



World Citizenship Report 2026

*From Crisis
Response to
Future-proofing*

THE NEW NORMAL: Citizenship in an Age of Perpetual Uncertainty

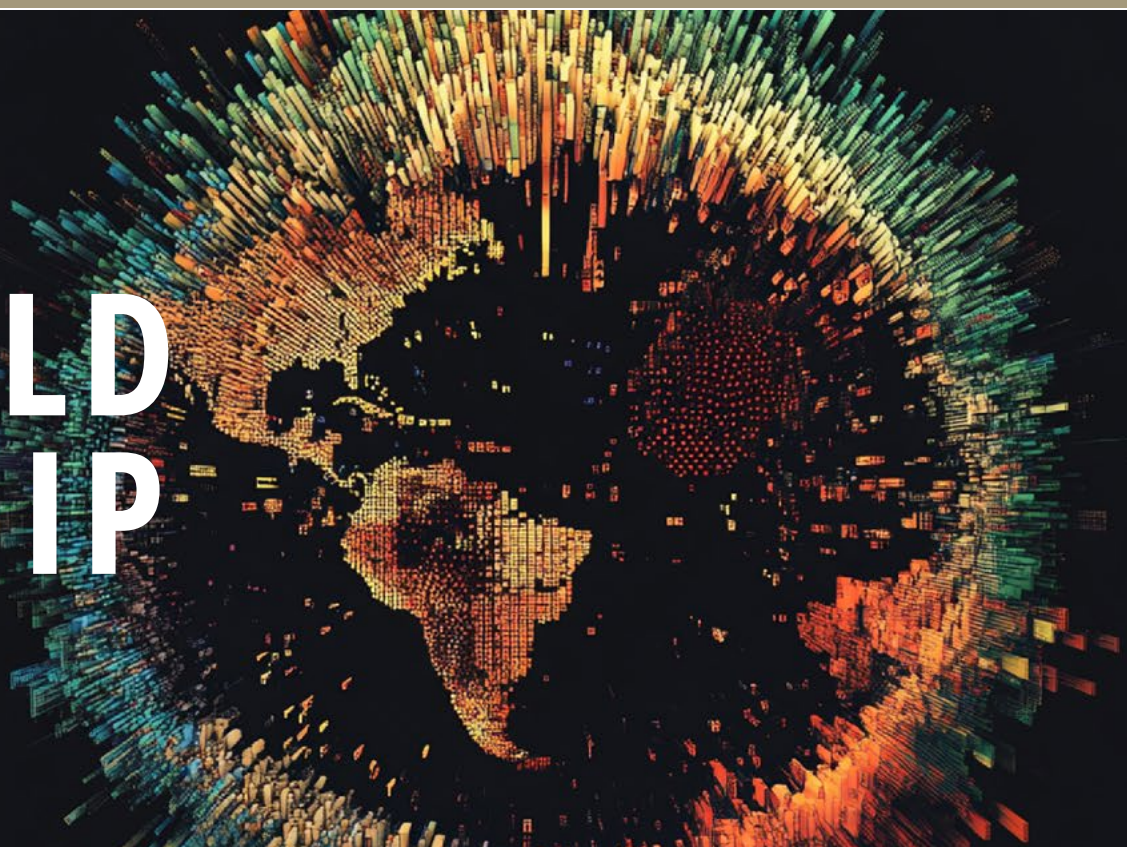
The World Citizenship Report (WCR) is an industry-first endeavour to investigate the value of citizenship through the lens of the global-minded individual.

CS Global 
partners

CONTENTS

ABOUT THE 2026 WORLD CITIZENSHIP REPORT	03
LETTER FROM THE CEO	04
OVERVIEW OF METHODOLOGY	06
TOP 20 GLOBAL WCR RANKINGS	09
QUALITY OF LIFE	11
YOUR CHILD’S CITIZENSHIP NOW MATTERS MORE THAN THEIR DEGREE OR WHAT THEY STUDY	13
SAFETY AND SECURITY	16
POLITICAL INSTABILITY IS NOW THE BASELINE EXPECTATION FOR THE WORLD’S WEALTHY	18
ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY	22
THE END OF AMERICAN POWER: HOW THE US LOST ITS 80-YEAR GRIP ON THE WORLD AND WHAT COMES NEXT	24
GLOBAL MOBILITY	27
FINANCIAL FREEDOM	29
JUST STOP CHANGING THE RULES	31
THE REPRICING OF CITIZENSHIP	35
OVERALL WCR RANKINGS	39
SAFETY AND SECURITY RANKINGS	42
ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY RANKINGS	44
QUALITY OF LIFE RANKINGS	48
GLOBAL MOBILITY RANKINGS	50
FINANCIAL FREEDOM RANKINGS	53
ABOUT CS GLOBAL PARTNERS	56

About the 2026 WORLD CITIZENSHIP REPORT



Instability now defines the global landscape rather than disrupting it. Economic divergence, geopolitical fragmentation, and shifting regulatory frameworks are reshaping how globally minded individuals weigh security, opportunity, and mobility.

Inflation has moderated across parts of the global economy and select markets have stabilised, though the broader (macro) environment remains uneven.

Growth trajectories diverge across regions, supply chains face geopolitical pressure, and new centres of tension emerge alongside existing conflicts. The result for globally minded individuals is not a single dominant threat, but a more complex and persistent environment of uncertainty.

Citizenship in this context functions as a strategic lens rather than a question of mobility alone. The ability to engage with multiple jurisdictions, manage exposure to political and economic risk, and access opportunities across borders increasingly defines modern global living. Resilience, access, and long-term optionality now drive decisions that previously centred on heritage and convenience.

Against this backdrop, the World Citizenship Report applies a data-driven framework to these evolving priorities. It evaluates how individuals assess jurisdictions across stability, economic potential, quality of life, and financial autonomy, rather than relying solely on conventional measures of citizenship attractiveness.

The World Citizenship Index sits at the centre of the report. The Index applies a multidimensional framework across 188 jurisdictions and combines empirical data with behavioural insights from a survey of 546 mass affluent individuals. The result offers a structured view of how citizenship functions as both a protective and enabling asset.

Letter from the CEO

There is a striking paradox in the present moment. Geopolitical winds now shift in milliseconds, whether through a tariff announcement, a presidential kidnapping, a regulatory pivot, or a war escalating. And yet humanity itself occupies only the final second on the geological clock of this planet. We are simultaneously the most reactive generation in history and the most transient. The 2026 World Citizenship Report is, in many ways, a study of how globally minded individuals are learning to plan across both spectrums at once.

The world feels increasingly bipolar. Trade corridors shift, alliances strain, and the post-1945 architecture no longer serves as the quiet scaffolding it once did. Where previous editions of this report described disruption, this year's findings describe a new equilibrium: 71.6% of mass affluent respondents now say they are more likely to consider an additional citizenship in response to global events, while only 2.7% are less inclined. That near-absence of resistance is, I believe, the single most telling data point in this report. Citizenship planning is no longer a contingency. It is a default setting.

When the noise quiets and individuals share what they are truly planning for, the answer rarely centres on financial considerations alone. It is survival in its most considered form. When respondents rank the strategic benefits of second citizenship for future scenarios, family security and generational protection take first place. Emergency and contingency planning follows. Asset and estate protection ranks third.

Money matters, but it ranks behind the instinct to protect those we love and the lives we have built. Safety and Security and Quality of Life together account for half of the World Citizenship Index weighting precisely because the data, the survey, and lived experience all point to the same conclusion: in volatile times, the wealthy do not chase yield. They build resilience.

This year's rankings reflect this recalibration. Ireland holds the top position once again, followed by Switzerland, a previous winner. The consistency of these winning nations speaks to the enduring premium placed on stable institutions, the rule of law, and credible public services.

The more interesting story lies in movement beneath the top tier. Germany has risen to first place in Quality of Life, overtaking Norway. Singapore leads Global Mobility, and China heads Economic Opportunity,

with Indonesia, Saudi Arabia, Kazakhstan, and Vietnam all featuring prominently. The pattern signals that opportunity is migrating eastward and southward, even as the centres of stability remain firmly anchored in the West.

The broader pattern is unmistakable: Western jurisdictions continue to dominate the overall index, with European countries, the Anglosphere, and their closest peers holding eighteen of the top twenty positions. The places people have historically chosen to settle, educate their children, and protect their wealth remain, for now, the places they still choose. What has changed is that fewer individuals are willing to rely on only one of them. The data shows roughly 15% of respondents already hold dual citizenship, and a further 5% hold three or more. The remainder, increasingly, view a second citizenship not as an escape route but as portfolio diversification.

The motivators in the report shaping business and professional opportunities, investment diversification, and tax efficiency are not the priorities of people in flight. They are the priorities of people building deliberately, across borders, for decades ahead.

This report offers governments, advisers, and individuals a structured view of how 188 jurisdictions perform across the five motivators shaping citizenship decisions. The winds may continue to shift faster than any of us would prefer. The findings here are intended to help the reader stand more firmly within them.

Yours sincerely,

Micha-Rose Emmett

*Micha-Rose Emmett,
co-founder and CEO
of CS Global Partners*



Overview of Methodology



The World Citizenship Index combines quantitative data with behavioural insights to assess the value of citizenship from the perspective of globally mobile, mass affluent individuals.

The WCI evaluates citizenship across five core motivators: Safety and Security, Economic Opportunity, Quality of Life, Global Mobility, and Financial Freedom. Each jurisdiction receives a score out of 100 for each motivator, and overall rankings derive from a weighted aggregation of these scores.

The Index applies a mixed-methods approach to ensure the framework reflects real-world decision-making.

The research process draws on expert input from economists, mobility specialists, and industry practitioners to define the core dimensions of citizenship value. A global survey of 546 mass affluent individuals complements this expert input and provides direct insight into how internationally oriented individuals prioritise different aspects of citizenship.

Behavioural insights combine with a broad set of official statistical indicators, allowing the Index to balance subjective preferences with objective measures. The framework moves beyond traditional passport rankings by capturing the wider economic, social, and institutional factors that shape citizenship attractiveness in practice.

Calculating the WCI

Indicator selection sits at the centre of the methodology because citizenship shapes economic, legal, and personal outcomes across multiple dimensions. The research process applies both quantitative and qualitative methods to address two questions: what drives the pursuit of an additional citizenship, and how heavily each factor influences decision-making.

