



World Citizenship Report

*The World Citizenship Report (WCR) is
the first-ever endeavour to investigate
the value of citizenship through the lens
of the global citizen.*

2022

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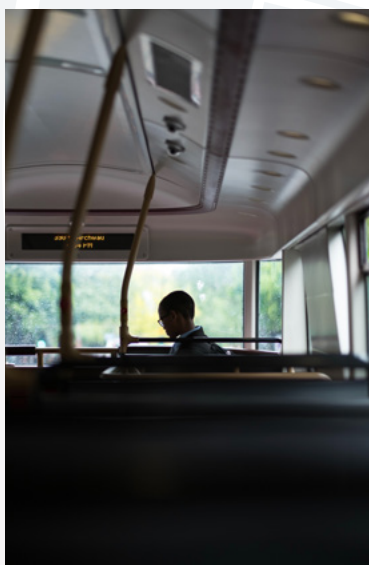
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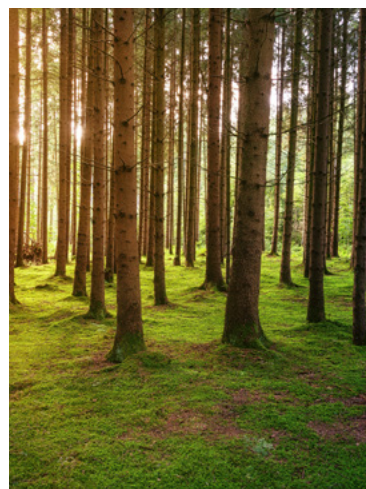


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SECTION

Introduction

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Our report delves into the real meaning and significance of citizenship for the individual. We dissect the driving factors that influence our decisions and how citizenship can shape our identity.

”

- Micha-Rose Emmett



Micha-Rose Emmett is a dual-qualified lawyer and the founder and CEO of CS Global Partners

Letter from our CEO

The notion of global citizenship means something different for everyone. For me, it epitomises the obligation to protect, enhance, and develop the world. Concurrently, it also represents for me freedom, opportunity, and community. Having recently become a mother, my priorities shifted allowing me to examine more profoundly my sense of duty, especially in terms of some of the key factors accessed in this Index – safety and security, quality of life, economic prosperity. As we grow older, our lives become less fixated on ourselves and start pivoting around the future of our children and our grandchildren. Our decision-making is built around shared collective needs.

Despite measuring the performance of every country and seeking to establish one as

winner, the reality is that we hold a greater responsibility as governments, members of civil society and corporations to use the privileges provided by “global citizenship” to create a world that is more inclusive, grant valuable opportunities for the less fortunate, find solutions to avert catastrophic climate events and allocate the distribution of resources more fairly.

Not all countries are created equal, but a common goal of many governments around the world is the quest to create an environment that meets the social and economic needs of its people. How does one define the “ideal” country? I do not believe that there is a single country that is perfect, despite only one country securing the top spot in our Index.

SECTION

Introduction

The beauty of holding multiple citizenship includes belonging to various communities and accessing opportunities that may otherwise be unattainable in one's birth country or country of origin, as it were. And the benefits are multitudinous – not only in the widely obvious way, but also by considering the richness about forming part of different communities, and enhancing the understanding of other cultures, as well as of oneself. However, the prime incentive in deciding to take a second citizenship or residence in another country remains one featuring the core interests which drive our innate need for better quality of life.

This report helps demystify the standing of every country in the globe in context of motivators that determine what we consider important in our lives in order for us to thrive. Through our focus groups and data gathering, we realised that global mobility was not a main motivator. Therefore, the idea was to design a way to measure this finding - with so many other indices estimating passport strength, I felt we needed to dig deeper. So, we invited a diverse range of individuals from different countries across the world, who we classified as global citizens, to answer some simple questions on their dual citizenship status. What emerged was an intimate and honest conversation about the meaning of belonging. When I originally envisioned this project, I wanted to rate countries on how much mobility the citizenship offered, as this is a core advantage of second citizenship and a primary reason explaining why many individuals seek to obtain it. But, it is not! Yes, mobility means increased freedom and accessibility, but through in-depth research and analysis, it could be noted that safety and security rank

highest. And yes, you can argue that with a second citizenship the ability to be mobile means providing another layer of safety and security – and, again, yes it does, but ultimately, as human beings, we need a place in which to be rooted, and that home should offer adequate safety for one's family.

Our report delves into the real meaning and significance of citizenship for the individual. We dissect the driving factors that influence our decisions and how citizenship can shape our identity. Launching this Index in 2022, two years into the pandemic, the incentive to obtain dual citizenship is certainly highlighted by the substantial insecurity surrounding our lives and the future of our families.

So, in 2022, we exist in a world where citizens no longer want to be labelled by the country in which they reside or they were born, but rather to decide where one can manifest feelings of home. To make this decision a bit easier, with great pride, we have released the World Citizenship Report (WCR) in Q1 2022.

Our report delivers a data-intensive product that highlights the importance of citizenship, not merely focusing on passport power, or the perceived benefits of living in First World countries. We use a holistic approach to concentrate on the factors that global citizens consider when deciding where to live, work and educate themselves and their families and place down secondary roots.

So, I invite you to delve into each motivator and establish what factors would motivate you to seek an alternative citizenship. The World Citizenship Report is an exceptional

occasion to fully grasp the meaning of citizenship, by unfolding the interconnection of the individual with the collective, the personal sphere with the macro socio-economic realm, and illuminating on the aspects that build identity and belonging. And, while research methods often tend to favour the selection of empirical, quantitative data to project the value that citizenship holds in granting the attainment of individual aspirations and demands, we decided to rely on the combination of the real experiences of global citizens, the resources made available from reliable authorities, and the extensive knowledge of our trusted network of industry experts. Through this ensemble of strategies and techniques, the success of the WCR is in fact, secured. Enlightening on both the nations that offer the most valuable citizenships, and the ways in which citizenships grant benefits to citizens across the world.

CS Global Partners and Our Objectives

CS Global Partners is the world's leading government advisory and marketing firm, specialising in Residency and Citizenship by Investment solutions. We work closely with governments to increase their foreign direct investment and drive positive transformation in their countries. We understand what successful businesspeople expect when seeking an alternative citizenship and are able to assist governments to meet these expectations. With our years of expertise, professionals from all corners of the world rely on our advice regarding the best citizenship and residency programmes for their clients.

As a firm that is committed to increasing countries' revenue through the programmes that we market and the governments that we advise, we have identified the challenges faced by global citizens and the opportunities that they require for future growth, family succession and economic prosperity. In understanding their needs, we are able to guide the process of matching progressive and innovative countries with skilled, talented and wealthy individuals.

By producing a data-based overview of almost every country of the globe, this report highlights the strengths and weaknesses of each of these countries through assessment of five key motivators. The standard of research and data compiled over several years, positions the report as the ultimate guide to looking beyond traditional needs and attesting the holistic requirements of global citizens within the climate of the contemporary world and the countries that successfully accomplish their aspirations.



SECTION

About the Report



About the Report

The World Citizenship Report (WCR) is the first-ever endeavour investigating the value of citizenship through the lens of the global citizen.

As many parts of the globe progressively recover from COVID-19, individuals are relinquishing hope in the ability of governments to manage crises of various nature, including pandemics, climate change and wealth inequality. Consequently, mass affluent markets are assessing in which countries it is most profitable to become global citizens, in order to attain their needs.

Adopting a holistic approach to ranking across multiple dimensions, the report draws on data from the World Citizenship Report (WCR), a research-driven product that transcends ordinary concepts of passport strength by attributing greater significance on the diverse attitudes towards the key facets of second citizenship.

Successively to about five years of research, the culmination of data has resulted in a ranking of almost every country in the world to demonstrate how they fare on the key components of global mobility, quality of life, financial freedom, economic opportunity and safety and security.

The world has changed and so too have the needs of global citizens. Therefore, this WCR is an in-depth analysis of the behaviour of the citizen of the novel era and of the ways in which countries have either prospered or failed to accomplish their needs.

The Value of Second Citizenship



SAFETY AND SECURITY

- Ability to enjoy greater social safety and security for oneself and family
- Safety-net against being trapped in a dangerous territory



ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

- Ability to access major business hubs
- Increased access to better employment prospects and wider business opportunities



QUALITY OF LIFE

- Accessing to territories with higher social and institutional stability
- Higher standards of education and healthcare



GLOBAL MOBILITY

- Empowering greater freedom to travel for leisure and lifestyle
- Insurance policy to enable travel for medical or safety emergencies



FINANCIAL FREEDOM

- Allowing geographical diversification
- Protecting assets from government overreach or corruption
- Facilitating wealth structure in a more tax efficient manner



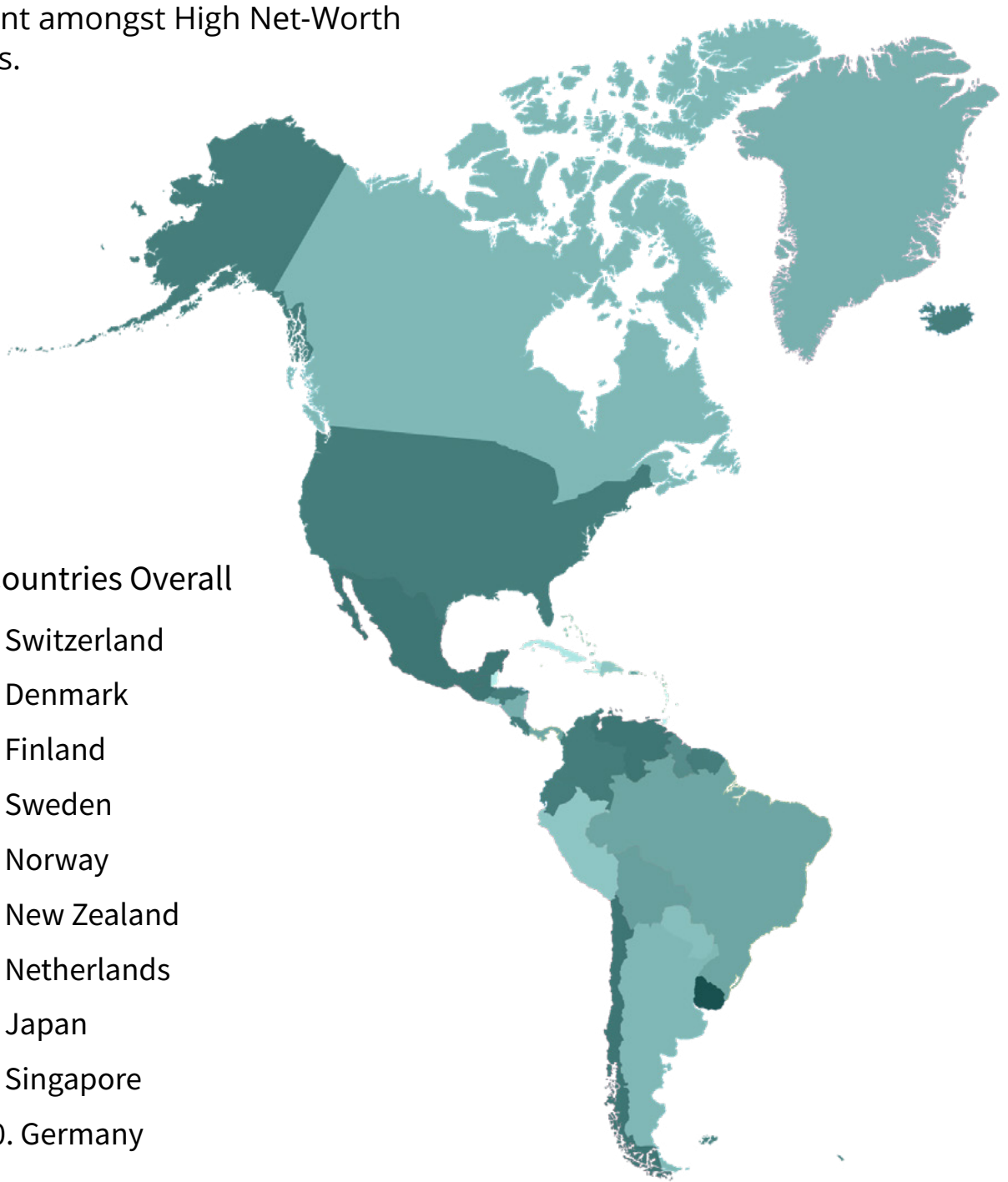
SECTION

About the Report

Key Findings

The 2022 World Citizenship Report measures 187 countries against five motivators that are relevant amongst High Net-Worth Individuals.

TOP 10 Countries Overall

- 
- | | |
|---|----------------|
|  | 1. Switzerland |
|  | 2. Denmark |
|  | 3. Finland |
|  | 4. Sweden |
|  | 5. Norway |
|  | 6. New Zealand |
|  | 7. Netherlands |
|  | 8. Japan |
|  | 9. Singapore |
|  | 10. Germany |

Across the seven continents, many nations unexpectedly outshone their larger and more economically developed counterparts by performing well in each motivator.



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About the Report



SAFETY AND SECURITY

East Asia & Pacific

	New Zealand	96
	Japan	88
	Australia	87
	Singapore	84
	Taiwan	82

Europe & Central Asia

	Iceland	96
	Switzerland	94
	Norway	93
	Denmark	92
	Finland	92

Latin America & Caribbean

	Uruguay	82
	Costa Rica	79
	Dominica	77
	Barbados	77
	Saint Vincent & the Grenadines	75

Middle East & North Africa

	Qatar	69
	United Arab Emirates	66
	Kuwait	66
	Oman	62
	Tunisia	59

North America

	Canada	92
	USA	67

South Asia

	Bhutan	78
	Sri Lanka	60
	Nepal	56
	Maldives	55
	India	51

Africa

	Mauritius	80
	Botswana	76
	Cape Verde	70
	Namibia	70
	Ghana	69

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

East Asia & Pacific

	Singapore	85
	Hong Kong (SAR China)	83
	Japan	82
	Taiwan	80
	Australia	79

Europe & Central Asia

	Netherlands	82
	Switzerland	82
	Germany	82
	Denmark	81
	Sweden	81

Latin America & Caribbean

	Chile	71
	Mexico	65
	Uruguay	64
	Colombia	63
	Costa Rica	62

Middle East & North Africa

	Israel	77
	United Arab Emirates	75
	Qatar	73
	Saudi Arabia	70
	Bahrain	65

North America

	USA	84
	Canada	80

South Asia

	India	61
	Maldives	60
	Sri Lanka	57
	Bhutan	55
	Bangladesh	52

Africa

	Mauritius	64
	South Africa	62
	Seychelles	60
	Botswana	55
	Namibia	54

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QUALITY OF LIFE

East Asia & Pacific

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	Hong Kong (SAR China)	88
	Japan	88
	New Zealand	88
	Korea (Republic)	85

Europe & Central Asia

	Switzerland	92
	Monaco	91
	Norway	91
	Denmark	91
	Sweden	91

Latin America & Caribbean

	Chile	78
	Argentina	76
	Costa Rica	74
	Uruguay	74
	Panama	73

Middle East & North Africa

	Israel	85
	United Arab Emirates	81
	Bahrain	77
	Saudi Arabia	75

North America

	USA	87
	Canada	87

South Asia

	Sri Lanka	68
	Maldives	64
	Bhutan	59
	India	55
	Bangladesh	55

Africa

	Seychelles	74
	Mauritius	72
	Botswana	65
	Gabon	64
	South Africa	64



GLOBAL MOBILITY

East Asia & Pacific

	Japan	91
	Singapore	91
	Korea (Republic)	88
	New Zealand	87
	Australia	86

Europe & Central Asia

	Germany	88
	Finland	88
	Luxembourg	88
	Spain	88
	Italy	88

Latin America & Caribbean

	Chile	83
	Argentina	79
	Bahamas	78
	Brazil	76
	Barbados	75

Middle East & North Africa

	United Arab Emirates	82
	Israel	75
	Qatar	45
	Kuwait	43

North America

	USA	87
	Canada	86

South Asia

	Maldives	37
	Bhutan	23
	India	22
	Sri Lanka	17
	Nepal	15

Africa

	Mauritius	73
	Seychelles	72
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	Botswana	39
	Lesotho	36

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 FINANCIAL FREEDOM

East Asia & Pacific

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	Singapore	86
	Hong Kong (SAR China)	81
	Australia	79
	Japan	76

Europe & Central Asia

	Denmark	87
	Sweden	84
	Norway	83
	Finland	83
	Switzerland	81

Latin America & Caribbean

	Chile	70
	Uruguay	66
	Costa Rica	63
	Bahamas	61
	Barbados	61

Middle East & North Africa

	United Arab Emirates	76
	Israel	68
	Qatar	66
	Saudi Arabia	62
	Oman	62

North America

	Canada	78
	USA	75

South Asia

	Bhutan	67
	India	56
	Sri Lanka	50
	Maldives	48
	Nepal	48

Africa

	Mauritius	67
	Rwanda	65
	Seychelles	64
	Botswana	63
	Cape Verde	57



“

We exist in a world where citizens no longer want to be labelled by the country in which they reside or they were born, but rather to decide where one can manifest feelings of home.

