



# WCR

## World Citizenship Report

# 2023

FR  
EED  
DOM

The shared  
pursuit of  
global  
citizens

The World Citizenship Report (WCR) is an industry-first endeavour to investigate the value of citizenship through the lens of the global-minded individual



# CONTENTS

## 1 [LETTER FROM THE CEO](#) 4

Micha-Rose Emmett, CEO of CS Global Partners, explores the modern global citizen and their need for freedom

## 2 [ABOUT THE REPORT](#) 6

Understand the five motivators that are most relevant among the newest generation of global citizens in the World Citizenship Index

## 3 [ABOUT CS GLOBAL PARTNERS](#) 6

Find out more about the company that researches and publishes the WCR

## 4 [THE PURSUIT OF FREEDOM](#) 8

Explore the concept of freedom, what it means to each individual, and the role second citizenship plays in the quest for greater liberty

## 6 [KEY FINDINGS](#) 14

A snapshot of principal outcomes from our World Citizenship Index research and survey

## 7 [METHODOLOGY](#) 20

Delve into the methodology, selection of the motivators, and the calculation of the World Citizenship Index

## 8 [SAFETY AND SECURITY MOTIVATOR](#) 28

A recent surge in global conflicts and political instability has affected the search for peace of mind

## 9 [ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY MOTIVATOR](#) 30

Individuals not only seek access to stronger economies worldwide but are also looking for environments that support entrepreneurship

## 11 [QUALITY OF LIFE MOTIVATOR](#) 32

Although somewhat of an intangible, quality of life remains front and centre of what makes a citizenship desirable

## 9 [GLOBAL MOBILITY MOTIVATOR](#) 34

In an uncertain world, more and more people are exploring second citizenship as a path to an enhanced global footprint

## 10 [FINANCIAL FREEDOM MOTIVATOR](#) 36

The search for countries with favourable financial structures and moderate government oversight remains a priority

## 16 [DISSOLVING THE LOCATION BARRIER](#) 38

How digital technology is changing the geography of work and life

## 13 [DIGITAL NOMAD VISAS](#) 40

An increasing number of countries offering remote working visas adds exciting new opportunities for citizens of the world

## 15 [RISKY BUSINESS](#) 44

Africa faces a number of challenges that are having a significant effect on its ability to attract international investment

## 5 [THE STATE OF INVESTMENT MIGRATION](#) 46

Discover how investment migration trends influence geopolitical shifts, evolve personal values, and drive international investment

## 14 [CBI AND RBI PROGRAMMES](#) 50

We share a brief outline of what CBI and RBI is and which countries have existing programmes

## 17 [IN CLOSING](#) 56

Reflecting on key takeaways and final thoughts

## 18 [APPENDIX](#) 60

The full World Citizenship Report rankings for 188 countries by motivator



## LETTER FROM OUR CEO

We launched the World Citizenship Report (WCR) shortly before the Russian-Ukraine war started, hopeful that the world was starting to recover from the dreadful days of the pandemic. A year later, and what we have seen is that things can change quickly, and as a consequence so do people's needs.

In the 2023 edition of the WCR, we took a unique look at the needs of global citizens, because one's nationality, and the rights enjoyed and the responsibilities required, should be considered from a personal perspective.

Ideally, citizenship is a means of ensuring that individuals have the freedom to participate fully in society and to pursue their own goals and aspirations without undue hindrance or oppression. Take away those freedoms and individuals will look abroad for better opportunities for themselves and their families.

In the 2022 edition of the WCR, we surveyed high-net-worth individuals (HNWIs), this year, we expanded the survey to include a wider audience in order to gain a better perspective of what people prioritise in terms of their own nationality. The newly expanded audience covered 1000 mass affluent participants from across the globe.

Findings from the survey showed that while the research participants came from varied backgrounds and cultures, all with different needs and pain points, they all had one common goal: freedom.

What that freedom means for each person is different and depends on their personal circumstances. Someone living in a country that restricts their rights, their self-expression or

religious freedoms may seek the freedom of expression and the freedom from discrimination. A person living in a nation with limited basic services may covet the freedom to access better healthcare, education, and social welfare programmes. Individuals experiencing limited economic opportunities face barriers to employment or business opportunities have an increased interest in financial freedom.

At this juncture, I wish to link this concept of freedom to Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs. Individuals may feel that they do not have access to basic necessities like food, water, shelter, or healthcare in their home country. They may also feel unsafe or experience violence, discrimination, or persecution that prevents them from feeling secure. In some cases, individuals may feel a lack of belonging or connection to their community or may face limitations in their opportunities for education or employment, which can hinder their ability to satisfy their esteem or self-actualisation needs. Regardless of the level of Maslow's Hierarchy, a person's state of nationality may directly affect the level on which they exist.

If an individual is unable to satisfy these needs in their home country, it may very well be the catalyst for people to decide to invest in a second citizenship and/or immigrate to a new country.

Finding a new country to call your home may offer individuals the opportunity to fulfil these needs by providing access to basic necessities, a sense of safety and security, and opportunities for personal and professional growth.

And this is where the WCR comes in. Not only does the report deliver a data-intensive product that

highlights the importance of nationality, it also helps demystify the standing of each country in the world in the context of the motivators that determine what we consider important in our lives for us to thrive. This holistic approach concentrates on the factors that global citizens consider when deciding where to live, work, educate themselves and their families, and to place down secondary roots.

The top ten countries in 2022 and 2023 are remarkably similar with some movement up and down. Switzerland ranked number one in 2022, but fell to the second spot in 2023, with Denmark usurping the first spot in 2023.

The Republic of Korea experienced the biggest drop, in 2022 it ranked at number 28, falling 20 spots to number 48 in 2023.

The biggest climber was Sao Tome and Principe, which ranked at number 106 in 2022, climbing 27 spots to 79 in 2023.

Interestingly, the Caribbean nations that offer citizenship by

investment (CBI) maintained their positions in the top 30 per cent in 2023, which can be attributed to their political, economic, and societal stability. Countries like Dominica, St Kitts and Nevis, and Saint Lucia all offer some of the world's best second citizenship programmes and are serious trailblazers in the investment immigration industry.

In this year's edition, I am so pleased to welcome the contributions from knowledgeable experts Andrew Skipper founder of Polymetis Professional Solutions and Alan Newton a London-based tech COO of virtual.

Andrew is passionate about Africa, offering a unique perspective on the future of the African continent. His article explores the influence of the current political landscape and the legal framework on investment migration and the renewed concern about long-term stability across much of the African continent. As someone who was born and lived in Africa, I share Andrew's views that it is important that Africa should be given every opportunity to succeed given its position in the world. Many African countries have made great progress, however, many nations on the continent continue to suffer from issues that hinder both residence and investment. These complex factors may lead to both African HNWI's looking abroad to satisfy their needs, as well as fail to attract foreign investment that will boost economies.

Alan is on a mission to transform industries by creating innovative products that connect the world more sustainably. As a British citizen who has benefited

from his nationality, Alan has worked in many countries across the world, and lends his personal experience perfectly to his contribution article that explores the growing trend of digital nomadism and the desire to obtain second citizenship. In the wake of Brexit, British nationals have been impacted by mobility and immigration policies, which has driven many to apply for Irish citizenship as a path to enable greater freedom of movement, as well as tap into new opportunities. Furthermore, with digital nomadism on the rise, acquiring second citizenship has become increasingly relevant for those you want to maintain their flexible lifestyles.

I would like to encourage you to explore each motivator and identify the factors that would drive you to pursue an alternative citizenship. The World Citizenship Report is an excellent resource that can help you gain a comprehensive understanding of citizenship. It highlights the links between individuals and the collective, personal sphere and the larger socio-economic domain, and sheds light on the elements that shape one's identity and sense of belonging.



Micha-Rose Emmett, co-founder and CEO of CS Global Partners considers herself a global citizen and an observer of the human race.

## CONTRIBUTORS

Andrew Skipper, founder of Polymetis Professional Solutions, is a leading legal and business adviser with more than 35 years international experience. Andrew has served as Chair of the Hogan Lovells Africa Practice, and co-head of the global Corporate Practice Group. He is on the UK Government's Africa Investors Group, a member of the Council of the Royal

### ANDREW SKIPPER



Africa Society, the board of South Africa Chamber of Commerce in the UK and the working group on legal services for UK-Nigeria Economic Development Forum. Andrew is on the Board of the Art Fair 1-54 as well as very recently serving as vice chair of the advisory board of the Smithsonian National Museum of African Art.

### ALAN NEWTON



Alan is a London-based photographic artist, author, and tech COO. His writing focuses on themes of psychology and myth, self-improvement, and lifestyles symbiotic with the natural world. As COO of virtual, his mission is to transform industries by creating innovative products that connect the world more sustainably and profitably.

# About the World Citizenship Report

## Introduction

We are living in unprecedented times.

Not only has the post-pandemic return to 'normal' been marred by generational inflation and broader macroeconomic volatility, but geopolitical instability stemming from the crisis in Ukraine now threatens to upend the 'Long Peace' enjoyed since the end of WWII.

The resultant supply chain, energy, and political pressures have pushed the global economy closer to a recession and are forcing governments to enact monetary and fiscal policy changes that are pressurising households the world over.

Perhaps more importantly, the upheaval of the last two years that has engendered both restrictions on local and international movement and increased economic headwinds have compelled the world's citizens to reappraise their relationship with their own governments with respect to freedom, safety, and opportunity.

One need look no further than the emergent trend of digital nomadism to see how global citizens are looking beyond the confines of their own borders when thinking about their own future, and the future of their families.

### Finger on the pulse of change: The World Citizenship Report

With so much change happening so rapidly around us, it can be challenging to keep up with how all these disparate factors are coming to bear on the prevailing attitudes toward global citizenship.

The WCR is the world's first-ever endeavour investigating the value of citizenship through the lens of the global citizen. It seeks to go beyond conventional measures of a citizenship's power by ranking them on the basis of the needs, wants and desires of the current and future global citizens of the world.

Now in its second year, the WCR continues to build on its reputation as an ambitious product reflecting the evolving nature of these attitudes toward citizenship, and one that is in tune with the defining issues of our time with respect to global citizens, including health

and wellbeing, environmental sustainability, and shifting investment priorities.

The World Citizenship Index (WCI), WCR's data-driven tool, measures 188 countries across five motivators that are most relevant among the newest generation of global citizens: the mass affluent population.

## The Five Motivators

*The WCR highlights the strengths and weaknesses of each country through the assessment of five key motivators. The unique methodology of the WCR is a product of comprehensive qualitative and quantitative research to evaluate 188 nationalities across five motivators of citizenship according to their value to a mass affluent population across the globe.*

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Ability to enjoy greater social safety and security for oneself and family</li> <li>✓ Safety net against being trapped in a territory with civil disorder</li> </ul>	<h3>SAFETY AND SECURITY</h3>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Ability to access the world's greatest business hubs</li> <li>✓ Increased access to better employment prospects and business opportunities</li> </ul>	<h3>ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY</h3>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Access to territories with higher social and institutional stability</li> <li>✓ Higher standards of education and healthcare</li> </ul>	<h3>QUALITY OF LIFE</h3>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Empowering greater freedom to travel whether for leisure, lifestyle, or business</li> <li>✓ Insurance policy to enable travel for medical, safety, or environmental crises</li> </ul>	<h3>GLOBAL MOBILITY</h3>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Protecting assets from government overreach via geographical diversification</li> <li>✓ Facilitating wealth planning in a more tax-efficient manner</li> </ul>	<h3>FINANCIAL FREEDOM</h3>

## About CS Global Partners

CS Global Partners is a leader in the investment immigration industry. For over a decade we have been successfully creating win-win solutions for governments, investors and their families.

As custodians of the citizenship by investment industry, we believe that investment immigration forms the cornerstone of human evolution, fuelling progress and the economy while enabling a life of freedom, stability, and opportunity. We continue to be involved in all aspects of the industry to ensure that it remains a reputable route for countries to raise foreign investment and as a path to enable people to attain their goals on a global scale.

With our unique positioning, CS Global Partners is also a trusted partner to investors and families around the world looking to expand their prospects and take full advantage of global opportunities. Our approach is to understand the needs of our clients and create tailored solutions that not only address their pain points but also create a path to a better global future.

Backed by a highly proficient and skilled legal team, CS Global Partners has a strong understanding of the legal frameworks required to make citizenship by investment programmes reputable and successful. As one of the only firms in the world with exclusive marketing and advisory mandates for three governments including the Commonwealth of Dominica, Saint Lucia and St Kitts and Nevis, we have worked hand-in-hand with these governments to increase their foreign direct investment and drive positive transformation in their countries.

CS Global Partners is headquartered in London with a presence in China, Asia and Africa.



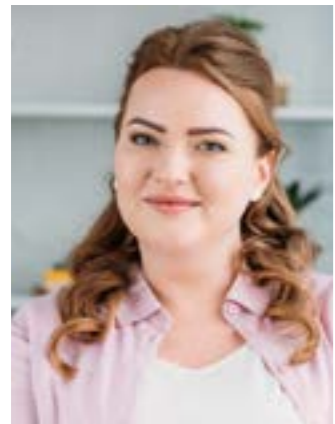


I want access to better medical facilities and higher education for my children.

*I want to be part of a dynamic culture and an advancing, modern society.*



I want a safe haven I can escape to if a war breaks out in my country.



I want the freedom to travel for business without filling in mountains of paperwork and waiting for approvals.



*I want to live somewhere with more business opportunities.*

I want to be able to invest in and own assets in another country with a more stable economy.



# FREEDOM

*/ˈfri:dem/*

**noun**

*noun: freedom; noun: freedom from; plural noun: freedom froms; plural noun: freedoms*

Freedom is a concept that has been debated and defined in many ways throughout history. At its core, freedom refers to the ability of individuals to act, think, and express themselves without undue constraint or oppression. This fundamental human right enables individuals to pursue their own goals, dreams, and happiness, while also contributing to the greater good of society as a whole.

Regarding citizenship, freedom pertains to the range of rights and privileges that are given to individuals who are officially recognised as citizens of a particular country. When those freedoms are curtailed it often goes beyond feelings of frustration and spills over to structural inequalities or even outright oppression. In such cases, individuals may choose to leave their country in search of a more open society with better opportunities.

Addressing the root causes of these restrictions and working towards creating inclusive societies can help to reduce emigration and create a more stable and prosperous world.

**I want to live in a country that offers equal rights for all.**



*I want to live in a place where I know my family and property are safe.*

# Global citizenship and the quest for freedom in a post-pandemic world

Remember those early weeks as country after country locked down their population in an attempt to stem the rate of infection?

When we watched with fear as infection rates rose, hospital beds filled up, medical supplies dwindled, and doctors and nurses dropped from exhaustion, many were having to cope with living with severe restrictions.

Covid-19 was one of the few globally shared experiences, affecting every country and the citizens who live in them.

Three years later, we have collectively blocked out that experience, purposefully forgetting the limitations put on us by our governments, preferring to embrace the normalcy of a post-pandemic world.

But if you really think back to the first year of the pandemic, you will remember the harsh lockdown rules many countries adopted. The restrictions made us all re-evaluate what was important to us. Our focus shifted from luxury travel and high-end goods, which no longer mattered, to more intangible things like healthcare, quality of life, autonomy, safety and security, and mobility, because at that point, it was all about survival.

Countries really showed their ability, or inability, to handle the pandemic. It also showed just how much governments can overreach in their citizens daily lives. While very few countries took a more relaxed view of the crisis, many countries took a hard stance. Surprisingly, nations that pride themselves in personal freedoms showed their worst sides. Restrictions in the UK, US, and Canada all had a significant impact on daily life, with many individuals and families experiencing hardship and disruption.

Countries like France, Italy, Singapore, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates implemented mandatory vaccinations for healthcare workers, and in some cases

private and public sector workers, and teachers.

It's worth noting that mandatory vaccination policies and vaccine passport programmes are controversial and have sparked debate in many countries. The decision to implement such policies is often based on public health concerns and the need to limit the spread of the virus, but it can also raise ethical and legal issues related to personal choice and individual freedoms.

When lives are controlled by governments, and liberties are severely restricted, it can lead to general unhappiness and discontentment in its citizens. The pandemic, and the restrictions placed on the population brought into sharp focus just how fleeting freedom can be. And makes you think that if you are living in a so called "first world country," just how much freedom do you really have? Individuals are increasingly calling their own citizenships into question in terms of the safety, freedoms, and prosperity they provide.

## WITHIN THIS NEW GLOBAL UNCERTAINTY EMERGES A NEW TYPE OF FREEDOM

Global citizens are preparing for the future, in which they have more control over their freedoms. And they are securing these freedoms by ensuring that they have a second home through residency and citizenship programmes.

For decades countries like the US, Canada, the UK, and France were attractive destinations for many who wanted to migrate. However, those popular countries are all struggling, both financially with the threat of a recession and inflation, as well as experiencing civil unrest in the form of protests and strikes.

The mass affluent and high-net-worth individuals (HNWIs) have begun to look for alternative destinations as a bolt hole for future crises, countries that offer the freedoms that are lacking in their home nations.

As the pandemic wanes, the concept of citizenship has moved away from this very singular identity that means you have to be patriotic to one country. It is comforting to identify with your own nation, but if we are going to make beneficial changes to the world, we need to start thinking as a global collective. The golden thread that unites each member of the global citizenship club together is freedom.

## FREEDOM. WHAT DOES IT MEAN TO YOU?

The concept of freedom can be viewed both as relative and absolute, depending on the context and perspective.

From an absolute standpoint, freedom can be seen as a fundamental human right that is inherent and indivisible. This means that every individual has the right to enjoy certain freedoms, such as freedom of thought, expression, and movement, regardless of their circumstances or environment. In this sense, freedom is an absolute concept that cannot be compromised or limited.

However, in practical terms, the realisation of freedom is often relative to the social, cultural, and political context in which it is exercised. For example, the freedom to speak out against the government may be protected in some societies, while in others, it may be severely restricted or even punished. Therefore, the degree of freedom that an individual enjoys can vary depending on the circumstances.

Furthermore, the exercise of freedom can also be subject to limitations, such as those imposed by law, ethics, or the rights of others. For instance, while an individual may have the freedom to express their opinion, they also have the responsibility not to incite hatred or violence against others. In this sense, freedom is a relative concept that is subject to constraints and limitations.

## A COMPARISON OF FREEDOMS: DENMARK vs SOMALIA

Denmark ranked first place in the World Citizenship Report (WCR), while Somalia ranked last place. What makes Denmark so special? And why does Somalia rank so poorly?

Denmark received an overall score of 87.6, the highest ranking in the WCI. The nation received the highest score in the Financial Freedom motivator with 84 points and ranked second in the Quality of Life motivator with a score of 90.6.

MOTIVATOR	SCORE	RANK
Safety and Security	92.2	4
Economic Opportunity	81.2	7
Quality of Life	90.6	2
Global Mobility	87.1	5
Financial Freedom	84.0	1

Below: Shoppers stroll through Storgæde street in central Copenhagen

Above: Denmark's WCR Scores



Denmark is generally considered to be a free country with high levels of political and personal freedom. Denmark is a democratic country with a constitutional monarchy, where the people have the right to vote and choose their own leaders.

The Danish constitution protects a number of fundamental rights, including freedom of expression, religion, and assembly. Denmark is also known for its strong welfare state, which provides a high standard of living and social protections to its citizens.

In terms of economic freedom, Denmark has a mixed economy with a high degree of government involvement. However, Denmark is consistently ranked as one of the world's most business-friendly countries, with a strong and stable economy.

Overall, while there may be some limitations or challenges to freedom in Denmark like any other country, Danes generally enjoy a high degree of personal and political freedom.

In stark contrast to Denmark, Somalia received an overall score of 24.9 ranking 152, the lowest in the WCR.