The Index evaluates 188 jurisdictions across five motivators and generates a score out of 100 for each pillar before calculating an overall weighted score. The nested structure allows deeper analysis of how citizenship elements perform both between and within jurisdictions.

Scores derive from publicly available data published by globally recognised institutions, including the World Bank Group, the United Nations World Tourism Organization, and the United Nations Development Programme.

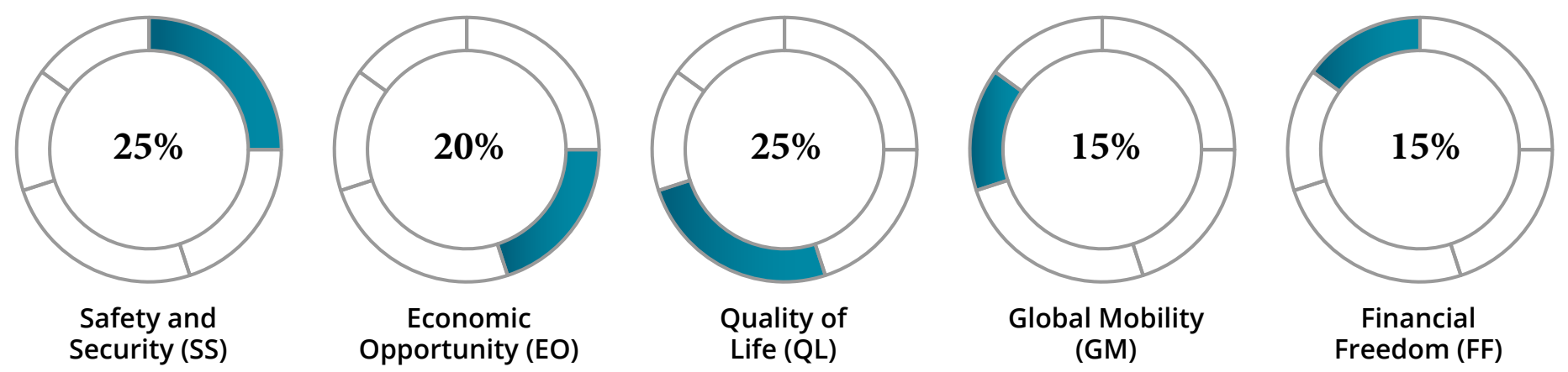
These sources provide the foundation for consistent and comparable assessment across all jurisdictions. Where data gaps exist, values are estimated using established methodologies including regional benchmarking and supplementary sources such as the International Monetary Fund and the CIA World Factbook.





Survey data informs the weighting of each pillar and reflects the relative importance assigned by respondents. This approach aligns quantitative evaluation with observed preferences and ensures that final rankings reflect both measurable conditions and real-world priorities.

The Index applies minimum-maximum normalisation to standardise values onto a 0–100 scale for each statistical value, then applies the weights to the five motivators. The final formula calculates the World Citizenship Index score for each country based on the five motivator scores, weighted as follows.



TOP 20 COUNTRIES IN WCR SCORE



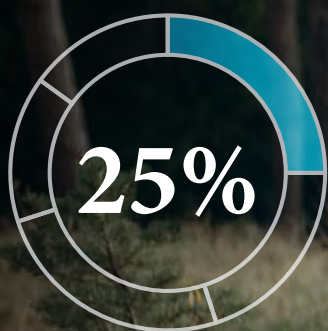
WCR HEADLINE SCORE 2026		
COUNTRY	SCORE	RANK
Ireland	85.1	1
Switzerland	83.2	2
Denmark	82.8	3
Australia	81.6	4
Norway	81.6	4
Germany	81.3	5
Finland	81.0	6
Japan	80.8	7
Sweden	80.1	8
Netherlands	80.0	9
United Kingdom	80.0	9
Luxembourg	79.4	10
Iceland	78.8	11
Austria	78.5	12
Belgium	78.5	12
Singapore	78.5	12
Korea (Republic)	77.2	13
Canada	77.1	14
Czech Republic	76.9	15
Liechtenstein	76.8	16
United States of America	76.8	16
Hong Kong (SAR China)	76.5	17
France	76.2	18
Portugal	76.1	19
Estonia	75.9	20

TOP 20
GLOBAL
WCI
RANKINGS

Figure 2: Top 20 countries in WCR headline score.

KEY FINDINGS

QUALITY OF LIFE



Germany takes sole first place in the 2026 Quality of Life rankings with a score of 90.6, overtaking Norway which scored 90.2. Switzerland follows at 89.7, with Finland and Sweden completing the top five.

The results reinforce the dominance of Northern and Western European countries, where strong healthcare systems, environmental standards, and social infrastructure underpin consistently high living standards.

Quality of Life ranks as the single most important feature of citizenship for mass affluent respondents at 27.3%, ahead of better financial, business or career opportunities at 18.9% and greater freedom of movement at 18.7%.

The finding reflects a continued shift toward lifestyle-led decision-making, where access to healthcare, environmental quality, and overall wellbeing increasingly drive citizenship choices.

A deeper reading of the data reveals an important nuance. When asked what citizenship primarily represents, 41.8% of respondents associate it with legal rights and protections rather than quality of life.

Citizenship therefore retains its identity as a legal construct, but decisions around nationality and second citizenship increasingly reflect lived experience and long-term wellbeing rather than legal status alone.

The geographic split in survey responses adds further texture. Middle East and Africa respondents place the greatest emphasis on quality of life relative to safety and security, exceeding the weighting given by European and North American respondents.

The divergence reflects differing domestic risk perceptions and institutional contexts. Future editions of the report will reveal whether these regional attitudes remain stable amid ongoing geopolitical tensions.

Affordability constraints also reshape the quality of life conversation. Education and healthcare rank second only to a competitive economy when mass affluents identify the areas where their government is failing, with healthcare cited by 42.7% of respondents and education by 39.9%.

Citizenship therefore functions as a mechanism to improve living conditions across jurisdictions rather than solely as a safeguard against decline.

The pillar’s heavy weighting in the overall Index, at 25% alongside Safety and Security, reflects how central daily living standards have become to citizenship strategy.

Germany’s rise to first place captures this dynamic, with strong infrastructure, public services, and environmental performance translating into measurable advantages for residents and citizens alike.

Quality of Life — Top 5 (2026)		
COUNTRY	SCORE	NOTES
Germany	90.6	First place; overtook Norway on environmental and healthcare metrics
Norway	90.2	Strong on social infrastructure and life expectancy
Switzerland	89.7	Consistent top-three performer across editions
Finland	89.6	Healthcare and education indicators drive ranking
Sweden	89.5	High social trust and environmental performance

Your child's citizenship now matters more than their degree or what they study



Wealthy parents have long focused on elite universities, STEM majors, and high grade-point averages. Survey data from the 2026 World Citizenship Report shows that the passport a child holds now outweighs the diploma they earn in the calculations of mass affluent families.

Nations that rank highly on the World Citizenship Index deliver more than strong economies and safe streets. They provide frictionless access to global education, jobs, and lifestyles that a single strong degree from a weaker country can no longer guarantee.

The Global Mobility pillar illustrates the gap. Singapore scores 91.0 in first place. Japan and Korea tie at 89.6. Denmark hits 88.9. A child with citizenship from one of these nations gains global connectivity that enables study at top universities and career launches across continents without administrative barriers. A brilliant engineer from a more restricted passport jurisdiction often faces hurdles that blunt earning potential and limit options regardless of academic credentials.

73% of survey participants have children and 72% are married. Family security and generational protection rank first when respondents weigh the strategic benefits of second citizenship for future scenarios. Access to education and healthcare for family places fourth, ahead of pure business expansion.

Education scored 39.9% as a key attraction of a second passport, second only to a competitive economy at 45.4% and healthcare at 42.7%. Parents view citizenship as an intergenerational mobility play rather than a personal hedge.

Decision-making is optimised for family outcomes

Access to better education pathways signals long-term thinking around intergenerational mobility.

The shift reflects a world where talent is global but opportunity is gated by nationality. A child with Irish or Swiss citizenship can attend Germany's tuition-free universities, with Germany leading Quality of Life at 90.6, then pivot into Singapore's fintech hub, or weather geopolitical shocks with a Plan B residence option.

A counterpart with citizenship from a lower-ranked nation, even one with a Harvard degree, may spend years navigating restrictions, limited scholarships, or constrained job markets.

Respondents already act on this reality. Business and professional opportunities top motivations for second citizenship at 29.9%, followed by investment diversification at 24.5% and tax efficiency at 22.3%.

Family security dominates when respondents future-proof for their children. Roughly 15% already hold dual citizenship and another 5% hold three or more. The remainder views second citizenship as essential portfolio diversification in a world where instability has become a persistent condition.

Top countries excel across pillars that directly shape a child's options. Quality of Life leadership goes to Germany at 90.6, Norway at 90.2, and Switzerland at 89.7. Children with these citizenships inherit cleaner air, better public services, and stronger social safety nets that compound over decades.

Economic Opportunity leadership goes to China at 89.3, the United States at 81.3, and Ireland at 80.3, opening doors to the world's fastest-growing markets. Safety and Security leadership goes to Iceland at 90.5, Switzerland at 88.4, and Denmark at 88.0, offering parents peace of mind that their children can live and study without constant risk.

A pragmatic mindset

The survey reveals a pragmatic mindset. 49% of respondents already view themselves as

global citizens and see additional citizenship as practical resilience insurance. 33% say it could reshape their identity. Only 17% reject the world citizen framing entirely.

The math works for high-net-worth families. Tuition at a top US or UK university can exceed \$300,000 over four years. A well-chosen second citizenship, often available through investment migration programmes in top-tier nations, can cost less in relative terms while unlocking lifelong borderless advantages.

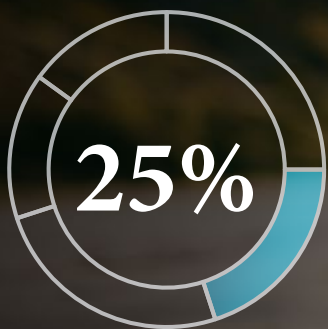
Citizenship does not replace education, it supercharges it. A child with strong citizenship can choose the best programme anywhere, intern globally without administrative friction, and relocate for the highest-paying roles.

Geopolitical tensions, economic fragmentation, and talent wars intensify the calculation.