- Micha Emmett

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About the Report

METHODOLOGY

A high number of individuals underestimate the value of the citizenship and nationality that they acquire at birth. The possibilities it affords them to move freely between different jurisdictions, the protections it guarantees under law, and the safety and security it provides for themselves and their family are rarely adequately appreciated. However, for the many people who do not enjoy these benefits, citizenship can also represent the lock to the jail that imprisons them.

Indeed, the increasing economic and political instability that marks many parts of the globe has created a new urgency for acquiring second citizenship – a trend further accelerated by COVID-19 – which stems as a reflection of the continued importance of the citizenship solutions industry.

What are the underlying motivations and concerns that are experienced by international families and businesspeople seeking to enhance their global mobility? What relevance do they assign to the many different aspects that compose citizenship?

The World Citizenship Report (WCR) attempts to clarify these issues with the World Citizenship Index, an innovative tool that adopts a holistic paradigm to ranking the citizenships of the world across multiple dimensions. The WCR is the product of a research-driven approach that transcends ordinary notions of passport strength by attributing greater significance to the diverse attitudes regarding the key facets of second citizenship. Unlike other rating methods, the WCR ranking is designed to reflect the citizenship's value through the lens of the typical citizenship investor: the High Net-Worth Individual (HNWI) global citizen.

Overview

The unique methodology of the WCR relies on the experience gained through our unparalleled work in the Citizenship by Investment (CBI) industry, as well as comprehensive empirical research to evaluate 187

“
So, there's a sense of safety and security, 'my assets will be safe and secure. That way I can structure my assets and my estate. Should anything happen to me, I can trust the law to protect me and my family.'
So, these are quite key things.”

Research participant

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 more renowned, very little empirical data exists which specifically examines these phenomena from the perspective of an HNWI. As such, mixed-methods research techniques were 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 WCR, the unparalleled network of industry experts and access to global citizens was leveraged to isolate the major motivations behind citizenship investment. These factors were then further explored and validated by surveying the view of global HNWIs on the value of second citizenship.

The WCR methodology can be broken down into three distinct stages:

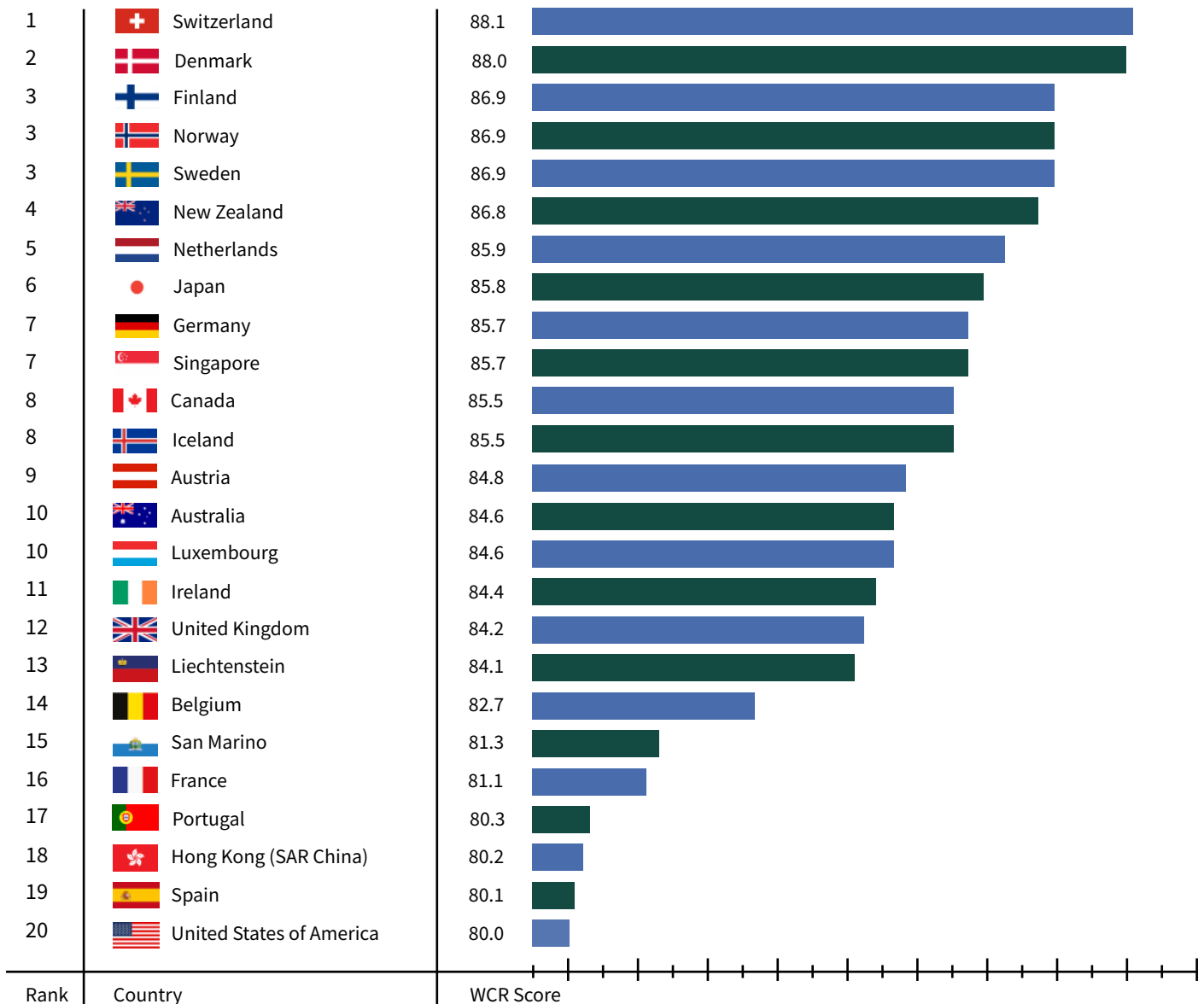
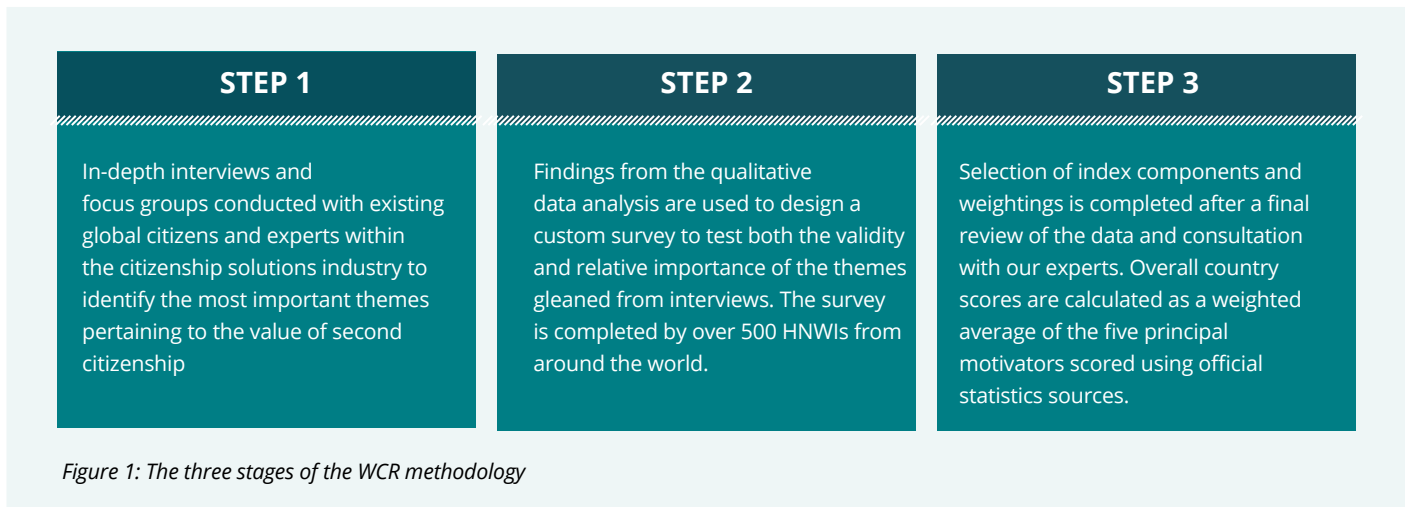


Figure 2: Top 20 list of 2022 WCR scores

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About the Report

Selection of the WCR indicators

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

- What are the driving forces behind HNWIs pursuing an additional citizenship?
- How much relative importance is placed on each of these factors?

The core citizenship themes and insights distilled from the qualitative analysis of interview data were then directly applied for the design of a survey to further test both their validity and relative importance. The survey was completed by over 500 HNWIs.

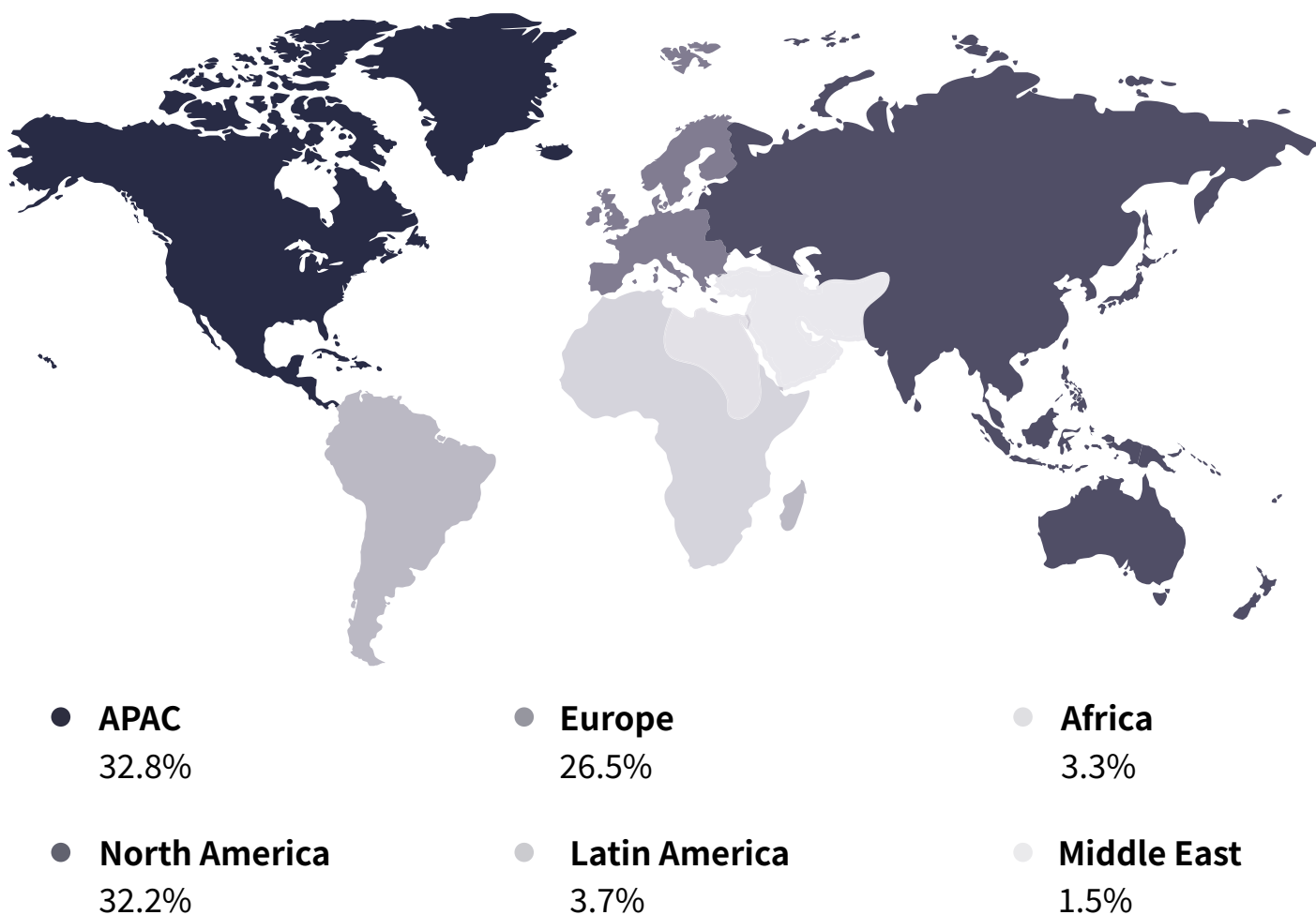


Figure 3: Breakdown of research participants by region

Calculating the WCR

The unique methodology of the WCR is a product of comprehensive qualitative and quantitative research to evaluate 187 nationalities across five motivators of citizenship according to their value to HNWIs across the globe. The nested structure of the Index can provide a reader with an improved understanding of the ways in which each element of citizenship performs both within and between different jurisdictions.

In order to quantify and construct a score for each of the five motivators of the WCR, reliance was placed 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 institutions.

The wide-ranging scope of the WCR permits to, occasionally, avoid extending data for the quantitative indicators to all jurisdictions, where it is estimated by drawing on regional and national income averages (GNI) as specified by the World Bank. **The countries excluded from the WCR due to the lack of a sufficient number of data sets are the following:**

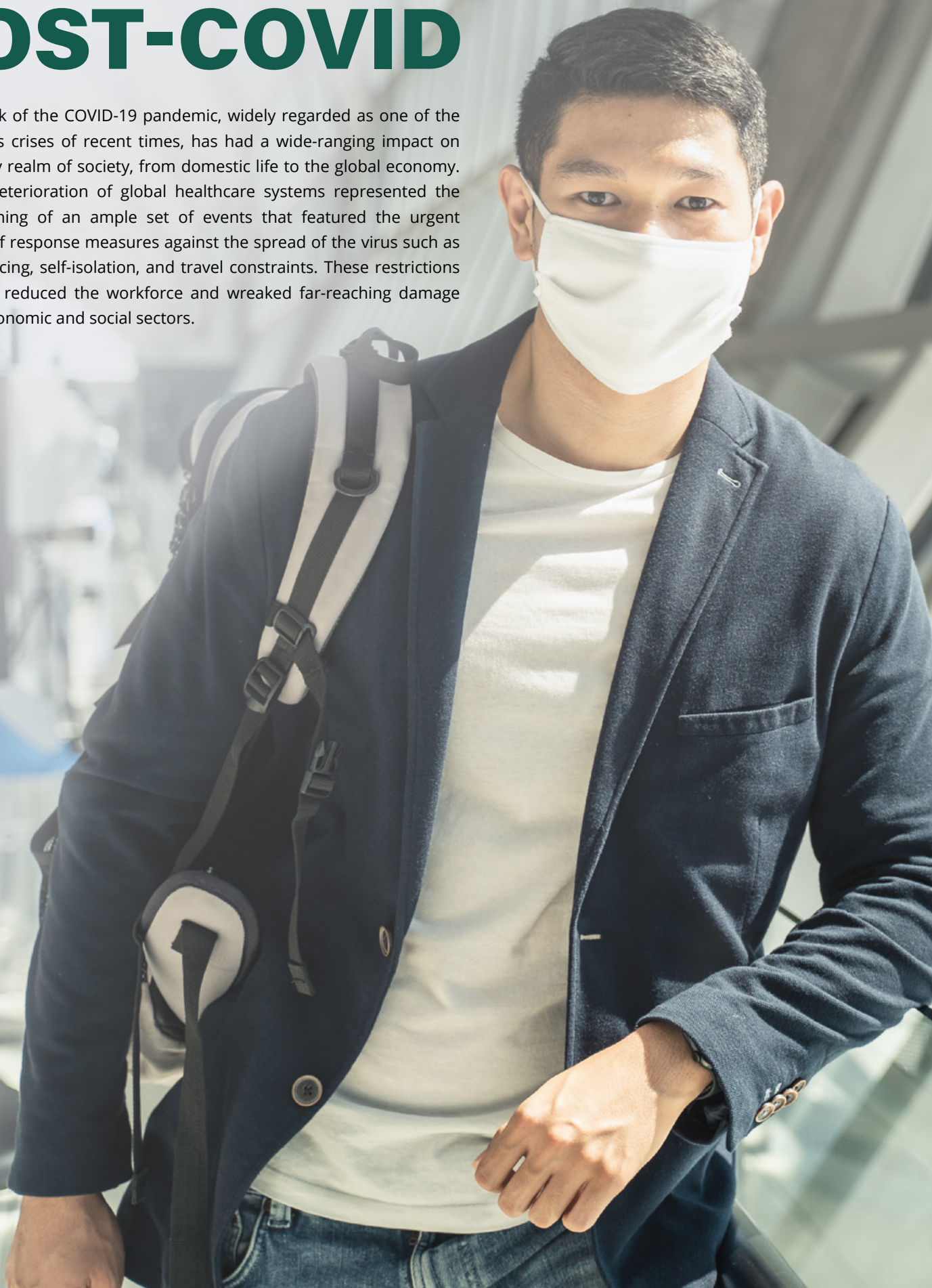
- Republic of Fiji
- Solomon Islands
- Kiribati
- Marshall Islands
- Micronesia
- Nauru
- Samoa
- Tonga
- Tuvalu
- North Korea
- Vatican City

The WCR was calculated using a weighted average based on the following five motivators:

- 1 Safety and Security (SS) – 25% WCR ranking
- 2 Economic Opportunity (EO) – 25% WCR ranking
- 3 Quality of Life (QL) – 25% WCR ranking
- 4 Global Mobility (GM) – 15% WCR ranking
- 5 Financial Freedom (FF) – 10% WCR ranking

THE WORLD POST-COVID

The outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic, widely regarded as one of the most serious crises of recent times, has had a wide-ranging impact on almost every realm of society, from domestic life to the global economy. The rapid deterioration of global healthcare systems represented the mere beginning of an ample set of events that featured the urgent imposition of response measures against the spread of the virus such as social distancing, self-isolation, and travel constraints. These restrictions dramatically reduced the workforce and wreaked far-reaching damage across all economic and social sectors.



