



The Henley Passport Index
Q3 Update
July 2020

About the Henley Passport Index

The Henley Passport Index is the original and most authoritative ranking of all the world's passports according to the number of destinations their holders can access without a prior visa. The index includes 199 passports and 227 travel destinations, giving users the most extensive and reliable information about their global access and mobility. With historical data spanning 15 years and regularly updated expert analysis on the latest shifts in passport power, the index is an invaluable resource for global citizens and the standard reference tool for governments in this field.

Robust, reliable, and accurate

The ranking is based on exclusive data from the [International Air Transport Association \(IATA\)](https://www.iata.org), which maintains the world's largest and most accurate database of travel information, and is enhanced by the *Henley & Partners* Research Department.

The index's scoring system was developed to give users a nuanced, practical, and reliable overview of their passport's power. Each passport is scored on the total number of destinations that the holder can access visa-free. For each travel destination, if no visa is required, then a score of 1 is allocated for that passport. This also applies if passport holders can obtain a visa on arrival, a visitor's permit, or an electronic travel authority (ETA) upon entry.

Where a visa is required, or where a passport holder must apply for a government-approved electronic visa (e-Visa) before departure, a score of 0 is assigned. The same applies if they need pre-departure approval for a visa on arrival.

Explore the world

As well as allowing users to discover the strength of their own passports, henleypassportindex.com enables them to compare their passport to others by looking at differences in access and learning where their passport ranks regionally as well as globally. The site also allows users to explore 15 years' worth of historical data and discover how the strength of their passport has changed over the years and view the top climbers and fallers on the index.

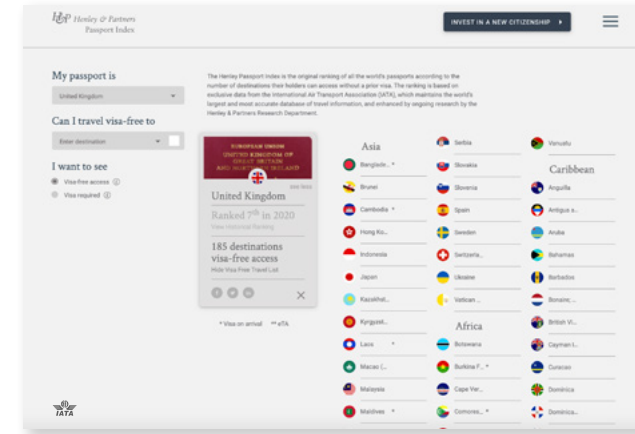


An Emerging New Global Mobility Hierarchy

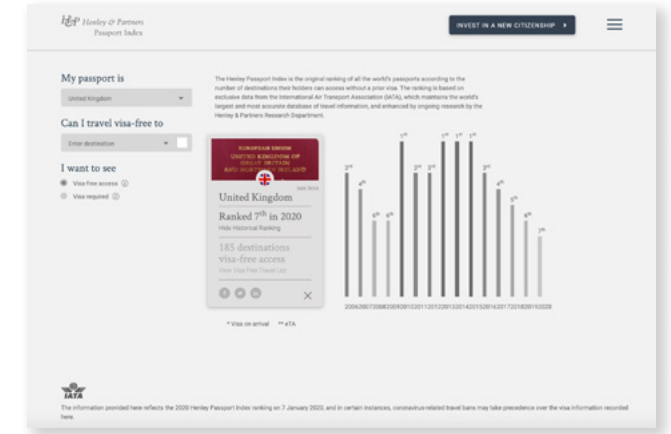
Dr. Christian H. Kaelin

Chairman of *Henley & Partners* and the inventor of the passport index concept

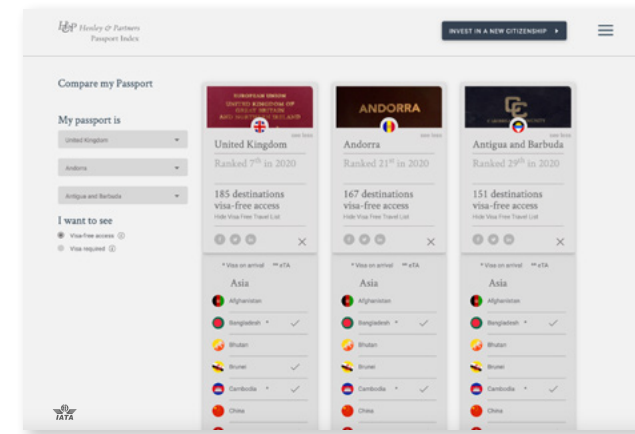
"The events of 2020 have illustrated how in a global health emergency, relative passport strength is rendered hypothetical. Our global mobility is contingent on factors that are occasionally beyond our control. As the world tentatively begins to reopen borders, and countries and blocs such as the EU carefully weigh up who they can safely allow back in, we reflect on what freedom of movement and citizenship essentially mean. We see an emergence of a new global hierarchy in terms of mobility, with countries that have effectively managed the pandemic taking the lead, and countries that have handled it poorly falling behind."



