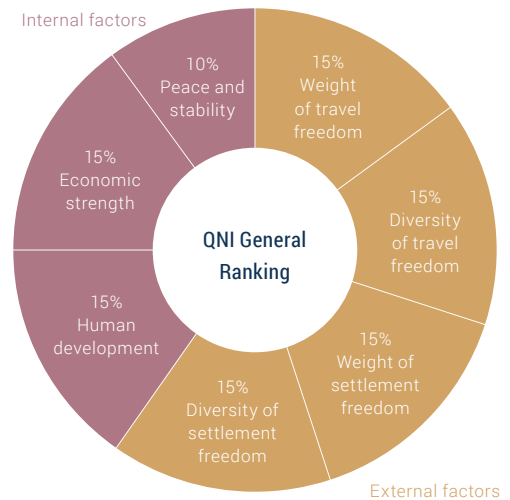
Diversity of travel freedom measures the number of countries which the holder of a particular nationality can visit visa-free or with a visa-on-arrival for a short-term stay for business or tourist purposes. Diversity of Travel Freedom is based on data received from the IATA, the airline trade association.

Weight of travel freedom is composed of the sum of countries' weighted scores on human development and economic strength, which are given 50% weight each. 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: This annual QNI edition represents the status quo on 10 October 2016. This ensures that the QNI is based on the latest and most up-to-date data available reflecting the quality of the world's nationalities in 2016 in the best possible way.

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

- 1 - Extremely High Quality:** Nationalities with a value of 75.00% and above
- 2 - Very High Quality:** Nationalities with a value of between 50.00% and 74.99%
- 3 - High Quality:** Nationalities with a value of between 35.0% and 49.9%
- 4 - Medium Quality:** Nationalities with a value of between 20.0% and 34.9%
- 5 - Low Quality:** Nationalities with a value of 19.9% and less



Nationalities of the world in 2016

The QNI General Ranking

	Nationality	Value 2016	Change in value 2015-2016	Change in value 2012-2016
1	Germany	82.7	-0.4	-0.4
2	France	82.4	+1.5	+0.9
2	Denmark	82.4	-0.6	+1.0
3	Iceland	81.3	-0.3	+0.1
4	Sweden	81.2	-0.4	+0.1
5	Norway	81.0	-0.7	-0.6
6	Finland	80.7	-1.3	-0.8
7	Austria	79.9	-1.1	-0.5
7	Italy	79.9	+0.1	-0.3
8	Netherlands	79.7	-0.6	-2.6
9	Switzerland	79.6	-1.1	+2.3
10	Spain	79.5	-0.3	-0.4
11	Ireland	79.4	-1.6	-0.7
12	UK	79.2	-0.9	-1.0
13	Belgium	79.1	-1.1	-1.3
14	Liechtenstein	78.8	-1.2	+1.3
15	Portugal	78.6	-0.3	-0.5
15	Czech Republic	78.6	-0.5	+1.1
16	Luxembourg	78.2	-1.1	-1.6
17	Slovenia	77.1	-1.7	-0.9
18	Hungary	76.9	-1.1	+0.5
19	Poland	76.5	-0.2	+1.3
20	Slovakia	76.2	-1.7	+0.1
21	Greece	76.0	-0.5	-1.0
22	Estonia	75.7	-1.0	+1.0
23	Lithuania	75.5	-0.7	+0.8
24	Latvia	75.4	-0.6	+1.2
25	Malta	75.0	-1.4	-0.8
26	Cyprus	73.5	+0.1	+0.7
27	Romania	73.4	+0.8	+14.3
28	Bulgaria	73.0	+0.6	+14.4
29	US	68.8	+5.3	+4.9
30	Croatia	68.6	+10.3	+28.3
	EU	63.0	+0.3	-0.3
31	Japan	56.7	+0.5	-0.8
32	New Zealand	54.4	+1.0	+3.8
33	Australia	54.2	+1.7	+1.2
34	Canada	53.9	+1.2	+1.7
35	Chile	53.6	+1.3	+5.2
36	Singapore	52.8	+0.9	+1.5
37	Brazil	52.1	+3.0	+4.4
38	Argentina	52.0	+1.6	+3.7
39	Korea (Republic of)	51.8	+1.0	+1.9
40	British overseas territories (Gibraltar)	50.8	n/a	n/a
41	Monaco	50.4	+2.0	+1.5
42	San Marino	50.3	+1.8	+1.3