Safety and Security

Safety and security play an essential part in our lives since they provide a sense of stability. However, with the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, for many, this domain has come into question.

A recent survey of more than 5,000 respondents undertaken in Germany, France, the United Kingdom, Italy and Spain investigated the varying perceptions that people retained around the COVID-19 crisis and the ways in which it affected their sense of safety in relation to their place of work and trust in their governments.

KEY FINDINGS



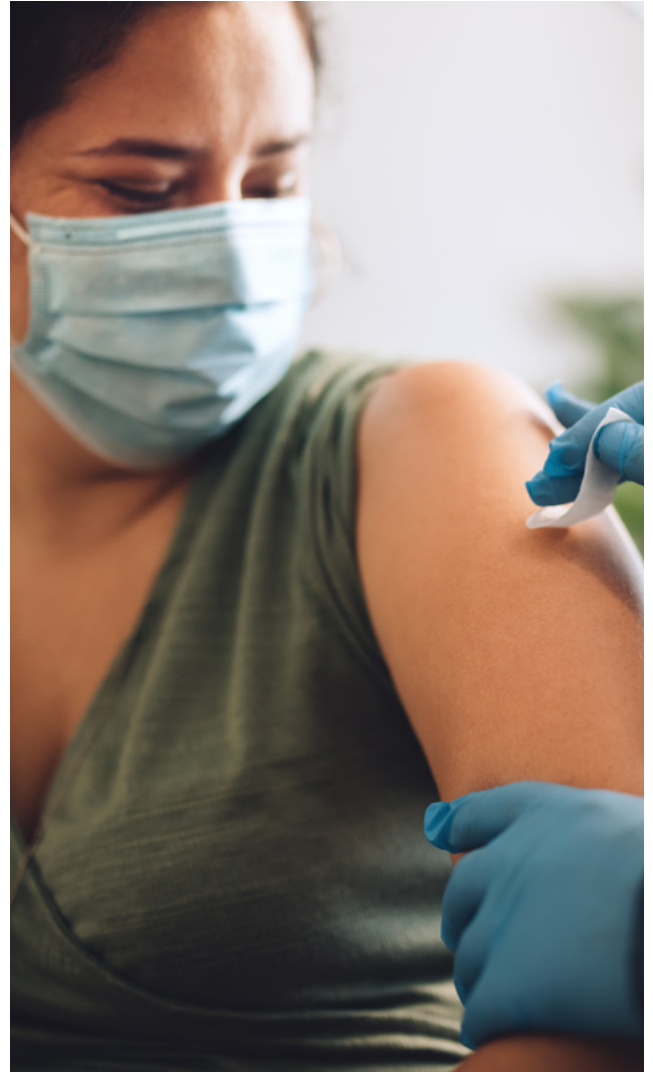
Women and younger respondents experienced greater anxiety about their financial security. Across all countries, women were between 3% and 9% more concerned than men about their financial situations. Millennials were similarly affected, being the most worried age group across all countries.



Governments endured a substantial loss of trust. Decisions around mandatory protective masks and limits to the number of customers permitted inside of stores have been perceived as more safe and secure. In contrast, the closing of shops, bars and travel restrictions have instilled greater insecurity in all five nations. In Germany, school closures and curfews appeared to be more polarizing than in other countries.



Over half of all respondents under the age of 30 faced faltering confidence about finding employment after completing their studies due to the COVID-19 pandemic.



SECTION

Features

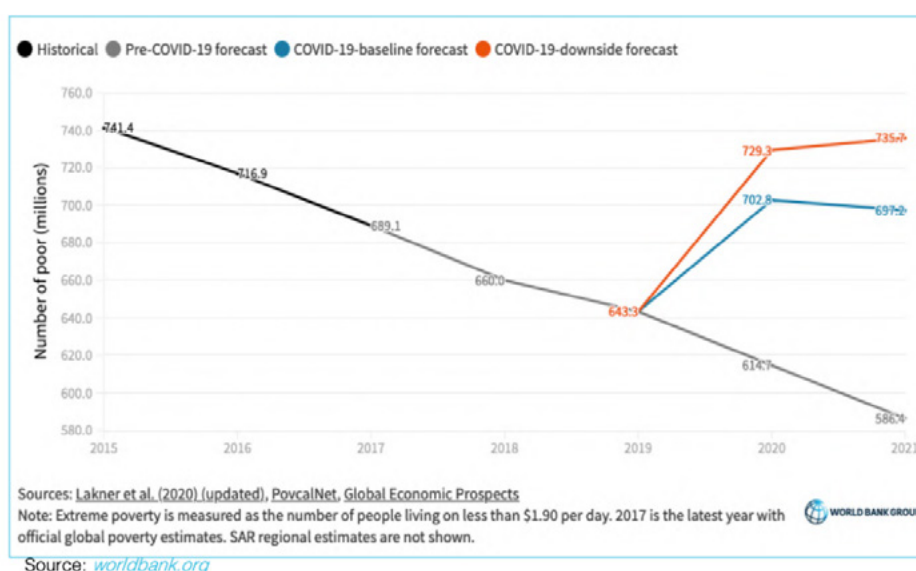
Economic Opportunity

Although over a billion people have been lifted out of extreme poverty since 1990 despite the 2008 financial crisis, data indicates that COVID-19 has significantly slowed the rate of global poverty reduction. The World Bank has estimated that an additional 88 million people fell into extreme poverty in 2020 due to both the direct and indirect consequences of COVID-19.

Additionally, the World Bank predicts that the largest share of the newly impoverished demography will be concentrated in

South Asia, followed by Sub-Saharan Africa. The latest Poverty and Shared Prosperity Report suggests that most of those affected are engaged in informalised services, construction and manufacturing – all sectors in which economic activity is most affected by lockdown and other mobility restrictions.

Figure 4: The red and blue lines evidence the extent to which COVID-19 has hindered the pre-pandemic historical downward trend for global poverty.



KEY FINDINGS



4.2% decline in GDP per capita in 2020 (United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs)



A decrease in international tourism receipts of USD 1.3 trillion in 2020, compared to the USD 1.5 trillion generated in 2019 (United Nations World Trade Organisation)



A fall of global merchandise trade volume by 5.3% in 2020 compared to 2019 (World Trade Organisation)



An estimated -3.3% to -4.3% contraction in world GDP in 2020, considerably worse than during the 2008 financial crisis (International Monetary Fund and World Bank)



400 million full-time jobs lost globally between April and June 2020, with global income earned by workers reduced by 10% in the first nine months of 2020, equivalent to a loss of over USD 3.5 trillion (International Labour Organisation)

Global Mobility

As many governments review travel restrictions like international border closures, imposed quarantines and health requirements, citizens continue to experience the impact on their global mobility.

A decline in aviation

Lockdowns and border closures elaborated the most extensive suspension of international air travel in history, with the number of passengers on international flights diminishing by 92% in comparison to the same months in 2019, according to data from the International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO).

The ICAO also estimated a reduction of approximately 60% in global air passengers in 2020, resulting in a USD 371 billion loss in gross passenger operating revenues. Furthermore, the organisation estimated a loss of 66.3% (over USD 125 billion) in airport revenues in 2020 compared to business as usual.

A growing gap between the haves and the have-nots

The spread of the COVID-19 virus has deeply curtailed the mobility prospects of some segments of society, including refugees and migrant workers, whose urgency to move is compelled by necessity, while having little impact on business travellers and other individuals that possess the resources to cross borders for work, family or tourism. This gap is presumed to persist, especially as travel rules begin to favour those vaccinated or tested against COVID-19.

A central debate around the pandemic restrictions concerns COVID-19 passports, deemed to have the potential of acquiring the highest significance on the future of global mobility. While there are valid arguments to be made both in favour and contrary to the deployment of COVID-19 passports, their distribution is intrinsic to the administration of the vaccines against COVID-19.

During a meeting of the United Nations in April 2020, Director-General of the World Health Organisation (WHO), Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus, highlighted that of the 832 million vaccine doses administered, 82% have gone to high or upper-middle-income countries, while only 0.2% have been supplied to their low-income counterparts. Furthermore, Adhanom

Ghebreyesus highlighted that solely in high-income countries, one in four people had been vaccinated, a ratio that decreases to one in five hundred in poorer countries.

In addition to privacy concerns, there is a tangible prospect for COVID-19 passports to widen the disparities between developed and developing economies across major areas of human development and elevate anxieties around privacy and data protection.

“States Parties are strongly encouraged to acknowledge the potential for requirements of proof of vaccination to deepen inequities and promote differential freedom of movement,” stated the WHO.



SECTION

Features

Quality of Life

The most tragic effect of the pandemic has been the around two million deaths from COVID-19 in 2020, a rise of nearly 4% in the annual number of deaths worldwide, which represents a severe social welfare loss. In addition to this crisis, the rest of the population was subject to greater economic insecurity, anxiety and, for many people, stress and challenges to mental and physical health.

KEY FINDINGS



According to the 2020 World Happiness Report, the inability to work has damaged well-being, with unemployment during the COVID-19 pandemic becoming associated with a 12% decline in life satisfaction and a 9% increase in negative affectivity. For labour market inactivity, these figures are 6.3% and 5%, respectively. While young people report lower levels of well-being than other age groups, the effect of not being able to work is less severe in comparison to that experienced by older cohorts, suggesting that they may be more optimistic about future labour market opportunities post-COVID-19. Countries that have introduced more substantial labour market protections for workers have generally witnessed less severe declines in well-being.



Global GDP is estimated to have diminished by roughly 5% in 2020, representing the largest economic recession in a generation. In many countries, job vacancies remained approximately 20% below normal levels by the end of 2020. Young people, low-income, and low-skill workers have also been more inclined to lose working hours or their jobs.



Financial Freedom

Growing financial and economic uncertainty and government supervision, which previously caused considerable concerns for investors, intensified during the COVID-19 pandemic. In response, greater geographic and personal investment diversification, as methods to hedge against further market deterioration, concurrently developed further. For example, the global wealth of HNWIs experienced a net decline of 3% in 2018, after the multi-year increases observed since 2012.

At the present time, rising trade tensions and geopolitical unrest, identified as the root causes of the 2018 economic decline, are even more pronounced. Therefore, a high number of investors considered gold as a safeguard against systemic risks, such as banking sector failure, sovereign defaults, or hyperinflationary events that the effects of the COVID-19 epidemic could trigger. Indeed, this elevated threat in global markets witnessed gold significantly outperform other major asset classes in the first half of 2020.

Bitcoin

2021 has been the year during which conventional business and finance embraced bitcoin. Having surged from USD 28,989 on January 1 to a peak of USD 64,900 on April 14, the wave of institutional pile-ins and high-profile announcements on new participation by major industries have placed digital assets at the forefront of the investment mainstream. Its ability to allow for a borderless, decentralised transfer of value without financial intermediaries and with reduced government oversight attracts more HNWIs. On this regard, however, the impacts of the COVID-19 crisis have merely reinforced trends that were gathering momentum in the years prior.

COVID-19 and the Immigration Industry Boost

While demand for European Citizenship by Investment (CBI) programmes is not prospected to increase significantly due to the growing regulatory scrutiny performed by the European Commission, the overall demand for CBI and Residency by Investment (RBI) programmes rose considerably during the COVID-19 crisis.

Investment immigration firm CS Global Partner saw a 42% incline of interest in investment citizenship from Americans in 2020 compared to the previous year. "One of the most significant consequences of the pandemic was the United States' decline in passport power, leaving HNWIs without the ability to travel as freely as pre-pandemic. However, those who held second citizenship and passport could enjoy loosened restrictions, continuing to conduct business globally without any major impact," the company stated.



SECTION

Features

The Appeal of Citizenship by Investment During and After the COVID-19 Pandemic

The COVID-19 pandemic subjected international, regional and local travel to significant restrictions and questioned whether healthcare systems could adequately manage a global health crisis. As a result, many High Net-Worth Individuals (HNWIs) began focusing more acutely on the importance of issues such as their quality of life, healthcare, safety, security, and financial planning.

When the COVID-19 virus outbreak hit, it impacted the realm of investment, along with that of passport power. Unlike estimations of the economic effects of COVID-19, which rely on multiple data points to indicate the performance of developing nations against that of their developed counterparts, drawing a picture of the consequences concerning

passport power is a more nuanced task. The worldwide travel limitations introduced during the global epidemic caused recurrent travellers to be prevented from moving to different destinations as frequently, often highlighting the obstacles that could emerge based on their citizenship. However, individuals who possessed dual citizenship were able to move with greater freedom. The pandemic's impact on global mobility is of particular relevance to HNWIs and/or those seeking additional citizenship either through traditional routes or through Citizenship by Investment (CBI).

Those with such needs are increasingly considering the Caribbean as a region that could be of convenience to do just that.

What is Citizenship by Investment?

CBI programmes usually offer the opportunity to legally acquire the citizenship of a country in return for a contribution to a government fund of that country or an investment into one of its pre-approved real estate projects. Such programmes confer citizenship status without adding any serious burden onto an investor's life, provided that they successfully pass all of the due diligence checks required, make a qualifying investment, and submit all the correct documentation.

“Being bound to a single country and its government can limit your freedom. With current global uncertainty, travel restrictions, and crises, investors are concerned about future market volatility and the security of their wealth, assets and lifestyle within their home countries. This uncertainty further fuels the desire among wealthy individuals to incorporate second citizenship as part of their portfolio,” says Micha Emmett, CEO of CS Global Partners, the world's largest government advisory and marketing consultancy specialising in Citizenship by Investment.



Caribbean Citizenship by Investment

Currently, fourteen countries offer CBI solutions. However, there is a higher concentration in the Caribbean region, which is considered the cradle of CBI.

The Caribbean nations that provide CBI options are ranked in the top 30% of the World Citizenship Report (WCR). The region scored highly in the Safety and Security, Quality of Life and Global Mobility motivators, proving that it can be an ideal location for investors seeking to secure a better future for themselves and their families.



Launched in 2013, **ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA'S** Citizenship by Investment Programme grants citizenship in exchange for an investment in one of four investment options. The nation placed at the 50th position overall, receiving high marks for Safety and Security, Quality of Life and Global Mobility motivators.



ST KITTS AND NEVIS' Citizenship by Investment Programme, established in 1984, is the longest-running in the world. Being the first of its kind, the Programme is also one of the most reputable and has become known as the 'Platinum Standard' brand in the industry. After over three decades, the twin-island nation continues to be a popular option for investors and their families due to its longevity and commitment to due diligence processes. The country scored a respectable score of 48 points in the overall rankings, the highest of all the Caribbean CBI nations. It reached top marks in the Safety and Security, Quality of Life and Global Mobility motivators.



SAINT LUCIA'S Citizenship by Investment Programme was launched in 2016, making it the most recently introduced programme in the Caribbean. The Programme inherited decades of experience from its neighbours, amalgamating practices from its surrounding islands. Saint Lucia ranked 53rd in the WCR, scoring high marks for Safety and Security, Quality of Life and Global Mobility motivators.



DOMINICA'S Citizenship by Investment Programme was launched in 1993 and has been ranked as the number one CBI initiative for five consecutive years in the CBI Index, published by the Financial Times' Professional Wealth Management magazine. The nation is politically and economically stable, with a low crime rate and rich investment opportunities. Known as the Nature Isle, Dominica placed in the 52nd spot, achieving high marks for Safety and Security, Quality of Life and Global Mobility motivators.



GRENADA'S Citizenship by Investment Programme was restructured, redeveloped, and relaunched in 2013 and is a firm favourite among HNWIs, particularly those with larger families. Grenada, known as the Spice Island, ranked 54th in the World Citizenship Report, receiving high scores in the Safety and Security, Quality of Life and Global Mobility motivators.