MOTIVATOR	SCORE	RANK
Safety and Security	23.3	166
Economic Opportunity	30.0	128
Quality of Life	35.8	162
Global Mobility	11.8	129
Financial Freedom	16.0	153

*Above: Somalia's WCR Scores*

Somalia has experienced significant political instability, violence, and human rights abuses. The Government has struggled to establish its authority throughout the country, and various armed groups continue to engage in conflict and commit human rights violations. In some areas, these groups control territory and impose their own laws and restrictions on the population.

The security situation in Somalia is challenging and varies depending on the region. There are still areas controlled by armed groups where the safety and security of the population are at risk. However, there are also areas where the government and international forces have been able to establish some level of security and stability.

There has been a significant improvement in the freedom of speech in Somalia in recent years, and the

media sector has been able to operate more freely than before. However, journalists and media workers still face risks and challenges, including harassment, intimidation, and physical attacks.

The financial sector in Somalia is mostly informal and faces significant challenges, including corruption, lack of regulation, and limited access to banking services. However, there are also some initiatives aimed at improving financial inclusion and promoting entrepreneurship.

The freedom of movement in Somalia is affected by the security situation, and some areas are difficult to access or controlled by armed groups. However, people are generally free to move within the country, and there are no significant legal restrictions on mobility.

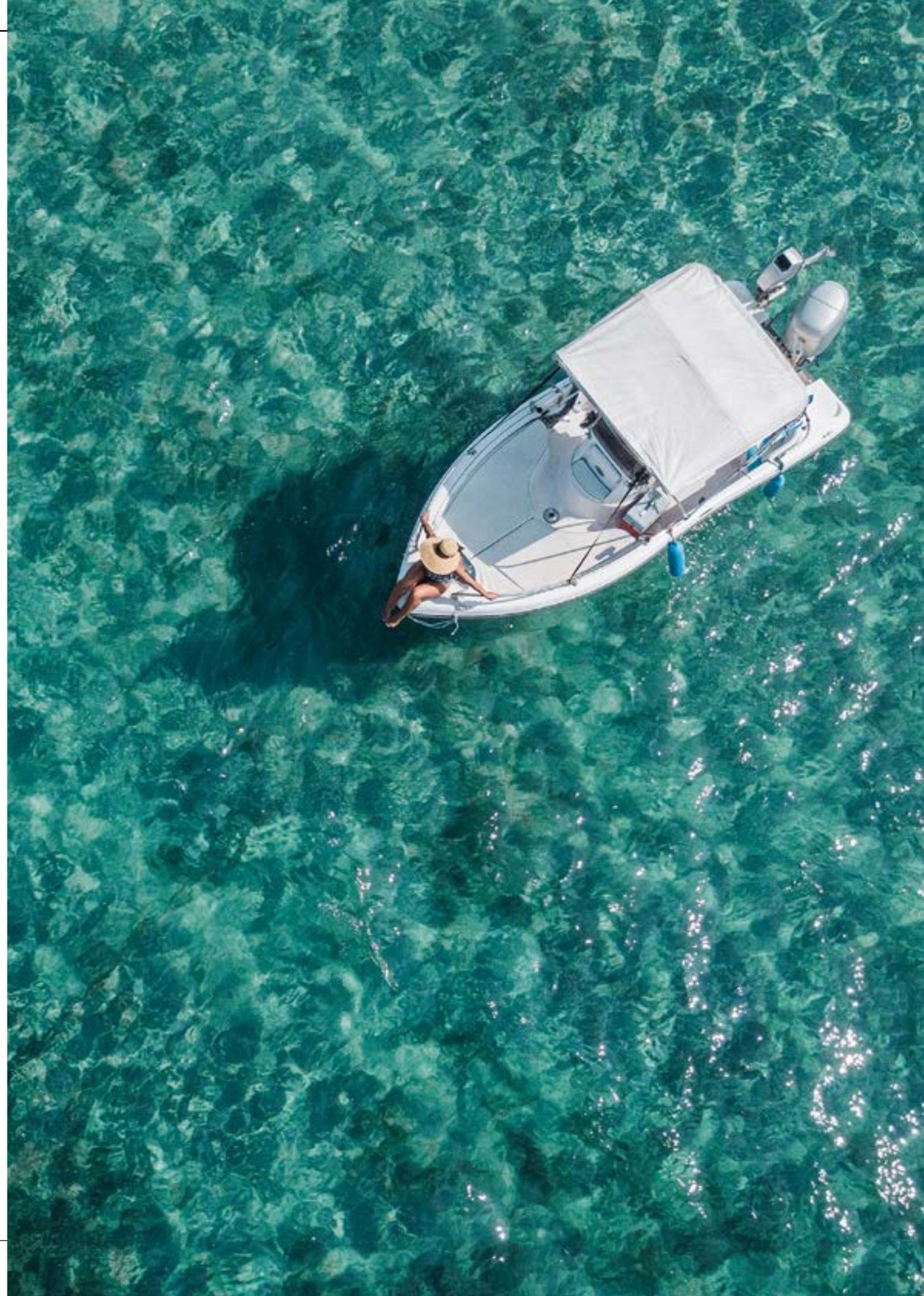
Overall, the situation in Somalia remains challenging, and the enjoyment of freedom and human rights varies widely depending on the region and context. The situation regarding freedom in Somalia varies depending on the region and context.

**IN CLOSING**

While we would all like to have the freedom to travel the world for business, pleasure, healthcare, education, and safety, the concept of freedom encompasses so much more than just global mobility. And the concept of freedom becomes more personal when you consider where that person is from, or what their economic or personal goals are.

Freedom to someone in Afghanistan could mean access to education for all girls and women. For South Africans, it could mean the freedom to secure a safe future for one's children. For Ukrainians, it could mean freedom from war and to live in peace. For crypto investors, freedom could mean having the opportunity to invest in any jurisdiction they please. For businesspersons, it could mean having access to global business hubs, with the opportunity to expand their businesses on an international scale.

When the next pandemic or crisis comes, will you be in the right place? Is your government making the best decisions for you? And, if you had to do lockdown again, would you choose somewhere different to hunker down?





Panorama of Basseterre, St Kitts and Nevis

# KEY FINDINGS

The 2023 World Citizenship Report measures 188 countries against five motivators that are relevant amongst mass affluent individuals. Across the seven continents, many nations unexpectedly outshone their larger and more economically developed counterparts by performing well in each motivator.

## SAFETY AND SECURITY

Safety and security remains a top priority for the average mass affluent global citizen. This is something that comes as no surprise given the uncertain state of the world, and one need look no further than the war in Ukraine as a painful reminder of the relative fragility of peace.

Among Western nations, having an active war so close to home compared with conflicts in Asia, Africa, and other parts of the world, has resulted in a growing preoccupation or sense of danger around the prospect of war.

For example, a multi-country survey found that over 50 per cent of EU respondents fear that the equipment and operational capability of their country's army is unsatisfactory, with 40 per cent stating that defence spending should be increased (Figure 2). These attitudes tally with the findings of the World Citizenship Report (WCR) where, for example, physical safety was ranked as the top feature of citizenship most important to 25-34-year-olds. This suggests that safety and security are no longer a sure bet among those who typically take it for granted the most (i.e. the young).

Moreover, whereas physical safety has typically been of paramount

importance for citizens from regions such as the Middle East, where incidence of social unrest such as the 'Arab Spring'-like events or even armed conflict have been relatively commonplace, Europeans are now also considering the threat of war for the first time in several generations. Here, WCR research shows that whereas 22 per cent of Middle Eastern participants' first thought associated with citizenship is 'safety', Europeans are not far behind at 18 per cent, which again reflects their new concerns over a widening conflict.

Finally, with many parts of the world experiencing an uptick in violent crime due to ineffective policies

and rising inequality, smaller jurisdictions in particular are increasingly prioritising efforts to ensure the rule of law for all as part of efforts to boost tourism and attract digital nomads. In the Caribbean for example, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) data shows that St Kitts and Nevis saw a 50 per cent reduction in its average crime statistics over the past five years resulting in it being ranked among the safest islands to visit in 2023 by well-known tourist guide "Travellers Worldwide".



Figure 1: Percentage of respondents for whom 'safety' was the first thought associated with 'citizenship' (Middle East vs. Europe)  
Source: the WCR Survey

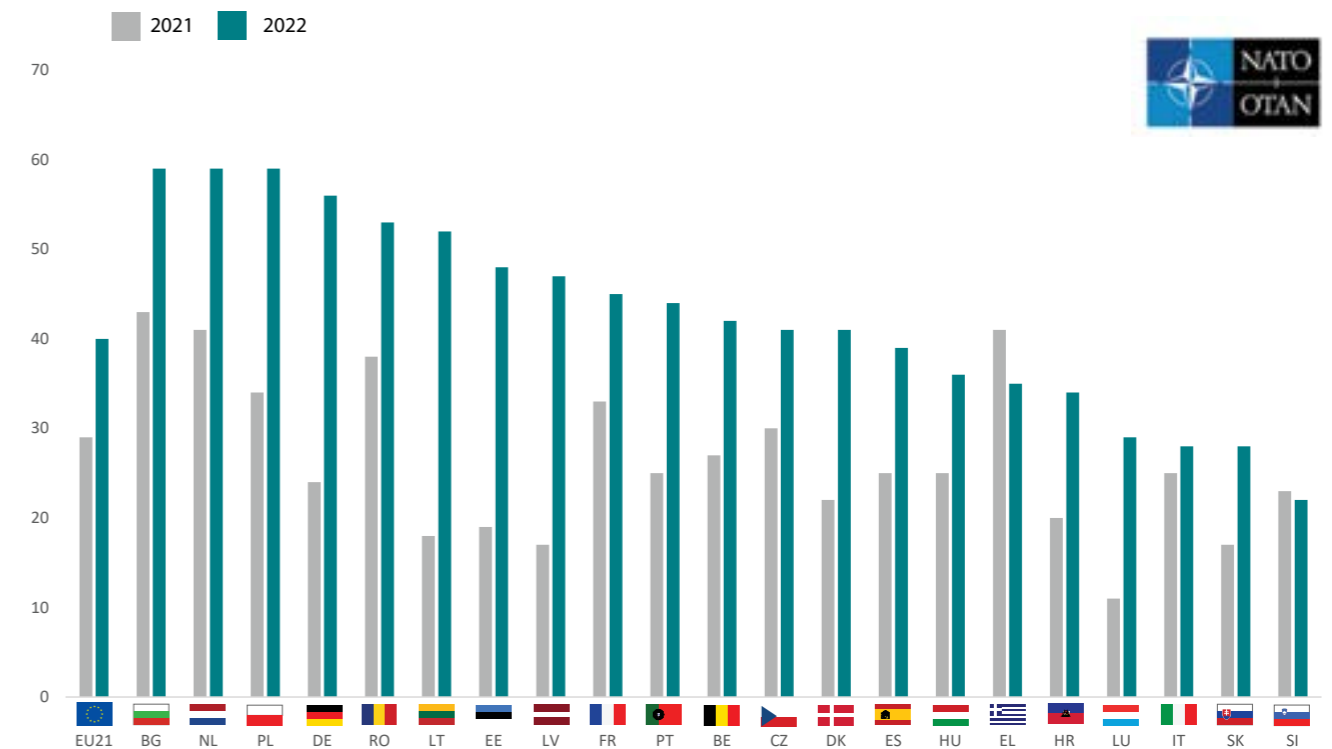


Figure 2: The shifting attitudes of Europeans on defence spending since the Ukraine conflict.  
Source: Expectations of Europe in troubled times: European public opinion on defence issues, Kantar Public

## ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

Although the global economy made a relatively robust recovery post-Covid-19, the combined impact of rising interest rates aimed at reining in inflation, a tightening labour market, and continued supply chain weakness from the war in Ukraine has weighed on overall economic opportunity.

Indeed, the World Bank predicts a sharp deceleration of the global economy of 1.7 per cent in 2023. This amounts to the third weakest pace of growth in 30 years - a negative performance overshadowed only by the pandemic-era recession and the global financial crisis of 2007-2008.

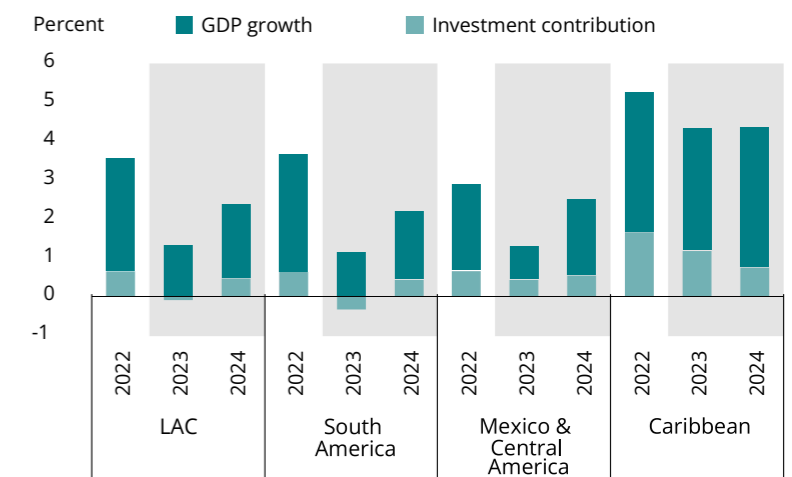


Figure 3: Caribbean economies look set to outpace the rest of the region  
Source: World Bank GEP Report (pg. 91)



TABLE 2.3.1 Latin America and the Caribbean forecast summary

(Real GDP growth at market prices in percent, unless indicated otherwise)

	2020					Percentage point differences from June 2022 projections		
	2020	2021	2022e	2023f	2024f	2022e	2023f	2024f
<b>EMDE LAC, GDP<sup>1</sup></b>	-6.2	6.8	3.6	1.3	2.4	1.1	-0.6	0.0
GDP per capita (U.S. dollars)	-7.0	6.0	2.9	0.6	1.7	1.1	-0.6	0.1
(Average including countries that report expenditure components in national accounts) <sup>2</sup>								
EMDE LAC, GDP <sup>2</sup>	-6.2	6.8	3.5	1.2	2.3	1.1	-0.6	-0.1
PPP GDP	-6.5	7.0	3.5	1.3	2.4	1.0	-0.6	0.0
Private consumption	-7.5	7.6	4.1	1.7	2.7	1.3	-0.4	0.3
Public consumption	-1.9	4.3	1.6	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.1	0.4
Fixed investment	-11.5	16.8	3.4	-0.5	2.4	1.2	-2.1	-1.1
Exports, GNFS <sup>3</sup>	-9.1	8.0	5.9	3.6	4.7	1.0	-1.1	0.5
Imports, GNFS <sup>3</sup>	-13.9	17.3	5.5	2.8	4.4	1.2	-1.5	0.2
Net exports, contribution to growth	1.2	-2.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.1	0.0
<b>Memo items: GDP</b>								
South America <sup>4</sup>	-5.4	7.2	3.7	1.1	2.2	1.2	-0.5	-0.1
Central America <sup>5</sup>	-7.6	10.3	4.4	3.2	3.5	0.5	-0.3	-0.1
Caribbean <sup>6</sup>	-7.5	9.7	7.7	5.6	5.7	0.8	-0.9	1.7
Brazil	-3.3	5.0	3.0	0.8	2.0	1.5	0.0	0.0
Mexico	-8.0	4.7	2.6	0.9	2.3	0.9	-1.0	0.3
Argentina	-9.9	10.4	5.2	2.0	2.0	0.7	-0.5	-0.5

Figure 4: Complete breakdown of GDP growth projections for LAC countries  
Source: World Bank GEP Report

However, the pace of the slowdown as well as the recovery has been uneven across different regions. Whereas the United States, Europe, and China have historically been better able to weather the economic storm and still deliver economic opportunity due to their well-diversified economies, all have undergone a period of relative weakness. The US is projected to expand by 0.5 per cent in 2023 and Europe faring even worse with 0.0 per cent growth.

Slower activity in these major economies impacts the outlook for small states through multiple channels, including trade, confidence, and commodity markets. Small states are also vulnerable to slowing financial inflows in the form of remittances. Despite this, regions such as Latin America

and the Caribbean have shown surprising resilience. The region as a whole is estimated to have grown 3.6 per cent in 2022, 1.1 percentage points above expectations and can be traced to buoyant consumer spending and steady labour market recoveries.<sup>1</sup>

This illustrates that the current economic headwinds are also providing opportunities for policymakers to put in place new growth-enhancing reforms around modernising labour market institutions and improving the environment for investment to attract Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) to increase both the equity and efficiency of human capital over the long term.

<sup>1</sup> Global Economic Prospects, January 2023, The World Bank Group



## QUALITY OF LIFE

Although somewhat of an intangible, quality of life remains front and centre of what makes a citizenship desirable. The WCR surveyed the opinions of mass affluents globally on the most important features of citizenship and ‘Quality of Life’ ranked in first position of the WCI’s five motivators, eclipsing both Physical Safety and Financial Freedom.

We are unfortunately living through a period where the standard of living is falling at the fastest rate in over a generation. For example, at the end of 2022 the UK Office for Budget Responsibility reported that UK households are set to suffer a 7.1 per cent fall in living standards over the next two years, the largest decline in six decades.

Further, according to the latest United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) report published at the end of 2022, living conditions in 90 per cent of the world’s countries deteriorated in 2021 – something that hasn’t been seen since the height of the previous global recession caused by the financial crisis in 2008. Moreover, it marked the first consecutive year of decline in the 32-year history of the Human Development Index (HDI).

These trends are reflected in the current WCI scores. For example, the United States dropped to 29th position for Quality of Life from 20th position previously, which shows how living standards are coming under pressure even in the world’s economic powerhouses.

“Please rank the features of citizenship that are most important to you”

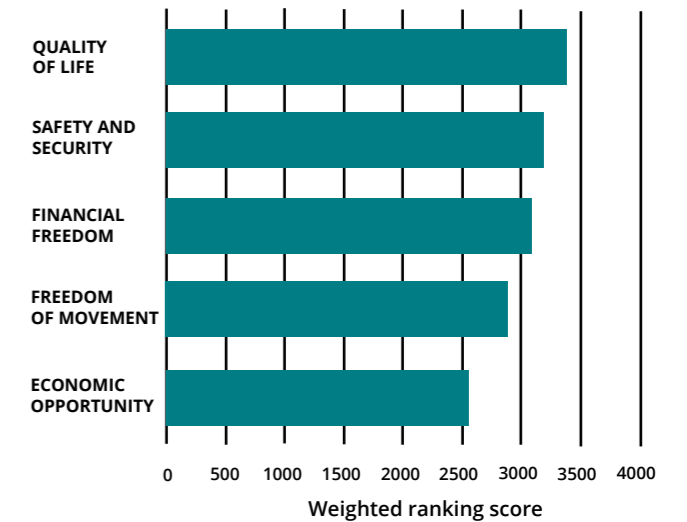
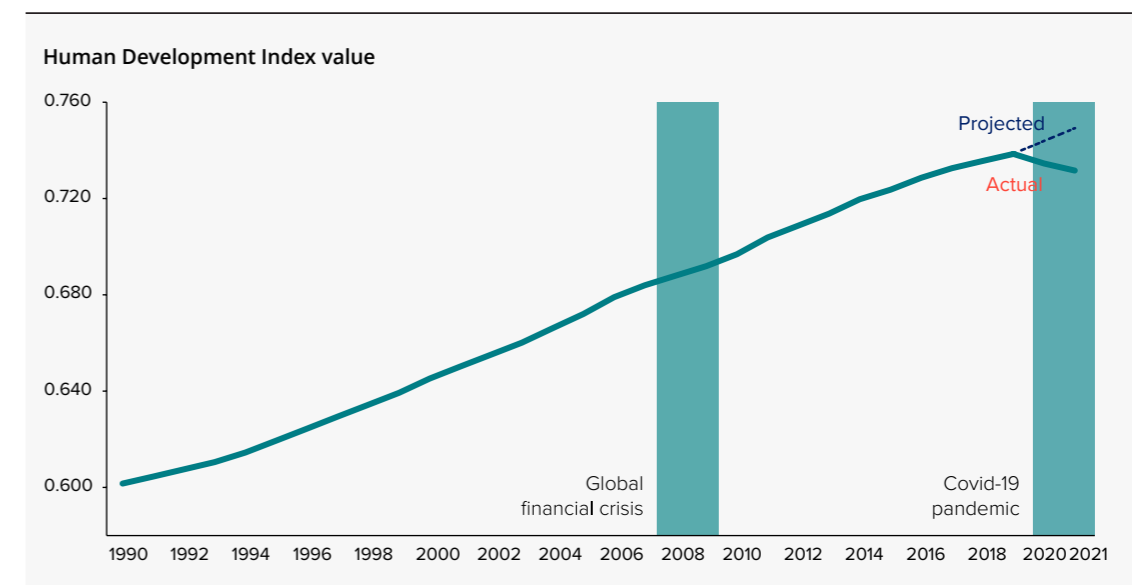


Figure 5: In a world where the standard of living is falling, Quality of Life is what is most important to global citizens Source: WCR Survey

Though these data points do not paint an optimistic picture, they do show why quality of life is so highly coveted among global mass affluents, and indeed all individuals. However, with the global switch to remote working, many smaller jurisdictions that can offer clean and more sustainable environments while maintaining well-functioning public infrastructure will have an opportunity to attract this newly emergent class of globally mobile and digitally-savvy workforce in greater numbers.