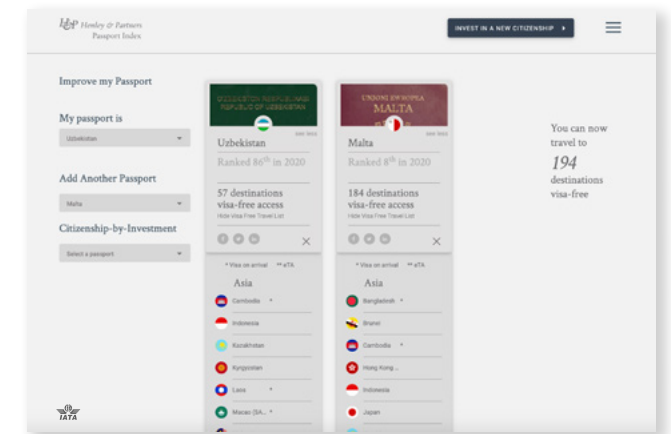
Find out where you can travel visa-free



View your passport's ranking over 15 years



Compare your passport power



Improve your passport power

Rank	Passport	Visa-free Score	Rank	Passport	Visa-free Score	Rank	Passport	Visa-free Score	Rank	Passport	Visa-free Score	Rank	Passport	Visa-free Score
1	Japan	191	14	Liechtenstein	178	37	Panama	141	59	Nauru	89	79	Morocco	64
2	Singapore	190		Malaysia		38	Dominica	140	60	Fiji	88	80	Armenia	63
3	Germany	189	15	Monaco	175	39	Peru	135		Guyana			Kyrgyzstan	
	South Korea		16	Chile	174	40	El Salvador	134	61	Jamaica	86		Sierra Leone	
4	Finland	188		Cyprus			Honduras		62	Botswana	85	81	Benin	62
	Italy		17	Romania	172		Serbia			Maldives			Mongolia	
	Luxembourg		18	Bulgaria	171	41	Guatemala	133	63	Papua New Guinea	84		Mozambique	
	Spain		19	Argentina	170	42	Samoa	131	64	Bahrain	82	82	Sao Tome and Principe	61
5	Austria	187		Brazil		43	Solomon Islands		65	Oman	79	83	Rwanda	60
	Denmark			Croatia		44	Vanuatu	130	66	Bolivia	78	84	Burkina Faso	59
6	France	186		Hong Kong (SAR China)			Nicaragua	129		Suriname			Mauritania	
	Ireland			United Arab Emirates		45	Ukraine		67	Thailand		85	India	58
	Netherlands		20	San Marino	168		Venezuela			Namibia	77		Tajikistan	
	Portugal		21	Andorra	167	46	Colombia	127	68	Saudi Arabia		86	Cote d'Ivoire	57
	Sweden		22	Brunei	166		Tuvalu		69	Kazakhstan	76		Gabon	
7	Belgium	185	23	Barbados	161	47	Tonga	125		Belarus	75		Uzbekistan	
	Norway		24	Israel	160	48	Montenegro	124	70	Lesotho		87	Senegal	56
	Switzerland		25	Mexico	159		North Macedonia			China	74	88	Equatorial Guinea	55
	United Kingdom		26	St. Kitts and Nevis	156	49	Kiribati	122	71	eSwatini			Guinea	
	United States		27	Bahamas	155		Marshall Islands			Malawi	73		Madagascar	
8	Czech Republic	184	28	Uruguay	153	50	Moldova	120	72	Kenya	72		Togo	
	Greece		29	Antigua and Barbuda	151	51	Palau Islands	119	73	Indonesia	71	89	Cambodia	54
	Malta			Seychelles		52	Micronesia	118		Tanzania			Mali	
	New Zealand		30	Costa Rica	150		Russian Federation		74	Zambia			Niger	
9	Australia	183		Trinidad and Tobago		53	Bosnia and Herzegovina	117		Tunisia	69		Vietnam	
	Canada		31	Vatican City	149	54	Georgia	116	75	The Gambia	68	90	Bhutan	53
10	Hungary	182	32	Mauritius	148		Albania	114	76	Azerbaijan	67		Chad	
11	Lithuania	181		St. Vincent and the Grenadines		55	Turkey	111		Philippines			Comoro Islands	
	Poland					56	Belize	101		Uganda			Guinea-Bissau	
	Slovakia		33	St. Lucia	146		South Africa		77	Cape Verde Islands	66		Turkmenistan	
12	Iceland	180		Taiwan (Chinese Taipei)		57	Kuwait	95		Dominican Republic	65	91	Central African Republic	52
	Latvia		34	Macao (SAR China)	144		Qatar		78	Ghana			Algeria	51
	Slovenia		35	Grenada	143		Timor-Leste			Zimbabwe			Jordan	
13	Estonia	179	36	Paraguay	142	58	Ecuador	91	79	Cuba	64	93	Angola	50
													Burundi	50
													Egypt	
													Laos	
													Cameroon	49
													Haiti	
													Liberia	
													Congo (Rep.)	48
													Djibouti	47
													Myanmar	
													Nigeria	46
													Ethiopia	44
													South Sudan	43
													Congo (Dem. Rep.)	42
													Eritrea	
													Sri Lanka	
													Bangladesh	41
													Iran	
													Kosovo	40
													Lebanon	
													Sudan	
													North Korea	39
													Libya	38
													Nepal	
													Palestinian Territory	
													Somalia	33
													Yemen	
													Pakistan	32
													Syria	29
													Iraq	28
													Afghanistan	26