SECTION

Features

Their proximity in the ranking reflects the sense of community and collaboration that characterises Caribbean countries. For example, all the Caribbean nations hosting CBI programmes are members of CARICOM, which is committed to promoting and supporting a unified Caribbean Community that is inclusive, resilient, and competitive to share in economic, social and cultural growth.

	Ranking	Safety & Security	Economic Opportunity	Quality of Life	Global Mobility	Financial Security
St Kitts and Nevis	48	73	60	71	71	57
Antigua & Barbuda	50	73	60	70	69	59
Dominica	52	77	60	67	67	58
Saint Lucia	53	73	60	68	68	60
Grenada	54	73	60	69	69	53

Before the COVID-19 outbreak, investors considered CBI as a tool to further benefit from visa-free travel, with the liberty of increased movement being treated as a priority. However, the pandemic was a leveller in most cases. Powerhouse countries like the United States and the United Kingdom were forced to attest their presence on the travel ban lists of other countries, and citizens witnessed their healthcare systems experience considerable constraints. This changed the priorities of an economic citizenship investor.

While the degree to which the COVID-19 epidemic has affected the global economy can be considered critical, its impact on our fundamental freedoms is even graver. None is more precious to the global citizen than the freedom of movement and the ability to travel. Travel restrictions have severely limited the ability of many people to pursue migration as a tool to participate in the global economy, do business, and escape political conflict, economic collapse, environmental disasters and other crises.

Governments channel the revenue generated under CBI programmes into initiatives to boost national development, sustainability, access to education, economic growth, tackling climate change, and protecting citizens during critical times. In the post-pandemic period, these nations are aware of the importance of having funds available to stimulate the economy and guarantee prosperity for all of their citizens.

As many governments review their policies to avoid or prepare for the next pandemic, HNWIs are also studying

their investment options to ensure that they are fully equipped in the event of a new emergency. These options include investing in citizenship.

Before the COVID-19 crisis, growing financial and economic uncertainty, government scrutiny, and the need to achieve greater geographical diversification represented already some of the principal drivers encouraging investors to seek solutions that could protect them from the further deterioration of the markets.

HNWIs have begun to view having second citizenship as a valuable asset – a way to circumnavigate border closures and to enhance their quality of life while ensuring a bright future for themselves and their families. Furthermore, they regard it as a powerful tool to diversify their wealth and assets.

Therefore, as contemporary global trends have abruptly caused the world to become less mobile, wealthy individuals have started to further consider CBI as a means to secure a 'bolt hole' in the prospect that issues arise, and to alleviate safety concerns and travel restrictions.

“

Despite measuring the performance of every country and seeking to establish one as winner, the reality is that we hold a greater responsibility as governments, members of civil society and corporations. We need to use the privileges provided by “global citizenship” to create a world that is more inclusive, grant valuable opportunities for the less fortunate, find solutions to avert catastrophic climate events and allocate the distribution of resources more fairly

- Micha Emmett

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SAFETY & SECURITY

In the hierarchy of needs coined by American psychologist, Abraham Maslow, safety ranks only lower to physiological needs that encompass procuring food and water. In this report, safety and security is the motivator that takes the highest priority, especially considering the contemporary lack of stability experienced worldwide.

The safety and security motivator measures the extent to which second citizenship can offer greater safety and security to the citizen and it accounts for 25% of a nation's ranking in this report. It comprises of several factors, including a country's control on corruption, the rule of law, regulatory quality, government effectiveness, political stability or no violence, and voice and accountability.

While it is often assumed that High Net-Worth Individuals (HNWIs) have the means to guarantee physical safety and security for themselves and their families, no single individual can be exempt from significant political upheaval or serious social turmoil. Therefore, being able to avoid enduring a situation of conflict where one is constricted is of inestimable value.

This component relied on numerous sources of data including 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.

It is necessary to note that the lower the score, the better the rank. Overall, Asia-Pacific, Europe, the Americas and the Caribbean reached the top of the charts.

TOP 10 COUNTRIES BY SAFETY & SECURITY

Rank	Country	Score
1	 Iceland	96
2	 New Zealand	96
3	 Switzerland	94
4	 Norway	93
5	 Denmark	93
6	 Canada	92
7	 Finland	91
8	 Sweden	90
9	 Ireland	90
10	 Austria	90

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In this report, safety and security is the motivator that takes the highest priority, especially considering the contemporary lack of stability experienced worldwide.”



SECTION

Safety and Security

Safe Havens

A Look at the Physical Safety and Rights Protection

Acquiring a sense of safety and security is a top priority for all and, interestingly, one of the biggest motivations when it comes to migration. According to the United Nations, the number of individuals who had fled conflict, crises, persecution, violence, or human rights violations between 2000 and 2020 doubled from 17 to 34 million. For HNWIs and global citizens, a nation that can offer protection in public spaces, guard against wrongdoing and curate a politically stable domestic environment also holds great value. Taking into account both the Global Peace Index (GPI) 2021 and World Governance Indicators (WGI), below are the regions that meet these requirements and reveal the safest destinations in the world.

Europe

With no civil wars or state-sponsored political violence in the recent decades, Europe stands out as the most secure place to live in. Out of the 25 countries topping the list of the world's safest, the majority are EU countries. Nations like Iceland, Denmark, Portugal and Switzerland perform best in this category.

European countries also extend onto their respective demography high levels of freedom to express political opinions without fear, which further increases their feelings of safety and security there.

According to the Global Study on

Regional Average in Rank

1	Europe
2	North America
3	Asia Pacific
4	Caribbean Geoscheme
5	Central AM + Caribbean
6	Russia and Eurasia
7	South America
8	Sub-Saharan Africa
9	South Asia
10	MENA

Homicide, Europe, Oceania, and Asia have the lowest regional murder rates, each at around three per one hundred thousand inhabitants, compared to 12.5 in Africa and 16.3 in the Americas. Such a disparate gap between these regions is significant and corresponds to the rankings discussed in this report.

North America

Here, Canada alone represents the Americas in the top 10. The country enjoys political stability and little to no internal conflicts. In a 2018 Global Law and Order survey, 84% of Canadians participants said that they felt safe in their country. In addition to good job opportunities, great access to health-care, and effective government, Canada



has a crime rate that is about one-third that of its neighbour, the United States. The United States, however, is not on the list.

In this report, the United States is listed in 72nd place. The United States has fallen in rankings in every GPI edition since 2016. Some of the reasons for this sharp drop include a decrease in life satisfaction and a growing wealth gap.

Asia Pacific

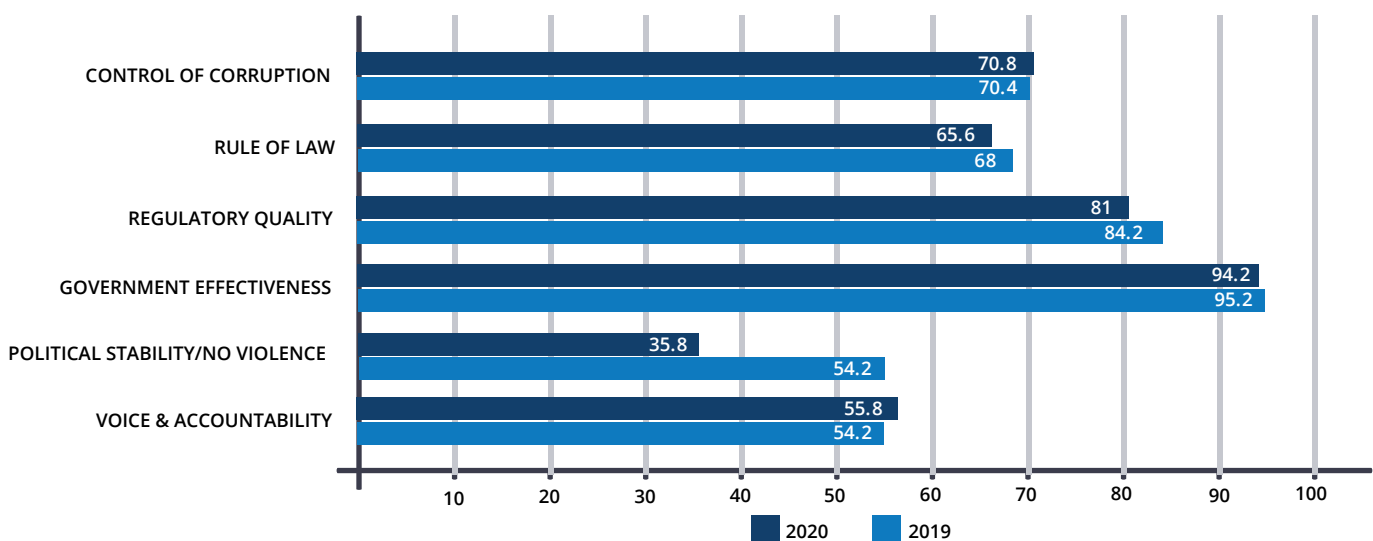
The second-best represented region in the top safest countries in the world is Asia. Asia is one of the most diverse continents in the world. It is also the biggest continent in terms of landmass and population, with a whopping 4.6 billion people.

Japan, in 15th place, has exceptionally low crime levels and strong social cohesion.

It is vulnerable to natural disasters, but the government has demonstrated a capacity for quick, effective response. The country is safe, efficient, and clean, and healthcare is of world-class quality as well as affordable.

Other Asian countries nearing the top of the list are Singapore, Bhutan, and Taiwan. All considerably small in size, both in terms of population and physical area.

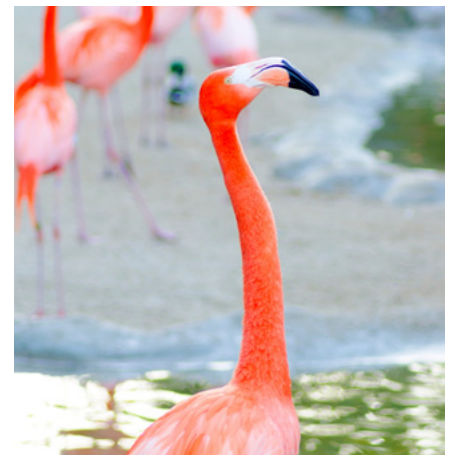
Average WCR Ranking for Caribbean Nations 2019/2020



The Caribbean

The Caribbean Sea contains some of the most beautiful countries in the world. It has also come to be a point of choice for Americans and Europeans looking to enjoy “island life”. Most Caribbean islands in the CARICOM region received 73 points, but the Commonwealth of Dominica reached a score of 77.3, bringing it to 36th place in the international arena.

Although the region has seen several natural disasters in recent years, the government has taken action to prioritise climate resilience with weatherproof infrastructure. The region has also placed emphasis on physical safety, rule of law, and political stability. Most importantly, Dominica ranks high in categories like voice and accountability, where citizens feel empowered to hold leaders accountable to their demands and needs.





ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

Access to opportunity plays a prominent part in allowing a person to achieve their full potential. The prospect of a country to provide such opportunity is both significantly determined by the success of its economy and a primary reason for looking overseas to improve individual future outlooks.

The 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. A powerful economy leads to increasing possibilities in terms of employment, access to business opportunities, and entrepreneurship, which are factors that are highly valued by High Net-Worth Individuals (HNWIs). 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.

With a 25% total weighting, the resulting data indicates that East Asia dominates the top five positions of the ranking, securing three places with Singapore, Hong Kong and Japan.

TOP 10 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
6	 Switzerland	82.3
7	 Germany	81.8
8	 Denmark	81.2
9	 Sweden	81.2
10	 United Kingdom	81.2

“
The 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 its citizens.
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SECTION

Economic Opportunity

Asia as a Rising Hub for Economic Prosperity

In the late 1960s, Asia had the lowest income levels compared to any other continent. As claimed by economist Deepak Nayyar, this decline was attributed to its integration with a world economy shaped by colonialism and imperialism. After 50 years, Asia has reached the central stage of the global economic system.

The WEF estimates that by 2030, the region could contribute roughly 60% of global growth. For this reason, it is not astonishing that big Eastern players like Singapore, Hong Kong (SAR China), and Japan claim three of the top five spots under the economic opportunity category in the World Citizenship Report (WCR). This 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.

The rise of Asia to global significance becomes apparent when assessing primary economic indicators, like the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). In 2000, Asia accounted for 32% of global GDP in terms of purchasing power parity, as reported by McKinsey. This share increased to 42% in 2017 and is on course for a share of about 52% by 2040. In contrast, the share of Europe declined from 26 to 22%, and North America from 25 to 18% from 2000 to 2017. The reasons explaining why Asia is shaping the global economic landscape are as follows.

An interconnected diversity

Asia comprises more than 4.5 billion people – 60% of the world population – who live in 49 different nations. However, its regional diversity presents complementary characteristics and robust interconnected networks. This is evident in the China-Japan-South Korea trilateral summit and regional cooperation systems like the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), the

Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation.

Asia is also becoming more economically integrated via trade, investment and tourism. In 2019, the reformed Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) was revived under Asian leadership. Moreover, the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP), an arrangement forming the biggest trade bloc in the world with fifteen Asia-Pacific countries, is projected to be in effect starting 2022. The RCEP is expected to eliminate about 90% of tariffs on imports between its signatories. Agreements like this are anticipated to eventually evolve and attract new members, offering a flexible, multi-track path to economic integration in Asia.

Asia helping Asia

China is reducing labor-intensive manufacturing, countered with smaller Asian countries gaining a share of this industry. From 2007 to 2017, the manufacturing share of China in terms of GDP increased slightly, from 30 to 34%, according to an analysis by McKinsey, while the sector became a more prominent activity in other Asian economies. In Vietnam, for instance, manufacturing increased from 16% in 2007 to 22% in 2017. South Asian nations are also industrialising at an accelerated pace, with, for instance, Bangladesh providing a manufacturing share of GDP that rose from 16% to 22% between 2007 and 2017.

This phenomenon can also be witnessed in some of the more economically advanced Asian countries, investing in emerging Asian economies. For example, International Monetary Fund (IMF) data shows that 79% of Vietnam's

foreign direct investment inflows in the electronics sector between 2013 and 2017 arrived from South Korea, assisting the nation with becoming a hub for electronics manufacturing.

Local innovation

Developed economies in Asia continue to build strong innovation foundations, including a base of large incumbent companies and institutions providing capital and knowledge to power innovation in other Asian economies.

In 2018, China, Japan and South Korea spent a combined USD 613 billion on research and development, according to Lux Research, gaining three of the top five spots globally. The report also said that start-ups in Asia raised USD 107 billion in the same year and manufacturing beat all other sectors when it came to innovation in China. “Technologies like robotics and 3D printing are key areas of focus for domestic expertise as the country continues to ramp up its manufacturing capabilities and capacity,” as stated in the Lux Research.

Manufacturing was followed by information technology (IT) and chemicals and materials. In Japan, chemicals and materials led the growth in innovation, while IT surpassed every other sector in Singapore.

India, Indonesia and Singapore have also seen a massive increase in venture capital funding, with start-ups in these three countries raising USD 28 billion in the past two years.

A growing hub for people and culture

Asia is a major hub for rising flows of people, and its supply of services, especially for tourism, is expanding. Interregional tourism within Asia has grown with remarkable speed, thanks to the development of travel corridors between countries. Today, Asia is home to 15 of the 25 busiest airports in the world, according to data from the Airports Council International (ACI).

At the same time, Asia is becoming an increasingly significant cultural force. In the past, the region was primarily a recipient of Western cultural trends, with Asian citizens consuming, for

instance, mostly Hollywoodian style movies and British pop music. Today, however, cultural flows go in both directions. Asia has, in fact, sufficient scale, cultural content, and diversity to amplify its own entertainment blockbusters.

Baidu’s video-streaming affiliate iQiyi.com has been buying big South Korean TV series watched around the world, and Bollywoodian entertainment continues to grow beyond India, while the Indian industry is responsible for producing the largest number of films per year.

Patterns of globalisation are shifting, and these shifts are occurring faster in Asia than elsewhere. The continent’s diversity, diplomacy, innovation and budding culture suggest that more than any other region, Asia’ growing economic opportunity could shape the way worldwide growth unfolds in the years to come.

COUNTRIES RANKED BY GROWTH

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
6		Switzerland	82.3
7		Germany	81.8
8		Denmark	81.2
9		Sweden	81.2
10		United Kingdom	81.2

SECTION

Economic Opportunity

Why Are Citizens Leaving Economic Superpowers?

America, China, and Russia are some of the most powerful nations in terms of economic productivity, having wielded their influence on a global scale for the past few decades. Their strength lies not only in their large economies, but also their military might. However, all three countries experienced political instability, social unrest, and a poor response to the COVID-19 pandemic, causing many wealthy investors to move abroad in search of a more prosperous future.

Too big to fall?

The second half of the 20th century witnessed a new global order, established with the assistance of the United States, renowned for selling the American Dream, enabling individuals to reach success in life, business and family. Peaking between 1989 and 2009, the country ruled in many domains of power, from economic, political, cultural, and military.