Note: The period of the global financial crisis is indicative.  
Source: Human Development Report Office calculations based on data from Barro and Lee (2018), IMF (2021c, 2022), UNDESA (2022a, 2022b), UNESCO Institute for Statistics (2022), UNSD (2022) and World Bank (2022c).

Figure 6: The global Human Development Index value has declined two years in a row, erasing the gains of preceding five years. Source: UNHDR

## GLOBAL MOBILITY

With the pandemic having had a significant impact on global mobility due to travel restrictions, border closures, and quarantine requirements, the subsequent lowering of restrictions has been accompanied by a renewed enthusiasm for travel freedom.

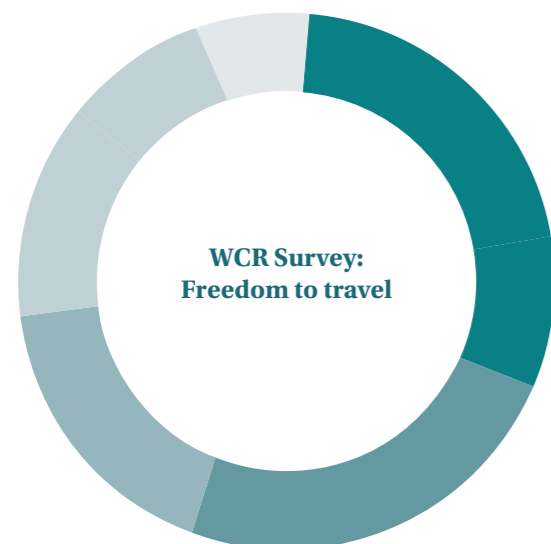
While this global uncertainty has affected migration patterns where many have moved due to economic, political or environmental factors, for the internationally-minded community that the mass affluent cohort is comprised of, travel for the purposes of leisure is currently the most important motivator.

For example, the WCR found that, when thinking about travelling more freely by virtue of second citizenship, travel for leisure (31 per cent) was cited as the most important aspect of travel freedom, ahead of travel for business reasons (23 per cent) or for safety and security (22 per cent).

It is important to note that the pandemic era has changed the concept of global mobility which is largely due to how remote work and digital transformation have allowed more people to enjoy a different kind of freedom. Surveys have shown that a growing number of employees now also want to work remotely which has led to more countries granting remote work visas.

This new development of individuals being able to live and work wherever they wish – rather than where they must – has to a large extent removed the need to physically relocate. This is confirmed by the WCR findings, where only five per cent of those surveyed placed importance on travel freedom for relocation purposes.

**Figure 7:** With remote working now a possibility for so many, travelling for leisure is a big motivator Source: WCR Survey



**“Thinking about travelling more freely by virtue of second citizenship, please select which of the following aspects is most important to you.”**

- **30.9%** Freedom of travel for leisure/pleasure
- **23.4%** Freedom of travel for business reasons (e.g. business hubs)
- **22.1%** Freedom of travel for safety/security
- **18.7%** Freedom to travel for medical reasons
- **5.0%** Freedom to travel for purposes of relocation



## FINANCIAL FREEDOM

The growing desire for citizens to conduct their own financial affairs such as wealth management and estate planning without undue surveillance and/or burdensome regulations appears to be a feature of the current economic climate. While 43 per cent of WCR survey respondents placed the heaviest emphasis on the employment opportunities typically associated with economic performance, those that placed importance on investments, estate planning, and wealth planning combined for a total of 37 per cent.

These sentiments reflect the growing perception that the rising costs of living and broader economic uncertainty are being accompanied by a creeping tax burden as state expenditures continue to escalate due to rocketing debt-servicing costs brought on by a tightening monetary landscape, rapid demographic changes, and other factors.

Another key finding is that when looking at the composition of the top ten ranking for the Financial Freedom motivator,



**Thinking about your financial and business goals, which of the following would be the prime motivator for seeking second citizenship?**

FINANCIAL FREEDOM (15%)		
DENMARK	84.0	1
NEW ZEALAND	83.8	2
SINGAPORE	83.7	3
SWITZERLAND	83.1	4
FINLAND	82.7	5
NORWAY	80.5	6
SWEDEN	80.5	6
NETHERLANDS	79.8	7
IRELAND	79.5	8
LUXEMBOURG	78.8	9
GERMANY	77.6	10

**Figure 9:** Scandinavian countries have a significant presence in the top ten for Financial Freedom pillar Source: WCR Survey



the Scandinavian countries in particular appear to stand out in terms of providing the regulatory efficiency and market openness necessary to provide favourable conditions for finance and business.

This finding goes against the commonly misheld belief that Scandinavian countries are centrally planned economies that offer little economic freedom as a result of their high taxation and generous social programs. Sweden, for example, embraced major reforms in response to the economic crises of the 1990s, which included improved government fiscal discipline, as well as microeconomic factors to improve the functioning of markets and the effectiveness of the business sector. Many of these types of macro and micro economic changes resulted in high degrees of economic freedom being entrenched in the region’s institutions which has given rise to high levels of economic vibrancy and resilience.

**Figure 8:** Having more control and access to a favourable environment in which to structure investments and estate planning is a close second to work opportunities. Source: WCR Survey



The world around us is changing faster than at any time in recent memory. No sooner did we emerge from the ravages of the pandemic, fresh challenges arrived in the shape of economic instability, a looming global recession, and a cost-of-living crisis; all of which were exacerbated by an active war in Ukraine, which served as an enduring reminder of the fragility of peace.

As these factors come to bear on populations across the globe, individuals are increasingly calling their own citizenships into question in terms of the safety, freedoms, and prosperity they provide.

Moreover, within this new global uncertainty, green shoots of a new type of freedom have emerged. The forced move to hybrid working models has changed the way people think about the social contract – the changes to which are still unfolding in real time before us. Here, a new mass affluent, globally mobile generation is providing fresh impetus for a renewed drive towards global citizenship of which digital nomadism is a clear exponent.

But what are the underlying motivations and concerns of these international families and businesspersons seeking to boost their global mobility? How can we keep abreast of the shifting kaleidoscope of citizenship values and priorities they espouse?

The World Citizenship Report (WCR) attempts to illuminate these questions with the World Citizenship Index (WCI), an innovative, tool that takes a holistic approach to rank the world's citizenships across multiple dimensions. The WCI is the product of a research-driven approach that goes beyond ordinary concepts

# Introduction to the World Citizenship Index

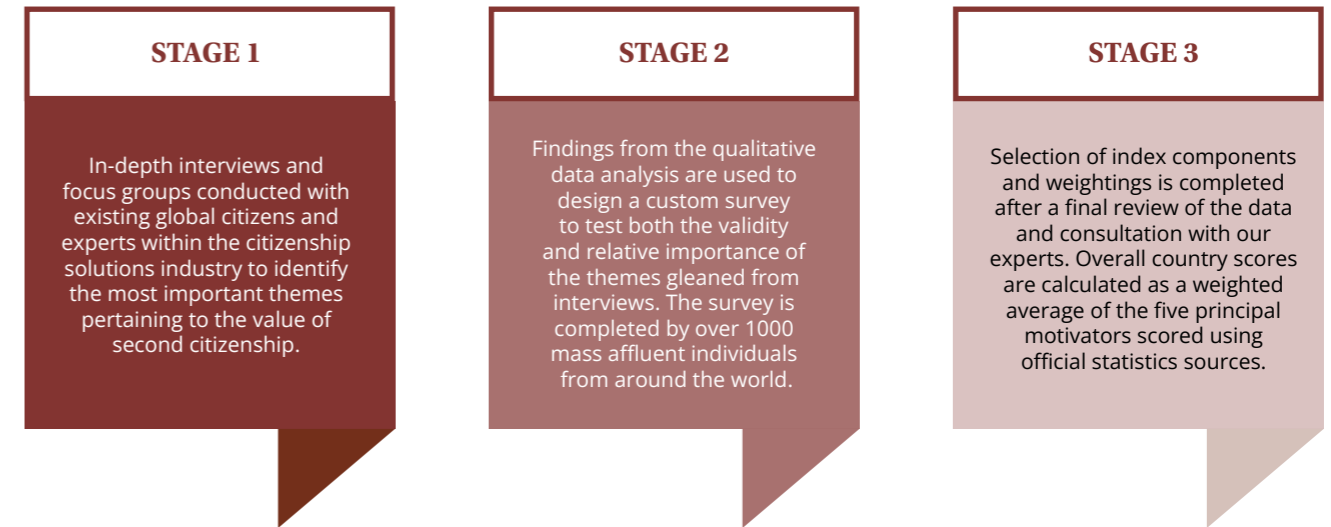


Figure 10: The three stages of the WCI methodology

of passport strength by placing greater emphasis on the diverse attitudes regarding key facets of citizenship. Unlike other rating tools, the WCI ranking is designed to reflect a citizenship's value through the lens of the newest generation of global citizens: the mass affluent population.

## Overview of the Methodology

The WCI's unique methodology relies on the experience gained through our unparalleled work in the citizenship solutions industry, as well as comprehensive research to evaluate 188 jurisdictions across five motivators of citizenship out of a maximum attainable score of 100 points.

Although some of the motivations behind the pursuit of an additional citizenship are known, very little hard data exists which specifically examines these phenomena. As such, a mixed-methods research design was employed both to determine the factors at play in the decision-making processes of second citizenship seekers, and to measure the relative value placed on each of these factors. This multidimensional approach ensured that the attitudes under investigation were captured as accurately and meaningfully as possible.

Consequently, rather than relying exclusively on value judgements to construct and weight the WCI, we leveraged our unparalleled network of industry experts and access to global citizens to isolate the major motivations for attaining a second citizenship. These factors were then further explored and validated by surveying the global mass affluent population on the value of second citizenship.

The final results are summarised in Figure 11 (first 20 countries).

Figure 11: Top 20 list of 2023 WCI scores

TOP 20 WCI SCORES		
1	Denmark	87.6
2	Switzerland	87.3
3	Finland	86.8
4	Sweden	85.9
5	New Zealand	85.8
6	Norway	85.4
7	Netherlands	85.1
8	Iceland	84.8
8	Luxembourg	84.8
8	Singapore	84.8
9	Germany	84.4
10	Liechtenstein	84.1
11	Ireland	83.6
11	Japan	83.6
12	Austria	83.3
13	Australia	83.2
13	Canada	83.2
14	United Kingdom	83.0
15	Monaco	81.2
16	Belgium	81.1
17	Estonia	79.7
18	Hong Kong (SAR China)	79.4
19	France	79.2
20	Czech Republic	79.1
20	Taiwan	79.1

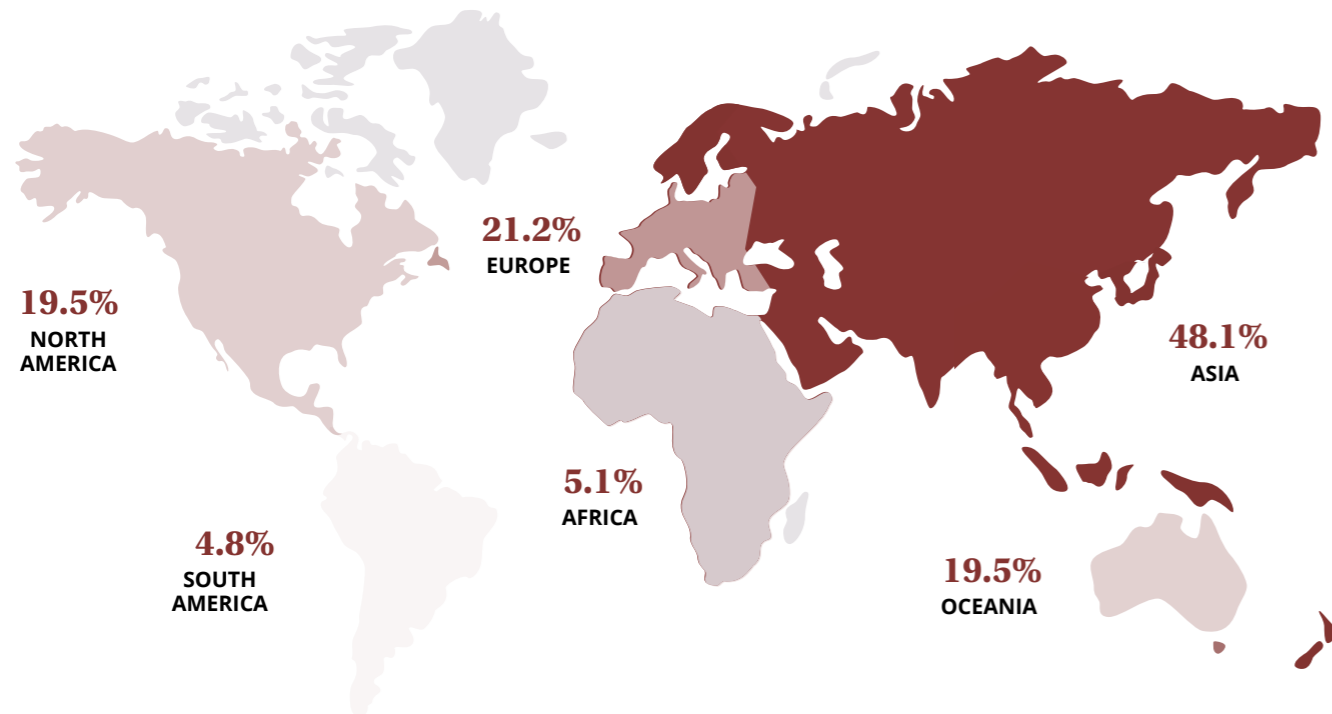
### Selection of the WCI indicators

Due to the multiplicity of benefits that citizenship can grant, the judgement on the principal elements that would comprise the WCI was a critical methodological consideration. This was achieved through a rigorous research process employing both qualitative and quantitative techniques that set out to answer two fundamental questions:

**What are the driving forces behind pursuing an additional citizenship?**

**How much relative importance is placed on each of these factors?**

Figure 12: Breakdown of research participants by region



### Calculating the World Citizenship Index

The WCI's unique methodology is a product of comprehensive qualitative and quantitative research to evaluate 188 nationalities across five motivators of citizenship according to their value to HNWIs across the globe. The nested structure of the index can improve a reader's understanding of how each element of citizenship performs both within and between different jurisdictions.

In order to quantify and construct a score for each of the WCI's five motivators, we relied on publicly available, official statistics sources published by the World Bank Group (WBG), the World Economic Forum (WEF), the United Nations World Tourism Organisation (UNWTO), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and other internationally renowned organisations.

Due to the wide-ranging scope of the WCR, occasionally data for the quantitative indicators does not extend to all jurisdictions. In these cases, data is estimated using regional and national income averages from the Global National Income (GNI) as specified by the World Bank. The countries excluded from the WCI due to a high number of missing data sets are the following:

- Republic of Fiji
- Solomon Islands
- Kiribati
- Marshall Islands
- Micronesia
- Nauru
- Samoa
- Tonga
- Tuvalu
- North Korea
- Vatican City

Additionally, due to the number of different statistics used to construct the WCI and rank its components, a direct comparison between the different elements of citizenship can prove relatively complex. In order to simplify this process, we rely on a process known as minimum-maximum normalisation in order to equalise the scale to "0-100" for each WCI statistical value. This is achieved using the following formula:

Normalised scores can then be subjected to the weighting process for WCI components informed by our innovative, data-driven approach. Here, we also leveraged our expansive network of contacts and experts from within the citizenship solutions industry for additional input, as well as to validate data on the attitudes of existing and prospective global citizens/citizenship investors.

$$\text{Component Score} = 100 \times \frac{\text{Indicator value} - \text{min (indicator value)}}{\text{Max (indicator value)} - \text{min (indicator value)}}$$

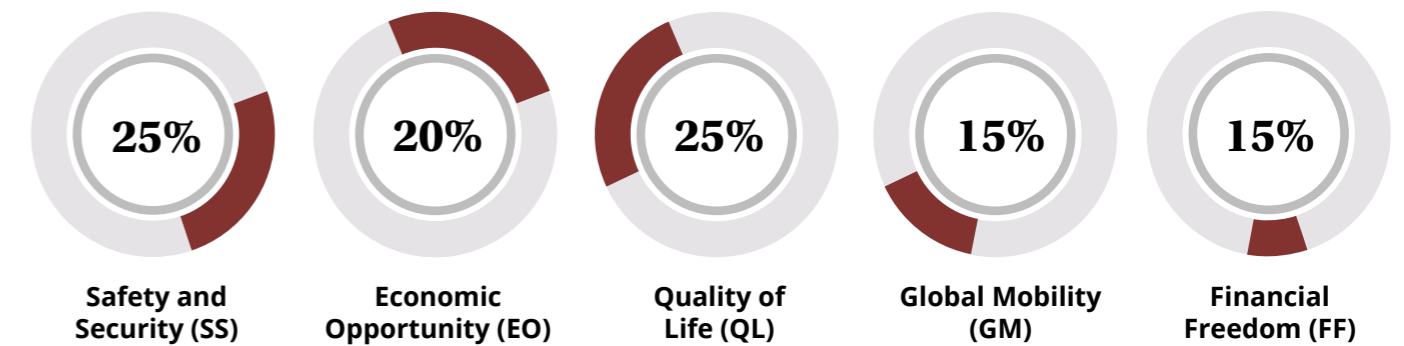


Figure 13: World Citizenship Index Motivators

The final step is to calculate the WCI for each country. This is achieved by combining the weights with the score each country received in the five motivators of citizenship, as follows:

$$\text{WCI}_i = \sum (25 \text{ per cent} \times \text{SS}_i) + (20 \text{ per cent} \times \text{EO}_i) + (25 \text{ per cent} \times \text{QL}_i) + (15 \text{ per cent} \times \text{GM}_i) + (15 \text{ per cent} \times \text{FF}_i)$$

The formula calculates the World Citizenship Index score (WCI<sub>i</sub>) for each country i, based on the scores for the five global citizenship motivators (SS, EO, QL, GM, FF). Each motivator is denoted by a mathematical label, and the scores for each motivator are used to calculate the overall score for each country.