Q3 Insights and Analysis: Premium Passports Lose Their Shine in a Post-Pandemic World

As parts of the globe cautiously begin to open up, the focus is on what travel freedom and global mobility will look like in a post-Covid-19 world. In late June, the EU released a list of countries whose residents would be allowed entry into the bloc from 1 July based on coronavirus-related health and safety criteria. Included on the welcome list were countries such as Australia, Canada, Japan, and South Korea that traditionally score highly on the Henley Passport Index. However, in a move perceived as a stinging rebuke for its poor handling of the pandemic, the US was notably excluded from the list, as were Brazil and Russia.

Although not reflected in the latest ranking, which does not take temporary travel bans into account, it is eye-opening to consider what travel freedom currently looks like for the holders of once-prestigious passports. For instance, before Covid-19 the US passport usually ranked within the top 10 on the Henley Passport Index in 6th or 7th place, with its citizens able to access 185 destinations without requiring a visa. However, under the current EU ban, the picture looks starkly different. US nationals now have roughly the same level of travel freedom as citizens of Uruguay and Mexico (ranked 28th and 25th respectively).

This is one of many extraordinary shifts in passport power caused by the temporary pandemic-related bans. Brazilian passport holders, for example, find their passport strength greatly diminished. The country usually ranks highly on the index — most recently placed 19th, with a visa-free/visa-on-arrival score of 170 — but the loss of access to the EU means Brazilians currently have roughly the same extent of travel freedom as citizens of Paraguay (36th on the index, with a score of 142).

Without taking the various travel bans and restrictions into account, Japan continues to hold the number one spot with a score of 191. Singapore remains in 2nd place with a score of 190, while Germany and South Korea are in joint-3rd place, each with a score of 189.