However, contemporary American society is riddled with issues ranging from an ageing infrastructure, supply chain disruptions, and a three-decade high inflation, accentuating concerns about its recovery and debates about implementing a wealth tax to gain the resources needed to expand the social safety net and tackling climate change.



However, the biggest challenge that America is facing in respect to its superpower status is of domestic nature, with growing internal polarisation which is damaging the global influence of the nation.

In the first nine months of 2020, over 6,000 United States citizens renounced their citizenship status. Some of the factors contributing to this wave of renunciations include political instability, the potential introduction of a wealth tax, and the decrease of passport power incurred during the COVID-19 pandemic. Individuals wishing to conduct business activities on a global stage discovered severe limitations to their options.

The rare unipolarity of the United States lasted less than 20 years, and since then the world has been reverting to a more typical state of multipolarity, with Russia, Europe, China, and India gaining power.

The “tech revolution” of China has contributed to its expansion beyond the manufacturing industry and its transformation into a possible “tech giant”. However, the government is curtailing the sector, giving regulators more control over unruly markets. President Xi Jinping wants the industry to focus on “deep tech” that provides geostrategic advantages over commerce and gaming. However, the effects of this strategy remain uncertain: whether it will



stimulate or undermine innovation remains an unanswered controversy. Concurrently, several of the leading “tech tycoons” of the country have withdrawn from public life and their companies, due to pressure from the government.

Disruptions in China have also arisen in other domains of life, particularly in the fields of education and the purchasing of property, leaving HNWIs and their families in a critical situation. While property prices and inflation abruptly occurred, inducing caution amongst investors, consequently seeking to relocate their wealth abroad. The number of private schools providing international teaching materials and courses also decreased, leading to the higher cost of preparing children to study overseas.

The ‘Zero-COVID’ policy adopted in China has instilled strict controls, which include roadblocks, closed schools, cancelled trains, and restricted borders. These policies have sparked feelings of fear in Chinese citizens, exacerbated by officials facing punishment for menacing cases under their oversight.

Migration out of Hong Kong has increased sharply since the pro-democracy protests of 2019 and 2020 and nearly 90,00 residents have left the territory between June 2020 and June 2021. The government crackdowns on freedom of expression and freedom of speech led to more than 10,000 arrests in connection with the political unrest, and court proceedings have begun with hundreds of peoples serving prison sentences.

As President Xi contemplates another term in power, many wealthy Chinese study the alternatives abroad in order to secure their safety, assets and the future of their families.



The trend of wealthy Chinese investors attaining second citizenship through investment is not a novel solution. Decades of political conflict and uncertainty have led to an exodus of businesspeople and entrepreneurs.

After the 2020 reforms, Vladimir Putin was conferred the right to seek re-election, despite the previous two-term limit, making the shift from autocracy to a form of dictatorship to be felt across the country. Outside of Russia, it widely appears that Putin is seeking to eliminate opponents, silence all dissent, and constraining independent media and free speech. Notably, in order to block Western content, Russia passed a law in 2019 allowing to disconnect the Internet of the country from the rest of the world.

According to the World Justice Project, the Russian government has more influence in its criminal justice system than almost any other country. Furthermore, a third of the budget of the government is spent on security and defense, much of which is directed internally.

A fiscal crisis in 2014 has caused the GDP of the nation drop by almost 30%, and the Russian Ruble is yet to recover. As incomes fall and food prices rise, the future of Russia is prospected to be stark, and while the repressions escalate, many of the individuals who are able to are examining the opportunities that can ensure a better life outside their homeland.

Small yet effective

The top three spots of the World Citizenship Report (WCR) were taken by Switzerland, Denmark, and Finland. These



SECTION

Economic Opportunity

Top 3 Nations of the World
Citizenship Report

	WCR Score 2021 (Rounded)	Overall rank	Safety & Security	Economic Opportunity	Quality of Life	Global Mobility	Financial Security
Switzerland	88.1	1	94	82	92	87	81
Denmark	88.0	2	93	81	91	87	87
Finland	86.9	3	91	80	90	88	83

small European countries all boast high standard of living, low crime rates, affordable healthcare and education. What are the factors that render them so attractive to live in?

With an overall score of 88,1, Switzerland took first place in the WCR. Citizens enjoy a higher standard of living, low crime, and visa-free access to over 180 destinations. The country has affordable healthcare, free state schools, and a stable government.

In second place is Denmark, with an overall score of 88 points, a wealthy country that benefits from effective welfare policies, stable politics and public trust in governmental institutions. In fact, the Danish welfare model ensures economic equality in society, with free healthcare and education granted to all of its citizens.

Finland is placed in third position with an overall score of 86,9 points, ranking high in all motivators. This safe country, with its excellent education, healthcare and quality of life makes is especially considered as a great place to raise a family.

Climate resilient nations

Global citizens are aware of their responsibilities towards the world, and environmentally conscious investors are seeking protection in climate resilient countries. In the coming years, nations that have formalized plans to shift from a fossil fuels generating economy to one based on renewable energies are going to grow in significance for investors in coming years.

The 2021 United Nations Climate Change Conference, commonly referred to as COP26, has intensified the pressure

on large oil companies and highly polluting nations to create change. It is no longer “business as usual”: superpower nations are compelled to commit to reaching the net-zero emissions goal. China declared that it would reach net-zero by 2060 even though more than 60% of its electricity is derived from coal. Russia, the fourth-largest greenhouse gas emitter in the world, has pledged to end deforestation by 2030, and aims for carbon neutrality by 2060. As one of the top five methane emitters, Russia has not signed on to the Global Methane Pledge, which requires signatories to reduce their methane emissions by 30% by 2030.

But will it be enough to limit the harm of global warming?

There are countries making huge strides against climate change. For example, Switzerland, who placed first in the WCR, has committed to halving its emissions by 2030 and to achieve climate neutrality by 2050.

Further afield, the Caribbean only contributes by one to all of the global emissions yet the region has been bearing the largest burden of the impact of rising temperatures, which worsen weather disasters. The leaders of the Caribbean have demanded that developed nations reduce the emissions gap, while enhancing their efforts to contribute to climate action. For example, the small Caribbean island nation of Dominica has ambitious plans to become the first climate-resilient country and continues to invest in sustainable infrastructure such as a geothermal plant to boost its renewable energy potential.

Second citizenship – the insurance policy of the 21st century

Individuals living and working in superpower nations may begin to experience the limitations of their citizenship and are searching for ways to provide protection for their families, expand business opportunities, and increase global mobility.

Whether global citizens are seeking to escape political instability or broadening business reach, an alternative citizenship can provide them with better access to the rest of the world.

Many nations strive to attract talented professionals, and some smaller countries are doing so via Citizenship By Investment (CBI) programmes. Nations like St Kitts and Nevis, Dominica, and Malta are becoming a preferred place to live due to their quality of life, safety & security, and economic opportunities.

Malta, a Schengen Area country, debuted in the 25th place and received good scores in the Global Mobility, Quality of Life, and Safety and Security motivators. The passport of Malta allows holders visa-free or visa-on-arrival to more than 180 destinations, including major business hubs. The accomplishments of Malta in terms of political stability, rule of law, quality of life, and basic freedoms all contribute to its high ranking. The Mediterranean nation has become an attractive destination for those who are looking for lifelong family security and global mobility. Malta's Granting of Citizenship for Exceptional Services Regulations allow applicants to obtain citizenship of Malta once a residency requirement of 12 months has been completed.

St Kitts and Nevis was the highest-ranking Caribbean nation on the WCR and received high scores in the Safety & Security, Quality of Life, and Global Mobility motivators. Holders of a St Kitts and Nevis passport enjoy visa-free or visa-on-arrival to over 160 destinations, including top business centers. The "twin island nation" boasts a stable government and robust economy. The nation has been attracting economic citizens since 1984, making it one of the most trusted and successful programmes of its kind. The St Kitts and Nevis CBI Programme has allowed investors and their families to legally

obtain citizenship of one of the most idyllic locations of the region.

Dominica, also referred to as the Nature Isle, placed in the top 30% of the WCR, receiving excellent scores in the Safety & Security, Quality of Life, and Global Mobility motivators. The nation is politically and economically reliable, has a low crime rate, is rich of investments options, and offers one of the best standards of living in the Caribbean. Dominica's CBI Programme grants successful applicants valuable citizenship benefits like visa-free and visa-on-arrival travel to around 75% of the world, business opportunities, and family security. Funds raised through the Programme are used to support national growth in areas such as infrastructure, climate resilience, healthcare, and education.





QUALITY OF LIFE

The level of development of a nation in terms of the ability to provide its citizens a high quality of life across the physical, cultural and social domains of existence, is measured through the Quality of Life motivator. Similar to most communities around the world, many High Net-Worth Individuals (HNWIs) share this perspective, and particularly those who originate from regions where these services remain largely absent.

This component relied on data extracted from authoritative sources such as the Human Development Index (HDI) found in the Human Development Report, published by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), which is widely acknowledged for integrating a holistic evaluation of human development. A point of particular note is that 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 especially relies on numerous data sources including the Environmental Performance Index (EPI), produced by the Yale's Center for Environmental Law and Policy and Columbia University's Center for International Earth Science Information Network, which examines the domestic policies of a country in regard to the health of the environment and its ecosystems.

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

TOP 10 COUNTRIES BY QUALITY OF LIFE

Rank	Country	Score
1	 Switzerland	92
2	 Monaco	91
3	 Norway	91
4	 Denmark	91
5	 Sweden	91
6	 Germany	90
7	 United Kingdom	90
8	 Finland	90
9	 Ireland	90
10	 Netherlands	90

“A point of particular note is that the HDI does not recognise economic growth as the sole value to be considered when measuring human development progress.”





GLOBAL MOBILITY

Passports usually allow holders to travel visa-free or with a visa-on-arrival between countries based on their diplomatic ties and international relationship.

The Global Mobility motivator measures the number of different jurisdictions that citizens can access visa-free and with visa-on-arrival with a given passport. Enjoying entry to a greater number of destinations can significantly improve the ability of an individual to reach unique opportunities and experiences in new regions and markets. Additionally, removing oneself from a potential life-threatening situation, or when requiring emergency medical treatment, can epitomise prospects of incommensurable value.

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 access to leading financial centres and business hubs can represent an aspect of critical importance for most global citizens, a sub-pillar of Global Mobility aims to determine the ability of a citizenship to provide such advantage

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. 10 points were awarded for each of the 10 business hubs that a given passport affords access to.

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

TOP 10 COUNTRIES BY GLOBAL MOBILITY

Rank	Country	Score
1	 Japan	91
2	 Singapore	91
3	 Germany	88
4	 Korea (Republic)	88
5	 Finland	88
6	 Luxembourg	88
7	 Spain	88
8	 Italy	88
9	 Denmark	87
10	 Austria	87

“Enjoying entry to a greater number of destinations can significantly improve the ability of an individual to reach unique opportunities and experiences in new regions and markets.”





5 Key Elements to Attracting Global Citizens

As we head into the future, more and more people are becoming location-independent global citizens. Here is how countries can attract them. *By Mike Swigunski*

The internet has made the world much smaller and more interconnected. Many countries are taking giant leaps to get talented remote workers into their borders to invest in the local economy and help the country grow. Global citizenship is a new trend started by remote workers who are full-time nomads. What they are seeking is simple: long-term stay options with minimal bureaucracy.

Countries like Croatia, Bali, the Republic of Georgia, and Dubai, among many others, have implemented policies that make it easier for people from all over the world to live there with minimal strings attached. Typically, this involves earning a minimum annual income each year, paying some taxes, and in return, gaining the vast amenities of the country's social services. In many cases, this can also be done with a tourist visa.

But what can a country sitting on the sidelines do to attract those with global citizenship? Let's discuss five of the critical elements to take into consideration.

Long term visa options

Global citizens don't like short-term stays and will typically avoid countries with visa options that limit their time heavily. Instead, they will opt-in for countries like Portugal, which will give residency to individuals that create jobs or invest a certain amount of money into property.

However, many global citizens will also focus more on getting lots of time right upon entry. Especially for those who are not real estate investors or seeking to start a business abroad.

A great example of a country with excellent long-term visa options is Georgia, which offers one-year tourist visas. Another route to gain global mobility that has become more popular especially during the pandemic is second citizenship. Many global citizens realise that single citizenship restricts travel opportunities and therefore started to seek avenues like Citizenship by Investment (CBI). With around 14 jurisdictions in the world that allow foreigners citizenship much faster than naturalisation processes, CBI lets global citizens enjoy lifelong living and working rights in the country.

The main point here is that global citizens don't want to become burdened with excess bureaucracy. The easier it is to enter the border, the better. If there is too much red tape to stay long-term, people will often follow a path of lesser resistance and simply go to a nearby country instead.

Geoarbitrage

One of the top reasons that global citizens move abroad from their home country in the first place is because there are opportunities abroad that are not found at home. For example, imagine moving from New York City to Medellín, Colombia.

The massive difference in cost of living between these two cities is precisely one of the reasons that people choose to pursue global citizenship. Geoarbitrage involves moving to another country with lower costs of living while still maintaining their previous income.

Many of the global citizens worldwide simply seek refuge from the spiking costs of living found in their home country. Countries with

lower living costs should be proud of this and welcome global citizens who will pump money into their economies. However, research [suggests](#) that countries with particularly meagre living costs should also take measures to avoid letting gentrification take a toll on the local population over time.

Tourism Vs. Global Citizens

Just as tourists come into countries seeking fun and leisure, global citizens also need to unwind after a long work week. Governments should keep investing in their tourism sectors as usual, as this will continue to be a critical aspect of attracting both global citizens and traditional tourists.

To attract lots of money, countries should consider hosting cultural events like art shows or music concerts that will bring people together worldwide. These events help locals meet new friends and make memories while simultaneously attracting people from all over the world.

On the other hand, some countries already have tons of things to do. It all depends on what a prospective visitor is looking to accomplish and their agenda. For example, some countries already have vast amounts of natural scenery, parks, and historical sites that will continue to be popular indefinitely if protected.

However, certain countries don't have a natural appeal needed to attract visitors in other manners. Things like quality food, entertainment, nightlife, tours, simple logistics, and other activities will be essential in these cases.



SECTION

Global Mobility

Cutting the red tape

When discussing the “red tape” of a country, we are looking at the basic steps needed before finally getting boots fully on the ground in a country. This usually includes getting a SIM card and data, setting up a bank account, public transportation, and securing longer-term accommodation.

As a global citizen, this can be one of the most frustrating aspects of international travel. Although many countries make it easy to buy a SIM card straight at any airport, others make it complicated for tourists to connect to the internet.

In addition, it should be a straightforward process when you need to go from the airport to your accommodations. Typically, you should be able to reserve your accommodations online and simply show up. Without good public transportation or quick access to the internet at the airport, simple things like this can be overly complicated.

As a general rule of thumb, the harder it is to move into another country fully, the more likely it is to look elsewhere.

Community is key

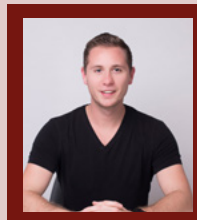
Another critical factor for attracting global citizens is the local culture and how welcoming they are to foreigners. Typically, the most significant barriers between expats and locals are culture, beliefs, religion, and lifestyle choices.

At the end of the day, human beings are pretty similar despite differences such as the things mentioned above. Therefore, countries that are generally more welcoming to foreigners and don't have problems with xenophobia are more likely to attract the most global citizens.

In reality, people with like minds tend to find each other. For example, a global citizen who is into cryptocurrency and wants to connect with locals in a country that also like crypto will generally have no issues. The same could be said for hobbies like hiking, rock climbing, basketball, soccer, and much more.

Major takeaways to keep in mind

The trends for the future make it clear that the total number of remote workers will only increase as we head into the future. This is why countries around the world need to start planning for how they can accommodate global citizens. Countries that take swift action to help accommodate areas mentioned in the five key elements above will likely succeed. If you want to learn more about getting started as a remote worker, check out Mike Swigunski's bestselling book, [Global Career: How to Work Anywhere And Travel Forever](#).



Mike Swigunski is a bestselling author, remote work leader, and founder of GlobalCareerBook.com. As an online business expert that has helped broker hundreds of millions of dollars of internet businesses, Mike has cultivated a strong passion and knowledge for everything within the remote work realm. He is now focused on transforming the way location-independent work and business synergize. After more than a decade of working remotely and internationally in more than 90+ countries, he has built a unique 360-degree view of the remote workforce and loves sharing his knowledge and experience to help others succeed.

“

The beauty of holding multiple citizenship includes belonging to various communities and accessing opportunities that may otherwise be unattainable in one's birth country or country of origin. ”

- Micha Emmett





FINANCIAL FREEDOM

The rights that a nation grant can be a leading priority when seeking to gain citizenship in a foreign country. Freedom of speech and expression and freedom of religion are some of the fundamental factors to consider in order to establish which nations can protect, as well as enhance, individual quality of life. Similarly, financial freedom is another notable example of a point of great importance.