The 2026 World Citizenship Index rankings increasingly point toward the conclusion: the most valuable advantage a child can gain may come from their second citizenship rather than their degree. Parents who plan accordingly hedge risk and buy their children a competitive edge in a borderless world.



SAFETY AND SECURITY



Iceland, Switzerland, and Denmark hold the top three positions in the 2026 Safety and Security rankings with scores of 90.5, 88.4, and 88.0 respectively. The stability reflects the structural nature of the pillar, where strong institutions, rule of law, and low crime rates develop over long time horizons rather than respond to short-term events.

Movements within the rankings carry meaning despite the stable top tier. Luxembourg improved its position in 2026, while several larger European economies experienced relative declines. Germany saw deterioration in certain safety-related indicators amid mounting domestic pressures tied to migration, social cohesion, and public security concerns, contributing to a weaker relative position than in previous years.

Safety and Security remains a foundational pillar of citizenship decision-making, with 17.2% of respondents identifying access to a safer or more stable country as the most important feature of citizenship. The headline figure understates how deeply security considerations are embedded in citizenship thinking, particularly through a forward-looking lens.

Confidence in existing citizenship frameworks tells the deeper story. 39.2% of respondents describe themselves as somewhat confident their current citizenship will provide the same security and opportunity over the next decade. 33.5% are very confident. Nearly 27% fall into uncertain or negative categories. The distribution shows that outright concern is not yet dominant, but confidence appears increasingly conditional.

Mass affluent individuals do not react uniformly across regions to immediate instability, but they increasingly question whether current structures will continue to deliver. The pattern aligns with one of the core findings of this year’s report: instability has become a fundamental and endemic condition rather than a temporary disruption.

The behavioural impact is striking. 71.6% of respondents are now more likely to consider an additional citizenship or residency in response to global events. The majority fall into the somewhat more likely category at 39.0% rather than significantly more likely at 32.6%. Only 2.7% report being less likely. The distribution indicates a broad and gradual repricing of risk rather than reaction to acute crises.

When respondents rank the strategic benefits of second citizenship for future scenarios, family security and generational protection take first place. Emergency or contingency planning ranks second. Asset and estate protection ranks third. Lifestyle factors such as education and healthcare follow. The order confirms that second citizenship now functions as long-term risk management rather than lifestyle enhancement.

Safety and Security — Top 5 (2026)		
COUNTRY	SCORE	NOTES
Iceland	90.5	Lowest crime rates and strong institutions globally
Switzerland	88.4	Political neutrality and rule of law
Denmark	88.0	High institutional trust scores
Finland	87.8	Improved position year-on-year
Ireland	87.6	Strong on rule of law indicators



Political instability is now the baseline expectation for the world's wealthy

The era of assuming a home-country passport delivers steady security and opportunity has begun to fade for the mass affluent.

The 2026 World Citizenship Report Survey confirms this directly: nearly 80% of respondents hold only one citizenship, yet the data shows a clear mindset shift in which political instability functions as the baseline expectation rather than a rare crisis.

Survey respondents present as pragmatic optimists who still rank quality of life as their top citizenship priority at 27.3%.

When asked about their current government's failings, a competitive economy tops the list at 45.4%, followed by healthcare at 42.7% and education at 39.9%. Political stability ranks fourth at 36%. Even basic governance reliability no longer commands automatic confidence.

Only 33.5% of respondents are very confident their existing citizenship will provide the same security and opportunity over the next decade. 39.2% are merely somewhat confident. 27% are uncertain or unconfident. Even those who feel relatively secure treat second citizenship as an important portfolio diversifier insurance rather than a 'last resort' insurance.

From Covid shock to chronic volatility

The Covid-19 pandemic marked the inflection point. Lockdowns, border closures, and supply-chain breakdowns exposed how fragile single-jurisdiction lives had become. Temporary mobility restrictions evolved into a structural trend of record millionaire migration.

Industry data shows that Americans increasingly lead applications for citizenship-by-investment programmes, reversing pre-pandemic patterns when demand came mostly from emerging markets.

Election cycles deepened the trend, with 2024 being the largest global election year in history that saw more than half the world's population voting. Here, the outcomes exposed deepening political fragmentation in Europe as well as rapid policy shifts in the United States and the United Kingdom.

The 2024 US presidential contest produced a second Trump administration whose 2025 tariff regime, including broad reciprocal duties and targeted hikes, created significant disruption across global trade and investment planning. Effective US tariff rates jumped sharply, pushing consumer prices higher and creating planning paralysis for businesses and investors. Retaliatory measures and legal challenges amplified the uncertainty.

Second citizenship no longer functions primarily as an escape hatch. 27.3% of survey respondents prioritise access to a higher quality of life when asked about the value of a second passport, edging out financial and career opportunities at 18.9% and freedom of movement at 18.7%.

The ranking flips for future scenarios. Family security and generational protection take first place, followed by emergency and contingency planning for geopolitical or economic instability in second, and asset and estate protection in third.

Strategic diversification drives the day-to-day picture. Business and professional

opportunities remain the top motivation for seeking a second citizenship at 29.9%, followed by investment diversification at 24.5% and tax efficiency at 22.3%. Second citizenship is becoming embedded in forward-looking financial planning rather than reactive crisis response.

Industry data backs the trend. Inquiries from Americans for European residency programmes surged 183% in early 2025 according to investment migration firms. US nationals now account for 21% of global citizenship-by-investment applicants, the largest single cohort. Programmes in Portugal, Greece, and emerging markets such as St. Kitts and Nevis and other Caribbean countries see sustained demand even as governments tighten due-diligence rules and raise thresholds for 2026.

The calculus has changed for the mass affluent who skew younger, family-oriented, and globally mobile. Pre-Covid citizenship centred on cultural belonging and legal rights; today it operates as a strategic asset.

Impact on markets and politics

The trend carries broader implications. Wealth migration reshapes real-estate markets in Portugal, Greece, and Dubai while pressuring traditional tax havens to adapt. Governments offering citizenship-by-investment programmes recalibrate through stricter compliance, higher bars, and more strategic positioning around stability and quality of life.



The very policies fuelling demand also accelerate the outflow. Tariffs, election-driven policy swings, and energy volatility push more high-net-worth individuals toward Plan B passports. Economists warn that sustained tariff-driven inflation and uncertainty could slow global growth to 3.1% in 2026 according to IMF projections.

The survey captures a quiet but profound shift: affluent individuals are increasingly incorporating citizenship into long-term planning around family, opportunity, and resilience.



ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY



China leads the 2026 Economic Opportunity rankings with a score of 89.3, followed by the United States at 81.3 and Ireland at 80.3. The top three combine scale, capital market depth, and innovation, but the broader ranking reveals where opportunity is genuinely emerging.

Several countries that traditionally sit outside the top tier of global economic rankings feature prominently. Indonesia ranks fifth, Saudi Arabia sixth, and Kazakhstan thirteenth. Vietnam takes sixteenth place, Nigeria seventeenth, and Uzbekistan twentieth. The pillar

captures growth trajectory, structural reforms, and forward-looking potential alongside established economic strength.

Macroeconomic context explains the spread. Global growth holds at approximately 3.2 to 3.3% over the coming years according to IMF projections, but advanced economies grow at just 1.7 to 1.8%. Emerging and developing economies expand at 4.1 to 4.4%, more than double the advanced-economy pace. The divergence in the global growth dynamics is driving the rankings.

Indonesia and Vietnam benefit from favourable demographics, industrial expansion, and increasing integration into global supply chains. Kazakhstan continues strengthening its strategic economic position through its status as the world's leading uranium producer at over 40% of global supply, and its strategic role as a middle corridor trade hub.

Consequently, the Kazakh President, Kassym-Jomart Tokayev, has projected GDP growth of between 6 to 7% over the medium term.

Developed markets retain their relevance. The United States, Ireland, Japan, and the United Kingdom continue to feature in the top tier because Economic Opportunity remains a multidimensional concept. Innovation ecosystems, financial infrastructure, and institutional stability play critical roles even as headline growth slows.

The survey reinforces the picture of economic redistribution. A competitive economy ranks highest at 45.4% when respondents identify the areas where their current government is failing. Mass affluent individuals carry direct exposure to local job markets, business conditions, and income growth. Geographic diversification therefore becomes a natural extension of wealth strategy when domestic opportunities appear constrained.

Economic Opportunity carries a 20% weighting in the overall Index, the third-highest weight after Safety and Security and Quality of Life at 25% each. The weighting reflects survey priorities: opportunity matters, but security and living standards matter more.

Economic Opportunity — Top 5 (2026)		
COUNTRY	SCORE	NOTES
China	89.3	Scale and capital market depth
United States	81.3	Innovation ecosystem and financial infrastructure
Ireland	80.3	Corporate base and EU access
India	79.9	Demographics and supply chain integration
Indonesia	76.9	Strong capital deployment





The End of American power:

How the US Lost its 80-Year Grip on the World and What Comes Next

The post-Cold War order felt permanent for decades. Liberal democracy, Western-led globalisation, and American primacy appeared to mark the end of what Francis Fukuyama famously described as the 'end of history'. John Rennie Short, Professor Emeritus of Public Policy at the University of Maryland, Baltimore County, argues that era has decisively ended.

Short presents the view that US global dominance since 1945 has run its course, and the world enters a new multipolar reality that reshapes everything from geopolitics to personal wealth strategies.

US dominance has run its course for two reasons according to Short. The first is the rise of China and, in the longer term, the rise of powers such as India and Brazil. The US no longer holds the same monopoly power, particularly as China seeks to establish a more sino-centric world. The second is the US withdrawal from international organisations.

The realignment is structural rather than temporary in Short's view. All countries face backlash against globalisation and the rise of popular nationalism, but in the United States this has translated into an explicit retreat from its traditional overseas role.

The implications for global stability run deep. Western-led institutions, including NATO, the dollar system, and the rules-based trade order, delivered unprecedented peace and prosperity after 1945. Their erosion does not automatically spell chaos provided they can adapt.

Short adds two critical provisos when asked whether collapse would create chaos. National governments face intense pressure from voters angered by the free flow of

capital and people that has hollowed out the middle class in Europe and North America. Governments must address these flows to retain political legitimacy. NATO's original bargain, where America paid most of the bill while European allies cut defence spending, has become unsustainable. Globalisation and institutions like NATO can provide stability only if they adapt.