Below: the WCR sought out diverse perspectives from research participants across every walk of life



Rank	Country	Score
1	Denmark	87.6
2	Switzerland	87.3
3	Finland	86.8
4	Sweden	85.9
5	New Zealand	85.8
6	Norway	85.4
7	Netherlands	85.1
8	Iceland	84.8
8	Luxembourg	84.8
8	Singapore	84.8
9	Germany	84.4
10	Liechtenstein	84.1
11	Ireland	83.6
11	Japan	83.6
12	Austria	83.3
13	Australia	83.2
13	Canada	83.2
14	United Kingdom	83.0
15	Monaco	81.2
16	Belgium	81.1
17	Estonia	79.7
18	Hong Kong (SAR China)	79.4
19	France	79.2
20	Czech Republic	79.1
20	Taiwan	79.1

# TOP 20 GLOBAL WCI RANKINGS



Figure 13: The primary themes associated sub-themes gleaned from interview data analysis



# SAFETY AND SECURITY MOTIVATOR

The ability to feel safe in one's immediate environment is the foundation for a stable and secure society. Not only does the absence of physical and political violence make individuals more likely to engage in productive activities and contribute to the overall well-being of society, safety and security is the cornerstone for protecting individual rights and freedoms.

The recent invasion of Ukraine along with ongoing armed conflicts in Myanmar and several African countries all serve as a brutal reminder of the relative fragility of peace in an increasingly interconnected

world. Furthermore, it shows that hard power still matters and that employing military might to alter political realities is not a thing of the past.

While technology has facilitated how individuals can manage business and investment affairs remotely, global citizenship can also provide the geographical diversification necessary to hold assets in a separate legal jurisdiction whilst at the same time offering the insurance of physical safety against a rapidly multiplying number of black swan events.

This motivator relies on data from the Global Peace Index (GPI), an annual report produced by the Institute for Economics and Peace (IEP) that estimates the relative position of nations and regions according to their levels of peacefulness. As an additional statistical input, Safety and Security uses several dimensions from the Worldwide Governance Indicators (WGI) published by the World Bank, including Voice and Accountability, Political Stability and Absence of Violence, and Rule of Law.

*“I think human nature is such that we all have a survival mechanism and if you feel you or your family will be under threat, then you take some sort of evasive action. That’s not unpatriotic.”*

- 2023 World Citizenship Report Survey Participant

## TOP TEN COUNTRIES BY SAFETY AND SECURITY

Rank	Country	Score
1	Iceland	95.8
2	New Zealand	95.1
3	Switzerland	93.1
4	Denmark	92.2
5	Norway	92.0
6	Finland	91.5
7	Austria	90.9
8	Luxembourg	90.1
9	Liechtenstein	90.0
10	Ireland	89.5

Figure 18: The top ten WCI 2023 ranking for the Safety and Security motivator



The Safety and Security motivator accounts for 25 per cent of a nation's overall World Citizenship Index (WCI) score and measures the extent to which second citizenship can offer greater safety and security to the citizen.

COULD YOU EXPLAIN YOUR MOTIVATIONS AND WHAT ARE THE MAIN REASONS BEHIND YOU WANTING TO BECOME A GLOBAL CITIZEN?

“ [I want] security in the sense that if there's any trouble, you'd expect that the country of citizenship should try and protect you, they may not be able to protect you, but they should try.

... for me it's about [the] safety of my business and [the] safety of the money that I earn ...

”



The WCI's Economic Opportunity motivator measures the overall ability of a nation to extend wealth, material comfort, and other key benefits of a strong economy to all of its citizens.

# ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY MOTIVATOR

Though it is almost a truism to say that access to opportunity is one of the most desirable qualities that any jurisdiction can offer, it isn't every day that we stop to ask ourselves what it truly means in a holistic sense.

Greater access to improved business environments and employment opportunities allows individuals to participate in the economy while achieving their goals of securing their financial futures and raising the standard of living for themselves and their families.

But it doesn't end there.

Apart from the supplementary benefits of social mobility, a reduction in income disparity, and greater capital formation, having the freedom to pursue key financial goals leads to significant investment in their own well-being, their families, and their communities, which, more often, is accompanied by a greater sense of purpose.

Not only have global mass affluent individuals shown to be willing to travel to access more powerful economies globally, but they also desire supportive business environments which enable them to fully realise their entrepreneurial potential.

This component relied on numerous sources of data including the Global Competitiveness Report (GCR), published yearly by the World Economic Forum (WEF).

The Global Competitiveness Index (GCI) is one of the most comprehensive tools available, measuring economic performance across pillars of competitiveness; these include institutions, policies, and factors that govern current and medium-term levels of economic prosperity.

## TOP TEN COUNTRIES BY ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

Rank	Country	Score
1	Singapore	84.8
2	United States of America	83.7
3	Hong Kong (SAR China)	83.1
4	Netherlands	82.4
5	Japan	82.3
5	Switzerland	82.3
6	Germany	81.8
7	Denmark	81.2
7	Sweden	81.2
7	United Kingdom	81.2
8	Finland	80.2
8	Taiwan	80.2
9	Canada	79.6
10	Liechtenstein	79.3
10	Monaco	79.3
10	San Marino	79.3

 **20%**

The total weighting of the economic opportunity motivator. The resulting data indicates that East Asia dominates the top five positions of the ranking, securing three places with Singapore, Hong Kong, and Japan.

Figure 14: The top ten WCI 2023 ranking for the Economic Opportunity motivator



The ability of a nation-state to provide its citizens with the essential services for a good standard of living is arguably the most universally sought-after attribute of citizenship. Not only do well-functioning health facilities, schools, and public infrastructure lead to greater opportunity, these factors, along with a clean environment, are correlated with better physical and mental health.

However, while many have historically looked to urban centres to find the employment opportunities, amenities and public services to improve their quality of life, young adults and millennials in particular are increasingly abandoning major cities for smaller towns and rural areas – a trend that has only been accelerated by the lockdowns and remote working conditions brought on during the pandemic.

The WCI's Quality of Life motivator relies on the Human Development Index (HDI) published by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), which is the world's most authoritative measure of human development across multiple dimensions. Crucially, the HDI does not recognise economic

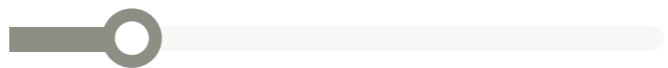
growth as the sole value to be considered when measuring human development progress.

The secondary component of the Quality of Life motivator assesses the ability of a nation to provide a cleaner, more resilient environment through sustainable practices. This component relies on the Environmental Performance Index (EPI), produced by Yale University and Columbia University in conjunction with the World Economic Forum. The EPI collects data and ranks countries on their performance across several environmental health indicators, such as air and water quality, climate change mitigation strategies, waste management efficiency, and environmental protection policies.

“  
**The ability of a nation-state to provide its citizens with the essential services for a good standard of living is arguably the most universally sought-after attribute of citizenship.**  
 ”

- 2023 World Citizenship Report Survey Participants

**25%** ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE



**75%** HUMAN DEVELOPMENT



The final scores of the Quality of Life motivator are calculated using a weighting of 75 per cent derived from human development, with 25 per cent of the motivator weighting attributed to environmental performance.

Figure 17: The top ten WCI 2023 ranking for the Quality of Life motivator

Rank	Country	Score
1	Monaco	90.9
2	Denmark	90.6
3	Hong Kong (SAR China)	90.4
4	Finland	89.6
5	Sweden	89.2
6	United Kingdom	89.1
7	Switzerland	88.6
8	Liechtenstein	88.2
9	Luxembourg	87.8
10	Malta	87.7

# QUALITY OF LIFE MOTIVATOR





# Global Mobility Motivator

The ability to travel freely between different jurisdictions is fundamental to the idea of global citizenship, as it is the one element without which its other benefits cannot be realised. Not only does freedom of movement allow for the free flow of talent and goods and services across borders which stimulates economic growth, but it also allows for the learning of new cultures, languages, and ways of life, all of which can foster improved relations between countries.

Perhaps most importantly, a second passport is the essential insurance policy, or 'Plan B' that can guarantee physical safety and security against potential economic, political, or health crises.

To obtain up-to-date information on the visa requirements for all of the passports that are under evaluation, this citizenship motivator relies on the United Nations World Tourism Organisation (UNWTO), and other publicly available sources.

As the access to leading financial centres and business hubs represents an aspect of critical importance for most global citizens, a sub-motivator of Global Mobility

aims to determine the ability of a citizenship to confer such advantages.

To develop a list of the most coveted business centres, reliance was placed on the Global Financial Centres Index published by Z/Yen Group in London, the China Development Institute in Shenzhen, and Global Cities Report by A.T. Kearny. Ten points were awarded for each of the ten business hubs that a given passport affords access to.



# 25%

**BUSINESS HUB ACCESS**

Overall, 75 per cent of the final Global Mobility weighting is derived from the visa-free travel performance, with 25 per cent of the weighting attributed to business hub access.

Figure 15: The top ten WCI 2023 ranking for the Global Mobility motivator

## TOP TEN COUNTRIES BY GLOBAL MOBILITY

Rank	Country	Score
1	Japan	88.9
2	Singapore	88.5
3	Germany	87.8
3	Spain	87.8
4	Finland	87.5
4	Italy	87.5
4	Luxembourg	87.5
5	Austria	87.1
5	Denmark	87.1
5	Netherlands	87.1
5	Sweden	87.1
6	France	86.8
6	Ireland	86.8
6	Portugal	86.8
6	United Kingdom	86.8
7	Belgium	86.4
7	Czech Republic	86.4
7	New Zealand	86.4
7	Norway	86.4
7	Switzerland	86.4
7	United States of America	86.4
8	Australia	86.1
8	Canada	86.1
8	Greece	86.1
8	Malta	86.1
9	Korea (Republic)	86.0
10	Hungary	85.7
10	Poland	85.7

HOW DO YOU PERCEIVE THE CONNECTION BETWEEN CITIZENSHIP AND CULTURAL IDENTITY? ARE THEY CLOSELY LINKED OR QUITE DISTINCT?

*No, it is totally separate. You can be American but have a different culture like Mexican or Puerto Rican. So the culture is totally independent of the citizenship.*

”

- 2023 World Citizenship Report research participant



# FINANCIAL FREEDOM MOTIVATOR

WHY IS FINANCIAL FREEDOM SO IMPORTANT TO YOU WHEN CONSIDERING A SECOND CITIZENSHIP?

***“Generally speaking, being an entrepreneur, of course, I think that government should be less involved in regulations of businesses and the economy.”***

- 2023 World Citizenship Report Survey Participant

As the global economic uncertainty persists, individuals, families, and businesses are feeling the pinch of interest rate hikes, high inflation, and contracting economies. However, it is easy to forget that governments themselves are being stressed by this tightening fiscal landscape due to the rising costs of servicing their debt – a factor that is fuelling the trend of rising tax burdens globally.

Consequently, global citizens are placing increased importance on jurisdictions that can minimise their tax burden and maximise their entrepreneurial flair when searching for a new place they can call home.

The Financial Freedom motivator measures the ability of a country to provide a favourable and stable regulatory climate for the establishment and functioning of businesses, as well as the holding of personal and business assets.

Tax efficiency in both personal and business domains is increasingly important for global citizens who often require an environment that facilitates investment and business opportunities without excessive government oversight and corruption. This component of the WCI relies on data drawn from a diverse range of sources, including The Corruptions Perceptions Index (CPI) published annually by Transparency International, and The Index of Economic Freedom created by the Heritage Foundation and The Wall Street Journal that measures the degree of economic freedom in the world’s nations.

## TOP TEN COUNTRIES BY FINANCIAL FREEDOM

Rank	Country	Score	Rank	Country	Score
1	Denmark	84.0	6	Sweden	80.5
2	New Zealand	83.8	7	Netherlands	79.8
3	Singapore	83.7	8	Ireland	79.5
4	Switzerland	83.1	9	Luxembourg	78.8
5	Finland	82.7	10	Germany	77.6
6	Norway	80.5			

Figure 16: The top ten WCI 2023 ranking for the Financial Freedom motivator



**15%**

With a total weighting of 15 per cent, the nations with the greatest financial freedom come from a diverse set of regions, with the top three positions going to Denmark, New Zealand, and Singapore.

BY ALAN NEWTON

# Dissolving the location barrier

Technology's impact on our work and lifestyle



As a British entrepreneur, I have experienced first-hand how innovation, improved technology for remote work, and the ease of global travel have benefited my business. I've enjoyed the freedom to travel to large parts of the world to meet new customers, I lived in Canada for two years, and have been able to connect with mentors, collaborators, suppliers, and potential clients. However, the world is not a safe haven for everyone, and I've been asked about how entrepreneurs can leverage multiple citizenships to establish and grow truly global businesses without borders.

In this personal account, I will share how my experience as a British passport holder has allowed me to tap into these benefits while also discussing the trends and factors that make secondary citizenship so appealing for entrepreneurs and individuals alike.

**"The trend of acquiring a second citizenship isn't just for the wealthy and famous; it's becoming increasingly relevant for digital nomads who want to maintain a flexible and mobile lifestyle."**

The recent global pandemic and climate change have exposed the lack of safety and security for many citizens around the world. With economic and political instability growing, acquiring a second citizenship has become a means to protect one's assets and ensure a stable future. As the world becomes more connected through remote work and increased travel, individuals are seeking the freedom to live and work in different countries.

Being a British citizen, I have benefited from the ability to work remotely in Thailand, Colombia, the US, Canada, and Portugal in recent years, and to use those visits to establish business partnerships that create a global capability to deliver for our clients and tap into a broad range of specialist skills. It has been useful for delivering high-quality work at speed and to understand the local emerging trends

that may have a global impact.

I've also seen first-hand how mobility and immigration policies are affecting my fellow citizens. Although the United Kingdom ranks joint 13th on the 2023 World Citizen Report (WCR), we can see these factors of mobility and immigration policies impacting the British population. The Brexit event led to a 1200 per cent increase in Brits applying for Irish passports, according to figures obtained by the Irish Times. In late 2022, Ireland's Foreign Ministry announced it has issued one million passports, which represents a fifth of its total population and underscores the benefits of second citizenships within the European Union, enabling greater freedom of movement.

To live a more digital nomad lifestyle, I can see how having multiple citizenships would allow me to live and work in different countries with ease. It would afford me the opportunity to experience new cultures and create a better work-life balance.

New Zealand, ranking fifth on the 2023 WCI, was a popular destination for ultra-high-net worth individuals (UHNWIs) even before the pandemic. A February 2017 article in *The Guardian*, 'Billionaires' bolthole: how New Zealand became an escapee's paradise', underlines how safety and security are key factors influencing global trends. Billionaire venture capitalist and co-founder of PayPal, Peter Thiel, controversially acquired New Zealand citizenship in 2011, and became one of many wealthy new landowners in the country.

Knight Frank's Prime International Residential Index (PIRI), which tracks the movement in the top five per cent of residential prices across 45 global cities, recorded an average annual growth rate of 7.5 per cent in its last report (Q3 2022). Although this figure represented a slowdown from previous quarters, it was higher than the index's average five-year growth rate of 4.4 per cent.

The increases were initially driven by demand for second homes, but according

to Forbes, that behaviour has now changed as the second homes are used for longer periods of time, in part driven by the trend towards digital nomadism.

As more people opt for a nomadic lifestyle, which involves both working and travelling, secondary citizenships can provide more flexibility and ease of movement for this lifestyle. Digital nomadism among the wealthy is influenced by several trends:

**Remote work:** More people can work from anywhere in the world if they have a reliable internet connection. This has led to an increase in the number of digital nomads, including amongst the wealthy.

**Lifestyle choices:** Many wealthy digital nomads choose this lifestyle to achieve a better work-life balance and experience new cultures.

**Technology advancements:** Technology has made it easier for people to work remotely and stay connected with colleagues and clients from anywhere in the world. This has made the digital nomad lifestyle more feasible for many people.

The destinations favoured by wealthy digital nomads are often high-end and may not be accessible to everyone due to their high cost of living and the luxury amenities and services they offer.

Climate change is another factor driving people's desire for a second citizenship. As the effects of climate change become more pronounced, individuals are looking to invest in second citizenships that offer safety, security, and peace of mind.

In conclusion, my experience as a British entrepreneur has allowed me to create a global business without borders. By leveraging the benefits of British citizenship, I've been able to tap into new opportunities, connect with people from different cultures, and navigate the uncertainties of today's world. As our world continues to evolve, the importance of having multiple citizenships for entrepreneurs and individuals alike will only continue to grow.

Some of the destinations favoured by wealthy digital nomads that may also be attractive for second citizenship include:



## THE CARIBBEAN

Many wealthy digital nomads choose to spend time in the Caribbean, which is known for its beautiful beaches, warm weather, and relaxed lifestyle. Some of the most popular destinations include the British Virgin Islands, Barbados, and the Bahamas.



## EUROPE

The rich history, culture and architecture of Europe make it a popular destination for wealthy digital nomads. Some of the most popular destinations include France, Italy, Spain, and the United Kingdom.



## SOUTHEAST ASIA

The low cost of living, beautiful scenery and rich culture make the region a popular drawcard for those seeking a nomadic lifestyle. Popular countries include Indonesia, Thailand, and Vietnam.



## AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

Both countries offer stunning landscapes, a high standard of living, and a relaxed lifestyle that appeals to many digital nomads.

# DIGITAL NOMAD VISAS

## GLOBAL CITIZENSHIP IN PRACTICE

While the pandemic prompted border closures around the world, grounding frequent travellers and halting tourism, one silver lining to come out of it was the increase of remote work opportunities. By removing geographical barriers and providing greater flexibility in how and where we do jobs, a wider range of conventional workers were able to take their work anywhere.

The pandemic put our lives into sharp perspective, it made us question what is important, it highlighted the inadequacies of our home countries and governments. For those who value that kind of freedom, the Digital Nomad Visa ticks all the boxes of adventure, new experiences, and freedom.

This newfound location-independent lifestyle has set in motion an interest in digital nomad visas, and as a result, nations looking to attract foreigners for extended stays have introduced visa options. To date, about 42 countries now offer digital nomad visas - from Central Europe to the Caribbean and Latin America to Southeast Asia - giving those with wanderlust many destinations to choose from.

During the pandemic, many countries experienced a severe drop in tourism revenue, and as a response many introduced a new visa class or temporary



residency permit. These visas typically have a duration of one year, which can be extended. Working from home became the new normal, which made it easier to work remotely and switch locations. And as schooling went online, families could also participate in this new way of life.

### DIGITAL NOMADS PRIORITISE EXPERIENCES OVER POSSESSIONS

Digital nomadism is a societal reflection of the shift from valuing possessions to focusing on intangible things such as quality of life. Driving this trend are the younger generations, who prefer to spend money on experiences, rather than big ticket items like luxury cars. Digital nomad visas are one way people prefer to spend their time and money.

According to Statista, nearly half of all digital nomads worldwide are in their 30s, of which 47 per cent are Millennials and 17 per cent are Gen Z.

Location-independent work offers many skilled professionals the opportunity to continue earning a living while basing themselves anywhere in the world. And as they dip their toes into the global pool of opportunity, many realise that they are able to choose where they call home, if their home country no longer appeals to their new way of life.

With over 40 countries offering digital nomad visas, the options are varied. Attractive programmes offer ease of application, affordable fees, are family-friendly and have the possibility of renewal. However, what amenities and benefits are important to the nomad worker? The cost of living, quality of life, internet speed, accommodation, culture and food are all equally important to those considering a destination.