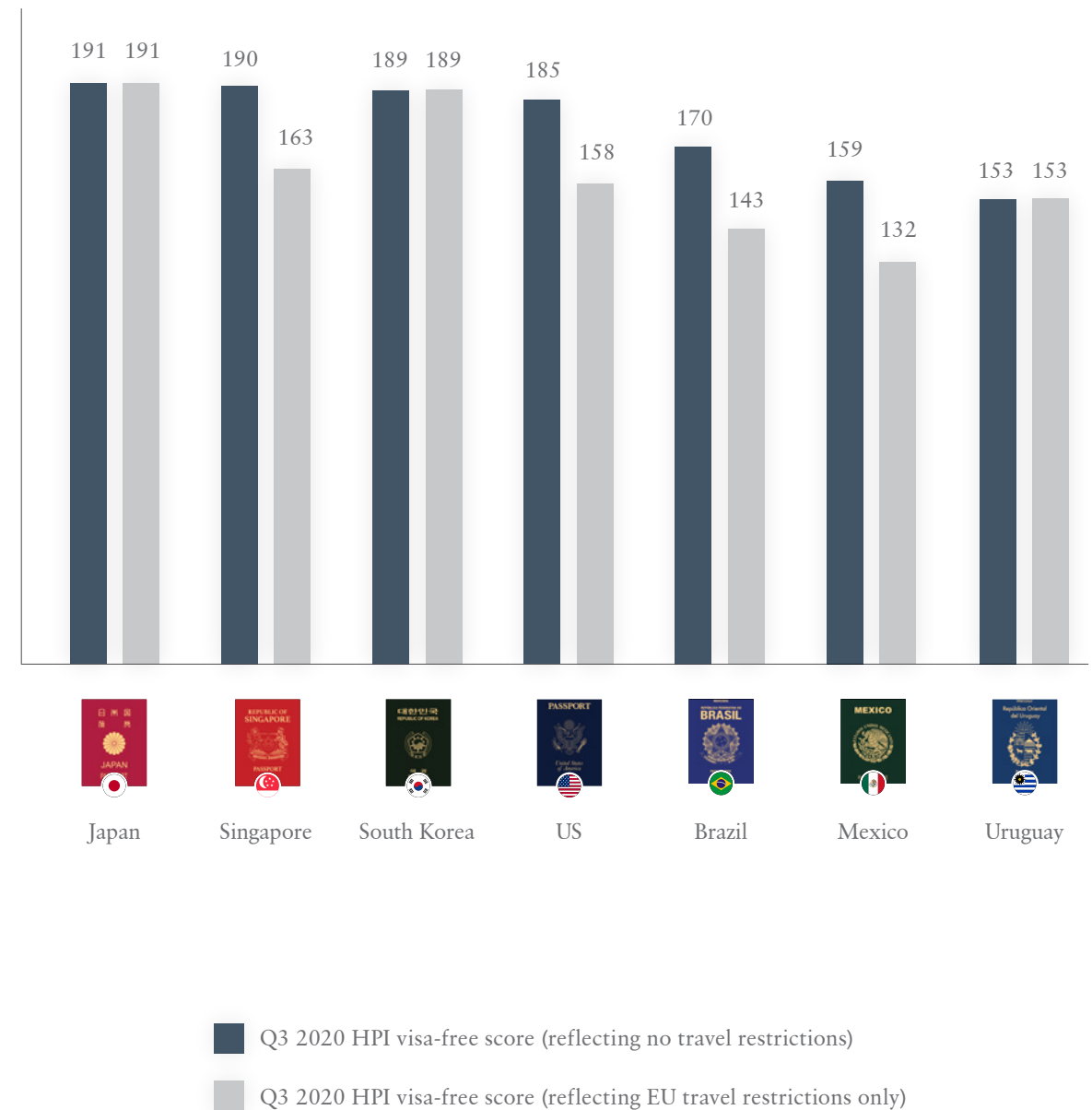
Investment Migration — A Precious Asset

Dr. Juerg Steffen

CEO of *Henley & Partners*

“We have seen extraordinary upheaval over the past few months, with many certainties falling away. For investors and their families, having a second citizenship or an alternative residence is an even more precious asset than ever before, as concerns over access to first-rate healthcare, global mobility, and quality of life take on a new urgency. In turn, investment migration programs provide invaluable economic security to the countries that offer them. As we enter the worst recession since the Great Depression, countries with these programs are better equipped to weather the storm as they provide an injection of much needed debt-free foreign capital that can be used to buffer the impact of the pandemic and create significant societal value.”

Comparison: Q3 2020 HPI visa-free scores (with no travel restrictions) vs visa-free scores with EU travel restrictions only



Coronavirus Temporarily Reduces Global Mobility Gap



Prof. Dr. Yossi Harpaz

Assistant Professor of Sociology at Tel Aviv University in Israel

The coronavirus crisis has had a powerful impact on mobility. International travel, which for many has become an indispensable part of work and leisure, turned overnight into a dangerous source of infection. When countries reopen, what will the ‘new normal’ look like? While it is impossible to make predictions with any conviction at this early stage, we can examine some of the changes brought on by the crisis and reflect on their potential implications for the future.

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The passports of both developing and developed nations stand to decrease in value, at least temporarily. In such uncertain times, global demand for dual citizenship and investor visas is expected to increase

First, the coronavirus crisis saw almost every country in the world impose travel bans. Countries either refused to admit any foreigners or banned the entry of specific nationalities or of individuals who had visited certain countries (holders of immigrant visas were usually exempted). The EU, for example, closed its territory to all non-essential visits by third-country nationals. The widespread acceptance of travel bans is remarkable given their extremely bad reputation in recent years: in 2017 when the US administration imposed a ban on immigration from seven countries, the move was widely condemned as racist and xenophobic. Today, such heavy-handed measures have become almost universal.