A cautionary lesson

History offers a cautionary lesson on multipolarity. Short rejects the view that a single dominant power best guarantees order. All dominant powers eventually face challenges from rising powers in his analysis. Britain's nineteenth-century dominance faced challenges from a rising Germany, Japan, and the United States.

Regional flashpoints look different through this lens. Short argues that Western and Israeli assessments of Iran's regional influence may overstate the scale of the threat.

Tehran poses a genuine threat to Israel, but Short questions whether it warrants a global response. US-Israel superiority remains limited to air power so far. Dominating Iran would require a massive military occupation that US public opinion is unlikely to favour.

The shifts are not abstract for the mass affluent families surveyed in the 2026 World Citizenship Report. Nearly three-quarters of the 546 respondents have children. Family security ranks as the top strategic benefit of acquiring a second citizenship.

Family over country

Respondents echo Short's analysis when asked what matters most in a fragmenting world. Access to better education pathways and generational protection drive decisions more than pure business motives.

The 2026 data reinforces the point. Ireland leads the overall headline score at 85.1, with Switzerland at 83.2 and Denmark at 82.8 close behind. The rankings span Safety and Security, Economic Opportunity, Quality of Life, Global Mobility, and Financial Freedom. Singapore tops Global Mobility at 91.0. Germany leads Quality of Life at 90.6. China heads Economic Opportunity at 89.3.

Certain citizenships confer enduring advantages in economic security, stability, and opportunity in a regionally segmented power landscape. Short identifies which passports will matter most in the next decade. The passports that matter are those that provide some measure of economic and military security, including the United States, Switzerland, Singapore, and back-up countries such as St. Kitts and Nevis and the Commonwealth of Dominica.

The view aligns with survey findings. Roughly 15% of respondents already hold dual citizenship and 5% hold three or more. Business and professional opportunities at 29.9% lead motivations for a second citizenship, but family security and generational protection dominate when respondents think about their children. Decision-making optimises for family outcomes, with access to better education pathways signalling long-term thinking around intergenerational mobility.

The 2026 World Citizenship Report captures a historic inflection. The unipolar world that rewarded a single strong passport and a prestigious degree gives way to a multipolar order where resilience requires layered options.

Wealthy parents no longer chase only elite universities. They build citizenship portfolios that hedge against fragmentation, secure access to the best global markets, and protect the next generation from forces beyond any single nation's control.

Short's analysis leaves little room for nostalgia. The end of American monopoly power is not a crisis to reverse but a structural change to navigate. For the affluent families shaping decisions in 2026, that navigation increasingly begins with a second citizenship chosen for the quiet power it delivers in an era of shifting giants rather than for status.

GLOBAL MOBILITY



Singapore leads the 2026 Global Mobility rankings at 91.0, with Japan and the Republic of Korea tied at 89.6, followed by Denmark at 88.9 and several other leading European countries. The 2026 rankings remain relatively stable, reflecting the entrenched nature of visa agreements which evolve slowly over time.

Mobility has become increasingly uneven despite stable headline rankings. Some countries improved their positions through targeted expansions of visa-free or visa-on-arrival access, but these gains reflect continued bilateral and regional visa diplomacy rather than any broad shift in the global mobility landscape.

China expanded short-term visa-free access for several European countries during 2025, including trial exemptions for France, Germany, and Italy, as part of efforts to stimulate tourism and business travel. Gulf Cooperation Council countries continued to streamline entry requirements and expand visa-on-arrival eligibility to support economic diversification and international connectivity.

Friction has increased elsewhere. Tighter entry requirements, increased pre-screening, and shifting immigration policies introduce new layers of complexity into cross-border movement in certain regions. The mobility landscape fragments rather than consolidates, reinforcing the idea that access is no longer universally guaranteed.

Survey data places mobility in context. Greater freedom of movement ranks third at 18.7% as a driver of second citizenship, behind better financial, business or career opportunities at 18.9% and quality of life at 27.3%. Mobility remains a core benefit but functions as one component within a broader citizenship strategy.

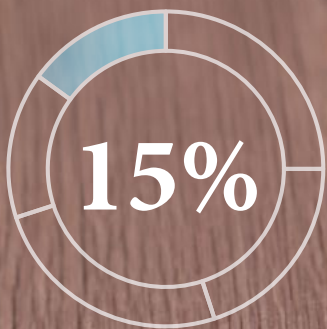
Motivations linked to security and stability collectively outweigh mobility as a standalone driver. Access to a safer country at 17.2% and long-term backup options for family at 9.5% combine to exceed the freedom of movement figure. The ability to move freely remains important, but it is no longer sufficient on its own to drive citizenship decisions.

Citizenship therefore plays a critical role in preserving access and optionality in a more constrained global environment. Differences in mobility access increasingly shape how individuals and families pursue opportunity across jurisdictions.

Global Mobility — Top 5 (2026)		
COUNTRY	SCORE	NOTES
Singapore	91.0	Highest visa-free or visa-on-arrival access
Japan	89.6	Tied second; strong bilateral agreements
Korea (Republic)	89.6	Tied second
Denmark	88.9	Leading European mobility profile
Luxembourg	88.9	Strong EU and global access



FINANCIAL FREEDOM



Singapore leads the 2026 Financial Freedom rankings, followed by Denmark and Finland. Switzerland and Norway maintain strong positions in the top five. These countries combine regulatory transparency, institutional stability, and open financial systems rather than rely solely on preferential tax regimes.

Several jurisdictions traditionally associated with financial flexibility face increasing competition. Singapore remains a leading global hub. Luxembourg and the Netherlands retain strong positions through their global financial integration. The United Arab Emirates and Hong Kong continue to rank highly as regional financial gateways.

Survey data confirms that second citizenship now functions as an increasingly important part of financial and professional planning rather than a defensive tool.

Business and professional opportunities rank as the leading motivation at 29.9%, followed by investment diversification at 24.5% and tax efficiency and wealth structuring at 22.3%. The three factors together account for the majority of responses and highlight a clear shift toward more proactive financial planning.

Individuals integrate jurisdictional choice into broader wealth planning, where access to multiple economic systems enhances both opportunity capture and risk management. Respondents proactively structure their financial footprint across borders rather than react to specific constraints.

Traditional motivations rank meaningfully lower. Succession or legacy planning sits at 10.6% and legal or regulatory advantages at 8.1%. These considerations remain relevant but typically follow growth, diversification, and efficiency in the priority order.

The findings align with broader global trends. Rising fiscal pressures across developed economies, combined with increasing regulatory complexity and taxation scrutiny reshape how individuals approach wealth preservation. The expansion of investment opportunities across emerging markets reinforces the need for greater geographic flexibility.

Financial Freedom carries a 15% weighting in the overall Index, equal to Global Mobility. The pillar’s role has evolved from a niche concern of high-net-worth individuals into a mainstream consideration for the broader mass affluent population.

Financial Freedom — Top 5 (2026)		
COUNTRY	SCORE	NOTES
Singapore	84.2	Leading financial hub
Denmark	84.0	Regulatory transparency and stable institutions
Finland	82.3	Open financial system and institutional stability
Switzerland	81.9	Strong banking infrastructure
Norway	79.9	Sovereign wealth backing and transparency





A top wealth advisor says the UK could win back its billionaires with one simple move: *just stop changing the rules*

The UK's ultra-wealthy are not primarily chasing the lowest tax rates. They are exhausted by constant policy shifts, according to insights from Richard Montague, a private wealth partner at BDO.

Speaking to CS Global Partners, Montague highlighted research showing that only 18% of those considering leaving the UK cited the lowest tax rates as their top tax-related priority. 42% pointed to stability of government and certainty or consistency in taxes as their primary concern.

The scrapping of the non-dom regime and changes to inheritance tax have functioned as significant triggers according to Montague. Many ultra-high-net-worth individuals suffer from change fatigue, the relentless accumulation of changes, the speculation ahead of each Budget, and the sense that the goalposts will keep moving. The combination of changes drives them to consider departure.

The non-dom regime, which historically allowed foreign-domiciled residents to avoid UK tax on overseas income unless remitted to the UK, was abolished effective April 2025 and replaced with a new Foreign Income and Gains regime. New qualifying residents now enjoy a four-year exemption on foreign income and gains, after which they face worldwide taxation like other UK residents. Inheritance tax rules also shifted to a residence-based system, bringing more overseas assets into scope for those with extended UK residency.

Montague emphasised that the wealthy are not demanding tax cuts. The UK government could provide a clearer long-term roadmap for personal taxation, a multi-year framework that gives wealthy individuals and their advisers the certainty they need to plan across the decades-long timescales that intergenerational wealth management requires.

A similar commitment for individuals and families could prove valuable. Enhancement to the Foreign Income and Gains regime, such as extending the four-year exemption period or clarifying rules around distributions from non-resident trusts, could support the framework. The government has already published a roadmap for business taxation; a similar commitment for ultra-wealthy individuals and families could materially improve confidence according to Montague.

Not just a UK problem, but the UK stands out

Uncertainty extends beyond the UK. A global shift in where the wealthy choose to live and invest is underway, driven partly by tax regimes but also by deeper existential factors. American wealth migration increasingly targets Europe, Canada, and parts of the Middle East. Chinese wealth continues moving to Europe and North America.

The UK positioned itself as a stable safe haven and net recipient of wealthy individuals for years. The dynamic reversed in 2024 to 2025 amid the tax reforms. Projections show the UK facing a significant net outflow of millionaires in 2025, though the scale of any exodus remains debated in some analyses.

Second citizenship as portfolio insurance

Wealthy UK holders increasingly treat second citizenship or residency as portfolio insurance according to Montague. The strategy provides a right to live in alternative jurisdictions or easier travel options amid global volatility.

Relocation decisions rarely move quickly. Research shows that many ultra-wealthy families have considered leaving the UK, but only a small proportion have moved or are actively in process. Most remain in the research phase. Family considerations, children's education, elderly relatives, and the ability to function as a cohesive unit in a new country often outweigh pure tax math.

Popular destinations include Spain, Portugal, and Italy, which have rolled out residency packages tailored to mobile wealthy individuals. The United States, Canada, and Australia feature prominently due to lifestyle ties.

The United Arab Emirates has aggressively courted global ultra-high-net-worth talent with tax advantages and modern infrastructure. Recent regional conflicts have tested its stability pitch. Montague observed a split in client behaviour, with some expats departing immediately while others monitor the situation.