### DIGITAL NOMAD PROGRAMMES IN THE CARIBBEAN

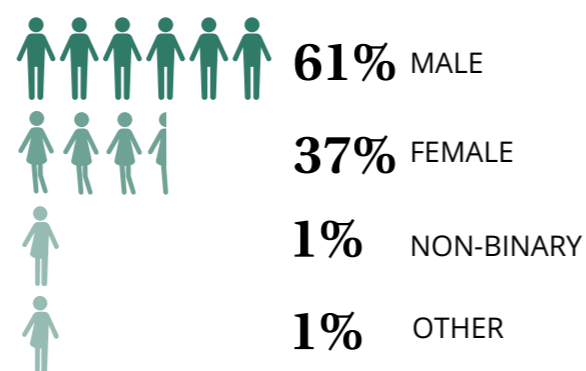
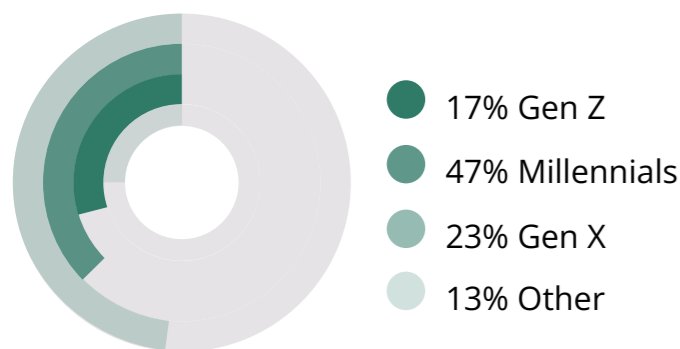
The coronavirus crisis exposed a lack of global leadership, however, small nations, like those in the Caribbean,



*The number of destinations in Europe offering Digital Nomad Visas (DNV) including Portugal, Croatia, Malta, and Spain, making it the largest DNV region. The second highest region is the Caribbean, with 11 digital nomad visas on offer, including Dominica, Saint Lucia, and Grenada.*

# DIGITAL NOMADS IN NUMBERS

Nearly half of all digital nomads worldwide are in their **30s**



**24 MILLION**



Americans plan to become digital nomads in the next two-three years

**29%**  
Digital nomads visit **THREE** countries per year

**17%**  
Digital nomads visit **FIVE** countries per year

**USD 4500**  
Digital nomads' average monthly income



**20%** Approximate number of survey participants who became digital nomads in 2020, likely as a result of COVID-19

showed the power of solidarity and leadership. Governments collaborated with the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) in a well-orchestrated response to contain the virus, help those in the community affected by the economic implications, and looked for ways to stimulate the economy.

Tourism is one of the most important economic activities in the Caribbean, contributing a third to a half of GDP in most countries, and was deeply affected by the pandemic.

Many Caribbean nations implemented digital nomad visas in order to attract visitors and boost the tourism industry. The Caribbean is the ideal destination for those looking for an alternative way to live, and offers beautiful beaches, rainforests, lakes and volcanoes, coupled with great amenities, food and culture.

In fact, Airbnb noticed that in the first quarter of 2019, almost six per cent of all bookings in the Caribbean were for long term stays, while in quarter one of 2022 this percentage reached almost ten per cent, and the number of nights booked for long-term stays tripled in quarter one of 2022 compared to quarter one 2019.

Building on this trend, Airbnb partnered with the Caribbean Tourism Organization (CTO) in mid-2022 to promote the region as a viable destination to work and live in through the "Work from the Caribbean" campaign.

One of the more popular visas was launched in early 2021, Dominica's Work in Nature (WIN) Visa allows tourists the opportunity to live and work in the Nature Isle for up to 18 months.

"This has been life-changing. There is this beautiful paradise right outside my window that I didn't have before. Being here is about being content with what really are the things in life that bring quality and happiness to you," shared Olivia, a US national and participant of the WIN programme.

Once you have dipped your toes into the Caribbean Sea, you would not be blamed if you fall head over heels in love with the region. The culture, lifestyle and standard of living on offer on those island nations appeals to many, it is no surprise that the Caribbean's second citizenship programmes are so attractive.

### CARIBBEAN CITIZENSHIP BY INVESTMENT PROGRAMMES

The Caribbean is also known as the cradle of second citizenship programmes, these programmes allow individuals to legally obtain citizenship in return for an

investment in the country's economy.

Individuals and their families can enjoy a life of their dreams in countries that have visionary and efficient governance and positive social atmosphere. They also provide investors with an exceptional environment to set up their businesses and achieve their entrepreneurial goals.

Countries such as the Commonwealth of Dominica, St Kitts and Nevis, and Saint Lucia offer some of the best economic citizenship programmes in the world as they provide investors with opportunities far beyond their home shores. These programmes also provide easy access to international markets and are subject to less political risk.



**"As people dip their toes into the global pool of opportunity, many realise that they are able to choose where they call home, if their home country no longer appeals to their new way of life."**

# Risky Business

Three key challenges continue to influence investment migration in Africa

BY ANDREW SKIPPER

There is renewed concern about long-term stability across much of Africa. This concern is driven by global issues including environmental change, COVID-19, and the conflict in Ukraine, which has a massive and disproportionately adverse impact on Africa's security and economy.

In addition, regional issues such as continued insurgencies, challenges to the rule of law, and economic crises add to that worrying picture. So it is unsurprising that there is nervousness on the ground in many countries from South to North.

Understandably, where there is nervousness, there is hesitation to invest long-term, and increased inclination to secure personal status. As the World Citizenship Report (WCR) shows, in these circumstances some people have options and there are large numbers of regions and countries with really good credentials looking for you, your investment, and your business. Of course, recent restrictive legal moves as regards to the Golden Visa programmes in Ireland and Portugal show the need to keep up-to-date by speaking to experts.

I am confident about the future of Africa as a key global market. Indeed, it is important that it should succeed given its position in the world, and not least because of its demographics. However, for a number of years I have highlighted some of the key factors which have held back investment in Africa and which have therefore unsettled ambitious Africans keen to

grow their businesses and secure their future.

I should emphasise first that Africa is a continent of at least 54 countries with differing cultures, governance, and economies. So to give a one-size-fits-all view is potentially unwise and, at the same time, even arrogant. In addition, there is no doubt that Africa suffers unfairly from bad press in a number of comparators such as project risk. However, I might be forgiven for some brief general comments given the focus of the African Union on delivering solutions for Africa, which includes the recently implemented African Continental Free Trade Agreement, which seeks to dramatically increase intra African trade, and the ongoing work across the continent of multilateral banks such as Afreximbank and the African Development Bank.

Notwithstanding these efforts, and the fact that great progress is being made, it is clear that many countries on the continent suffer from issues which still militate against both investment and residence. I have set out three below: certainty, currency, and corruption.

A critical element in a clients' motivation to invest and stay in a country is certainty for the future. If rules are clear and certain, and expected to remain so, then investment will be more likely, given all other factors being positive, and long-term investment will be encouraged. Indeed, even where rules are tough, as long as you know they are going to stay the same then you can often work to live with them. When rules



change frequently and often, it would seem, randomly, uncertainty arises. This uncertainty drives business and people away. If you have a business for which you cannot predict success because you cannot be sure how rules will impact it, you are much more likely not to invest. You may even consider moving elsewhere, whether physically or financially.

Along with uncertain rules, one of the key issues facing Africa is that of currency fluctuations combined with rules on exchange control. These issues are exacerbated by the fact that many of the economies are underpinned by USD loans which need to be repaid in USD. When borrowing in dollars and the currency fluctuates wildly, you may be in a position where you might not be able to pay. Additionally, your position may worsen if there are further controls on taking profits out of the country.

Finally, you cannot discuss Africa fairly without recognising that in some countries there are significant and continuing issues of corruption, often aligned with insecurity. Whilst very clearly this is not an African disease, it is a challenge which impacts many countries to the detriment of strong and fair businesses. Dynamic economies thrive on a rule

of law based system, which are slowed and undermined by corrupt practices.

The three areas I have referenced are typically those which influence people to invest and stay in countries. They need to be addressed on an ongoing and rigorous basis. As mentioned, we live in an age of increased mobility and digital nomadism, there are options for the successful entrepreneur and their families. There are many countries ready and willing to welcome them with open arms. This is a global challenge which many countries have to seriously consider if they want to remain competitive on an international scale.

**“As mentioned, we live in an age of increased mobility and digital nomadism, there are options for the successful entrepreneur and their families. There are many countries ready and willing to welcome them with open arms.”**

## FEATURE

# THE STATE OF INVESTMENT MIGRATION

The investment migration industry is booming. Its unprecedented upsurge is a hallmark of our time. The issues exposed and driven by Covid-19 pushed the steadily growing appeal of investment migration into overdrive – even increasing interest from nationals of highly developed countries, in particular Canada, the UK, and the US.

The after-effects of the pandemic, climate change, political unrest, and even military conflicts that are likely to remap the globe have created an acute awareness of how the continued volatility is brewing up more clashes, inflation, price rallies, unemployment, and new grievances in different parts of the world.

The number of high-net-worth individuals (HNWIs) and mass affluent individuals looking for safer destinations and passports that will grant their freedom to travel, work, study and feel at home

wherever they choose to go is growing.

Smart investors are realising that diversification is just as relevant to lifestyle planning as it is to wealth management. By spreading their assets across a range of markets and countries, individuals/investors are more likely to gain positive returns over time than when being exclusively tied to a single jurisdiction – even if it is a world-leading nation. As we are no longer bound by physical offices, many entrepreneurs are exploring options to relocate to entirely new countries that can offer them the ability to continue operating their businesses and provide their families with a better, more comfortable and secure life.

## GEOPOLITICAL RISKS DRIVING MIGRATION

### Climate change

Numerous reports have estimated that 150 million

people are likely to be displaced because of climate change in this decade. Having millions of people on the move is likely to place stress on already weak governments in the developing world, as well as create political and security flashpoints in the West. Climate change combined with political violence, state corruption, and existing instability has the potential to create combustible situations.

Data from the United Nations over the past decade shows that weather-related crises have triggered more than twice as much displacement around the world as conflict and violence. Climate-related issues are now a bigger driver of the movement of people than conflict and violence. Since 2010, extreme weather has forced around 21.5 million people a year to move, on average.

For example, South Asia is expected to experience a combination of climate shocks due to increased storms and flooding which will result in further tensions that already exist between countries in the region. We have already seen the Indian government push back quite hard against Bangladeshi migrants trying to cross the border.



*Above: Residents of the Solomon Islands could face permanent displacement if climate change continues to threaten their homes and way of life.*

Many countries, including the United States, are putting climate change at the centre of their foreign policy. There have been some efforts between and among countries on the international stage to try to think

through what kind of systems are needed to manage migration resulting from climate risks. President of the United States, Joe Biden, issued an executive order on migration that included a focus on the impact of climate change on migration along with drivers and solutions.

An interesting thought is how some of our definitions of citizenship will have to change as a result of climate change. For example, what does it mean for the Pacific Island states, which may disappear due to sea level rise? Where do those people go, and how do they get a new citizenship? How is that arranged?

### War

The escalation of the Russian-Ukrainian conflict on February 24, 2022, and the events that followed shocked many people around the world, especially the prosperous western regions who now have a war on their doorstep. The immediate response of the lucky few across many countries was to implement their plan B and rush to “reserve airfields” in the destinations of their investment abroad for relocation or migration purposes.

This has also meant that many jurisdictions that offer citizenship and residency by investment programmes have stopped serving applicants from Russia and Belarus.

There are two main reasons for this. Firstly it has become impossible for officers in the host destination to conduct security checks of applicants from these countries of origin. Secondly, there is no feasible way for applicants from Russia and Belarus to transfer their funds abroad to pay for immigration services.

This is not to mention the ongoing conflicts around the world that have been driving families and businesspeople to invest in investment migration programmes for decades.

## INCREASING FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT IN DEVELOPING NATIONS

Many hospitable countries that offer residency and citizenship programmes to foreign investors were severely deprived of revenues due to the pandemic. For developing states, the global lockdown, termination of flights, and the collapse of international tourism had a ripple effect on other sectors, with the direct and indirect damage more pronounced in some regions than others. However, all governments had to seek flexible solutions that could replenish the treasury and refuel their economies and that is



“ **However, all governments had to seek flexible solutions that could replenish the treasury and refuel their economies.** ”

how a number of very attractive special offers were launched across the globe.

The Caribbean islands of Saint Lucia and St Kitts and Nevis, for example, ran limited-time special offers. In the beginning of July 2020, St Kitts and Nevis offered families of four the opportunity to obtain second citizenship for a contribution of UD\$150,000. This was 25 per cent less than the standard family package price of US\$195,000. The limited time offer expired on 1 January 2022.

St Kitts and Nevis is currently running another Limited Time Offer until the end of June 2023, where investors can contribute a reduced amount of US\$125,000 to the Sustainable Growth Fund.

In 2021, Saint Lucia offered applicants the chance to apply for alternative citizenship by making refundable investments into the government bonds at a 50 per cent discount. This special discounted bond offer - the Covid-19 Relief Bond - closed at the end of 2022.

However, Saint Lucia has recently introduced a new Government Bond offer - the National Action Bond, where applicants and their families can make an investment of US\$300,000 in government bonds, refundable after 5 years.

Smart investors have jumped on these offers, as many times they are not extended, and give both HNWIs as well as mass affluent families the opportunity to gain second citizenship in markets that offer a plethora of benefits at an affordable investment threshold. In the Caribbean for example, many countries that offer citizenship by investment allow applicants to pass on citizenship to future generations.

#### NOUVEAU RICHE, NEW DEMANDS

Experts in different parts of the world have witnessed a shift in the target audience - in particular an influx of young applicants who have made their fortunes on transactions with non-traditional assets, including cryptocurrency.

Millennials represent a rather unique demographic that is traditionally the primary audience of investment programmes. But, as they grow older and richer, they are more likely to invest in residency or citizenship since they are often more globally-minded. In many ways, this new younger generation of investors are changing the game for investment programmes and the usual agents that deal with it.

Unsurprisingly, most of these millennial millionaires come from India and China, as these regions are creating millionaires at a higher rate than the United States and Europe.

This younger generation of mass affluent and HNWIs are also demanding new ways of engaging with agents, often favouring digital communications.

In Antigua and Barbuda, migration agents reported increased demand for citizenship by investment (CBI) after the programme's application process was fully digitalised.

#### RIVALS CONTINUE TO IMPROVE OFFERINGS AND BENEFITS

When choosing the best investment migration product, HNWIs often prefer to go for long-standing, reputable products they can trust.

The Caribbean programmes continue to be the 'gold standard' of the industry. Benefits include the low tax rates, no taxes on gifts, capital gains, and inheritance and income tax relief for tax residents - only for citizens of Antigua and Barbuda and St Kitts and Nevis.

Once citizenship has been approved, the passport can be obtained remotely and the applicants do not have to visit or reside in the host country.

In Canada, the Canadian Start-up Business Visa and Business programme enjoy great popularity with clients wishing to register a company and obtain a permanent residence permit in Canada.

#### THE SHIFTING MINDSET OF A GLOBAL CITIZEN

The enormity of the events of the last five years have brought a new realisation of our global responsibilities - what responsibility do we have for the world we inhabit? What do we owe one another, and what can we claim from others who share the planet with us?

Whether we like it or not, we are living in an interconnected world that requires global-minded

ethical considerations.

Some investors are looking to citizenship by investment programmes to make a tangible contribution and difference to countries in need. For example, many nations in the Caribbean are classified as Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and are ambitiously pursuing their development agendas while facing resource and governance constraints. SIDS are a distinct group of islands located in the Caribbean, the Pacific, and the Atlantic, Indian Ocean and South China Sea (AIS) that face unique social, economic and environmental vulnerabilities.

Climate change has a very tangible impact on SIDS. Hurricanes Harvey, Irma, Maria, and Nate turned the 2017 tropical cyclone season into one of the deadliest and most devastating of all time, destroying communications, energy and transport infrastructure, homes, health facilities and schools. The slow onset of events such as sea level rise pose an existential threat to small island communities, which are compounded by limited institutional capacity, scarce financial resources and a high degree of vulnerability to systemic shocks.

Revenue generated by citizenship by investment funds is allowing nations such as the Commonwealth of Dominica to build back better. How? The island nations is investing in climate resilient infrastructure and systems that will future-proof the country.

Investors who contribute to the country's Economic Diversification Fund, can know that they are playing a role in helping the nation not only attain the Sustainable Development Goals but also contribute to a sustainable and climate resistant nation for generations to come.

“ **Indeed, it is imperative for us to begin thinking as global citizens even if our first allegiance is to a particular country.** ”



*Top: The loss of tourism revenue during the pandemic prompted some Caribbean Islands to offer incentive programmes to generate much needed funding.*



### Citizenship by descent: *Jus Sanguinis*

*Jus sanguinis* means "right of blood" in Latin

✓	It is the most common way to obtain citizenship
✓	<i>Jus sanguinis</i> applies to individuals who are eligible to claim citizenship if their parents or grandparents are a citizen of a specific country
✓	It is possible to obtain citizenship through <i>jus sanguinis</i> even if the individual was born in a different country
✓	This method of obtaining citizenship is also known as family citizenship



### Citizenship by Birth: *Jus Soli*

*Jus soli* means "right of soil" in Latin

✓	It is commonly referred to as "birthright" citizenship and is a legal principle that grants citizenship to someone born in a particular country
✓	USA is best known to confer citizenship by birth
✓	Several jurisdictions, such as Canada, Israel, and Greece, combine both <i>jus sanguinis</i> and <i>jus soli</i> into a single citizenship model. This allows individuals to obtain citizenship based on their place of birth and the citizenship of one or both parents



### Citizenship by Marriage: *Jus Matrimonii*

*Jus matrimonii* is the legal principle of obtaining citizenship through marriage to a citizen of a particular country

✓	It became a common practice after World War II
✓	Rules for obtaining citizenship through <i>jus matrimonii</i> vary around the world
✓	In some countries, the couple may need to be married for a certain length of time before citizenship is granted
✓	Some nations also extend this right to couples in civil partnerships



### Naturalisation

✓	Naturalisation typically applies to individuals who are made a citizen of a country that they were not born in, have made a lawful and voluntary application to enter the country and have lived there for a specific period of time
✓	As part of the naturalisation process, it is common for individuals to take a test demonstrating their understanding of the country's laws, culture and traditions
✓	In some countries, new citizens may be required to renounce their previous citizenship if dual citizenship is not permitted



### Economic Citizenship or Citizenship by Investment

✓	Economic citizenship can be a viable path for individuals who are unable to acquire citizenship through traditional means
✓	Citizenship by investment (CBI) programmes offer individuals the opportunity to obtain citizenship by making a meaningful monetary contribution to a country's economy
✓	Applicants need to undergo strict due diligence processes
✓	Only 12 countries offer a direct route to economic citizenship. These countries include Malta, Dominica, St Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, and Grenada

Citizenship refers to the status of being a legally recognised member of a particular country or nation, with all the rights and privileges that come with that status. This typically includes the right to vote and participate in government, the right to work and own property, the right to access social services such as healthcare and education, and the obligation to obey the laws of the country.

Citizenship may be acquired through birth, descent from a citizen parent, marriage, naturalisation, or other legal means depending on the laws of the country in question.

Citizenship by investment programmes are a relatively new path to gaining nationality. Many are familiar with golden visas, which are officially known as residency by investment programmes.

#### THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN CITIZENSHIP AND RESIDENCY

Citizenship by investment (CBI) and residency by investment (RBI) are increasingly popular pathways for individuals seeking to obtain citizenship or residency in a foreign country.

CBI programmes allow individuals to obtain citizenship by making a significant investment in the economy of the host country. This type of investment may include contributing to a fund, or purchasing property.

RBI programmes, on the other hand, provide individuals with the opportunity to obtain residency in a foreign country by investing in a business or purchasing property. This route may lead to citizenship, but this is not always the case.

Both pathways offer individuals the chance to gain access to a new country's economy and lifestyle. However, it's important to note that each country's CBI and RBI programmes have specific requirements and fees that must be met in order to be eligible for participation.

What can investors of RBI look forward to? They are able to lawfully reside, work, attend school, and receive healthcare in a foreign country. If the resident meets the residency requirements, permanent residency may lead to citizenship by naturalisation.

There are a multitude of benefits to being a dual citizen that many people may not realise. These advantages can be grouped into three main categories: lifestyle and accessibility, financial planning, and physical safety and security.

# How do you obtain citizenship?

#### SPOTLIGHT ON THE CARIBBEAN CITIZENSHIP BY INVESTMENT NATIONS

The global investment migration industry is valued at US\$21.4bn and has offered tangible benefits to the countries that offer investment migration programmes for nearly four decades. These benefits include the ability to diversify and uplift smaller economies that would otherwise rely heavily on international aid.