During the third quarter of 2020, many countries are likely to relax their border policies. Nonetheless, the widespread imposition of entry bans during the peak of the crisis has seen them becoming legitimate instruments in the policy toolbox. Even as countries open their borders, it is expected that numerous governments will use epidemiological concerns as a justification for imposing new immigration restrictions and nationality-targeted travel bans that will mainly be aimed at citizens of developing countries.

Second, the crisis has caused the world’s premium passports to lose some of their shine. For decades, visa policies were designed to keep out illegal immigrants, asylum seekers, and terrorists. Citizens of wealthy and democratic countries — including Canada, the USA, and Western European nations — apparently posed no such risks and enjoyed extensive visa-free travel throughout the world. In the current crisis, a new category of risk has emerged: the spreader. Since the USA and Western Europe were among the world’s hardest-hit areas, their citizens faced stringent mobility restrictions. This is, of course, a temporary situation, but in the long run it is likely to erode the prestige of EU and Western passports.

In conclusion, the coronavirus crisis is expected to make international mobility more restricted, more unpredictable, and less centered on the West. The passports of both developing and developed nations stand to decrease in value, at least temporarily. In such uncertain times, global demand for dual citizenship and investor visas is expected to increase.

Environmental Health: A New Priority for Post-Covid-19 Mobility?



Charles Phillips

Independent researcher and consultant for Oxford Business Group whose field of expertise is energy and climate change policy in the Middle East

Covid-19 put a pause on a world that at the beginning of 2020 was more globally mobile than ever. As people begin to move again, we may see a changing of priorities towards health and environmental concerns that could influence long-term travel freedom and global mobility trends in a post-Covid-19 world.

As the global economy reopens and travel restrictions ease, we can expect travelers to place the health policies of their destination countries higher up on their agendas. Not only will the immediate coronavirus precautionary measures be important, but broader environmental health considerations such as air pollution, food safety, and biosecurity, may become more central in influencing where people seek to move to.

Covid-19 has served as a stark reminder of the interplay between the environment and health. The pandemic is considered to have emerged from ‘wet’ food markets in Wuhan, China, bringing to the fore food safety and biosecurity concerns. The myriad impacts of climate change have shown us that changes to the environment can have significant effects on determinants of health such as clean air, safe drinking water, and sufficient food.

Air quality is one of the best understood examples of the environment–health relationship and its importance has been amplified by Covid-19. Recent research suggests that the number of Covid-19 deaths is higher in regions with higher concentrations of air pollution than in those with pollution-free skies. In general, air pollution has been shown to increase the risk of catching respiratory diseases while also worsening their effects. Nitrogen dioxide, for example, triggers respiratory illnesses such as asthma. Moving forward, assessing the full impact of Covid-19 in countries with strong environmental health policies will be important,

as a multitude of health considerations will become more significant as people resume traveling.

This may in turn impact international mobility over the long term. For example, the existence of robust health policies may increase the likelihood of countries signing visa agreements. While historically health has not been a major factor in such agreements, the quality of environmental health policies may feature in the list of considerations in future, and geographies of choice will be those with good health policies backed by clean and safe environments.

Correspondingly, in considering global migration trends, we can expect places that are governed well and better equipped to deal with pandemics to become destinations people will seek to move to, where high-quality medical care is reliable and involuntary quarantine will be more endurable. Just as travel choices will likely be more strongly influenced by health considerations, we may see those acquiring alternative residence or citizenship placing a greater emphasis on a country’s health policies when deciding where to reside.

Environmental justice plays an important role in the equation. Environmental factors have an unequal effect on developing countries. Governments that are underfinanced often lack the resources to enhance and avoid industrial degradation of their environmental assets, which can result in poor health outcomes for their populations. Under-resourced and marginalized communities tend to experience worse environmental conditions than affluent, enfranchised communities. Across the globe, even in developed countries such as the UK and the USA, low-income neighborhoods and minority ethnic groups have been disproportionately impacted by coronavirus, resulting in far higher Covid-19 death rates.