The Financial Freedom motivator measures the ability of a jurisdiction 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 can be a key motivation for High Net-Worth Individuals (HNWIs), who often necessitate an environment that facilitates investment and business opportunity without excessive government oversight and corruption. This component of the World Citizenship Report relies on data drawn from a diverse range of sources, including the Corruptions Perceptions Index (CPI) published annually by Transparency International, and the Doing Business Report from the World Bank Group.

With a total weighting of 10%, the lowest across all motivators, the greatest financial freedom can be found in Europe, although New Zealand tops the ranking.

TOP 10 COUNTRIES BY FINANCIAL FREEDOM

Rank	Country	Score
1	 New Zealand	87.4
2	 Denmark	86.7
3	 Singapore	85.6
4	 Sweden	83.5
5	 Norway	83.3
6	 Finland	82.6
7	 Hong Kong (SAR China)	81.2
8	 Switzerland	80.8
9	 United Kingdom	80.3
10	 Germany	79.9

“

Tax efficiency in both personal and business domains can be a key motivation for HNWIs, who often necessitate an environment that facilitates investment and business opportunity without excessive government oversight and corruption.”



SECTION

Financial Freedom

The Pitfalls of Financial Planning: Factors to Consider When Settling Abroad

To build and protect personal wealth, one is required to have a financially viable long-term plan that considers all of the factors that can impact economic stability. For individuals possessing a considerable amount of wealth, this decision can become even more delicate. A single complication can occasion unfavourable outcomes, and undermine the efforts committed over time. A robust and reliable strategy presents a combination of attentiveness to the global changes that can impact one's wealth and of knowledge about the appropriate times for investment.

Financial planning has become increasingly treacherous in the COVID-19 era, which reinforced the utmost need to plan in advance. While the occurrence of a global pandemic was widely unforeseen, unpredictability arguably underpins the human experience, underlining the importance of having a safeguard available. For many people, this was embodied by a second citizenship, providing them with the possibility of both expanding horizons beyond their native country, and with an asset that can be leveraged in case of need. However, the choice of the most sensible jurisdiction for an individual financial situation can prove to be particularly difficult.

Mitigation of onerous taxation

An important aspect to consider is efficient financial planning for one's future. Many wealthy individuals witness a large portion of their wealth deducted due to uneconomical tax decisions. Knowing which countries offer the best protection of their wealth for both personal and business domains is crucial as much as identifying which are the most inclined to implement new stringent tax rules like wealth or citizenship-based taxes. As a means of dealing with the economic fallout

resulting by the COVID-19 outbreak, many nations are flouting the notion of introducing a wealth tax – theme that has been moved forward in the public discourse of several countries in the world. Most notably, the United States, which receives over a million immigrants per year, could be progressing towards introducing such tax, after Democrats in the Senate handed in a proposal on the levy. Experts have already claimed that, if implemented, this could drive wealthy Americans overseas.

In addition to the United States, the United Kingdom is also contemplating the economic benefits of introducing a wealth tax. The proposal appears to be slightly more accepted in the United Kingdom, where a group of thirty millionaires even called on the chancellor to tax them and other HNWIs, in order to prevent the burden from hitting the low-income members of society.

The wealth tax does not represent a novel idea: it has been recurrently tried and tested, and often diminished or abandoned altogether. There have even been instances where a one-off tax was introduced as a response to crises, including after the First World War or the 2008 financial crisis. The COVID-19 epidemic is initiating a similar kind of response, as exemplified by Argentina, which introduced a one-off levy, known as the “millionaire's tax,” last December as a relief measure.

Aside from the attitudes of a country towards wealth tax, it is equally relevant to research its inheritance tax laws, as proper succession planning in combination with settling in a jurisdiction with reasonable estate taxes will ensure the protection of the future legacy of an individual.

Crypto assets

However, personal income is not the only element that requires protection from exceptional tax rates. With a growing number of individuals building their wealth through cryptocurrency and other digital assets, it is vital to study the responses of governments worldwide. While some countries, such as China or Nigeria, are vehemently opposed to the institutionalisation of cryptocurrency, others, like El Salvador or Germany, openly encourage it. Cryptocurrency has already proven itself to be one of the most important assets that one can have in the current climate. Experts have argued that this may just be a fad, but one need only look at its market value to attest that crypto is here to stay – at least for now.

So, what does that mean for cryptocurrency users? It means an additional layer to factor to contemplate when deciding about which jurisdiction to settle in. When looking at the top ten countries that offer the best financial freedom, not all

these countries have the most encouraging attitude when it comes to cryptocurrency.

The United Kingdom, Germany, Singapore and Switzerland do not tax crypto assets subject to certain rules. For example, in the United Kingdom, taxation depends on how the asset is used and the level of profit; however, this means that if an individual makes a profit over £12,300, they are liable to pay tax.

These factors are the leading reasons for wealthy individuals to move overseas in order to find the most suitable set of solutions for their financial needs.

Interestingly, when considering the financial freedom motivator, it can be observed that an economic global force such as the United States is not ranked in the top ten. From debates on wealth tax, its citizenship-based tax, and it's far from innovative attitude towards cryptocurrency, more American HNWIs are leaving the United States, favouring emerging markets with a preferred financial infrastructure.

Rank	Country	
1		New Zealand
2		Denmark
3		Singapore
4		Sweden
5		Norway
6		Finland
7		Hong Kong (SAR China)
8		Switzerland
9		United Kingdom
10		Germany

So, what are the locations to which they are moving? When comparing other reports to the data that we have calculated, we see a palpable similarity. Switzerland also scores highly when drawing on research like that of the Global Wealth Migration Review, with countries like New Zealand also listed as a promising destination.

Presently, a sound financial plan appears greatly different than from that of the previous years. It must include a combination of shrewd tax policies and overseas investments that bolster quality of life and provide greater opportunities, while taking into consideration unpredictable events such as the COVID-19 crisis. Globalisation has proven that the future will continue to obfuscate the demarcation between the countries in which one lives, pays taxes or does business. As most of the world enter post-pandemic times, the lessons learnt over the last year must be kept at the forefront of our decision making. The most important being that we should not limit ourselves to one country, one industry if we hope to mitigate risk and identify new possibilities.

SECTION

In Closing

In Closing: Global Trends Shaping the Future in the Face of Uncertainty

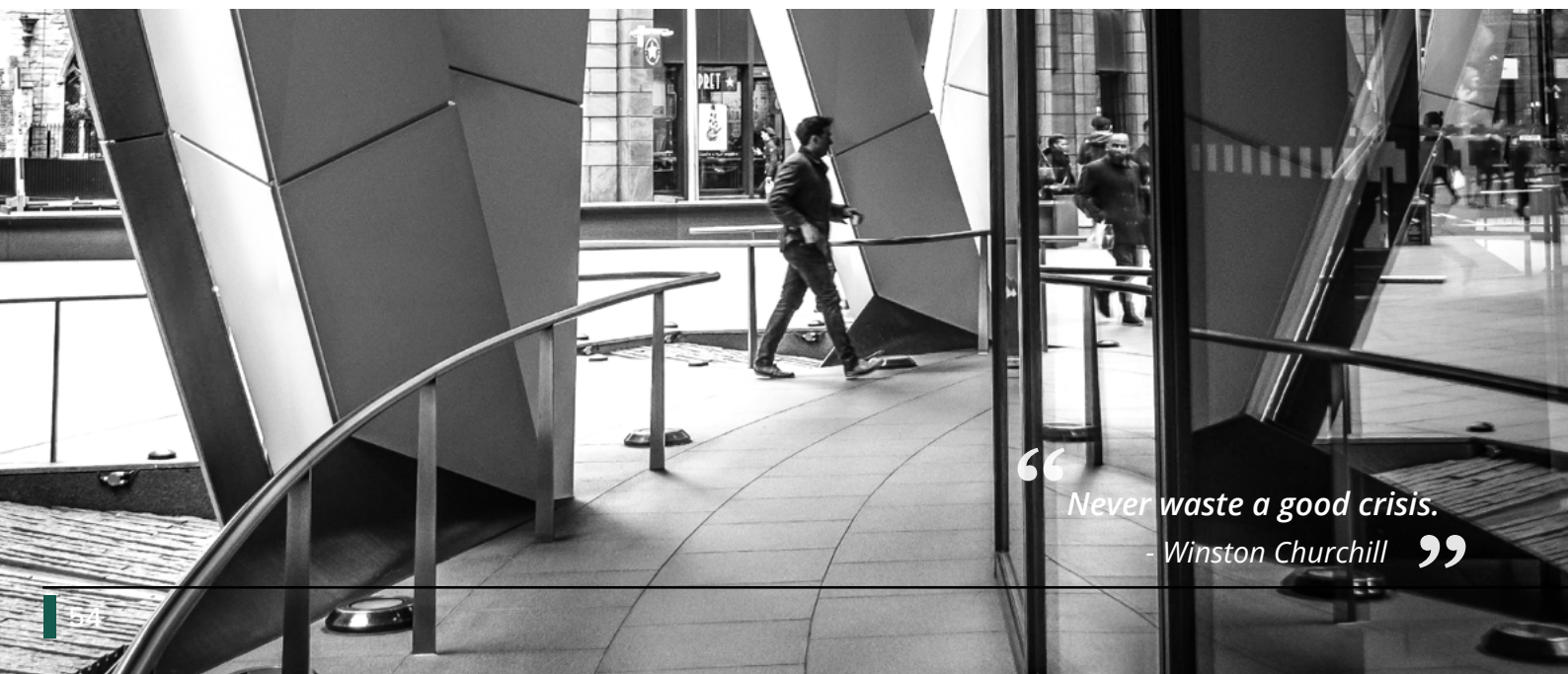
If there is a special lesson to be learned from the last two years, it is that change comes rapidly and from unexpected places. The times have forced citizens and businesses to become adaptable by accelerating transformation through digitalisation, flexing behaviours and becoming more resilient to uncertainty. Furthermore, technological advancements are propelling the rise and rapid upscale of new activities that may have previously been a niche, requiring higher dexterity and antifragility.

Major innovations and technologies have become an integral part of day-to-day life, and simultaneously an increase in the use of authentic, natural responses has been witnessed as a result.

The integration of technology into a wide range of tangible actions and behaviours, including the ways individuals connect with each other, will assist people, enriching their lives in new and exciting ways, according to a report of the United Nations.

As we enter 2022, the high level of precariousness is posing a high pressure on global society, which is facing a breach of a number of planetary boundaries. Our economic, social, political, and health systems are all closely dependent on the global environment, without which individuals cannot properly function. Ecosystem services are being undermined by slower-moving environmental crises, which are limiting the economic growth of major areas globally, despite the fast development and extension of technology, digitalisation and globalisation.

Because of the increasing complexity of these numerous, interconnected crises, there is a growing political and cultural appetite for change. If in the late 2010s, there was a significant increase in public awareness and concern about ocean plastics and climate change, this had been accelerated in the 2020s. It became of a high importance for all global citizens, businesses and governments to also take immediate action. This had been also clearly highlighted and reflected during the COP26 Global Conference in November 2021. In many



“
Never waste a good crisis.
- Winston Churchill ”

industries, a recurring theme has emerged: the integration of social good into the design of each product or service. Now, more and more citizens are likely to place a higher priority on environmental issues in the coming decade, particularly where there is a strong, direct link between the issue and their own personal health, and wellbeing.

In other words, external factors, visible environmental changes, and the impact of the global COVID-19 pandemic have contributed to generate a collective awareness of the immediate effects of the current environmental crisis, and global citizens have been pushed to identify ways to participate in sustainable activities that impact beyond the immediate surroundings.

Many fundamental global trends are shaping the world we live in, the way we act and behave and the way we think of the future both social and economic.

The power of data and AI is getting more prominent in capturing the earliest signals of behavioural transformation and adoption.

The COVID-19 pandemic has served as a wake-up call to expedite the timeline for digital transformation exponentially, according to Forbes. In this regard, the crisis has in fact, provided important lessons for business leaders a recent IBM study found. Among the most compelling takeaway is the potential that data analytics and artificial intelligence bring to the table. According to surveys, the financial recession has accelerated the adoption of machine learning, advance analytics and artificial intelligence, and this momentum will persist into the 2020s. In response to the COVID-19 epidemic, 52% of businesses increased the speed with which they incorporated AI and technology, according to a PwC study. Almost all respondents, 86%, believe that artificial intelligence will become a “mainstream technology” at their company by 2021. According to a Harris Poll conducted in collaboration with Appen, 55% of companies reported that COVID-19 had prompted them to accelerate their AI strategy in 2020, and 67%

expect to further accelerate their technological and data transformation strategy in 2021.

AI, data and technology play an important role in accelerating innovations, boosting productivity, delivering new products and services, accentuating corporate values, addressing supply chain issues, and fuelling new start-ups. Every day, our brain analyses billions of data points across social media, online and offline sources, like a wide range of products, restaurant menus, various recipes, marketing communication, recommendations, ratings, and reviews. Partnering with Consumer Behaviour and Intelligence companies, we can now apply cutting edge AI and big Data to translate human behaviour into analytics and insights that lead to new products or services able to satisfy various people needs and wishes. Data also plays a vital role in getting to know the motivations of our consumption. Once we understand behaviour better, we can predict and model future actions. For example, various global studies concluded that following the pandemic Health and Wellness became a key area of focus for people, with more and more attention being paid to all of the aspects related to these. Health cannot be taken for granted and it should not be viewed in isolation. Instead, it should be considered in close correlation with a wide variety of factors that can influence our decisions, lifestyle and the way we consume products and engage with services.



Liliana is an experienced international business leader who has been championing transformational growth across brands and portfolios to drive step changes in business results for over 20 years. She is also a professor of marketing and innovations at Hult Business School.

SECTION

In Closing

The role of technology is underpinning new consumer behaviours. Most people were enthused about the prospect of the release of new technologies and getting more and more familiar with using them. Many individuals are becoming increasingly at ease with digital tools that know who we are, how we behave and are cognitive, intuitive, and adaptable to our individual requirements. However, there is also a growing grade of consumer anxiety developing, which is fuelled by the high level of uncertainty of the world we live in. In this continuously changing world, privacy will play a significant role, as claimed by the 2021 Edelman Trust Barometer. “It reveals an epidemic of misinformation and widespread mistrust of societal institutions and leaders around the world. This requires the four institutions—business, government, NGOs and media— to take immediate actions to rebuild trust and chart a new path forward.

Closely connected with the previous phenomena, a global movement is emerging, encouraging the need to **rethink wellness, in order to enhance health and wellbeing for our bodies and mind and improve immunity and emotional wellbeing.** This is becoming even more important in today's society, which attested the criticality of being prepared in the event of a pandemic outbreak. Consumption trends such as wearable technology, athleisure wear, wellness pursuits, mindfulness, and the purchase of “farm to table,” “bean to bar,” “seed to skin” products such as organic, fermented, naturally sourced, probiotic, and cold-pressed goods are helping to ensure our continued good health in the years to come, according to JW Thompson in The Future 100 Trends and Change to Watch report. This pressure led to a hyper-utilization of this terminology on behalf of companies, in order to adapt its communication to such contemporary social demands. For example, the word “Natural” has quickly become a widely used catchphrase, across a variety of contexts. However, its meaning would need to be applied with authenticity, transparency and integrity, especially to ensure consumer protection within Foods and Beverages sector. The comprehensive wellness approach that ties in body and mind provides abundant opportunities to branding strategies across a variety of categories. Taking greater ownership of one's health is forcing innovation as consumers seek to purchase products to support their wellbeing goals, concludes Euromonitor Study, looking to the next themes driving global

citizens. And this is very well connected with one of the “Quality of Life” pillar assessed by the World Citizenship Report (WCR).

Another aspect that is becoming increasingly clear across the board is that **citizens are connecting the dots in their consumption habits to enhance their lifestyles.** The common trend aimed towards “building back better and give a second chance to create a better future” also accelerated in the last 18 months, with citizens demanding brands and companies **to take immediate actions with a high positive social impact on both society and the environment,** according the Top 10 Global Consumer Trends in 2021 study by the Euromonitor International Report. Therefore, companies should also play a prominent role in reshaping the world in a more sustainable way, demonstrating leadership in the transition from a volume-driven to a value-driven economy and helping to turn the tide on social inequity and environmental destruction.

The Connected Consumer, expressed through the need to be always on and constantly in contact with the latest news, developments and trends, but also as of a community, is another trend which continued to



grow. It is widely impacting people's lives and driving fundamental behavioural changes. A more connected world empowered by technology has become the norm in many parts of the globe. However, many continue to feel "disconnected". Exploring how we associate health beverage formats to wearables and smart devices has become more habitual, and how a more informed choice can lead to a better life is remarkable. The necessity of becoming more informed citizens is a clear development that we see being identified across various global studies. However, the downside of connectivity through technology is the limitation of human, personal connection which puts high pressure on who we are and how can we define ourselves as individuals within the greater world we live in. Once we help people live better lives, they will be happy to share their data with us, which in turn helps us deliver more relevant solutions.