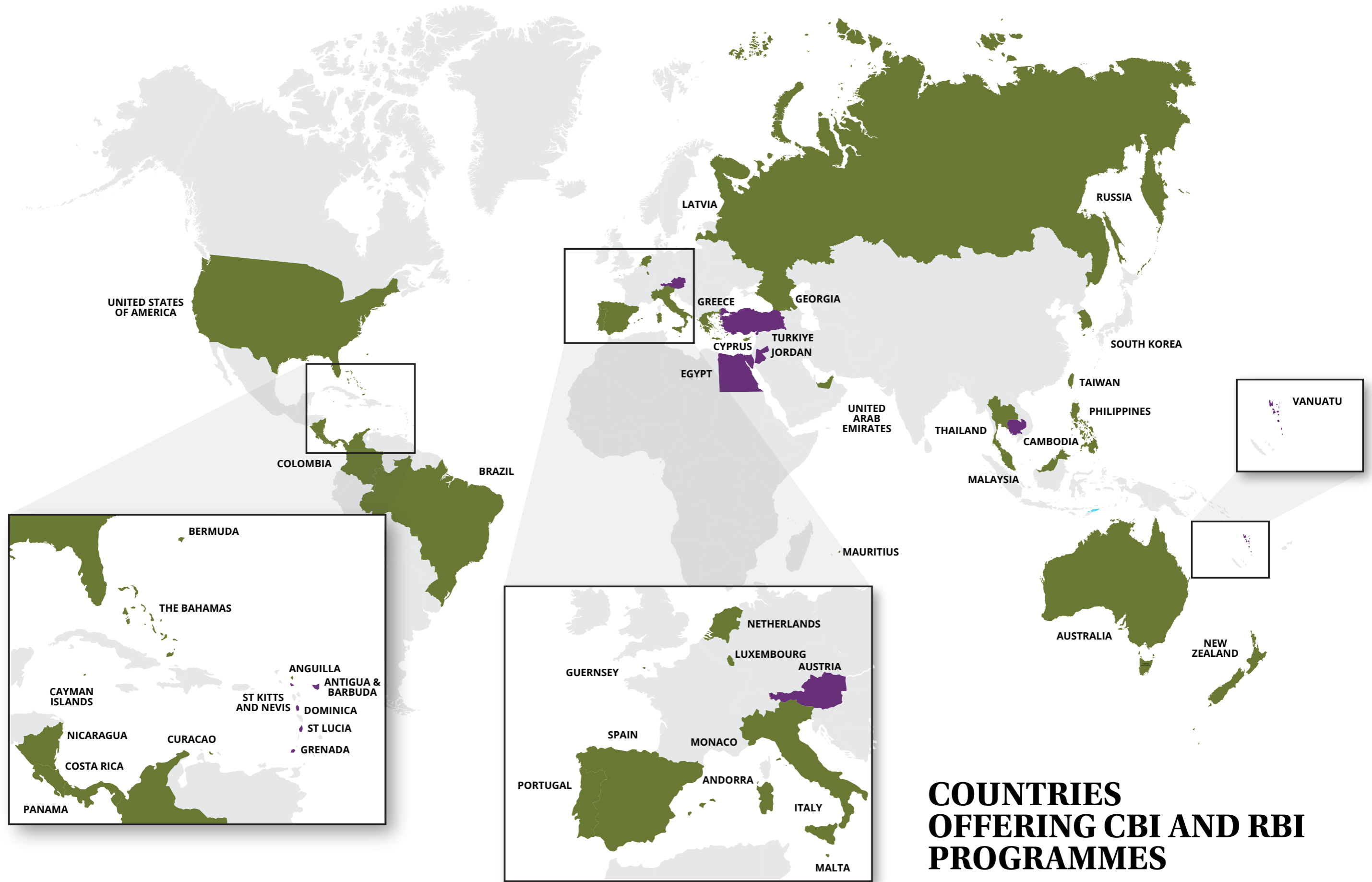
Currently, twelve countries offer operational citizenship by investment solutions, these include: Antigua and Barbuda, Austria, Cambodia, Dominica, Egypt, Grenada, Jordan, Malta, St Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Turkiye and Vanuatu.

There is however a higher concentration in the Caribbean region, which is considered the cradle of citizenship by investment.

For these Caribbean nations, citizenship by investment programmes have a vital role to play in their socio-economic development. The unincumbered revenues from these programmes facilitate the enrichment of the lives of local populations through job creation, infrastructure improvements and development of social programmes.

Citizenship by investment programmes in this region have also been crucial for funding projects that make sustainable development possible – with climate change accelerating natural disasters, small island countries are using citizenship by investment revenues to create sustainable and climate-resilient housing and infrastructure to build back stronger.

The Commonwealth of Dominica for example, has been on a path to be the world's first climate-resilient nation following Hurricane Maria which left an estimated 90 per cent of buildings damaged or destroyed in 2019.



## COUNTRIES OFFERING CBI AND RBI PROGRAMMES

- Citizenship by Investment Programmes
- Residency by Investment Programmes

In response to the destruction caused by Hurricane Maria, Dominica launched a climate resilience policy framework to help guide its recovery journey in the form of the National Resilience Development Strategy 2030 (NRDS).

The Climate Resilience and Recovery Plan of Dominica aims to build strong communities, build a robust economy, have a well-planned and durable infrastructure; strengthen institutional systems and, protect and sustain natural and other unique assets. It centres around three pillars: structural resilience, financial resilience, and post-disaster resilience.

These bold initiatives that are so central to Dominica's growth can be attributed to the country's citizenship by investment programme playing a central role. The Government's allocation of these funds has also proved to be startlingly successful, with Dominica now being one of the few countries solidly on course to achieve its Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The constant flow of foreign investment has allowed Dominica to set long-term goals that exceed sustainability expectations on a global scale.

Going forward, the Government of Dominica in its 2020-2021 budget promised to invest XCD427.2 million in the public sector, prioritising five areas for funding allocation: housing (27.5 per cent); the digital economy (16.5 per cent); environment, rural modernization and indigenous Kalinago upliftment (14.5 per cent); healthcare (10.1 per cent); and blue and green economy, agriculture, and food security (8.7 per cent).

All these efforts are helping the country to emerge as a secure economy and a safe place for investment. High-net-worth individuals and wealthy investors are now viewing Dominica as a place which shares friendly ties to the world's leading economies while being less vulnerable

to economic shocks – this combination has made it an asset for international investment.

This is true for other small states, as the inflows to the private sector have a sizeable impact on economic activity – in St Kitts and Nevis, the inflows have improved fiscal outcomes, facilitated debt repayment and spurred economic growth. The IMF's Western Hemisphere Regional Economic Outlook corroborated this. In the Caribbean region, where five small states of Antigua and Barbuda, Grenada, Dominica, Saint Lucia and St Kitts and Nevis offer economic citizenship, growth momentum continues as the region is expected to grow by 3.5 per cent in 2022.

If it were not for citizenship by investment programmes, many Caribbean nations would be unable to source the revenues to recover from the obliteration of their agricultural industries – for example the sugar industry in St Kitts, which was the main revenue generator in the country, was closed down in the early 2000's which caused economic hardship to the country. Introducing the citizenship by investment option and a focus on tourism, provided for diversification of the economy. Now funds from CBI are being channelled into long-term sustainable projects such as constructing climate-resilient infrastructure that can withstand natural disasters, building hospitals and education facilities while creating lasting jobs in construction and hospitality.

All potential applicants and their dependants aged 16 and over undergo vigorous, stringent, and robust due diligence via government-authorised third-party agencies. Critical components of the due diligence process include reviewing applicants' financial sources, personal references, identification documents and criminal history.

Due diligence plays a central role

in establishing and maintaining the integrity of citizenship by investment programmes. According to the CBI Index Report published in 2021, the Caribbean countries of Dominica and St Kitts and Nevis attribute the integrity of their programmes to their stringent due diligence processes.

St Kitts and Nevis, which has the world's longest-standing citizenship by investment programme in the world has been setting the standard in the investment migration industry for decades. The dual-island was ranked joint top alongside Dominica in terms of its commitment to due diligence according to the 2022 CBI report. In February 2023 St Kitts and Nevis introduced a new set of regulations to further tighten their compliance and ensure only the most discerning and legitimate applicants apply for citizenship to their country.

Citizenship by investment programmes are indeed a legitimate response by governments to the need to raise revenue through direct foreign investment. These programmes constitute a creative and valid strategy to change the economic landscape and offer many governments the dignity of uplifting local citizens without relying too much on foreign aid. This means that local citizens can rest assured that future generations are not left with the burden of paying back millions if not billions worth of loans.



“ It is important to note that while the programmes drive vast investment into the countries, the governments and Citizenship by Investment Units maintain strong due diligence in citizenship by investment application procedures. ”



# FINDING NEW FREEDOM IN A WORLD IN FLUX

We are undoubtedly living through unprecedented times. The unfolding economic volatility that has come about as a result of failed pre-and post-pandemic monetary and fiscal policies has been further aggravated by the war in Ukraine, from which the world is unlikely to emerge for some time to come.

But the new macro minefield goes beyond raging inflation and crashing capital markets – however painful they may be – and has instead brought about a new uncertainty; one that is causing citizens the world over to reappraise virtually every element of their lives from their financial choices to the sustainability of their immediate environments.

While it has rarely been more vital to keep track of these cross-currents of change in order to ensure the best possible outcomes for oneself and one’s family, staying abreast of the shifts taking place across virtually every area of human activity –social, political, economic, technological, and environmental – has never been more daunting.

Here, as the world’s first-ever undertaking to measure how these global trends impact the perceived value of citizenship, the World Citizenship Report (WCR) has found one unifying theme that undergirds the concerns shared among all global citizens – and that is the concept of freedom.

## THE GREAT ECONOMIC DISLOCATION

If there is any certainty among the uncertainty, it’s that we’re unlikely to see the current economic woes subside for some time. Not only can there be little justification for thinking that the policymakers who were largely responsible for the current crises

will have the wherewithal to fix them, but the sheer extent of the economic damage caused by years of malinvestment and economic distortions coming from monetary easing and artificially low-interest rates will likely take years to deleverage.

The fact that the UNDP recently stated that some nine out of ten countries will fall backward in human development as a result, which will necessitate a global response to ‘reboot the development trajectory’, is yet further proof of the depth of the crisis.

In this context, many globally mobile individuals and families are choosing to relocate to other regions of the globe in the hope of finding many of the core tenets of citizenship that have all too often been taken for granted by generations past and present, which include quality of life, safety, economic opportunity, and financial freedom. At the same time, the burgeoning middle classes from lesser-developed corners of the world are looking for greener pastures as they

seek to use their newly found purchasing power to insulate themselves against the sharper impacts the global recession is having on developing economies.

## RISING DEBT AND THE CREEPING ASSAULT ON FREEDOM

Another critical theme identified from WCR research in 2023 is the growing importance global citizens are placing on securing a higher degree of financial autonomy for their incomes, businesses, and assets. Why is this important? Outside of the mainstream framing of the issues around the economy it isn’t just individuals and households who are feeling the pinch of the tightening monetary landscape as, despite a recent drop in the global debt-GDP ratios, global debt has continued to rise, reaching a record of \$235 trillion in 2021, according to the IMF.

The end result of the increasing debt levels is an ever-creeing global tax burden as governments feel the pinch of servicing their own debt obligations and grow increasingly desperate for revenue as a result. According

to the Office for Budget Responsibility (OBR), for example, the UK tax burden is on track to rise to the highest sustained level

**However, like the many that came before it, digital technology is a blunt instrument that can be used to empower and help improve individuals’ lives as much as it can be mobilised against them by using it to control populations and curtail their freedoms (not unlike what was observed during the Covid-19 pandemic).**

since World War II after a spate of tax rises announced by the Government, and this trend looks likely to continue for the long term.

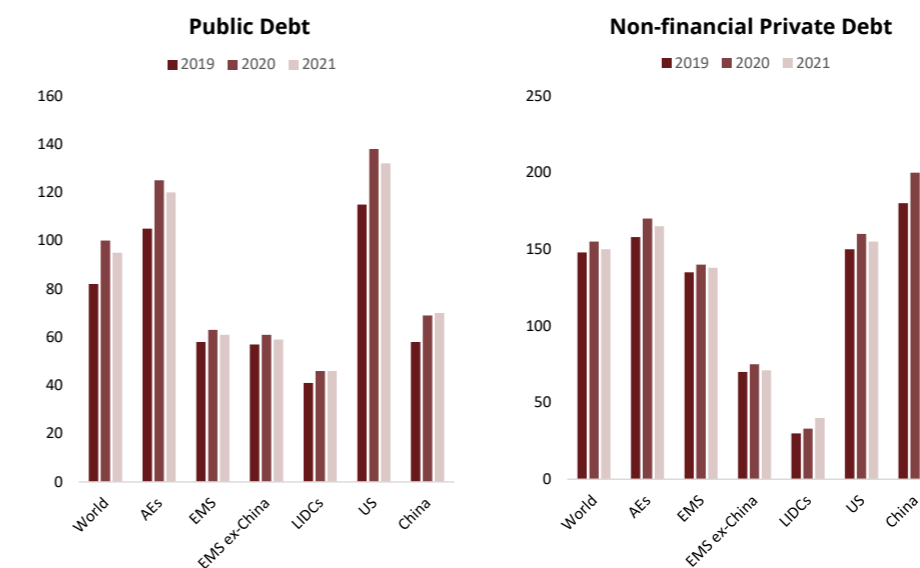
## GOVERNMENT’S UNHOLY ALLIANCE WITH TECHNOLOGY

The digital revolution has brought about numerous positive changes in various aspects of our lives. Not only has the internet made it possible for people to access vast amounts of information at their fingertips, but digital communications have also led to a whole host of other positive changes such as increased convenience, improved healthcare, and more equitable access to education.

Moreover, the digital revolution has also led to some important strides in terms of providing financial freedom. Not only has the Fintech revolution democratised broader access to financial services, but the rise of bitcoin and cryptocurrencies has also paved the way for a new decentralised financial system – powered by blockchain technology – which offers individuals a new way to take control of their money and achieve financial freedom.

### Persistently High Debt

Despite the exceptional drop, global public and private debt-to-GDP ratios remain well above pre-pandemic records. (debt as a percent of GDP)



Source: IMF, Riding the global debt rollercoaster



Fig 20: Persistently high debt. Despite the exceptional drop, global public and private debt-to-GDP ratios remain well above pre-pandemic records (debt as a percentage of GDP)

## CENTRAL BANK DIGITAL CURRENCIES (CBDCs) AND THE FALSE PROMISE OF TRANSPARENCY

Case in point: very much happening in parallel with developments around the rise of bitcoin has been the ongoing conversation around CBDCs, or Central Bank Digital Currencies. These are government-issued, digital versions of existing national currencies which have already been rolled out in countries such as China, Nigeria, and several others. Although touted as a more 'efficient' version of cash that will allow for a greater degree of 'financial inclusion' and 'transparency,' CBDCs are cashing in on the buzz around bitcoin while functioning in a way that is diametrically counter to the idea of open, decentralised, peer-to-peer value transfer for the following three reasons:

1. CBDCs are issued directly by the government giving them complete control over money issuance and credit, effectively making commercial banks redundant.
2. A government-controlled digital currency creates major asymmetries both in terms of inherent mass surveillance capabilities and a significantly increased risk of harmful cyberattacks from centralised points of failure.
3. The programmability of CBDCs not only opens the door to targeted policy functions to control what people can do, where they can go, and what they can buy but also for the politicisation of every element of an individual's financial life.

These factors suggest that, in many respects, CBDCs represent potentially the biggest threat to financial freedom and civil liberties seen in generations and cannot be underestimated. And it is in this context that it becomes clear that

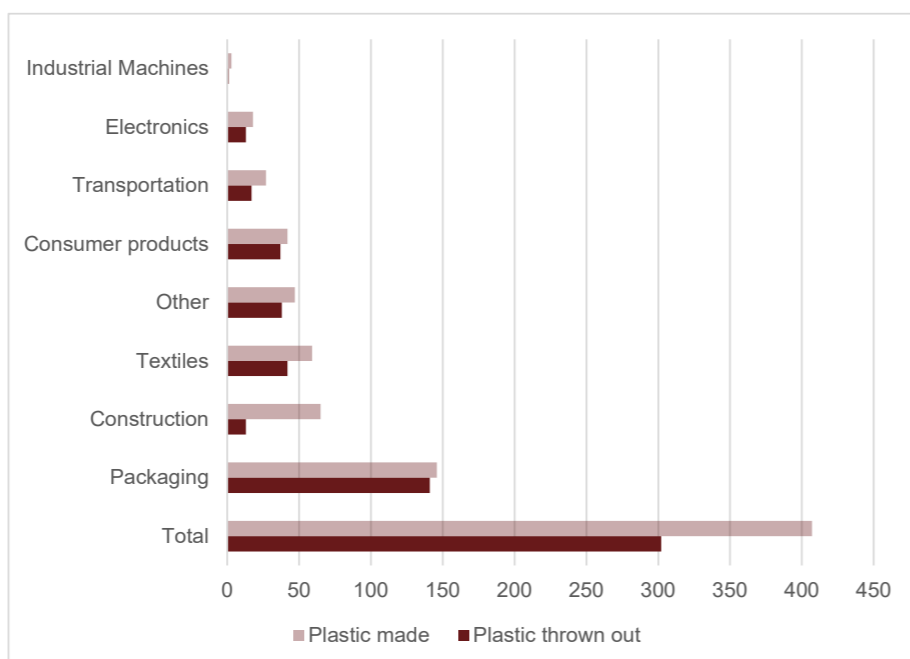


Figure 21: Source: Geyer, Jambeck, *Law Sci. Adv.* 2017

many of the fundamental drivers of bitcoin's rise, security, freedom, and borderlessness have much in common with the other rising industry of investment migration. Indeed, both are well-suited to the newly emergent class of young, globally mobile, and digitally savvy mass affluents, and both are founded on the promise of bestowing greater freedom upon their holders.

**“In other words, those calling for the rollout of a CBDC are naïve to believe that this can be done without establishing a centralised surveillance system for all financial transacting.”**

– Natalie Smolenski, Bitcoin Policy Institute

## ACHIEVING A SUSTAINABLE FUTURE WITH MEASURABLE OUTCOMES

Running alongside these economic threats is environmental sustainability, which has emerged as the century's defining issue across the domains of industry, commerce, and government. Rising awareness about the degradation of marine habitats, loss of soil fertility, contamination of drinking water supplies, and several other ecological issues, has increased our demand for products and services that are both ecologically sustainable and ethically sound across all major verticals.

Even though the desire to free the natural environment from human impacts is largely universal, several structural challenges remain to achieve more sustainable outcomes. For example, according to a 40-year study by the Environmental Protection Agency, less than ten per cent (approximately three million tons) of plastic in the US is recycled into new products annually from a total of over 35 million tons of

plastic produced, with the vast majority ending up in landfills or incinerated. Furthermore, studies by the University of Georgia have calculated that nearly eight million metric tonnes of plastic end up in the world's oceans every year.

The common use of labels or marketing to make products or services appear more sustainable than they actually are – also known as greenwashing – has become endemic in recent years and with good reason. For instance, a recent Harris Poll for Google Cloud surveyed 1,500 CEOs and C-suite leaders at companies with more than 500 employees and found that 58 per cent of leaders globally and 68 per cent in the US said their companies were guilty of greenwashing, with another 66 per cent questioning whether their company's sustainability efforts were genuine or not.