Bilateral Agreements on Free Movement of People in a (Post-)Covid World



Prof. Diego Acosta

Professor of Migration Law at the University of Bristol in the UK

Bilateral agreements are central tools to facilitate the free movement of people, which have not been sufficiently investigated by academics and other stakeholders. I refer here to agreements adopted by two countries in a region — or by a regional organization and a country — that widely regulate several aspects of entry, stay, rights, and protection from expulsion, rather than to other more limited bilateral accords on labor recruitment. While they are theoretically possible between countries in different regions, these treaties usually occur intra-regionally. As often verbalized in their preambles, they are expressions of special historical, friendship, cultural, or geographical relationships.

The importance of bilateral agreements in a (post-)Covid world is twofold. First, should certain countries introduce new immigration restrictions, it is expected that bilateral treaties will remain in place due to the diplomatic costs associated with denouncing an international treaty. Second, the external rights certain nationalities offer as a result of bilateral agreements will become more significant. The most relevant example is Irish citizenship, which will be the only EU member state nationality that will offer the right to reside and work in the UK post Brexit.

Examples are abundant and they apply to several major immigration countries in the world. Among many others, one can cite the Union between the Russian Federation and the Republic of Belarus that has since 1996 granted citizens of both countries equal rights of residence, work, and welfare; the Common Travel Area between Ireland and the UK that offers their nationals the possibility to move freely, reside, work, and vote in local and national elections, as well as equal treatment in terms of education, healthcare, housing, and social protection; the Trans-Tasman Travel Arrangement

between Australia and New Zealand that grants their citizens the right to reside, work, and access other entitlements in each other's territories; the Compacts of Free Association between the USA and the Federated States of Micronesia, Palau, and the Republic of the Marshall Islands, under which any of their citizens may enter, lawfully engage in occupations, and establish residence as non-immigrants in the USA, and vice versa; and the agreements Andorra has ratified with France, Portugal, and Spain, that enable Andorrans to enjoy EU-citizenship-like treatment in these countries, and offer French, Portuguese, and Spanish citizens a special status in Andorra.

Each agreement has a different origin. Some crystallize a special relationship between two countries that were previously part of the same state, as in the cases of Belarus, which was previously a member of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and Ireland, which was part of the UK. Others, such as the USA's compacts, are the result of historical processes of decolonization. What all agreements have in common is that they do work in practice, so that the law on the books is reflected in the law in practice.

Migration law pundits and other interested parties should pay close attention to the development of bilateral agreements in the years to come

Will US Immigration Policy Changes Mean the End of Silicon Valley As We Know It?



Greg Lindsay

Director of Applied Research at NewCities

On 22 June, President Trump signed an executive order suspending temporary work visas — including H-1B, H-2B, L-1, and J-1 visas — through the end of 2020. In doing so, Trump doubled down on his promise, tweeted in April, to “temporarily suspend immigration into the U.S.,” by extending the prohibition on green cards through the end of the year as well. Together, the bans would bar as many as 525,000 foreign workers from entering the country for the rest of the year.

Seen through one lens, the order is only the latest salvo in White House aide Stephen Miller's years-long campaign to curtail worker visas, arguing that they harm employment prospects for Americans. But the largest category of these visas — the employer-sponsored H-1B, annually awarded to 85,000 high-skilled foreign workers, three-quarters of whom labor for tech companies — has long been the subject of withering critique from the opposite end of the political spectrum as Silicon Valley's favorite tool for creating a subservient underclass of talent.

Given their tenuous status, H-1B holders anonymously report stressful conditions and workplace discrimination — with little recourse from government or management. Trump's populist arguments to curtail immigration on behalf of domestic workers will likely win him few fans among rank-and-file techies — nearly 60% of visa-holders' native-born colleagues oppose policies that would limit the program and would prefer to see more protections and opportunities for their colleagues.

Silicon Valley's CEOs have been more circumspect, torn between the hiring and financial imperatives to keep the foreign talent pipelines flowing and their need to appease

a president who is not shy about vocally retaliating. For example, FWD.us, the immigration advocacy group co-founded by Facebook's Mark Zuckerberg, called the proposed executive order a “significant mistake”. Meanwhile, Zuckerberg himself is facing down an open rebellion within Facebook over the decision not to take down the president's incendiary posts, and in late June Unilever announced it was withdrawing all advertising from Facebook, Instagram, and Twitter in the USA, stating that such advertising “would not add value to people and society”. Other megabrands including Coca-Cola quickly followed suit.

For Facebook, the solution to both dilemmas is to replace one geographic arbitrage with another under the cover of the pandemic. In late May — well after news of the executive order had leaked — the company abruptly announced it would transition nearly half of its 48,000 employees to remote work over the next decade. But there was a catch: salaries would be tied to the local cost of living, and employees who tried to game the system would be punished.