	Nationality	Value 2016	Change in value 2015-2016	Change in value 2012-2016
43	Uruguay	49.3	+1.6	+3.0
44	Andorra	48.6	+1.6	+0.8
45	Malaysia	48.5	+2.2	+1.7
46	Brunei Darussalam	47.3	+0.8	-0.4
47	Hong Kong, China (SAR)	46.5	+2.1	+2.3
48	Paraguay	44.6	+1.9	+2.9
48	Israel	44.6	+2.7	+2.3
49	UAE	44.5	+8.2	+8.4
50	Chinese Taipei (Taiwan)	43.5	-0.5	+3.5
51	Peru	43.3	+6.8	+8.5
52	Barbados	43.2	+3.4	+2.2
53	Mexico	42.9	+3.5	+2.7
53	Costa Rica	42.9	+3.8	+3.5
54	Mauritius	42.8	+2.2	+3.2
55	Bahamas	42.4	-0.1	+1.0
55	Seychelles	42.4	+4.1	+5.6
56	Antigua and Barbuda	42.0	+4.0	+3.4
57	St. Kitts and Nevis	41.5	+3.8	+2.8
58	Panama	41.4	+3.3	+3.8
59	Trinidad and Tobago	41.2	+8.6	+8.4
60	Macao	41.0	+1.5	+3.3
61	China	40.3	+2.9	+6.1
61	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	40.3	+1.3	+2.0
62	Colombia	39.9	+8.2	+14.7
63	Russian Federation	39.7	+2.3	+4.9
64	St. Lucia	39.6	+9.3	+8.6
65	St. Vincent and the Grenadines	39.5	+9.6	+8.5
66	Serbia	39.0	+3.2	+3.8
67	Grenada	38.9	+9.1	+9.2
68	Commonwealth of Dominica	38.2	+8.9	+8.8
69	Montenegro	38.1	+3.5	+2.7
70	Qatar	37.7	+0.3	+0.2
71	El Salvador	37.3	+3.3	+1.7
72	Kuwait	37.0	+1.0	+0.5
73	Ecuador	36.8	+2.5	+8.7
74	Macedonia	36.5	+2.1	+2.9
75	Honduras	36.4	+2.8	+2.6
76	Guatemala	36.3	+2.4	+2.0
77	Bosnia and Herzegovina	36.2	+2.9	+3.5
78	Albania	35.5	+3.5	+3.5
79	Nicaragua	35.3	+2.2	+3.2
80	Moldova (Republic of)	35.2	+2.5	+7.1
80	Turkey	35.2	+1.4	+2.6
81	Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	34.8	+1.1	+3.3
82	Saudi Arabia	34.4	+0.4	+1.2
83	Oman	34.3	+0.9	+0.3
84	Bahrain	34.2	+1.0	+0.7
85	Kazakhstan	33.4	+2.3	+4.0
86	Cape Verde	33.1	+0.4	+1.0
87	South Africa	33.0	+3.0	+2.5