The growing gulf between perception and reality with respect to sustainable practices means that more people are placing a premium on sustainability credentials for things that they can control – often starting with their immediate environment. Here, certain countries vying for tourism and digital nomad travel from emerging global citizens looking for cleaner, safer, and more idyllic destinations are taking critical steps to improve environmental outcomes. Dominica, for example, has implemented a multi-pronged, long-term strategy that includes enhancing the resilience of water resources, natural ecosystems, fisheries, and coastal zones, as well as putting into place clean energy systems – as evidenced by the construction of a geothermal power plant that will go some way to boosting the island's energy independence.

Ultimately, overcoming environmental challenges will involve exactly these sorts of holistic approaches with real-world benefits and measurable

outcomes, and countries most able to provide individuals and families with the freedom to live in a clean and healthy environment will lead the way in showing the world the positive impacts of accountable sustainable development.

## CITIZENSHIP SOLUTIONS AS A CONDUIT TO FREEDOM

Not only was the outbreak of armed conflict on Europe's doorstep a stark reminder that the major geopolitical fault lines of the past both within and between different regions have not disappeared, but it also highlighted the importance of having a plan B. And indeed, with over 8,000 lives lost in Ukraine so far and nearly two-thirds of Europeans fearing a broader conflict in Europe, these realities make plain that diversifying one's affairs to include alternative citizenship cannot be undermined as it can quite literally be lifesaving in addition to being the ultimate hedge against the unknown.

But unfortunately, the very means of facilitating this freedom through citizenship solutions are coming under increasing attack. For example, the European Commission has made no secret over its concerns that citizenship by investment (CBI) and residency by investment (RBI) programmes for any EU member state can be used to gain access to the wider EU through freedom of movement within the Schengen Area and can both present security risks and undermine the integrity of the EU's citizenship and immigration system. This rising tide of regulatory pressure has already resulted in the demise of the Bulgarian and Cypriot CBI programmes. And further still, these developments have not been limited to the EU programmes themselves, with the European Commission having fully suspended the visa waiver agreement with Vanuatu as of February 2023 due the 'risks' the

programme poses to the EU.

Despite these headwinds, the popularity of CBI programmes is increasing, in large part due to the global volatility described above. The industry must continue to adapt to guarantee its own long-term sustainability in the face of stricter regulations imposed by governments and international organisations which could reduce their attractiveness to potential investors. Here, the need for an industry-wide initiative to demonstrate the rigorous and transparent nature of due diligence vetting processes that also employ technological solutions for data security and verification – such as blockchain and others – should form part of a broader plan to ensure the future health of the industry.

# World Citizenship Report Global Rankings

Country	Score	Rank
Denmark	87.6	1
Switzerland	87.3	2
Finland	86.8	3
Sweden	85.9	4
New Zealand	85.8	5
Norway	85.4	6
Netherlands	85.1	7
Singapore	84.8	8
Luxembourg	84.8	8
Iceland	84.8	8
Germany	84.4	9
Liechtenstein	84.1	10
Ireland	83.6	11
Japan	83.6	11
Austria	83.3	12
Australia	83.2	13
Canada	83.2	13
United Kingdom	83.0	14
Monaco	81.2	15
Belgium	81.1	16
Estonia	79.7	17
Hong Kong (SAR China)	79.4	18
France	79.2	19
Taiwan	79.1	20
Czech Republic	79.1	20
Slovenia	78.7	21
Portugal	78.6	22
Malta	78.5	23
Spain	78.2	24
United States of America	77.4	25
Andorra	77.0	26
Lithuania	76.4	27
Slovakia	76.1	28
Italy	76.0	29
Latvia	75.9	30
San Marino	74.8	31
Macao (SAR)	74.7	32
United Arab Emirates	74.2	33
Chile	74.1	34

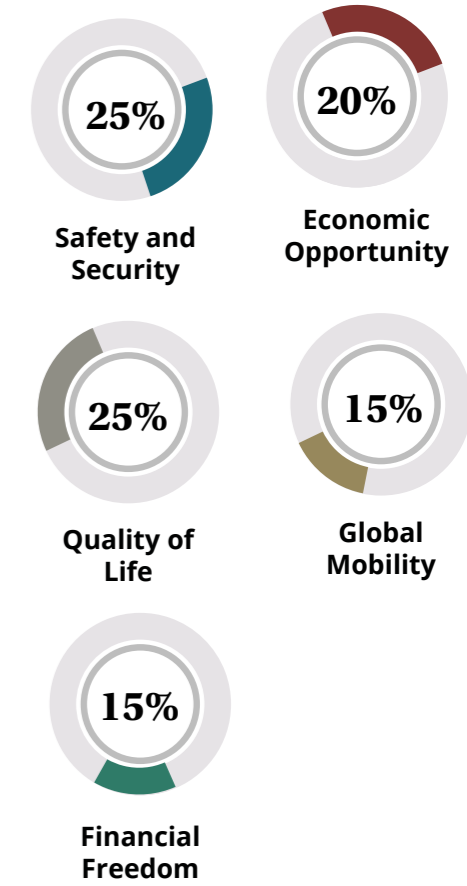
Country	Score	Rank
Poland	74.1	34
Cyprus	73.3	35
Hungary	73.0	36
Croatia	72.5	37
Uruguay	72.1	38
Greece	71.9	39
Barbados	70.7	40
Malaysia	70.6	41
Romania	70.6	41
Israel	70.2	42
Brunei Darussalam	70.0	43
Mauritius	70.0	43
Bahamas	69.8	44
Bulgaria	69.4	45
Costa Rica	69.3	46
St Vincent and the Grenadines	67.7	47
Korea (Republic)	67.4	48
Qatar	67.4	48
St Kitts and Nevis	67.4	48
Seychelles	67.2	49
Grenada	67.2	49
Antigua and Barbuda	66.8	50
Palau Islands	66.5	51
Dominica	66.2	52
Saint Lucia	65.4	53
Panama	64.2	54
Trinidad and Tobago	63.7	55
Argentina	63.4	56
Montenegro	62.7	57
Serbia	62.6	58
Macedonia (FYROM)	62.1	59
Botswana	61.5	60
Kuwait	61.3	61
Albania	60.8	62
Georgia	60.7	63
Brazil	60.0	64
Peru	59.6	65
Bahrain	59.4	66
Mexico	59.1	67

Country	Score	Rank
Bhutan	58.8	68
Oman	58.6	69
China	58.6	69
Saudi Arabia	58.2	70
Jamaica	58.0	71
Jordan	58.0	71
Moldova	58.0	71
Bosnia and Herzegovina	57.7	72
Paraguay	57.7	72
Thailand	57.5	73
Colombia	57.1	74
Vanuatu	56.8	75
South Africa	56.8	75
Dominican Republic	56.7	76
Armenia	56.5	77
Cape Verde	56.3	78
Namibia	56.3	78
Sao Tome and Principe	55.9	79
Suriname	55.9	79
Ecuador	55.6	80
Guyana	55.4	81
Kazakhstan	55.3	82
Indonesia	54.8	83
Mongolia	54.8	83
El Salvador	54.7	84
Maldives	54.7	84
Tunisia	54.4	85
Belize	54.0	86
Ukraine	53.9	87
Turkiye	53.7	88
Kosovo	53.5	89
Belarus	52.9	90
Timor-Leste	52.4	91
Guatemala	52.4	91
Sri Lanka	52.2	92
Russian Federation	52.1	93
Vietnam	52.0	94
Ghana	52.0	94
Morocco	51.8	95

Country	Score	Rank
Honduras	51.6	96
Cuba	51.4	97
Philippines	50.2	98
Bolivia	49.5	99
Nicaragua	49.5	99
Rwanda	49.1	100
Gabon	49.1	100
Azerbaijan	49.1	100
India	48.2	101
Uzbekistan	48.1	102
Kyrgyzstan	47.9	103
Senegal	47.8	104
Malawi	47.4	105
Algeria	47.4	105
Papua New Guinea	47.3	106
Zambia	47.3	106
Eswatini	47.3	106
Gambia	47.2	107
Tanzania	46.9	108
Egypt	46.8	109
Turkmenistan	46.8	109
Kenya	46.3	110
Laos	46.3	110
Lesotho	46.2	111
Nepal	46.2	111
Palestinian Territory	46.1	112
Benin	45.7	113
Cambodia	45.3	114
Tajikistan	45.0	115
Cote d'Ivoire	44.7	116
Equatorial Guinea	44.4	117
Bangladesh	44.2	118
Uganda	43.8	119
Lebanon	43.6	120
Togo	43.2	121
Sierra Leone	43.2	121
Djibouti	43.1	122
Iran	43.0	123
Venezuela	43.0	123

Country	Score	Rank
Comoros	42.9	124
Mauritania	42.4	125
Madagascar	42.3	126
Libya	42.1	127
Angola	41.8	128
Liberia	41.6	129
Zimbabwe	41.0	130
Burkina Faso	40.9	131
Guinea-Bissau	40.8	132
Iraq	40.1	133
Guinea	39.7	134
Cameroon	39.5	135
Niger	39.4	136
Nigeria	39.1	137
Pakistan	38.6	138
Myanmar	38.6	138
Ethiopia	38.5	139
Mozambique	38.4	140
Haiti	37.9	141
Congo (Democratic Republic)	37.2	142
Mali	36.4	143
Congo (Republic)	36.0	144
Eritrea	36.0	144
Burundi	34.2	145
Central African Republic	33.8	146
Syria	33.7	147
Chad	33.4	148
Afghanistan	32.3	149
Sudan	32.3	149
South Sudan	29.8	150
Yemen	29.4	151
Somalia	24.9	152

Overall scores all calculated by combining the weights with the score each country received in the five motivators of citizenship.



## SAFETY AND SECURITY RANKINGS

Country	Score	Rank	Country	Score	Rank	Country	Score	Rank
Iceland	95.8	1	Barbados	76.8	39	Argentina	62.5	74
New Zealand	95.1	2	Croatia	76.4	40	Gambia	62.1	75
Switzerland	93.1	3	Italy	76.3	41	Oman	61.9	76
Denmark	92.2	4	St Vincent and the Grenadines	75.1	42	Malawi	61.8	77
Norway	92.0	5	Botswana	74.9	43	Serbia	61.7	78
Finland	91.5	6	Poland	74.3	44	Senegal	60.7	79
Austria	90.9	7	Palau Islands	74.1	45	Indonesia	60.7	79
Luxembourg	90.1	8	Grenada	74.0	46	Timor-Leste	60.7	79
Liechtenstein	90.0	9	Chile	73.8	47	Moldova	60.3	80
Ireland	89.5	10	Vanuatu	73.3	48	Belize	59.7	81
Canada	89.4	11	St Kitts and Nevis	73.3	48	Rwanda	59.7	81
Sweden	88.9	12	Romania	73.3	48	Kosovo	59.6	82
Japan	88.8	13	Qatar	73.2	49	Sri Lanka	59.0	83
Portugal	88.5	14	Saint Lucia	72.8	50	Jordan	59.0	83
Netherlands	88.2	15	Cyprus	72.4	51	Tunisia	58.9	84
Andorra	87.7	16	Antigua & Barbuda	72.0	52	Georgia	58.8	85
Czech Republic	86.9	17	Macao (SAR)	71.8	53	Ecuador	58.8	85
Germany	86.8	18	Brunei	71.5	54	South Africa	58.5	86
Australia	85.9	19	Greece	71.1	55	Paraguay	58.3	87
Singapore	84.9	20	Bahamas	71.0	56	Sao Tome and Principe	58.3	87
Slovenia	84.2	21	Bulgaria	70.9	57	Guyana	58.1	88
Belgium	83.7	22	Malaysia	70.3	58	Zambia	57.9	89
Malta	83.0	23	Cape Verde	70.0	59	Sierra Leone	57.6	90
Taiwan	82.9	24	Namibia	69.7	60	Bosnia and Herzegovina	57.6	90
San Marino	82.9	24	Hong Kong (SAR China)	69.4	61	Vietnam	57.4	91
Estonia	82.8	25	Mongolia	68.2	62	Nepal	57.0	92
Uruguay	82.4	26	Ghana	66.9	63	Armenia	56.9	93
Monaco	82.1	27	Seychelles	66.8	64	Maldives	56.8	94
United Kingdom	82.0	28	United States of America	66.7	65	Lesotho	56.5	95
Lithuania	80.3	29	Macedonia (FYR)	66.5	66	Laos	56.3	96
Spain	79.2	30	Panama	65.6	67	Israel	55.7	97
Slovakia	79.1	31	United Arab Emirates	65.5	68	Peru	55.7	97
Mauritius	79.0	32	Jamaica	65.0	69	Morocco	55.5	98
Latvia	78.9	33	Trinidad and Tobago	65.0	69	Liberia	54.5	99
Bhutan	78.8	34	Kuwait	64.4	70	Thailand	54.1	100
Hungary	78.5	35	Montenegro	64.2	71	Cuba	53.8	101
Costa Rica	78.3	36	Albania	63.9	72	Bahrain	53.3	102
France	77.0	37	Dominican Republic	63.4	73	Gabon	53.2	103
Dominica	76.9	38	Suriname	62.5	74	Papua New Guinea	53.0	104

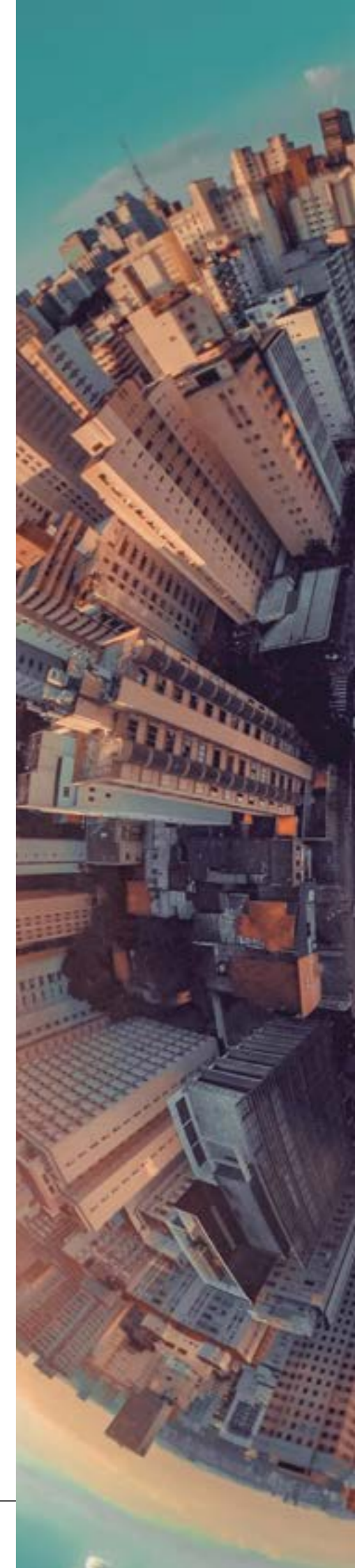
Country	Score	Rank	Country	Score	Rank
Benin	52.6	105	Haiti	41.3	140
Tanzania	52.5	106	Azerbaijan	41.1	141
Brazil	52.4	107	Guinea	41.1	141
El Salvador	52.0	108	Belarus	40.4	142
Eswatini	51.8	109	Palestinin Territory	39.9	143
Bolivia	51.7	110	Zimbabwe	39.5	144
China	51.6	111	Ukraine	39.4	145
Kazakhstan	51.2	112	Congo (Republic)	39.3	146
India	51.1	113	Turkiye	39.3	146
Cambodia	50.8	114	Lebanon	38.5	147
Madagascar	50.6	115	Nigeria	37.6	148
Kyrgyz Republic	49.6	116	Pakistan	37.1	149
Uzbekistan	48.9	117	Burundi	36.2	150
Togo	48.8	118	Ethiopia	35.9	151
Guatemala	48.8	118	Cameroon	35.0	152
Guinea-Bissau	48.6	119	Chad	34.6	153
Saudi Arabia	48.5	120	Eritrea	34.3	154
Cote d' Ivoire	48.3	121	Iran	34.2	155
Bangladesh	48.3	121	Mali	33.8	156
Kenya	47.9	122	Myanmar	31.7	157
Angola	47.7	123	Russian Federation	31.6	158
Mauritania	47.4	124	Congo (Democratic Republic)	31.2	159
Uganda	47.2	125	Venezuela	29.5	160
Equatorial Guinea	46.9	126	Sudan	28.6	161
Comoros	46.7	127	Central African Republic	28.2	162
Philippines	46.7	127	Libya	27.9	163
Honduras	45.8	128	Iraq	27.0	164
Korea (Republic)	45.6	129	South Sudan	23.4	165
Algeria	45.4	130	Somalia	23.3	166
Colombia	45.2	131	Yemen	20.8	167
Mexico	44.5	132	Syria	20.4	168
Egypt	44.1	133	Afghanistan	19.3	169
Tajikistan	43.3	134			
Djibouti	42.9	135			
Mozambique	42.8	136			
Turkmenistan	42.5	137			
Niger	42.2	138			
Nicaragua	41.4	139			
Burkina Faso	41.4	139			



## ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY RANKINGS

Country	Score	Rank	Country	Score	Rank	Country	Score	Rank
Singapore	84.8	1	Andorra	69.3	31	Jordan	60.9	61
United States of America	83.7	2	Palau Islands	69.3	31	Montenegro	60.9	61
Hong Kong (SAR China)	83.1	3	Poland	68.9	32	Serbia	60.9	61
Netherlands	82.4	4	Malta	68.5	33	Morocco	60.0	62
Japan	82.3	5	Lithuania	68.4	34	Antigua & Barbuda	59.9	63
Switzerland	82.3	5	Thailand	68.1	35	Bahamas	59.9	63
Germany	81.8	6	Latvia	67.0	36	Dominica	59.9	63
Denmark	81.2	7	Slovakia	66.8	37	Grenada	59.9	63
Sweden	81.2	7	Russian Federation	66.7	38	Guyana	59.9	63
United Kingdom	81.2	7	Cyprus	66.4	39	Iraq	59.9	63
Finland	80.2	8	Bahrain	65.4	40	Kosovo	59.9	63
Taiwan	80.2	8	Hungary	65.1	41	Libya	59.9	63
Canada	79.6	9	Kuwait	65.1	41	Maldives	59.9	63
Liechtenstein	79.3	10	Bulgaria	64.9	42	Palestinian Territory	59.9	63
Monaco	79.3	10	Mexico	64.9	42	St Kitts and Nevis	59.9	63
San Marino	79.3	10	Belarus	64.6	43	Saint Lucia	59.9	63
France	78.8	11	Indonesia	64.6	43	St Vincent and the Grenadines	59.9	63
Australia	78.7	12	Romania	64.4	44	Turkmenistan	59.9	63
Norway	78.1	13	Mauritius	64.3	45	Seychelles	59.6	64
Luxembourg	77.0	14	Oman	63.6	46	Barbados	58.9	65
Israel	76.7	15	Uruguay	63.5	47	Dominican Republic	58.3	66
New Zealand	76.7	15	Kazakhstan	62.9	48	Jamaica	58.3	66
Austria	76.6	16	Brunei Darussalam	62.8	49	Trinidad and Tobago	58.3	66
Belgium	76.4	17	Azerbaijan	62.7	50	Albania	57.6	67
Macao (SAR)	75.3	18	Colombia	62.7	50	Macedonia (FYROM)	57.3	68
Spain	75.3	18	Greece	62.6	51	Argentina	57.2	69
Ireland	75.1	19	Korea (Republic)	62.4	52	Sri Lanka	57.1	70
United Arab Emirates	75.0	20	South Africa	62.4	52	Ukraine	57.0	71
Iceland	74.7	21	Turkiye	62.1	53	Moldova	56.7	72
Malaysia	74.6	22	Costa Rica	62.0	54	Cuba	56.6	73
China	73.9	23	Croatia	61.9	55	Suriname	56.6	73
Qatar	72.9	24	Philippines	61.9	55	Tunisia	56.4	74
Italy	71.5	25	Peru	61.7	56	Algeria	56.3	75
Czech Republic	70.9	26	Panama	61.6	57	Lebanon	56.3	75
Estonia	70.9	26	Vietnam	61.5	58	Ecuador	55.7	76
Chile	70.5	27	India	61.4	59	Botswana	55.5	77
Portugal	70.4	28	Armenia	61.3	60	Bhutan	54.7	78
Slovenia	70.2	29	Brazil	60.9	61	Bosnia and Herzegovina	54.7	78
Saudi Arabia	70.0	30	Georgia	60.9	61	Egypt	54.5	79