Facebook's decision — preceded or quickly matched by Twitter, Shopify, Slack, and others — has been painted as a response to the social distancing conditions necessitated by the coronavirus pandemic, but it is also a form of arbitrage, anticipating the impending end of one pool of cheap talent and preparing to replace it with another in the event of a second Trump term. If so, the result will not only be the end of the H-1B program, but the end of Silicon Valley as we know it.



Covid-19 Halts UK Migration but Not Brexit

Rob McNeil

Deputy Director and Head of Media and Communications at the Migration Observatory the University of Oxford in the UK

The sudden closure of businesses and travel routes during the Covid-19 crisis has had profound consequences for migration to and from the UK, and for migrants living, working, and studying in the country.

UK air passenger arrivals in April 2020 were 99% lower than the previous year. This almost complete end of international passenger arrivals generated serious challenges for industries that depend on seasonal EU migrant workers — notably agriculture, which has sourced most of its seasonal labor from the EU over the last decade.

Elsewhere in the economy the situation was also starkly different, with soaring claims for unemployment benefits and a collapse in job vacancies. The hospitality industry — often staffed by low-waged EU migrant workers — virtually shut down for months. Mothballed businesses and unemployment have also highlighted the precarious position of the nearly 1.4 million non-EU migrants with ‘No Recourse to Public Funds’ conditions attached to their visas.

Meanwhile, falling public concerns about immigration reduced further during the crisis. Support for migrant key workers — particularly those in the National Health Service (NHS) — generated concessions to reduce risks of impoverishment or removal for family dependents of non-EU NHS workers who die from Covid-19.

But softening attitudes did not slow down the Brexit process. In May, the government pushed through the new Immigration Bill, paving the way for a ‘points-based’ immigration system. The new restrictions would prevent many people from becoming key workers in the UK in future. Around half of the EU citizens currently in key worker positions in the UK would not meet the new salary and skills thresholds required to move to the UK from 2021.



Vulnerable Populations and Tourism in the Middle East Hard Hit by Covid-19

Dr. Lorraine Charles

Research Associate at the Centre for Business Research at the University of Cambridge in the UK

Covid-19 has been catastrophic for the Middle East, and particularly for vulnerable populations. Tens of thousands of migrant workers lost their jobs and were repatriated, negatively impacting their home countries and their families who depended on remittances. As Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) member states closed their borders rapidly, hundreds of thousands of foreign residents were left stranded, uncertain as to when they could return.

The pandemic has reminded GCC members that their dependence on huge foreign migrant workforces is a double-edged sword. While migrant workers have facilitated economic development in the region and have been a key economic driver, economic diversification also depends on the nationalization of workforces, which most GCC states have been unable to achieve meaningfully.

The impact on refugees has also been significant. Border closures have meant that resettlement and other legal migration pathways for refugees have been temporarily suspended, prolonging the uncertainty for many vulnerable families. It has also meant that those refugees and internally displaced people who use irregular means to escape conflict and violence due to a lack of sufficient legal pathways are trapped in dangerous situations.

With most Middle Eastern borders closed, international travel and tourism were halted. This greatly affected GCC states, particularly the global transit hubs of Abu Dhabi, Dubai, and Qatar. The lockdown coinciding with the peak tourist season in the region was a double blow as the hot summer months see far fewer tourists and it is doubtful whether many will take advantage of tourist flights that recommenced in July. The strict international guidelines for air travel and mandatory quarantine on arrival in many Middle Eastern countries may mean that tourism will not recover until a vaccine is found.



Africa Struggles with Economic Effects of Coronavirus

Ryan Cummings

Independent consultant to international news outlets, publications, and think-tanks, and a Director at Signal Risk

By early July, Africa had recorded more than 433,000 cases of coronavirus and over 10,500 deaths. Although by this time the total numbers of infections and deaths in Africa had been significantly lower than those in the USA, the number of infections is rising quickly and the public health impact of the pandemic is anticipated to be acute for the continent. The United Nations Economic Commission for Africa estimates that coronavirus infections in Africa could reach 122 million, with 300,000 deaths, in what the agency termed a “best-case scenario”.