Geopolitical instability in potential destinations may quietly bolster the case for remaining in the UK for some, given the country's strong fundamentals including the rule of law, world-class education, cultural depth, and entrepreneurial talent. Decisions involve complex stress-testing of tax, regulatory, lifestyle, and cultural factors, and other countries' tax regimes also evolve.

A path forward for the UK

Montague concluded that reducing fiscal uncertainty could yield major upside. With a proactive long-term policy framework and a compelling sales pitch from the government, the UK could re-establish itself as a destination of choice for global wealth.

The UK still offers compelling fundamentals that ultra-high-net-worth individuals genuinely value according to Montague. With the right policy framework for the long term, the UK could again become a destination of choice for global wealth.

Predictability may prove the UK's most powerful retention tool as global wealth continues its restless migration accelerated by policy flux and geopolitical tensions. Many of the ultra-wealthy appear to be waiting for the rules to settle before making their next move.



The Repricing of Citizenship: Strategy in an Age of Structural Uncertainty



The forces shaping global citizenship have become structural as the world moves into the second half of the decade. Economic divergence, geopolitical fragmentation, and shifting policy frameworks no longer function as temporary disruptions but as defining features of the global landscape.

Citizenship retains its identity as a legal status and a symbol of national and cultural belonging. It is simultaneously being repriced in context with current global realities.

Citizenship now functions as a strategic asset that enables individuals to navigate complexity, preserve optionality, and position themselves for an uncertain future. The 2026 World Citizenship Report reflects this shift. Findings highlight how mass affluent individuals reassess the role of citizenship across multiple dimensions, from economic opportunity and mobility to security and long-term planning. A convergence of behaviours emerges that points toward a more deliberate and forward-looking approach to how individuals position themselves internationally rather than a single dominant trend.

From opportunity to optionality

One of the clearest evolutions in this year's data concerns how individuals think about economic opportunity. Access to growth remains central, but it now sits alongside institutional stability, risk, and the relative performance of domestic versus international markets.

The shift mirrors broader macroeconomic reality. Global growth holds steady at the headline level, yet divergence becomes more apparent as advanced economies expand at a slower pace than emerging markets. Emerging markets drive a disproportionate share of global growth. Perceptions of where opportunity lies have reshaped accordingly, with countries such as Indonesia, Vietnam, and Saudi Arabia gaining prominence alongside more established economic centres.

The 2026 Survey reinforces the shift. A competitive economy remains the most frequently cited area where individuals feel their governments are underperforming, at 45.4%. The finding spotlights the extent to which personal financial outcomes remain tied to national economic conditions. The use of citizenship as a mechanism for diversification therefore reflects a response to this reality, with individuals building exposure across multiple systems and balancing growth with longer-term institutional stability.

Mobility in a more constrained world

Global mobility remains a core component of citizenship, but its role evolves. The ability to move freely continues to hold value, but it sits within a broader set of priorities. The 2026 Survey shows that access to a higher quality of life and better financial prospects now rank above mobility as primary motivations for seeking a second citizenship, even though freedom of mobility remains the underlying mechanism that enables these goals.

Regulatory scrutiny and shifting immigration policies have introduced fresh frictions into cross-border movement. Bilateral agreements continue to open specific corridors, but the broader landscape fragments rather than consolidates. Mobility now functions as a requirement for economic participation and long-term security rather than an end in itself.

It serves as the connective tissue that allows individuals to move capital and personhood between different jurisdictions as conditions dictate.

Security as a forward-looking consideration

If mobility evolves, security embeds more deeply in decision-making. Survey data suggests that individuals are not simply reacting to immediate risks but reassessing the durability of the systems they rely on. Confidence in existing citizenship frameworks remains intact, but 71.6% of mass affluent individuals are now more likely to include an additional citizenship as a long-term planning consideration as a result of global events of the past few years.

The pattern aligns with broader geopolitical trends where conflict and economic sanctions have become endemic. Mass affluent individuals use multiple citizenships as a form of strategic insurance to mitigate domestic risk while preserving access to alternative systems

as armed conflict, trade wars, and resource scarcity become recurring features of the global system.

The trend reflects a proactive repricing of risk. Individuals build business and economic headwinds into their personal and financial realities, as the realisation that institutional stability cannot be taken for granted takes hold.

Citizenship as a framework for the future

The 2026 World Citizenship Report confirms a structural shift in how citizenship is defined and deployed. Citizenship no longer functions as a static designation or a transactional tool. It now operates as an integrated component of long-term planning shaped by a world that is more interconnected but fundamentally less predictable.

The evolution shows up most clearly among mass affluent individuals, whose exposure to economic cycles, policy shifts, and global developments runs relatively high. The value of jurisdictional flexibility increases for this group as a direct function of the need to diversify risk, navigate uncertainty, and align with future opportunity and outcomes.

The trajectory looks clear. The acceleration of geopolitical and economic divergence has turned jurisdictional optionality into a functional necessity. Access to diverse legal and





financial systems rapidly becomes a baseline requirement for effective personal and capital risk management.

Citizenship must be evaluated on its ability to provide resilience in this environment. The 2026 World Citizenship Report highlights this fundamental shift: modern global stability requires active planning across multiple nations rather than passive reliance on a single sovereign state.

Comprehensive Rankings - 2026

Overall WCR Rankings

Country	Score	Rank	Country	Score	Rank
Ireland	85.1	1	Slovakia	72.3	30
Switzerland	83.2	2	Cyprus	72.1	31
Denmark	82.8	3	Slovenia	71.8	32
Australia	81.6	4	Uruguay	71.7	33
Norway	81.6	4	Costa Rica	70.2	34
Germany	81.3	5	Hungary	70.1	35
Finland	81.0	6	Malta	69.9	36
Japan	80.8	7	Bulgaria	69.6	37
Sweden	80.1	8	Romania	69.3	38
Netherlands	80.0	9	San Marino	69.0	39
United Kingdom	80.0	9	Qatar	68.3	40
Luxembourg	79.4	10	Argentina	68.1	41
Iceland	78.8	11	Brunei Darussalam	68.1	41
Austria	78.5	12	Israel	68.0	42
Belgium	78.5	12	Barbados	67.9	43
Singapore	78.5	12	Malaysia	66.7	44
Korea (Republic)	77.2	13	Bahamas	66.6	45
Canada	77.1	14	Montenegro	66.6	45
Czech Republic	76.9	15	Seychelles	66.5	46
Liechtenstein	76.8	16	Mauritius	66.2	47
United States of America	76.8	16	Panama	66.2	47
Hong Kong (SAR China)	76.5	17	Brazil	64.9	48
France	76.2	18	Oman	64.3	49
Portugal	76.1	19	Antigua & Barbuda	63.7	50
Estonia	75.9	20	Peru	63.5	51
Spain	75.8	21	Saint Kitts and Nevis	63.2	52
Lithuania	75.7	22	Kuwait	63.0	53
United Arab Emirates	75.7	22	Grenada	62.8	54
Poland	75.5	23	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	62.8	54
Italy	75.2	24	Moldova	62.5	55
Croatia	73.5	25	Saudi Arabia	62.5	55
New Zealand	73.1	26	Palau Islands	62.4	56
Greece	72.9	27	Georgia	62.3	57
Latvia	72.9	27	Albania	61.8	58
Andorra	72.7	28	Paraguay	61.7	59
Chile	72.6	29	Trinidad and Tobago	61.7	59

Country	Score	Rank
China	61.5	60
Kazakhstan	61.5	60
Macedonia (FYROM)	61.5	60
Serbia	61.4	61
Saint Lucia	61.2	62
Dominica	61.0	63
Indonesia	60.1	64
Taiwan	59.6	65
Cape Verde	59.5	66
Dominican Republic	59.3	67
Bosnia and Herzegovina	59.0	68
Bahrain	58.9	69
Monaco	58.9	69
Thailand	58.9	69
Colombia	58.5	70
Bhutan	58.4	71
Guyana	58.4	71
Mexico	58.1	72
Turkey	58.0	73
Armenia	57.6	74
Ecuador	57.1	75
Guatemala	57.0	76
Jamaica	57.0	76
Sao Tome and Principe	57.0	76
Vietnam	57.0	76
El Salvador	56.4	77
Namibia	56.4	77
Philippines	56.1	78
Uzbekistan	56.1	78
Botswana	55.9	79
India	55.1	80
Malawi	54.9	81
Timor-Leste	54.2	82
Macao (SAR)	53.9	83
Azerbaijan	53.8	84
Jordan	53.8	84
Suriname	53.7	85
Belize	53.6	86
Ghana	53.5	87
Maldives	53.5	87

Country	Score	Rank
Mongolia	53.5	87
Nepal	53.3	88
Ukraine	53.1	89
Belarus	52.9	90
Honduras	52.9	90
Russian Federation	52.9	90
Cote d'Ivoire	52.6	91
Egypt	52.4	92
Algeria	52.3	93
Vanuatu	52.2	94
Morocco	52.1	95
Rwanda	52.1	95
Tunisia	52.1	95
Benin	51.8	96
Zambia	51.8	96
Nicaragua	51.7	97
South Africa	51.7	97
Kyrgyzstan	51.3	98
Tanzania	50.8	99
Bolivia	50.6	100
Papua New Guinea	50.6	100
Kenya	50.1	101
Senegal	50.0	102
Sierra Leone	50.0	102
Cuba	49.7	103
Uganda	49.4	104
Mauritania	49.3	105
Sri Lanka	48.9	106
Gabon	48.8	107
Laos	48.4	108
Eswatini	48.3	109
Turkmenistan	48.1	110
Gambia	47.9	111
Tajikistan	47.9	111
Bangladesh	47.8	112
Togo	47.2	113
Angola	46.6	114
Zimbabwe	46.4	115
Venezuela	46.3	116
Lesotho	46.2	117

Country	Score	Rank
Cambodia	46.0	118
Iran	45.9	119
Libya	45.9	119
Niger	45.3	120
Cameroon	45.2	121
Mali	45.2	121
Nigeria	45.1	122
Equatorial Guinea	45.0	123
Guinea	45.0	123
Ethiopia	44.6	124
Liberia	44.6	124
Lebanon	44.3	125
Djibouti	44.1	126
Madagascar	44.1	126
Comoros	43.9	127
Guinea-Bissau	43.6	128
Congo (Republic)	43.1	129
Iraq	42.7	130