Country	Score	Rank	Country	Score	Rank
Namibia	54.5	79	Cameroon	46.0	107
Kenya	54.1	80	Gambia	45.9	108
Belize	54.0	81	Benin	45.8	109
Kyrgyzstan	54.0	81	Afghanistan	45.0	110
Paraguay	53.6	82	Eritrea	45.0	110
Guatemala	53.5	83	Guinea-Bissau	45.0	110
Iran	53.0	84	Liberia	45.0	110
Rwanda	52.8	85	Niger	45.0	110
Honduras	52.7	86	Syria	45.0	110
El Salvador	52.6	87	Togo	45.0	110
Mongolia	52.6	87	Ethiopia	44.4	111
Tajikistan	52.4	88	Zimbabwe	44.2	112
Bangladesh	52.1	89	Malawi	43.7	113
Cambodia	52.1	89	Mali	43.6	114
Bolivia	51.8	90	Burkina Faso	43.4	115
Djibouti	51.6	91	Lesotho	42.9	116
Equatorial Guinea	51.6	91	Madagascar	42.9	116
Myanmar	51.6	91	Venezuela	41.8	117
Nepal	51.6	91	Mauritania	40.9	118
Papua New Guinea	51.6	91	Central African Republic	40.6	119
Sao Tome and Principe	51.6	91	Congo (Democratic Republic)	40.6	119
Timor-Leste	51.6	91	Burundi	40.3	120
Uzbekistan	51.6	91	Sierra Leone	38.8	121
Vanuatu	51.6	91	South Sudan	38.5	122
Nicaragua	51.5	92	Sudan	38.5	122
Pakistan	51.4	93	Angola	38.1	123
Ghana	51.2	94	Mozambique	38.1	123
Cape Verde	50.8	95	Haiti	36.3	124
Laos	50.1	96	Congo (Republic)	36.1	125
Senegal	49.7	97	Yemen	35.5	126
Uganda	48.9	98	Chad	35.1	127
Nigeria	48.3	99	Somalia	30.0	128
Tanzania	48.2	100			
Cote d'Ivoire	48.1	101			
Gabon	47.5	102			
Comoros	47.2	103			
Zambia	46.5	104			
Eswatini	46.4	105			
Guinea	46.1	106			



## QUALITY OF LIFE RANKINGS

Country	Score	Rank	Country	Score	Rank	Country	Score	Rank
Monaco	90.9	1	Lithuania	79.6	38	Thailand	69.5	72
Denmark	90.6	2	Croatia	79.4	39	Turkiye	69.4	73
Hong Kong (SAR China)	90.4	3	Andorra	79.2	40	Cuba	69.2	74
Finland	89.6	4	Poland	78.4	41	Malaysia	69.0	75
Sweden	89.2	5	Portugal	77.6	42	Oman	68.9	76
United Kingdom	89.1	6	Hungary	77.2	43	Bosnia and Herzegovina	68.4	77
Switzerland	88.6	7	Sao Tome and Principe	77.2	43	Mexico	68.2	78
Liechtenstein	88.2	8	Bahrain	76.1	44	Moldova	68.2	78
Luxembourg	87.8	9	Chile	75.8	45	Dominican Republic	68.1	79
Malta	87.7	10	Romania	75.6	46	Kosovo	67.9	80
Iceland	87.6	11	Saudi Arabia	75.1	47	San Marino	67.7	81
Norway	86.9	12	Bahamas	75.0	48	Brazil	67.5	82
Macao (SAR)	86.6	13	Montenegro	74.1	49	Sri Lanka	67.3	83
Australia	86.4	14	Brunei Darussalam	73.6	50	Ecuador	67.1	84
Germany	86.3	15	Argentina	73.4	51	Peru	67.1	84
Netherlands	86.2	16	Panama	73.0	52	Colombia	67.0	85
Slovenia	85.7	17	Kuwait	72.9	53	Dominica	66.8	86
Austria	85.3	18	Seychelles	72.8	54	Iran	66.7	87
Ireland	85.2	19	Belarus	72.7	55	Suriname	66.2	88
Belgium	84.8	20	Trinidad and Tobago	72.7	55	Saint Lucia	66.0	89
New Zealand	84.5	21	Bulgaria	72.6	56	Azerbaijan	65.5	90
Slovakia	83.9	22	Barbados	72.6	56	Botswana	65.5	90
Japan	83.7	23	Qatar	72.4	57	Gabon	65.4	91
France	83.4	24	Costa Rica	72.3	58	Maldives	65.4	91
Singapore	83.2	25	Antigua and Barbuda	72.2	59	Turkmenistan	65.1	92
Canada	82.7	26	Grenada	71.6	60	Tunisia	65.0	93
Estonia	82.1	27	Albania	71.5	61	Libya	64.9	94
Spain	82.0	28	Mauritius	71.4	62	China	64.7	95
United States of America	81.9	29	Macedonia (FYROM)	71.3	63	Palestinian Territory	64.6	96
Cyprus	81.7	30	Serbia	71.1	64	Jamaica	64.6	96
Czech Republic	81.7	30	Kazakhstan	71.1	64	Uzbekistan	64.1	97
Italy	81.6	31	Russia	71.0	65	Paraguay	64.0	98
United Arab Emirates	81.4	32	St Kitts and Nevis	70.6	66	Belize	63.7	99
Korea (Republic)	81.1	33	Ukraine	70.4	67	Egypt	63.7	99
Israel	81.0	34	Armenia	70.3	68	Venezuela	63.4	100
Greece	80.6	35	Uruguay	70.0	69	Algeria	63.3	101
Jordan	80.3	36	Georgia	69.9	70	Guyana	63.2	102
Taiwan	80.0	37	St Vincent and the Grenadines	69.6	71	Mongolia	62.8	103
Latvia	80.0	37	Palau Islands	69.6	71	South Africa	62.8	103

Country	Score	Rank	Country	Score	Rank
Bolivia	61.9	104	Myanmar	48.7	135
Lebanon	61.0	105	Malawi	48.6	136
El Salvador	60.8	106	Uganda	48.3	137
Kyrgyzstan	60.8	106	Rwanda	48.3	137
Tajikistan	60.7	107	Papua New Guinea	48.1	138
Bhutan	60.6	108	Nigeria	47.2	139
Cape Verde	60.1	109	Pakistan	47.0	140
Indonesia	59.9	110	Senegal	46.8	141
Philippines	59.7	111	Benin	46.8	141
Nicaragua	59.5	112	Afghanistan	46.8	141
Namibia	58.9	113	Haiti	46.7	142
Iraq	58.4	114	Lesotho	46.6	143
Morocco	58.3	115	Gambia	46.6	143
Viet Nam	57.8	116	Guinea-Bissau	46.3	144
Zimbabwe	56.0	117	Ethiopia	45.3	145
Eswatini	56.0	117	Congo (Democratic Republic)	45.2	146
Equatorial Guinea	55.9	118	Sudan	45.0	147
Honduras	55.7	119	Eritrea	44.8	148
Bangladesh	55.4	120	Madagascar	44.6	149
Vanuatu	54.8	121	Sierra Leone	44.0	150
Ghana	54.3	122	Yemen	42.9	151
Timor-Leste	54.3	122	Guinea	42.8	152
Guatemala	54.0	123	Burkina Faso	42.6	153
Laos	53.2	124	Liberia	42.3	154
Congo (Republic)	52.9	125	Central African Republic	41.5	155
Syria	52.5	126	Mozambique	41.4	156
Comoros	52.5	126	Burundi	39.6	157
Nepal	52.2	127	Niger	39.4	158
India	52.2	127	Mali	39.2	159
Cambodia	52.0	128	South Sudan	37.6	160
Zambia	52.0	128	Chad	36.6	161
Angola	51.6	129	Somalia	35.8	162
Kenya	50.8	130			
Cameroon	50.8	130			
Djibouti	50.1	131			
Tanzania	49.7	132			
Cote d'Ivoire	49.5	133			
Togo	48.9	134			
Mauritania	48.7	135			



# GLOBAL MOBILITY RANKINGS

Country	Score	Rank	Country	Score	Rank	Country	Score	Rank
Japan	88.9	1	United Arab Emirates	81.2	20	Macedonia (FYROM)	55.4	55
Singapore	88.5	2	Cyprus	80.8	21	Montenegro	55.0	56
Germany	87.8	3	Andorra	80.2	22	Bosnia Herzegovina	52.9	57
Spain	87.8	3	Romania	80.1	23	China	51.9	58
Finland	87.5	4	Bulgaria	79.8	24	Albania	51.9	58
Italy	87.5	4	Chile	79.8	24	Turkiye	47.7	59
Luxembourg	87.5	4	Brunei	79.5	25	Qatar	46.7	60
Austria	87.1	5	Hong Kong (SAR China)	78.8	26	Moldova	46.5	61
Denmark	87.1	5	Barbados	76.0	27	Russian Federation	45.4	62
Netherlands	87.1	5	Argentina	75.9	28	Georgia	44.7	63
Sweden	87.1	5	Bahamas	75.7	29	Timor-Leste	44.6	64
France	86.8	6	Taiwan	74.8	30	South Africa	43.8	65
Ireland	86.8	6	Brazil	73.4	31	Kuwait	43.2	66
Portugal	86.8	6	Israel	72.1	32	Belize	42.8	67
United Kingdom	86.8	6	Mexico	72.1	32	Ecuador	41.5	68
Belgium	86.4	7	Mauritius	70.1	33	Vanuatu	41.0	69
Czech Republic	86.4	7	Seychelles	70.0	34	Bahrain	39.7	70
New Zealand	86.4	7	Uruguay	70.0	34	Botswana	39.7	70
Norway	86.4	7	Macao (SAR)	69.4	35	Suriname	38.4	71
Switzerland	86.4	7	Costa Rica	69.0	36	Maldives	37.9	72
United States of America	86.4	7	St Kitts and Nevis	68.9	37	Guyana	37.6	73
Australia	86.1	8	Grenada	67.6	38	Oman	37.3	74
Canada	86.1	8	Dominica	67.3	39	Jamaica	37.2	75
Greece	86.1	8	St Vincent and the Grenadines	67.2	40	Thailand	36.6	76
Malta	86.1	8	Trinidad and Tobago	66.8	41	Lesotho	36.3	77
Korea (Republic)	86.0	9	Saint Lucia	65.5	42	Papua New Guinea	35.8	78
Hungary	85.7	10	Panama	64.4	43	Saudi Arabia	35.5	79
Poland	85.7	10	Antigua & Barbuda	64.3	44	Bolivia	34.8	80
Slovakia	85.4	11	Serbia	64.2	45	Namibia	34.5	81
Latvia	85.1	12	Paraguay	63.7	46	Dominican Republic	33.8	82
Slovenia	85.1	12	Guatemala	63.1	47	Tunisia	33.8	82
Estonia	84.7	13	Honduras	63.1	47	Eswatini	33.1	83
Iceland	84.4	14	El Salvador	60.3	48	Belarus	31.6	84
Liechtenstein	83.7	15	Peru	59.2	49	Kazakhstan	30.9	85
San Marino	83.1	16	Palau Islands	58.6	50	Malawi	30.2	86
Lithuania	82.9	17	Colombia	58.1	51	Kenya	29.9	87
Croatia	82.3	18	Ukraine	56.9	52	Tanzania	29.5	88
Monaco	82.3	18	Venezuela	56.7	53	Indonesia	29.2	89
Malaysia	81.5	19	Nicaragua	56.4	54	Zambia	29.2	89

Country	Score	Rank	Country	Score	Rank
Mongolia	28.6	90	Central African Rep	20.1	114
Philippines	27.8	91	Guinea-Bissau	20.1	114
Uganda	27.8	91	India	20.0	115
Armenia	27.5	92	Uzbekistan	20.0	115
Cape Verde	27.5	92	Angola	19.8	116
Zimbabwe	27.5	92	Cameroon	19.8	116
Morocco	27.1	93	Jordan	19.8	116
Mozambique	26.1	94	Burundi	19.4	117
Gambia	26.0	95	Laos	19.4	117
Benin	25.7	96	Congo (Republic)	19.1	118
Sao Tome and Principe	25.4	97	Liberia	19.1	118
Mauritania	25.0	98	Myanmar	18.4	119
Burkina Faso	24.7	99	Ethiopia	18.1	120
Cuba	24.6	100	Eritrea	17.4	121
Ghana	24.6	100	South Sudan	17.4	121
Gabon	24.4	101	Congo (Democratic Republic)	16.7	122
Sierra Leone	24.3	102	Sri Lanka	16.7	122
Haiti	24.1	103	Nigeria	15.6	123
Azerbaijan	23.8	104	Nepal	15.3	124
Equatorial Guinea	23.7	105	Iran	14.5	125
Guinea	23.7	105	Lebanon	14.2	126
Madagascar	23.7	105	Sudan	14.2	126
Rwanda	23.2	106	Bangladesh	13.8	127
Bhutan	23.0	107	Kosovo	13.8	127
Chad	23.0	107	Libya	13.8	127
Comoros	23.0	107	Palestinin Territory	12.8	128
Niger	23.0	107	Somalia	11.8	129
Cote d'Ivoire	21.9	108	Yemen	11.4	130
Senegal	21.9	108	Pakistan	10.7	131
Kyrgyzstan	21.8	109	Syria	10.0	132
Djibouti	21.2	110	Iraq	9.7	133
Togo	21.2	110	Afghanistan	9.0	134
Vietnam	21.2	110			
Cambodia	20.8	111			
Mali	20.8	111			
Algeria	20.5	112			
Egypt	20.5	112			
Turkmenistan	20.5	112			
Tajikistan	20.4	113			



## FINANCIAL FREEDOM RANKINGS

Country	Score	Rank	Country	Score	Rank	Country	Score	Rank
Denmark	84.0	1	Georgia	63.9	37	Colombia	52.1	70
New Zealand	83.8	2	Bhutan	63.7	38	Benin	52.0	71
Singapore	83.7	3	Cape Verde	63.4	39	Senegal	51.5	72
Switzerland	83.1	4	Slovenia	63.3	40	Ghana	51.4	73
Finland	82.7	5	Qatar	62.9	41	Montenegro	51.4	73
Norway	80.5	6	St Vincent and the Grenadines	62.9	41	Albania	51.3	74
Sweden	80.5	6	Andorra	62.5	42	Viet Nam	51.3	74
Netherlands	79.8	7	Cyprus	62.5	42	Peru	51.3	74
Ireland	79.5	8	Botswana	62.4	43	Panama	50.7	75
Luxembourg	78.8	9	Poland	61.9	44	Serbia	50.6	76
Germany	77.6	10	Brunei Darussalam	61.5	45	Kosovo	50.6	76
Estonia	77.0	11	Slovakia	61.4	46	Trinidad and Tobago	50.4	77
Australia	76.4	12	Malta	61.3	47	Oman	50.3	78
Iceland	75.5	13	Antigua and Barbuda	60.8	48	Kazakhstan	50.2	79
Canada	75.3	14	Italy	60.7	49	Burkina Faso	50.2	79
Taiwan	74.1	15	St Kitts and Nevis	60.5	50	Kuwait	50.2	79
Liechtenstein	74.0	16	Mauritius	60.5	50	Moldova	50.2	79
Hong Kong (SAR China)	73.8	17	Costa Rica	59.7	51	Guyana	49.8	80
United Kingdom	72.9	18	Saint Lucia	59.7	51	South Africa	49.6	81
Austria	72.4	19	Croatia	58.8	52	Thailand	49.6	81
Uruguay	72.0	20	San Marino	58.7	53	Cote d'Ivoire	49.3	82
Japan	71.5	21	Grenada	57.8	54	Indonesia	49.2	83
Belgium	71.3	22	Malaysia	57.6	55	Tanzania	48.8	84
Chile	70.7	23	Bulgaria	57.0	56	Bosnia and Herzegovina	48.7	85
United States of America	70.6	24	Greece	56.8	57	Morocco	48.6	86
France	69.0	25	Romania	56.6	58	Mongolia	48.5	87
Lithuania	68.9	26	Jamaica	55.7	59	Dominican Republic	47.5	88
Korea (Republic)	68.8	27	Armenia	55.7	59	Mexico	47.4	89
United Arab Emirates	68.6	28	Vanuatu	55.5	60	Tunisia	47.1	90
Barbados	68.2	29	Dominica	54.7	61	Philippines	47.1	90
Latvia	66.9	30	Hungary	54.5	62	India	47.0	91
Portugal	66.4	31	Namibia	54.1	63	China	46.5	92
Bahamas	66.4	31	Rwanda	54.1	63	Turkiye	46.5	92
Seychelles	65.6	32	Jordan	53.6	64	El Salvador	46.3	93
Israel	65.5	33	Saudi Arabia	53.3	65	Belarus	46.0	94
Czech Republic	65.2	34	Bahrain	53.0	66	Gambia	46.0	94
Monaco	65.0	35	Macedonia (FYROM)	52.9	67	Brazil	45.7	95
Macao (SAR)	64.1	36	Palau Islands	52.8	68	Paraguay	45.5	96
Spain	64.1	36	Sao Tome and Principe	52.7	69	Ecuador	45.2	97

Country	Score	Rank	Country	Score	Rank
Sri Lanka	44.7	98	Bangladesh	38.9	126
Timor-Leste	44.2	99	Mozambique	38.7	127
Argentina	44.1	100	Pakistan	37.9	128
Suriname	44.1	100	Cuba	37.3	129
Ethiopia	43.8	101	Bolivia	37.0	130
Maldives	43.7	102	Liberia	37.0	130
Guatemala	43.6	103	Nicaragua	36.9	131
Togo	43.6	103	Tajikistan	36.9	131
Ukraine	43.6	103	Myanmar	36.3	132
Malawi	43.5	104	Afghanistan	35.9	133
Niger	43.5	104	Lebanon	35.7	134
Uzbekistan	43.4	105	Iraq	35.3	135
Sierra Leone	43.0	106	Central African Republic	34.9	136
Angola	42.8	107	Congo (Republic)	34.8	137
Djibouti	42.7	108	Comoros	34.7	138
Mauritania	42.7	108	Chad	34.4	139
Lesotho	42.6	109	Congo (Democratic Republic)	33.8	140
Madagascar	42.5	110	Iran	33.7	141
Gabon	42.4	111	Guinea-Bissau	33.5	142
Azerbaijan	42.3	112	Haiti	33.5	142
Kenya	42.3	112	Syria	32.9	143
Papua New Guinea	42.3	112	Turkmenistan	32.6	144
Russia	42.1	113	Libya	32.3	145
Mali	42.0	114	Equatorial Guinea	32.1	146
Nepal	41.9	115	Yemen	31.3	147
Kyrgyzstan	41.4	116	Eritrea	30.9	148
Honduras	41.3	117	Burundi	28.2	149
Palestinian Territory	40.9	118	South Sudan	28.1	150
Zambia	40.9	118	Zimbabwe	28.1	150
Eswatini	40.7	119	Sudan	27.0	151
Cambodia	40.6	120	Venezuela	19.4	152
Laos	40.1	121	Somalia	16.0	153
Uganda	40.1	121			
Guinea	39.6	122			
Egypt	39.6	122			
Cameroon	39.5	123			
Algeria	39.4	124			
Belize	39.4	124			
Nigeria	39.2	125			



## **World Citizenship Report**

CS Global Partners  
10 Dover St, London W1S 4LQ,  
United Kingdom  
+44 20 7318 4343  
[pr@csglobalpartners.com](mailto:pr@csglobalpartners.com)  
[www.csglobalpartners.com](http://www.csglobalpartners.com)