	Nationality	Value 2016	Change in value 2015-2016	Change in value 2012-2016
88	Belarus	32.6	+1.0	+0.9
89	Ghana	32.5	+0.2	+0.1
90	Belize	32.2	+3.5	+3.1
91	Botswana	31.2	+3.6	+3.1
92	Isle of Man	30.9	n/a	n/a
92	Channel Islands	30.9	n/a	n/a
93	Suriname	30.8	+2.0	+2.9
94	Gambia	30.5	-0.2	-0.2
95	Timor-Leste	30.2	+7.3	+8.3
96	Benin	30.0	-0.4	+1.0
96	Jamaica	30.0	+1.9	+2.2
97	Armenia	29.9	+3.8	+3.2
97	Maldives	29.9	+1.4	+2.4
97	Thailand	29.9	+1.9	+2.2
98	Guyana	29.8	+1.5	+3.6
99	Ukraine	29.7	-0.5	-1.1
100	Israeli Laissez-passer	29.5	n/a	n/a
101	Togo	29.4	+0.1	+0.9
101	India	29.4	+1.5	+2.4
102	Sierra Leone	29.3	-0.2	+0.5
103	(Non-citizen) Latvia	29.2	+3.0	+1.5
104	Senegal	29.1	-1.0	+0.3
104	Georgia	29.1	+1.3	+2.9
105	Indonesia	28.8	+1.4	+2.3
106	Cuba	28.6	+1.3	+1.4
107	Azerbaijan	28.3	+1.2	-0.3
108	Côte d'Ivoire	28.2	-0.2	+0.9
109	Namibia	28.0	+1.8	+3.5
109	Burkina Faso	28.0	-0.2	+0.2
110	Tunisia	27.8	+0.9	+0.2
110	Kyrgyzstan	27.8	+3.7	+2.2
111	Bhutan	27.5	+2.8	+5.2
112	Nigeria	27.2	-0.8	+0.1
113	Mongolia	27.1	+2.1	+4.5
114	Guinea	27.0	-0.6	-0.2
115	Guinea-Bissau	26.9	+0.7	+0.8
115	Liberia	26.9	-0.9	+0.5
115	Mali	26.9	-0.9	-0.4
115	Dominican Republic	26.9	+2.1	+1.8
116	Uzbekistan	26.8	+1.4	+0.5
117	Zambia	26.5	+2.1	+3.0
118	Niger	26.4	-0.5	+1.7
119	Papua New Guinea	26.0	+1.9	+3.1
120	Philippines	25.8	+0.6	+1.3
121	Tajikistan	25.7	+1.1	+0.2
121	Algeria	25.7	+2.4	+3.0
122	Swaziland	25.1	+1.4	-0.7
122	Lesotho	25.1	+0.8	+1.9
123	Tanzania (United Republic of)	25.0	+2.4	+2.7
123	British Nationals (Overseas)	25.0	n/a	n/a

	Nationality	Value 2016	Change in value 2015-2016	Change in value 2012-2016
124	Turkmenistan	24.9	+1.5	+1.3
124	Gabon	24.9	+1.9	+3.0
125	Morocco	24.8	+1.0	+1.3
126	British overseas territories	24.7	n/a	n/a
127	Kenya	24.5	+1.8	+2.5
127	Malawi	24.5	+2.6	+2.6
128	Vietnam	24.4	+0.4	+1.2
128	Jordan	24.4	+0.1	+0.5
129	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	24.2	+1.4	+1.9
129	Bangladesh	24.2	+4.0	+4.6
130	Egypt	23.9	+1.3	+1.0
131	Sri Lanka	23.8	+1.2	+2.2
132	Sao Tome and Principe	23.6	+2.0	+3.1
133	Kosovo	23.3	-0.5	+1.0
134	Lebanon	23.2	+1.2	+1.2
135	Uganda	23.0	+1.5	+2.3
135	Lao People's Democratic Republic	23.0	+0.1	+1.1
136	Zimbabwe	22.8	+2.1	+3.4
136	Madagascar	22.8	+2.3	+3.7
137	Equatorial Guinea	22.6	+2.6	+3.2
138	Cambodia	22.1	+0.1	+1.7
139	Comoros	22.0	+2.5	+3.8
140	Mauritania	21.7	+1.6	+2.3
141	Nepal	21.6	+0.7	-0.1
141	Haiti	21.6	+1.6	+2.8
142	British protected persons	21.5	n/a	n/a
142	British subjects	21.5	n/a	n/a
143	Republic of the Congo	21.3	+1.5	+1.9
143	Mozambique	21.3	+2.5	+4.4
143	Angola	21.3	+1.9	+2.8
144	Rwanda	20.9	+2.0	+3.2
145	Libya	20.8	-1.7	-0.9
146	Palestinian Territory	20.7	+0.8	+1.5
147	Cameroon	20.3	+1.0	+1.9
148	Myanmar	20.2	+0.5	+0.8
148	British Overseas citizenship	20.2	n/a	n/a
149	Chad	19.0	+2.2	+3.4
149	Djibouti	19.0	-0.1	+1.1
150	Iraq	18.6	+0.6	+0.2
151	Ethiopia	18.2	+1.2	+2.2
152	Burundi	18.0	+1.3	+2.7
153	Pakistan	17.4	+0.3	+0.5
154	Syrian Arab Republic	17.2	-0.1	-3.3
155	Yemen	17.0	-1.4	-0.8
155	Sudan	17.0	+0.9	+1.8
156	Congo (Democratic Republic of the)	16.9	+2.6	+3.3
156	South Sudan	16.9	n/a	n/a
157	Eritrea	16.6	+0.7	+1.3
158	Central African Republic	16.3	+1.0	+0.3
159	Afghanistan	14.6	+0.2	+0.7

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 6 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.

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