Sustainability and purpose, the need to build a better future for our communities, businesses and the planet to drive sustainable growth is becoming and must and requires a high level of attention from all of us, people or companies. The COVID-19 pandemic demonstrated the increased need for simplicity, and to seek connectivity and

integration with the ones around us. But these can be achieved only if we focus on sustainability, redefining the way we interact with the natural realm, take corrective actions and move towards making a positive impact. One clear step in this direction is the clear movement towards reusable packaging which promotes a new way of consumption and limits the waste we generate. In addition, the circular economy, upcycling and transforming goods is one of the biggest movements we've seen recently and where consumer is getting more and more involved. The recycling actions adopted by luxury brands, for example, are encouraging reusing of the products through upgrading and updating and then reselling some of the products and in this way minimizing the waste.

Developments are also progressing at increased speed, propelled by a wide variety of consumers that are engaged, sophisticated, and insatiably curious. As trend forecasters, we are monitoring the accelerated metabolism processing social changes in realms that range from food to beauty and technology, as they transform and shift rapidly. And the pace of change never be as fast as is today, whilst it is set to further accelerate in the future. The acknowledgement and adoption of technologies, customer understandings and trends analyses, provide unique opportunities and challenges. Awareness of emerging and existing phenomena differs considerably to being able to comprehend and connect them with consumer behaviours for a sustainable global development.



SECTION

In Closing

World Citizenship Report Global Rankings

Country	Score	Rank	Country	Score	Rank	Country	Score	Rank
Switzerland	88.1	1	United Arab Emirates	75.3	32	Oman	60.7	67
Denmark	88.0	2	Chile	75.1	33	Bahrain	59.5	68
Finland	86.9	3	Hungary	74.2	34	Colombia	59.3	69
Norway	86.9	3	Cyprus	73.8	35	Paraguay	59.1	70
Sweden	86.9	3	Malaysia	73.3	36	Saudi Arabia	59.0	71
New Zealand	86.8	4	Greece	73.0	37	Thailand	59.0	71
Netherlands	85.9	5	Israel	72.8	38	Jamaica	58.8	72
Japan	85.8	6	Romania	72.3	39	Bosnia and Herzegovina	58.6	73
Germany	85.7	7	Uruguay	72.3	39	Moldova	58.5	74
Singapore	85.7	7	Croatia	72.2	40	Vanuatu	58.5	74
Canada	85.5	8	Mauritius	71.6	41	South Africa	58.4	75
Iceland	85.5	8	Brunei Darussalam	71.3	42	China	58.3	76
Austria	84.8	9	Costa Rica	70.6	43	Indonesia	58.3	76
Australia	84.6	10	Bulgaria	70.4	44	Bhutan	58.1	77
Luxembourg	84.6	10	Barbados	69.4	45	Kazakhstan	57.8	78
Ireland	84.4	11	Palau Islands	68.6	46	Armenia	57.6	79
United Kingdom	84.2	12	Bahamas	68.5	47	Ukraine	57.0	80
Liechtenstein	84.1	13	Saint Kitts and Nevis	67.5	48	El Salvador	56.9	81
Belgium	82.7	14	Qatar	67.2	49	Russian Federation	56.7	82
San Marino	81.3	15	Antigua & Barbuda	67.1	50	Dominican Republic	56.6	83
France	81.1	16	Seychelles	67.0	51	Namibia	56.5	84
Portugal	80.3	17	Dominica	66.8	52	Turkey	56.4	85
Hong Kong (SAR China)	80.2	18	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	66.8	52	Ecuador	56.3	86
Spain	80.1	19	Saint Lucia	66.4	53	Suriname	56.3	86
United States of America	80.0	20	Grenada	66.2	54	Tunisia	56.0	87
Czech Republic	79.9	21	Argentina	65.9	55	Belarus	55.9	88
Estonia	79.9	21	Panama	65.0	56	Jordan	55.7	89
Slovenia	79.9	21	Serbia	64.8	57	Mongolia	55.7	89
Taiwan	79.8	22	Montenegro	64.3	58	Maldives	55.2	90
Monaco	79.6	23	Trinidad and Tobago	64.1	59	Guyana	54.9	91
Andorra	78.5	24	Macedonia (FYROM)	63.2	60	Belize	54.7	92
Malta	78.0	25	Kuwait	63.0	61	Cape Verde	54.7	92
Lithuania	77.6	26	Brazil	62.7	62	Morocco	54.3	93
Italy	77.3	27	Georgia	62.1	63	Cuba	54.0	94
Korea (Republic)	76.2	28	Peru	62.0	64	Guatemala	54.0	94
Poland	76.0	29	Mexico	61.5	65	Sri Lanka	53.8	95
Slovakia	75.8	30	Albania	61.4	66	Kosovo	53.4	96
Latvia	75.7	31	Botswana	61.4	66	Vietnam	53.2	97
Macao (SAR)	75.7	31				Honduras	52.5	98

Country	Score	Rank
Ghana	52.4	99
Timor-Leste	52.2	100
Philippines	52.1	101
Azerbaijan	52.0	102
India	50.8	103
Nicaragua	50.7	104
Bolivia	50.4	105
Kyrgyzstan	49.9	106
Sao Tome and Principe	49.9	106
Rwanda	49.8	107
Algeria	48.9	108
Kenya	48.4	109
Uzbekistan	48.4	109
Gabon	48.3	110
Senegal	48.2	111
Zambia	47.9	112
Eswatini	47.8	113
Turkmenistan	47.8	113
Egypt	47.7	114
Papua New Guinea	47.7	114
Nepal	47.4	115
Laos	46.8	116
Lebanon	46.5	117
Malawi	46.4	118
Tanzania	46.4	118
Lesotho	46.3	119
Tajikistan	46.3	119
Palestinian Territory	46.1	120
Gambia	46.0	121
Iran	46.0	121
Uganda	45.5	122
Cambodia	45.3	123
Benin	45.1	124
Venezuela	45.1	124
Equatorial Guinea	44.5	125
Bangladesh	44.4	126
Madagascar	44.1	127
Cote d'Ivoire	44.0	128
Djibouti	43.4	129

Country	Score	Rank
Comoros	42.7	130
Libya	42.2	131
Togo	42.0	132
Liberia	41.6	133
Sierra Leone	41.6	133
Mauritania	41.5	134
Myanmar	41.5	134
Zimbabwe	41.4	135
Burkina Faso	41.2	136
Iraq	41.2	136
Guinea	40.8	137
Angola	40.7	138
Pakistan	40.4	139
Nigeria	40.0	140
Guinea-Bissau	39.9	141
Mozambique	39.5	142
Ethiopia	39.3	143
Cameroon	39.2	144
Niger	38.9	145
Congo (Democratic Republic)	38.8	146
Haiti	37.8	147
Mali	37.4	148
Burundi	35.0	149
Eritrea	34.8	150
Sudan	34.0	151
Chad	33.2	152
Syria	33.1	153
Central African Republic	32.7	154
Afghanistan	32.0	155
Congo (Republic)	32.0	155
South Sudan	29.9	156
Yemen	28.8	157
Somalia	24.8	158



SAFETY & SECURITY

25%



ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

25%



QUALITY OF LIFE

25%



GLOBAL MOBILITY

15%



FINANCIAL FREEDOM

10%

SECTION

In Closing



SAFETY & SECURITY

Country	Score	Rank	Country	Score	Rank	Country	Score	Rank
Iceland	96.2	1	France	76.5	37	Suriname	62.8	68
New Zealand	95.6	2	Botswana	76.1	38	Argentina	62.5	69
Switzerland	93.7	3	Poland	76.1	38	Dominican Republic	62.1	70
Norway	93.0	4	Croatia	75.5	39	Oman	61.6	71
Denmark	92.5	5	Italy	75.1	40	Serbia	61.5	72
Canada	91.9	6	Korea (Republic)	75.1	40	Gambia	61.0	73
Finland	91.4	7	Romania	75.1	40	Indonesia	60.1	74
Sweden	90.3	8	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	75.1	40	Georgia	59.9	75
Ireland	90.2	9	Chile	74.8	41	Belize	59.8	76
Austria	90.1	10	Saint Lucia	73.4	42	Malawi	59.8	76
Luxembourg	89.6	11	Saint Kitts and Nevis	73.3	43	Sri Lanka	59.7	77
Portugal	89.6	11	Palau Islands	73.1	44	Paraguay	59.6	78
Liechtenstein	89.4	12	Antigua & Barbuda	72.7	45	South Africa	59.4	79
Andorra	87.9	13	Grenada	72.7	45	Peru	59.0	80
Japan	87.8	14	Macao (SAR)	72.7	45	Timor-Leste	58.9	81
Netherlands	87.6	15	Vanuatu	72.5	46	Tunisia	58.9	81
Australia	86.7	16	Cyprus	71.8	47	Jordan	58.5	82
Germany	85.9	17	Bahamas	70.8	48	Sao Tome and Principe	58.0	83
Czech Republic	85.7	18	Brunei Darussalam	70.6	49	Guyana	57.7	84
Slovenia	84.2	19	Cape Verde	70.5	50	Armenia	57.3	85
Singapore	84.1	20	Malaysia	70.4	51	Moldova	57.2	86
Belgium	84.0	21	Bulgaria	70.3	52	Rwanda	57.1	87
Estonia	83.2	22	Namibia	70.2	53	Israel	56.8	88
Malta	82.9	23	Hong Kong (SAR China)	70.1	54	Sierra Leone	56.8	88
San Marino	82.4	24	Greece	70.0	55	Vietnam	56.6	89
Uruguay	81.9	25	Qatar	69.5	56	Cuba	56.5	90
Monaco	81.8	26	Mongolia	69.2	57	Morocco	56.3	91
Taiwan	81.8	26	Ghana	69.0	58	Nepal	56.2	92
United Kingdom	81.4	27	United States of America	67.4	59	Kosovo	56.0	93
Lithuania	80.5	28	United Arab Emirates	65.9	60	Bosnia and Herzegovina	55.3	94
Mauritius	80.2	29	Macedonia (FYROM)	65.7	61	Ecuador	55.3	94
Costa Rica	78.5	30	Kuwait	65.6	62	Zambia	55.2	95
Slovakia	78.5	30	Panama	65.5	63	Laos	55.0	96
Bhutan	78.1	31	Jamaica	65.3	64	Maldives	54.9	97
Spain	77.9	32	Seychelles	65.3	64	Brazil	54.4	98
Dominica	77.3	33	Trinidad and Tobago	65.0	65	El Salvador	54.0	99
Hungary	76.9	34	Montenegro	64.1	66	Lesotho	53.9	100
Latvia	76.8	35	Senegal	63.1	67	Tanzania	53.7	101
Barbados	76.6	36	Albania	62.8	68	Kazakhstan	53.4	102

Bahrain	52.5	103
Eswatini	52.5	103
Thailand	52.5	103
Country	Score	Rank
Liberia	52.3	104
Benin	52.0	105
Madagascar	51.9	106
Gabon	51.7	107
China	51.5	108
India	50.8	109
Kyrgyzstan	50.7	110
Papua New Guinea	50.5	111
Uganda	49.4	112
Bolivia	49.3	113
Cambodia	48.8	114
Cote d'Ivoire	48.6	115
Bangladesh	48.4	116
Angola	48.3	117
Guatemala	48.0	118
Kenya	47.3	119
Philippines	47.1	120
Saudi Arabia	47.0	121
Equatorial Guinea	46.8	122
Guinea-Bissau	46.5	123
Colombia	46.4	124
Comoros	46.1	125
Togo	46.0	126
Mauritania	45.8	127
Djibouti	45.6	128
Mozambique	45.4	129
Guinea	45.2	130
Honduras	44.8	131
Uzbekistan	44.6	132
Burkina Faso	44.4	133
Mexico	44.2	134
Ukraine	44.0	135
Haiti	43.8	136
Algeria	42.7	137

Tajikistan	42.6	138
Turkmenistan	42.6	138
Egypt	41.9	139
Country	Score	Rank
Azerbaijan	41.7	140
Niger	41.7	140
Belarus	41.1	141
Congo (Democratic Republic)	40.3	142
Ethiopia	40.1	143
Palestinian Territory	40.1	143
Nicaragua	40.0	144
Turkey	39.1	145
Myanmar	38.3	146
Nigeria	37.8	147
Zimbabwe	37.3	148
Lebanon	37.1	149
Chad	35.7	150
Burundi	35.5	151
Country	Score	Rank
Mali	35.3	152
Pakistan	35.1	153
Russian Federation	35.1	153
Iran	35.0	154
Cameroon	34.4	155
Eritrea	33.5	156
Sudan	30.0	157
Venezuela	28.1	158
Central African Republic	26.6	159
Congo (Republic)	26.1	160
Iraq	25.6	161
Libya	25.0	162
Somalia	22.7	163
South Sudan	21.2	164
Yemen	20.9	165
Afghanistan	20.3	166
Syria	20.3	166



SECTION

In Closing



ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

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	Saint 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	Saint 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	Turkey	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
Namibia	54.5	79
Kenya	54.1	80
Belize	54.0	81
Kyrgyzstan	54.0	81
Paraguay	53.6	82
Guatemala	53.5	83
Iran	53.0	84
Rwanda	52.8	85
Honduras	52.7	86
El Salvador	52.6	87
Mongolia	52.6	87
Tajikistan	52.4	88
Bangladesh	52.1	89
Cambodia	52.1	89
Bolivia	51.8	90
Djibouti	51.6	91
Equatorial Guinea	51.6	91
Myanmar	51.6	91
Nepal	51.6	91
Papua New Guinea	51.6	91
Sao Tome and Principe	51.6	91
Timor-Leste	51.6	91
Uzbekistan	51.6	91
Vanuatu	51.6	91
Nicaragua	51.5	92
Pakistan	51.4	93
Ghana	51.2	94
Cape Verde	50.8	95
Laos	50.1	96
Senegal	49.7	97
Uganda	48.9	98
Nigeria	48.3	99
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

Country	Score	Rank
Cameroon	46.0	107
Gambia	45.9	108
Benin	45.8	109
Afghanistan	45.0	110
Eritrea	45.0	110
Guinea-Bissau	45.0	110
Liberia	45.0	110
Niger	45.0	110
Syria	45.0	110
Togo	45.0	110
Ethiopia	44.4	111
Zimbabwe	44.2	112
Malawi	43.7	113
Mali	43.6	114
Burkina Faso	43.4	115
Lesotho	42.9	116
Madagascar	42.9	116
Venezuela	41.8	117
Mauritania	40.9	118
Central African Republic	40.6	119
Congo (Democratic Republic)	40.6	119
Burundi	40.3	120
Sierra Leone	38.8	121
South Sudan	38.5	122
Sudan	38.5	122
Angola	38.1	123
Mozambique	38.1	123
Haiti	36.3	124
Congo (Republic)	36.1	125
Yemen	35.5	126



SECTION

In Closing



QUALITY OF LIFE

Country	Score	Rank	Country	Score	Rank	Country	Score	Rank
Switzerland	92.0	1	Slovakia	81.6	34	Ukraine	70.8	65
Monaco	91.3	2	Poland	81.2	35	Iran	70.7	66
Norway	91.2	3	United Arab Emirates	80.7	36	Oman	70.6	67
Denmark	91.1	4	Latvia	80.4	37	Antigua & Barbuda	70.5	68
Sweden	90.6	5	Hungary	80.0	38	Brazil	70.2	69
Germany	90.3	6	Croatia	79.6	39	Bosnia and Herzegovina	69.9	70
United Kingdom	90.2	7	Romania	78.3	40	Ecuador	69.7	71
Finland	90.1	8	Chile	77.7	41	Thailand	69.6	72
Ireland	89.8	9	Bahrain	76.7	42	Peru	69.3	73
Netherlands	89.6	10	Brunei Darussalam	76.6	43	Grenada	69.2	74
Australia	89.5	11	Argentina	76.4	44	Sri Lanka	68.4	75
Iceland	89.3	12	Palau Islands	75.9	45	Azerbaijan	68.3	76
Luxembourg	89.3	12	Bulgaria	75.5	46	Dominican Republic	68.3	76
Austria	89.1	13	Saudi Arabia	75.1	47	Jordan	68.0	77
San Marino	89.1	13	Belarus	75.0	48	Kosovo	67.8	78
Liechtenstein	88.5	14	Russian Federation	74.4	49	Saint Lucia	67.7	79
Belgium	88.2	15	Serbia	74.3	50	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	67.5	80
Hong Kong (SAR China)	87.9	16	Seychelles	74.3	50	Moldova	67.4	81
Japan	87.7	17	Costa Rica	73.9	51	Algeria	67.3	82
New Zealand	87.7	17	Kuwait	73.9	51	Lebanon	67.2	83
France	87.6	18	Montenegro	73.8	52	Tunisia	67.2	83
Canada	87.4	19	Uruguay	73.6	53	Jamaica	67.1	84
Slovenia	86.8	20	Kazakhstan	73.1	54	Dominica	66.8	85
United States of America	86.8	20	Panama	73.0	55	Suriname	66.7	86
Spain	86.4	21	Qatar	72.9	56	China	66.4	87
Israel	85.4	22	Malaysia	72.7	57	Paraguay	66.2	88
Czech Republic	85.3	23	Barbados	72.5	58	Libya	66.0	89
Korea (Republic)	85.3	23	Turkey	72.2	59	Venezuela	65.9	90
Singapore	84.9	24	Albania	71.9	60	Botswana	65.2	91
Malta	84.8	25	Bahamas	71.9	60	Uzbekistan	65.1	92
Italy	84.7	26	Macedonia (FYROM)	71.9	60	Bolivia	64.9	93
Macao (SAR)	84.5	27	Mauritius	71.6	61	Turkmenistan	64.6	94
Greece	83.9	28	Mexico	71.6	61	Maldives	64.4	95
Estonia	83.2	29	Trinidad and Tobago	71.6	61	Belize	64.2	96
Taiwan	83.0	30	Saint Kitts and Nevis	71.4	62	Gabon	64.2	96
Cyprus	82.7	31	Armenia	71.3	63	South Africa	64.0	97
Andorra	82.0	32	Georgia	71.2	64	Egypt	63.9	98
Lithuania	81.9	33	Colombia	70.8	65	Philippines	63.5	99
Portugal	81.6	34	Cuba	70.8	65	Indonesia	63.3	100