Country	Score	Rank
Burkina Faso	42.5	131
Kosovo	42.3	132
Pakistan	41.8	133
Myanmar	41.6	134
Congo (Democratic Republic)	41.2	135
Palestinian Territory	41.2	135
Chad	40.7	136
Mozambique	39.9	137
Burundi	38.6	138
South Sudan	38.4	139
Haiti	37.2	140
Eritrea	37.1	141
Central African Republic	35.4	142
Afghanistan	35.3	143
Somalia	34.1	144
Syria	33.0	145
Sudan	32.7	146
Yemen	30.6	147

Comprehensive Rankings - 2026

Safety & Security (25%)

Country	Score	Rank	Country	Score	Rank
Iceland	90.5	1	Italy	76.9	32
Switzerland	88.4	2	Poland	75.8	33
Denmark	88.0	3	Hungary	74.9	34
Finland	87.8	4	Botswana	74.9	34
Ireland	87.6	5	Macao (SAR)	74.1	35
Netherlands	86.9	6	Vanuatu	73.8	36
Austria	86.1	7	Qatar	73.7	37
Liechtenstein	85.4	8	Cyprus	73.5	38
Norway	85.2	9	Chile	73.4	39
Luxembourg	85.1	10	Greece	73.4	39
Japan	84.8	11	Romania	73.1	40
Australia	84.0	12	France	72.8	41
Czech Republic	83.8	13	Barbados	72.8	41
Canada	83.6	14	Bulgaria	72.5	42
Portugal	83.1	15	Mongolia	72.2	43
San Marino	83.0	16	Hong Kong (SAR China)	71.9	44
Estonia	82.8	17	Malawi	71.8	45
Andorra	82.8	17	Moldova	71.5	46
Singapore	82.7	18	Brunei	71.2	47
Lithuania	82.7	18	Nepal	71.1	48
Germany	82.5	19	New Zealand	70.9	49
Sweden	82.3	20	Kuwait	70.8	50
Slovenia	82.3	20	Oman	70.7	51
Belgium	81.7	21	Timor-Leste	70.7	51
Latvia	80.7	22	Namibia	70.6	52
Monaco	80.3	23	Antigua & Barbuda	70.5	53
Bhutan	80.0	24	United Arab Emirates	70.5	53
United Kingdom	79.7	25	Saint Lucia	70.4	54
Taiwan	79.6	26	Grenada	70.3	55
Uruguay	79.6	26	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	70.1	56
Palau Islands	78.3	27	Dominica	70.0	57
Spain	78.2	28	Saint Kitts and Nevis	69.8	58
Slovakia	78.0	29	Argentina	69.8	58
Korea (Republic)	77.6	30	Bahamas	69.5	59
Croatia	77.6	30	Montenegro	69.4	60
Costa Rica	77.0	31	Seychelles	69.4	60

Country	Score	Rank
Malta	69.3	61
Ghana	69.0	62
Albania	69.0	62
Cape Verde	68.9	63
Jamaica	68.9	63
Dominican Republic	68.7	64
Macedonia (FYR)	68.3	65
Panama	68.2	66
Trinidad and Tobago	67.8	67
Kosovo	67.8	67
Gambia	67.1	68
Indonesia	66.8	69
Senegal	66.6	70
Vietnam	66.4	71
Armenia	66.2	72
United States of America	65.9	73
Suriname	65.6	74
Serbia	65.6	74
Mauritania	65.4	75
Rwanda	64.9	76
Zambia	64.9	76
Jordan	64.9	76
Paraguay	64.9	76
Laos	64.8	77
Malaysia	64.8	77
Bosnia and Herzegovina	64.8	77
Liberia	64.2	78
Kazakhstan	64.2	78
Belize	64.1	79
Sao Tome and Principe	64.1	79
Sri Lanka	63.9	80
Lesotho	63.7	81
Mauritius	63.7	81
Sierra Leone	63.2	82
Uzbekistan	62.9	83
Peru	62.9	83
Thailand	62.5	84
Saudi Arabia	62.5	84
Georgia	61.8	85
Mexico	61.6	86

Country	Score	Rank
Bahrain	61.6	86
Madagascar	61.5	87
Tunisia	61.3	88
El Salvador	60.9	89
Benin	60.9	89
Cuba	60.8	90
Kyrgyz Republic	60.6	91
Guyana	60.5	92
Bolivia	60.4	93
Cote d' Ivoire	60.3	94
Philippines	60.2	95
Brazil	60.2	95
Morocco	60.1	96
Azerbaijan	59.9	97
India	59.7	98
Papua New Guinea	59.6	99
Algeria	59.4	100
Cambodia	59.2	101
Angola	59.0	102
China	58.9	103
Nigeria	58.8	104
Mali	58.3	105
Tajikistan	58.0	106
Guinea-Bissau	58.0	106
Tanzania	57.7	107
Turkmenistan	57.4	108
Eswatini	57.3	109
Equatorial Guinea	57.0	110
Guatemala	56.9	111
Ecuador	56.8	112
Gabon	56.8	112
Zimbabwe	56.6	113
Uganda	56.3	114
Djibouti	56.2	115
Togo	56.1	116
Comoros (Comores Islands)	55.7	117
South Africa	55.2	118
Belarus	54.8	119
Kenya	54.6	120
Egypt	53.4	121

Country	Score	Rank
Honduras	53.3	122
Israel	52.7	123
Bangladesh	52.7	123
Maldives	52.5	124
Myanmar	52.2	125
Burundi	52.0	126
Colombia	51.2	127
Turkey	51.2	127
Congo {Democratic Rep}	51.1	128
Guinea	50.5	129
Libya	48.7	130
Lebanon	47.9	131
Cameroon	47.6	132
Chad	47.6	132
Venezuela	47.4	133
Ethiopia	46.7	134
Niger	46.2	135
Iraq	45.7	136

Country	Score	Rank
Ukraine	45.4	137
Eritrea	45.1	138
Nicaragua	45.1	138
Palestinin Territory	44.7	139
Iran	44.2	140
Mozambique	44.1	141
Haiti	43.9	142
Pakistan	43.9	142
Congo (Republic)	42.8	143
Burkina Faso	41.9	144
Central African Republic	41.6	145
Russian Federation	38.9	146
Somalia	38.0	147
South Sudan	37.6	148
Syria	34.8	149
Sudan	34.1	150
Afghanistan	33.5	151
Yemen	32.9	152

Comprehensive Rankings - 2026

Economic Opportunity (20%)

Country	Score	Rank
China	89.3	1
United States	81.3	2
Ireland	80.3	3
India	79.9	4
Indonesia	76.9	5
Saudi Arabia	75.0	6
Taiwan	72.8	7
Japan	72.1	8
Philippines	72.0	9
Malaysia	71.4	10
United Kingdom	70.8	11
United Arab Emirates	70.6	12
Kazakhstan	70.1	13
Spain	69.4	14

Country	Score	Rank
Australia	69.0	15
Vietnam	68.9	16
Nigeria	68.3	17
Germany	68.2	18
Brazil	67.9	19
Uzbekistan	67.5	20
France	67.2	21
Korea (Republic)	67.0	22
Israel	66.6	23
Poland	66.5	24
Canada	66.4	25
Egypt	66.4	25
Singapore	66.0	26
Netherlands	65.7	27

Country	Score	Rank
Turkey	65.6	28
Cote d'Ivoire	65.6	28
Italy	65.2	29
Switzerland	65.1	30
Hong Kong (SAR China)	64.5	31
Argentina	64.1	32
Qatar	63.7	33
Morocco	63.1	34
Mexico	63.0	35
Denmark	62.9	36
Monaco	62.8	37
Sri Lanka	62.7	38
Panama	62.6	39
Norway	62.6	39
Peru	62.3	40
Belgium	62.0	41
Thailand	61.9	42
Ethiopia	61.6	43
Russian Federation	61.5	44
Guyana	61.4	45
Costa Rica	61.3	46
Guatemala	61.3	46
Bangladesh	61.2	47
Uganda	61.1	48
Ecuador	60.6	49
Oman	60.2	50
Colombia	60.1	51
Paraguay	60.1	51
Sweden	60.0	52
Chile	60.0	52
Portugal	59.8	53
Czech Republic	59.6	54
Benin	59.5	55
Dominican Republic	59.4	56
Kuwait	59.2	57
Croatia	59.0	58
Senegal	58.9	59
Pakistan	58.7	60
Kenya	58.4	61
Mongolia	58.3	62

Country	Score	Rank
Tanzania	58.1	63
Macao SAR, China	58.0	64
Greece	57.9	65
Malta	57.7	66
Austria	57.5	67
Bulgaria	57.2	68
Bahrain	56.9	69
Georgia	56.8	70
Algeria	56.7	71
Guinea	56.5	72
Cambodia	56.1	73
Niger	56.0	74
Cyprus	56.0	74
Papua New Guinea	55.8	75
Uruguay	55.8	75
New Zealand	55.6	76
Finland	55.2	77
Libya	55.2	77
Lithuania	55.0	78
Maldives	54.9	79
Nepal	54.9	79
Luxembourg	54.9	79
Mali	54.7	80
Ghana	54.2	81
Romania	54.1	82
Kyrgyz Republic	53.7	83
Zambia	53.7	83
Togo	53.3	84
Congo (Democratic Republic)	53.0	85
Rwanda	52.4	86
Azerbaijan	52.3	87
Slovakia	52.3	87
Burkina Faso	52.1	88
Hungary	52.1	88
Cameroon	52.0	89
Iran	52.0	89
Armenia	52.0	89
Slovenia	51.7	90
Mauritius	51.7	90
Tajikistan	51.5	91

Country	Score	Rank
El Salvador	50.5	92
Honduras	50.0	93
South Africa	49.7	94
Serbia	49.7	94
Chad	49.5	95
Laos	49.4	96
Albania	49.1	97
Turkmenistan	48.5	98
Kosovo	48.5	98
Brunei Darussalam	48.3	99
Sierra Leone	48.3	99
Bhutan	48.2	100
Zimbabwe	47.9	101
Iceland	47.5	102
Bahamas	47.4	103
Madagascar	47.3	104
Barbados	47.1	105
Jordan	46.8	106
Seychelles	46.7	107
Jamaica	46.5	108
Belarus	46.5	108
Latvia	46.5	108
Mozambique	46.5	108
Iraq	46.4	109
Liechtenstein	46.3	110
North Macedonia	46.2	111
Afghanistan	45.8	112
Nicaragua	45.8	112
Trinidad and Tobago	45.8	112
Cape Verde	45.6	113
Mauritania	45.5	114
Bosnia and Herzegovina	45.5	114
Ukraine	45.3	115
Guinea-Bissau	44.9	116
Tunisia	44.4	117
Bolivia	44.3	118
Djibouti	43.7	119
Cuba	43.6	120
Estonia	43.6	120
Andorra	43.4	121