Country	Score	Rank
Mongolia	63.3	100
Kyrgyzstan	62.2	101
Morocco	62.0	102
Palestinian Territory	61.5	103
El Salvador	61.3	104
Vietnam	61.2	105
Iraq	60.4	106
Guyana	60.1	107
Tajikistan	59.7	108
Nicaragua	59.3	109
Bhutan	58.9	110
Namibia	58.5	111
Cape Verde	58.1	112
Guatemala	57.7	113
Honduras	57.0	114
Sao Tome and Principe	56.3	115
India	55.3	116
Bangladesh	54.7	117
Laos	54.7	117
Eswatini	54.3	118
Timor-Leste	54.3	118
Equatorial Guinea	53.9	119
Kenya	53.8	120
Nepal	53.3	121
Cambodia	53.0	122
Vanuatu	52.9	123
Ghana	52.7	124
Zambia	52.5	125
Congo (Democratic Republic)	52.2	126
Zimbabwe	52.1	127
Angola	51.0	128
Cameroon	50.6	129
Pakistan	50.1	130
Syria	50.1	130
Myanmar	50.0	131
Papua New Guinea	49.7	132
Uganda	49.7	132
Comoros	49.6	133
Rwanda	49.2	134

Country	Score	Rank
Benin	48.4	135
Nigeria	48.2	136
Mauritania	47.9	137
Tanzania	47.5	138
Sudan	47.0	139
Cote d'Ivoire	46.8	140
Lesotho	46.5	141
Djibouti	46.3	142
Madagascar	46.2	143
Senegal	46.1	144
Togo	46.0	145
Malawi	45.8	146
Ethiopia	45.0	147
Haiti	45.0	147
Afghanistan	44.7	148
Gambia	44.2	149
Congo (Republic)	43.7	150
Burkina Faso	43.5	151
Guinea-Bissau	43.3	152
Yemen	42.9	153
Mozambique	42.7	154
Guinea	42.4	155
Eritrea	42.0	156
Liberia	41.7	157
Sierra Leone	40.3	158
South Sudan	40.1	159
Mali	39.9	160
Burundi	39.2	161
Central African Republic	39.0	162
Niger	37.3	163
Chad	36.5	164
Somalia	33.2	165



SECTION

In Closing



GLOBAL MOBILITY

Country	Score	Rank	Country	Score	Rank	Country	Score	Rank
Japan	91.4	1	Brunei Darussalam	82.0	16	Ukraine	59.2	49
Singapore	91.0	2	Malaysia	81.5	17	Macedonia (FYROM)	58.2	50
Germany	88.2	3	Cyprus	80.5	18	Bosnia and Herzegovina	57.6	51
Korea (Republic)	88.2	3	Andorra	80.2	19	Montenegro	57.5	52
Finland	87.8	4	Romania	79.8	20	Albania	54.4	53
Italy	87.8	4	Bulgaria	79.4	21	Moldova	51.5	54
Luxembourg	87.8	4	Croatia	79.4	21	Turkey	48.0	55
Spain	87.8	4	Argentina	78.8	22	Russian Federation	47.9	56
Austria	87.5	5	Hong Kong (SAR China)	78.8	22	Georgia	47.2	57
Denmark	87.5	5	Bahamas	78.2	23	Timor-Leste	47.1	58
France	87.1	6	Brazil	76.3	24	Qatar	45.3	59
Ireland	87.1	6	Barbados	75.3	25	Kuwait	42.8	60
Netherlands	87.1	6	Taiwan	75.1	26	South Africa	42.8	60
Portugal	87.1	6	Israel	75.0	27	Belize	42.1	61
Sweden	87.1	6	Mexico	74.6	28	Ecuador	41.8	62
Belgium	86.8	7	Uruguay	72.9	29	Indonesia	39.5	63
New Zealand	86.8	7	Mauritius	72.6	30	Botswana	39.4	64
Switzerland	86.8	7	Macao (SAR)	72.3	31	Guyana	37.6	65
United Kingdom	86.8	7	Seychelles	72.2	32	Oman	37.3	66
United States of America	86.8	7	Costa Rica	71.5	33	Thailand	37.3	66
Czech Republic	86.4	8	Saint Kitts and Nevis	71.4	34	Maldives	37.2	67
Greece	86.4	8	Grenada	69.4	35	Suriname	37.0	68
Malta	86.4	8	Antigua & Barbuda	69.3	36	Jamaica	36.5	69
Norway	86.4	8	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	69.3	36	Lesotho	36.3	70
Australia	86.1	9	Trinidad and Tobago	69.0	37	Papua New Guinea	36.2	71
Canada	86.1	9	Saint Lucia	67.6	38	Namibia	34.1	72
Hungary	85.4	10	Dominica	66.6	39	Bahrain	33.3	73
Lithuania	85.4	10	Serbia	66.3	40	Dominican Republic	33.2	74
Poland	85.4	10	Panama	66.2	41	Eswatini	32.7	75
Slovakia	85.4	10	Paraguay	66.2	41	Bolivia	32.0	76
Estonia	85.1	11	El Salvador	66.0	42	Saudi Arabia	32.0	76
Iceland	85.1	11	Guatemala	65.6	43	Tunisia	32.0	76
Latvia	85.1	11	Honduras	65.6	43	Belarus	31.3	77
Slovenia	85.1	11	Peru	61.3	44	Kazakhstan	30.6	78
Liechtenstein	84.0	12	Palau Islands	61.1	45	Malawi	29.9	79
San Marino	83.1	13	Nicaragua	61.0	46	Kenya	29.5	80
Chile	82.6	14	Vanuatu	60.6	47	Tanzania	29.5	80
Monaco	82.6	14	Venezuela	59.6	48	Zambia	29.2	81
United Arab Emirates	82.3	15	Colombia	59.2	49	China	28.8	82

Country	Score	Rank
Mongolia	28.6	83
Cape Verde	27.8	84
Uganda	27.8	84
Philippines	27.5	85
Ghana	27.1	86
Zimbabwe	27.1	86
Armenia	26.8	87
Morocco	26.8	87
Mozambique	26.4	88
Benin	26.1	89
Gambia	25.7	90
Sao Tome and Principe	25.7	90
Mauritania	25.4	91
Burkina Faso	25.0	92
Gabon	24.7	93
Cuba	24.3	94
Haiti	24.1	95
Equatorial Guinea	24.0	96
Madagascar	24.0	96
Sierra Leone	23.9	97
Guinea	23.7	98
Chad	23.3	99
Comoros	23.3	99
Mali	23.3	99
Niger	23.3	99
Azerbaijan	23.2	100
Rwanda	23.2	100
Bhutan	23.0	101
India	22.2	102
Tajikistan	22.2	102
Cote d'Ivoire	21.9	103
Liberia	21.9	103
Uzbekistan	21.9	103
Senegal	21.5	104
Kyrgyzstan	21.4	105
Djibouti	21.2	106
Togo	21.2	106
Cambodia	20.8	107
Vietnam	20.8	107

Country	Score	Rank
Algeria	20.5	108
Central African Republic	20.5	108
Guinea-Bissau	20.5	108
Turkmenistan	20.5	108
Angola	19.8	109
Burundi	19.8	109
Egypt	19.8	109
Jordan	19.8	109
Cameroon	19.4	110
Laos	19.4	110
Congo (Democratic Republic)	19.1	111
Myanmar	18.4	112
Ethiopia	17.7	113
South Sudan	17.4	114
Congo (Republic)	17.0	115
Eritrea	17.0	115
Sri Lanka	16.7	116
Lebanon	16.3	117
Nigeria	15.6	118
Nepal	15.3	119
Iran	14.2	120
Bangladesh	13.8	121
Sudan	13.8	121
Kosovo	13.5	122
Libya	13.5	122
Palestinian Territory	12.4	123
Somalia	11.4	124
Yemen	11.1	125
Pakistan	10.7	126
Syria	9.7	127
Iraq	9.3	128
Afghanistan	8.6	129



SECTION

In Closing

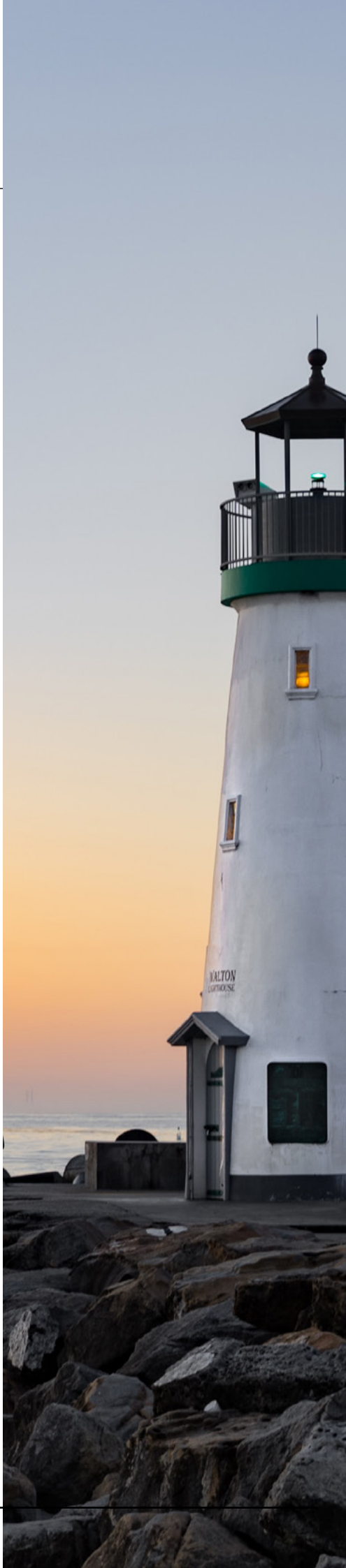


FINANCIAL FREEDOM

Country	Score	Rank	Country	Score	Rank	Country	Score	Rank
New Zealand	87.4	1	Uruguay	66.3	36	Morocco	56.7	67
Denmark	86.7	2	Poland	66.2	37	Saint Kitts and Nevis	56.6	68
Singapore	85.6	3	Qatar	65.9	38	Cape Verde	56.5	69
Sweden	83.5	4	Rwanda	65.3	39	Tunisia	56.4	70
Norway	83.3	5	Cyprus	65.2	40	Namibia	56.2	71
Finland	82.6	6	Czech Republic	65.2	40	India	55.5	72
Hong Kong (SAR China)	81.2	7	Brunei Darussalam	65.1	41	South Africa	55.5	72
Switzerland	80.8	8	Seychelles	63.9	42	Kuwait	54.7	73
United Kingdom	80.3	9	Botswana	63.1	43	Colombia	54.6	74
Germany	79.9	10	Costa Rica	63.1	43	Kosovo	54.6	74
Australia	79.1	11	Italy	63.0	44	Moldova	54.2	75
Netherlands	79.1	11	Saudi Arabia	62.3	45	Russian Federation	54.1	76
Canada	78.3	12	Slovakia	62.3	45	Azerbaijan	53.4	77
Estonia	77.8	13	Oman	62.0	46	Peru	53.4	77
Austria	77.4	14	Armenia	61.8	47	Indonesia	53.3	78
Iceland	77.0	15	Bahamas	61.5	48	Grenada	53.2	79
Japan	76.0	16	San Marino	61.4	49	Madagascar	52.9	80
United Arab Emirates	76.0	16	Barbados	61.0	50	Vietnam	52.9	80
Ireland	75.8	17	Belarus	60.7	51	Senegal	52.2	81
Belgium	75.5	18	Croatia	60.3	52	Kenya	52.1	82
United States of America	75.5	18	China	60.0	53	Vanuatu	52.1	82
Luxembourg	74.8	19	Saint Lucia	59.9	54	Albania	51.9	83
Taiwan	73.0	20	Malta	59.6	55	Mexico	51.7	84
France	72.9	21	Antigua & Barbuda	59.4	56	Ukraine	51.6	85
Korea (Republic)	72.5	22	Montenegro	59.4	56	Ghana	51.5	86
Liechtenstein	71.9	23	Greece	59.2	57	Mongolia	51.4	87
Lithuania	70.8	24	Bahrain	59.0	58	Panama	50.8	88
Spain	70.0	25	Jordan	59.0	58	El Salvador	50.7	89
Georgia	69.9	26	Kazakhstan	58.8	59	Trinidad and Tobago	50.7	89
Chile	69.8	27	Hungary	58.7	60	Argentina	50.5	90
Portugal	68.8	28	Romania	58.7	60	Bosnia and Herzegovina	50.2	91
Latvia	68.7	29	Turkey	58.4	61	Lesotho	50.2	91
Israel	68.4	30	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	58.1	62	Zambia	50.0	92
Slovenia	68.3	31	Thailand	58.1	62	Sri Lanka	49.9	93
Macao (SAR)	67.6	32	Bulgaria	58.0	63	Kyrgyzstan	49.4	94
Mauritius	67.3	33	Macedonia (FYROM)	57.9	64	Palau Islands	48.7	95
Bhutan	67.0	34	Dominica	57.8	65	Brazil	48.6	96
Andorra	66.8	35	Jamaica	56.9	66	Cote d'Ivoire	48.4	97
Malaysia	66.3	36	Serbia	56.9	66	Ecuador	48.4	97

Country	Score	Rank
Philippines	48.4	97
Guyana	48.3	98
Maldives	48.2	99
Nepal	48.1	100
Uzbekistan	48.0	101
Benin	46.7	102
Egypt	46.6	103
Eswatini	46.3	104
Tanzania	46.3	104
Pakistan	46.0	105
Sao Tome and Principe	46.0	105
Burkina Faso	45.7	106
Togo	45.7	106
Malawi	45.5	107
Niger	44.4	108
Dominican Republic	44.0	109
Cuba	43.9	110
Djibouti	43.8	111
Guatemala	43.8	111
Gambia	43.7	112
Paraguay	43.6	113
Uganda	43.5	114
Papua New Guinea	43.4	115
Tajikistan	43.2	116
Ethiopia	43.0	117
Suriname	42.8	118
Algeria	42.3	119
Iran	41.8	120
Mali	41.5	121
Bolivia	41.4	122
Monaco	41.3	123
Nigeria	41.0	124
Sierra Leone	40.3	125
Honduras	40.2	126
Mauritania	40.1	127
Mozambique	40.0	128
Laos	39.9	129
Lebanon	39.7	130
Timor-Leste	39.7	130

Country	Score	Rank
Zimbabwe	39.3	131
Belize	39.0	132
Palestinian Territory	39.0	132
Guinea	38.7	133
Nicaragua	38.2	134
Gabon	37.5	135
Cambodia	37.4	136
Myanmar	37.4	136
Cameroon	35.6	137
Liberia	35.6	137
Bangladesh	35.5	138
Comoros	34.5	139
Angola	34.2	140
Burundi	32.9	141
Iraq	32.9	141
Afghanistan	31.6	142
Guinea-Bissau	31.1	143
Central African Republic	30.8	144
Sudan	30.4	145
Turkmenistan	29.9	146
Haiti	29.4	147
Congo (Republic)	29.3	148
Chad	29.0	149
Equatorial Guinea	28.6	150
Syria	28.0	151
Congo (Democratic Republic)	27.1	152
Libya	24.9	153
Yemen	23.4	154
South Sudan	23.3	155
Venezuela	22.6	156
Eritrea	21.3	157
Somalia	16.0	158



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