Country	Score	Rank
Lebanon	42.8	122
Angola	42.0	123
Eritrea	41.9	124
Namibia	41.4	125
Timor-Leste	41.3	126
Grenada	41.1	127
Liberia	40.6	128
Myanmar	40.5	129
Gambia	40.5	129
Eswatini	40.4	130
Burundi	40.4	130
Moldova	39.8	131
Malawi	39.6	132
Palestinian Territory	38.6	133
Palau	38.5	134
Montenegro	38.1	135
South Sudan	38.0	136
Saint Lucia	37.6	137
Comoros	37.5	138
Congo (Republic)	37.4	139
Suriname	37.3	140
San Marino	37.3	140
Gabon	37.1	141
Dominica	36.7	142
Belize	36.4	143
Equatorial Guinea	36.4	143
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	35.8	144
Saint Kitts and Nevis	35.7	145
Venezuela	35.6	146
Somalia	35.4	147
Central African Republic	34.7	148
Antigua and Barbuda	33.6	149
Sudan	33.1	150
Vanuatu	29.5	151
Botswana	28.3	152
Syria	27.2	153
Lesotho	27.1	154
Haiti	26.4	155
Yemen	26.2	156
Sao Tome and Principe	26.0	157

Full Rankings

Quality of Life (25%)

Country	Score	Rank	Country	Score	Rank
Germany	90.6	1	San Marino	82.2	30
Norway	90.2	2	Portugal	82.2	30
Switzerland	89.7	3	Cyprus	82.0	31
Finland	89.6	4	Latvia	81.7	32
Sweden	89.5	5	Israel	80.9	33
United Kingdom	89.1	6	Hungary	80.2	34
Denmark	89.1	6	Chile	78.3	35
Iceland	89.0	7	Qatar	78.2	36
Netherlands	88.4	8	Saudi Arabia	78.1	37
Hong Kong (SAR China)	88.0	9	Antigua and Barbuda	77.7	38
Belgium	88.0	9	Romania	77.7	38
Luxembourg	87.9	10	Bulgaria	77.4	39
Australia	87.6	11	Oman	77.2	40
Ireland	87.6	11	Argentina	76.6	41
Austria	87.0	12	Montenegro	76.6	41
Estonia	86.8	13	Belarus	76.4	42
Liechtenstein	86.3	14	Costa Rica	76.4	42
Malta	86.0	15	Bahrain	76.3	43
France	85.8	16	Panama	76.2	44
Canada	85.7	17	Saint Kitts and Nevis	75.9	45
Slovenia	85.4	18	Uruguay	75.7	46
Czech Republic	85.0	19	Seychelles	75.6	47
Greece	84.9	20	Bahamas	75.5	48
Spain	84.9	20	Georgia	75.1	49
Japan	84.7	21	Kuwait	75.0	50
New Zealand	84.7	21	Serbia	74.9	51
United States of America	84.7	21	Brunei Darussalam	74.9	51
Singapore	84.2	22	Kazakhstan	74.7	52
Poland	84.0	23	Barbados	74.1	53
Italy	83.7	24	Russia	74.1	53
United Arab Emirates	83.4	25	Macedonia (FYROM)	73.7	54
Lithuania	83.2	26	Trinidad and Tobago	73.7	54
Korea (Republic)	82.9	27	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	73.4	55
Andorra	82.6	28	Turkey	73.3	56
Slovakia	82.3	29	Albania	72.8	57
Croatia	82.3	29	Mauritius	72.3	58

Country	Score	Rank
Brazil	72.2	59
Ukraine	72.1	60
Armenia	72.1	60
Bosnia and Herzegovina	71.8	61
Malaysia	71.7	62
Colombia	71.5	63
Thailand	71.3	64
Peru	71.2	65
Ecuador	71.1	66
Palau Islands	70.9	67
Grenada	70.8	68
Guyana	70.5	69
Moldova	70.4	70
Iran	70.4	70
Cuba	70.3	71
Mexico	70.2	72
Dominican Republic	70.1	73
Dominica	69.4	74
Azerbaijan	69.3	75
Saint Lucia	68.9	76
China	68.6	77
Jordan	68.4	78
Suriname	68.4	78
Gabon	68.3	79
Sri Lanka	67.9	80
Algeria	67.7	81
Egypt	67.5	82
Turkmenistan	67.5	82
Tunisia	67.3	83
Botswana	67.1	84
Maldives	67.0	85
Paraguay	66.6	86
Venezuela	66.5	87
Lebanon	66.4	88
Bolivia	66.3	89
South Africa	66.3	89
Uzbekistan	66.2	90
Jamaica	66.1	91
Belize	65.9	92
Mongolia	65.3	93

Country	Score	Rank
Libya	65.1	94
Nicaragua	64.8	95
Kyrgyzstan	64.7	96
Vietnam	63.6	97
Bhutan	63.2	98
Morocco	63.1	99
Indonesia	63.0	100
Philippines	62.0	101
Eswatini	61.8	102
El Salvador	61.3	103
Palestinian Territory	61.1	104
Equatorial Guinea	61.0	105
Namibia	60.9	106
Timor-Leste	60.0	107
Tajikistan	59.9	108
Iraq	59.7	109
Cape Verde	59.6	110
Congo (Republic)	59.1	111
Honduras	58.4	112
Bangladesh	58.4	112
India	58.3	113
Vanuatu	57.8	114
Guatemala	57.8	114
Zimbabwe	57.8	114
Sao Tome and Principe	56.8	115
Ghana	56.3	116
Kenya	56.3	116
Zambia	56.3	116
Angola	56.2	117
Nepal	54.9	118
Comoros	54.8	119
Cote d'Ivoire	54.4	120
Cameroon	53.8	121
Cambodia	53.3	122
Laos	52.9	123
Uganda	52.6	124
Tanzania	52.5	125
Myanmar	52.5	125
Papua New Guinea	52.4	126
Rwanda	51.8	127

Country	Score	Rank
Togo	51.8	127
Syria	51.6	128
Nigeria	51.5	129
Mauritania	50.9	130
Senegal	50.7	131
Haiti	50.7	131
Lesotho	50.5	132
Benin	50.5	132
Guinea-Bissau	49.1	133
Congo (Democratic Republic)	49.0	134
Gambia	48.7	135
Sudan	48.1	136
Malawi	47.6	137
Pakistan	47.2	138
Liberia	46.8	139
Mozambique	46.7	140
Guinea	46.6	141
Djibouti	46.6	141

Country	Score	Rank
Ethiopia	46.4	142
Sierra Leone	45.0	143
Burkina Faso	45.0	143
Eritrea	45.0	143
Afghanistan	45.0	143
Yemen	44.6	144
Madagascar	44.1	145
Niger	41.4	146
Burundi	41.3	147
Central African Republic	40.8	148
Chad	40.2	149
Mali	40.1	150
Somalia	39.8	151
South Sudan	38.6	152
Monaco*	16.4	153
Macao (SAR)*	15.2	154
Taiwan*	12.5	155
Kosovo*	11.2	156

*Scores for Monaco, Macao (SAR), Taiwan and Kosovo reflect partial indicator coverage and are not directly comparable to fully covered jurisdictions. See methodology, pages 6 to 8.

Full Rankings

GLOBAL MOBILITY (15%)

Country	Score	Rank
Singapore	91.0	1
Japan	89.6	2
Korea (Republic)	89.6	2
Denmark	88.9	3
Luxembourg	88.9	3
Spain	88.9	3
Sweden	88.9	3
Switzerland	88.9	3
Austria	88.6	4
Belgium	88.6	4
Finland	88.6	4
France	88.6	4
Germany	88.6	4
Greece	88.6	4
Ireland	88.6	4
Italy	88.6	4

Country	Score	Rank
Netherlands	88.6	4
Norway	88.6	4
Hungary	88.2	5
Portugal	88.2	5
Slovakia	88.2	5
Slovenia	88.2	5
Croatia	87.9	6
Estonia	87.9	6
Malta	87.9	6
New Zealand	87.9	6
Poland	87.9	6
Australia	87.6	7
Latvia	87.6	7
Liechtenstein	87.6	7
United Kingdom	87.6	7
Canada	87.2	8

Country	Score	Rank
Iceland	87.2	8
Monaco	85.8	9
Czech Republic	85.4	10
Lithuania	84.7	11
Malaysia	84.4	12
United States of America	84.0	13
Andorra	83.8	14
Bulgaria	83.7	15
Romania	83.7	15
United Arab Emirates	83.2	16
San Marino	82.7	17
Chile	82.6	18
Cyprus	82.3	19
Hong Kong (SAR China)	81.3	20
Brunei	80.6	21
Argentina	78.1	22
Brazil	78.1	22
Israel	76.7	23
Barbados	75.6	24
Bahamas	74.3	25
Uruguay	73.6	26
Taiwan	72.7	27
Mexico	71.4	28
Mauritius	70.5	29
Antigua & Barbuda	70.4	30
Seychelles	70.4	30
Peru	68.7	31
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	68.6	32
Macao (SAR)	68.4	33
Costa Rica	68.3	34
Panama	68.3	34
Saint Kitts and Nevis	68.2	35
Grenada	68.0	36
Dominica	67.3	37
Paraguay	67.3	37
Serbia	64.2	38
Guatemala	62.8	39
Trinidad and Tobago	62.6	40
Saint Lucia	62.3	41
Montenegro	61.4	42

Country	Score	Rank
El Salvador	60.3	43
Honduras	59.6	44
Palau Islands	59.0	45
Macedonia (FYROM)	58.9	46
Colombia	57.1	47
Bosnia Herzegovina	56.8	48
Ukraine	56.6	49
Albania	56.5	50
Qatar	53.0	51
Venezuela	52.9	52
Nicaragua	52.9	52
Georgia	51.8	53
Turkey	48.7	54
Russian Federation	46.2	55
Moldova	46.1	56
Kuwait	45.3	57
Saudi Arabia	42.6	58
Bahrain	42.2	59
Ecuador	42.1	60
Timor-Leste	42.1	60
South Africa	42.1	60
Oman	41.5	61
Maldives	41.5	61
Belize	41.4	62
Guyana	40.1	63
Thailand	39.5	64
Suriname	39.1	65
Jamaica	36.9	66
Papua New Guinea	35.8	67
Vanuatu	35.4	68
Lesotho	35.2	69
Botswana	35.1	70
Dominican Republic	34.5	71
Kazakhstan	34.1	72
China	32.6	73
Kosovo	32.6	73
Indonesia	32.4	74
Belarus	32.0	75
Bolivia	31.6	76
Namibia	30.9	77

Country	Score	Rank
Tunisia	30.3	78
Eswatini	29.5	79
Morocco	29.5	79
Mongolia	29.3	80
Malawi	29.2	81
Kenya	28.5	82
Tanzania	28.2	83
Benin	27.8	84
Armenia	27.5	85
Uganda	27.5	85
Cape Verde	27.1	86
Zambia	27.1	86
Philippines	26.8	87
Azerbaijan	26.3	88
Zimbabwe	26.1	89
Gambia	26.0	90
Ghana	25.7	91
Mozambique	25.4	92
Sao Tome and Principe	25.4	92
Rwanda	25.3	93
Haiti	24.4	94
Burkina Faso	24.4	94
Gabon	24.4	94
Madagascar	24.4	94
Mauritania	24.0	95
Niger	23.7	96
Sierra Leone	23.6	97
Equatorial Guinea	23.3	98
Guinea	23.3	98
Uzbekistan	23.2	99
Chad	22.6	100
Comoros (Comores Islands)	22.3	101
Cuba	22.2	102
Togo	22.2	102
Bhutan	21.9	103
Cote d'Ivoire	21.9	103
Senegal	21.9	103
Algeria	21.2	104

Country	Score	Rank
Kyrgyzstan	20.7	105
Djibouti	20.6	106
Mali	20.5	107
Guinea-Bissau	20.1	108
Jordan	19.8	109
Cambodia	19.4	110
Egypt	19.4	110
Angola	19.1	111
Burundi	19.1	111
Central African Rep	19.1	111
Liberia	19.1	111
Vietnam	19.1	111
India	18.7	112
Cameroon	18.4	113
Congo {Republic}	18.4	113
Laos	18.4	113
Tajikistan	18.3	114
Myanmar	17.4	115
Congo {Democratic Rep}	17.0	116
Ethiopia	17.0	116
South Sudan	16.3	117
Turkmenistan	15.9	118
Sri Lanka	15.6	119
Eritrea	15.3	120
Nigeria	14.9	121
Lebanon	14.5	122
Nepal	14.3	123
Sudan	13.8	124
Iran	13.5	125
Libya	13.1	126
Palestinin Territory	12.8	127
Bangladesh	12.4	128
Somalia	11.1	129
Pakistan	10.4	130
Yemen	10.4	130
Iraq	9.7	131
Syria	8.6	132
Afghanistan	7.9	133

Comprehensive Rankings - 2026

Financial Freedom (15%)

Country	Score	Rank	Country	Score	Rank
Singapore	84.2	1	France	65.3	32
Denmark	84.0	2	Brunei Darussalam	65.3	32
Finland	82.3	3	Israel	65.2	33
Switzerland	81.9	4	Macao (SAR)	64.9	34
Norway	79.9	5	Bahamas	64.6	35
Ireland	79.7	6	Cyprus	64.6	35
New Zealand	79.4	7	Bhutan	64.3	36
Sweden	78.9	8	Qatar	64.1	37
Luxembourg	78.9	8	Slovenia	63.9	38
Netherlands	78.3	9	Portugal	63.6	39
Australia	78.1	10	Saint Lucia	63.3	40
Estonia	77.4	11	Botswana	62.9	41
Liechtenstein	76.7	12	Costa Rica	62.6	42
Iceland	76.0	13	Antigua and Barbuda	62.4	43
Hong Kong (SAR China)	75.8	14	Saint Kitts and Nevis	62.4	43
Canada	75.3	15	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	61.5	44
Germany	74.4	16	Saudi Arabia	61.2	45
Taiwan	73.9	17	Spain	60.9	46
Uruguay	71.4	18	Poland	60.8	47
Japan	70.7	19	Grenada	60.7	48
United Arab Emirates	70.5	20	Mauritius	60.5	49
United Kingdom	70.2	21	Oman	60.3	50
Lithuania	70.2	21	Malaysia	60.0	51
Austria	69.4	22	Georgia	59.8	52
Barbados	69.2	23	Malta	58.6	53
Belgium	69.1	24	Italy	58.2	54
Chile	68.7	25	Dominica	58.1	55
United States of America	68.4	26	Bahrain	57.9	56
Korea (Republic)	68.4	26	Slovakia	57.9	56
Andorra	67.6	27	Palau Islands	57.3	57
Monaco	67.6	27	Croatia	57.3	57
San Marino	67.6	27	Rwanda	57.3	57
Seychelles	67.3	28	Greece	56.6	58
Cape Verde	66.7	29	Armenia	56.6	58
Czech Republic	66.1	30	Jamaica	56.1	59
Latvia	65.8	31	Romania	55.2	60

Country	Score	Rank
Montenegro	54.9	61
Jordan	54.7	62
Bulgaria	54.5	63
Vanuatu	54.1	64
Albania	53.5	65
Namibia	53.1	66
Kuwait	53.0	67
Sao Tome and Principe	52.8	68
Kosovo	52.7	69
Vietnam	52.7	69
Benin	52.5	70
Trinidad and Tobago	51.7	71
Macedonia (FYROM)	51.7	71
Hungary	51.3	72
Kazakhstan	51.1	73
Cote d'Ivoire	50.6	74
Dominican Republic	50.4	75
Morocco	50.4	75
Belize	50.4	75
Ghana	50.2	76
Moldova	50.1	77
South Africa	49.8	78
Senegal	49.6	79
Indonesia	49.6	79
Tanzania	49.5	80
Guyana	49.4	81
Serbia	49.0	82
Panama	49.0	82
Bosnia and Herzegovina	48.6	83
Colombia	48.4	84
Peru	48.2	85
Thailand	47.6	86
Mongolia	47.5	87
Philippines	47.5	87
Azerbaijan	47.2	88
Argentina	46.7	89
Gambia	46.7	89
Lesotho	46.0	90
Timor-Leste	46.0	90
India	45.8	91

Country	Score	Rank
China	45.7	92
Uzbekistan	45.7	92
Suriname	45.5	93
Paraguay	45.2	94
El Salvador	44.9	95
Guatemala	44.8	96
Burkina Faso	44.6	97
Zambia	44.5	98
Ecuador	44.3	99
Brazil	43.7	100
Djibouti	43.7	100
Tunisia	43.6	101
Nepal	43.5	102
Mexico	43.4	103
Maldives	43.3	104
Angola	43.2	105
Ethiopia	43.1	106
Turkey	43.0	107
Gabon	42.8	108
Kenya	42.8	108
Sri Lanka	42.7	109
Laos	42.5	110
Malawi	42.4	111
Mauritania	42.0	112
Sierra Leone	41.8	113
Togo	41.8	113
Ukraine	41.3	114
Kyrgyzstan	41.0	115
Madagascar	41.0	115
Niger	41.0	115
Honduras	40.6	116
Nigeria	40.4	117
Eswatini	40.3	118
Egypt	40.2	119
Papua New Guinea	40.2	119
Belarus	40.1	120
Mali	40.1	120
Algeria	39.9	121
Guinea	39.6	122
Bangladesh	39.4	123

Country	Score	Rank
Cambodia	39.4	123
Cameroon	39.0	124
Liberia	38.9	125
Uganda	38.7	126
Pakistan	38.5	127
Iraq	37.3	128
Chad	36.6	129
Comoros	36.4	130
Russia	36.2	131
Congo (Republic)	35.8	132
Tajikistan	35.8	132
Afghanistan	35.5	133
Mozambique	35.3	134
Bolivia	35.2	135
Nicaragua	33.8	136
Palestinian Territory	33.7	137
Central African Republic	33.6	138
Congo (Democratic Republic)	33.5	139

Country	Score	Rank
Lebanon	33.1	140
Cuba	32.6	141
Iran	32.4	142
Guinea-Bissau	32.1	143
Turkmenistan	32.0	144
Equatorial Guinea	31.2	145
Haiti	31.1	146
Syria	30.8	147
Myanmar	30.3	148
Libya	29.8	149
Yemen	29.8	149
Burundi	28.6	150
Zimbabwe	28.6	150
Eritrea	26.3	151
Sudan	23.3	152
Somalia	20.5	153
South Sudan	20.5	153
Venezuela	18.7	154



ABOUT CS GLOBAL PARTNERS

CS Global Partners was established in London in 2012 and is headquartered in Mayfair. The firm operates as a consultancy dedicated to providing bespoke citizenship and residency solutions for high-net-worth individuals globally. The specialised team commits to maintaining client confidentiality and focuses on delivering transformative options in citizenship and residency.

The firm's mission empowers governments and individuals, fostering economic growth, stability, and security for enhanced lifestyles. Corporate innovation and excellence drive the culture, with collective expertise delivering transformative results. The emphasis on corporate values and inclusivity creates a dynamic environment that encourages collaborative decision-making and forward-thinking strategies.

A highly proficient legal team backs CS Global Partners, providing strong understanding of the legal frameworks required to make Citizenship by Investment Programmes reputable and successful.

CS Global Partners is one of the few firms in the world with exclusive marketing and advisory mandates for two governments: the Commonwealth of Dominica and the Federation of St. Kitts and Nevis. The firm has worked with both governments to increase foreign direct investment and drive positive transformation.

The firm plays a pivotal role in empowering government institutions for lasting prosperity. Trusted advisory expertise attracts significant foreign direct investment ethically while maintaining a strictly advisory role without interference in decision-making processes. The firm collaborates with governments globally, contributing to the successful promotion and transformation of Citizenship by Investment and Residency by Investment Programmes that significantly impact economic development and global prominence.





For more information,
scan the QR code or click **here**

CS Global Partners

10 Dover Street, Mayfair, London, W1S 4LQ

+44 (0) 207 318 4343

info@csglobalpartners.com

www.csglobalpartners.com