The coronavirus has also caused adverse economic externalities for Africa, arising from both the decrease in global demand for African commodity exports — notably oil and raw minerals — and the movement restrictions imposed by African states to contain the outbreak. Among the most economically damaging measures have been the border and airspace closures to passenger traffic. The Africa Centres for Disease Control and Prevention stated on 14 June that 43 African states had closed their borders to international passenger travel, rendering several African countries bereft of revenue they would have ordinarily garnered from international tourism. The impact has been particularly severe for tourism-dependent countries such as Gambia, Mauritius, and Tunisia, as travel restrictions will lead to record-breaking economic contractions in 2020. Adding to the extent of negative growth is the impact the border and airspace closures are having on foreign direct investment into the continent, which is often an outcome of business travel and commercial symposiums.

Despite the recessionary status quo, there is room for cautious optimism. In June, Egypt announced that international flights would gradually resume from 1 July. Egypt’s directive could well trigger a domino effect in other tourism-dependent African countries.



Knock-On Effects of Caribbean Tourism Battered by Covid-19

Dr. Suzette A. Haughton

Senior Lecturer in the Department of Government at the University of the West Indies in Jamaica

The world witnessed an unprecedented halt on migration and mobility when the World Health Organisation declared Covid-19 a pandemic in March. Governments of Caribbean countries imposed emergency restrictions on movement. Airports and seaports, schools, and non-essential businesses were closed, shelter-in-place and digital work from home measures were adopted, and curfews and travel bans were enacted to enforce lockdown strategies — all these measures have disrupted travel mobility.

Covid-19 will continue to impair mobility for the short to medium term, while the long-term outlook is uncertain. The future of regional and international seasonal work is in question given mobility restrictions and fears over a second wave of infections. In the 2018/2019 quarter, Caribbean international migration trends were dominated by seasonal contract labor and work and study migration. If Caribbean workers and students are barred from traveling overseas, and remote working and distance education continue, migration patterns will be affected.

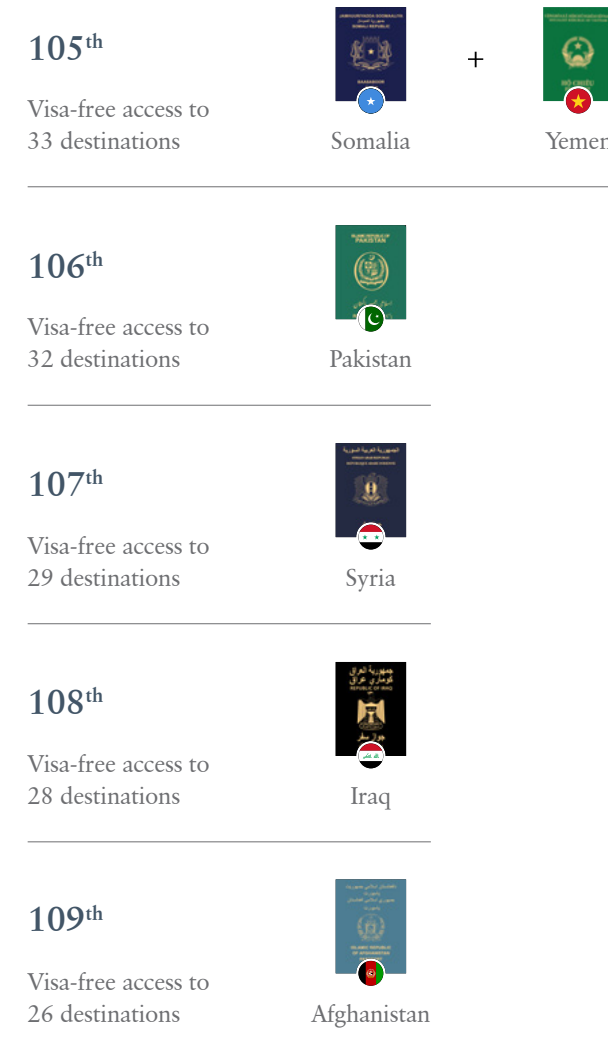
Tourism supports travel mobility into the region and is a major foreign exchange earner for Caribbean states. For these states, the incremental opening of operations and ports of entry and exit began in mid-June. The phased opening of borders is likely to energize the tourism sector and improve the prospects for travel mobility, since travelers from developed countries are likely to holiday in the region.

In the upcoming 2020/2021 quarter, one trend to watch is Covid-19’s impact on Caribbean economies and the livelihoods of citizens. An increase in urban-to-rural migration is possible as individuals might opt to move to rural areas where the cost of living is lower. International migration may be affected, as Caribbean citizens might delay relocating to major migration destinations such as Canada, the UK, and the USA.

Strongest Passports in Q3 2020



Weakest Passports in Q3 2020

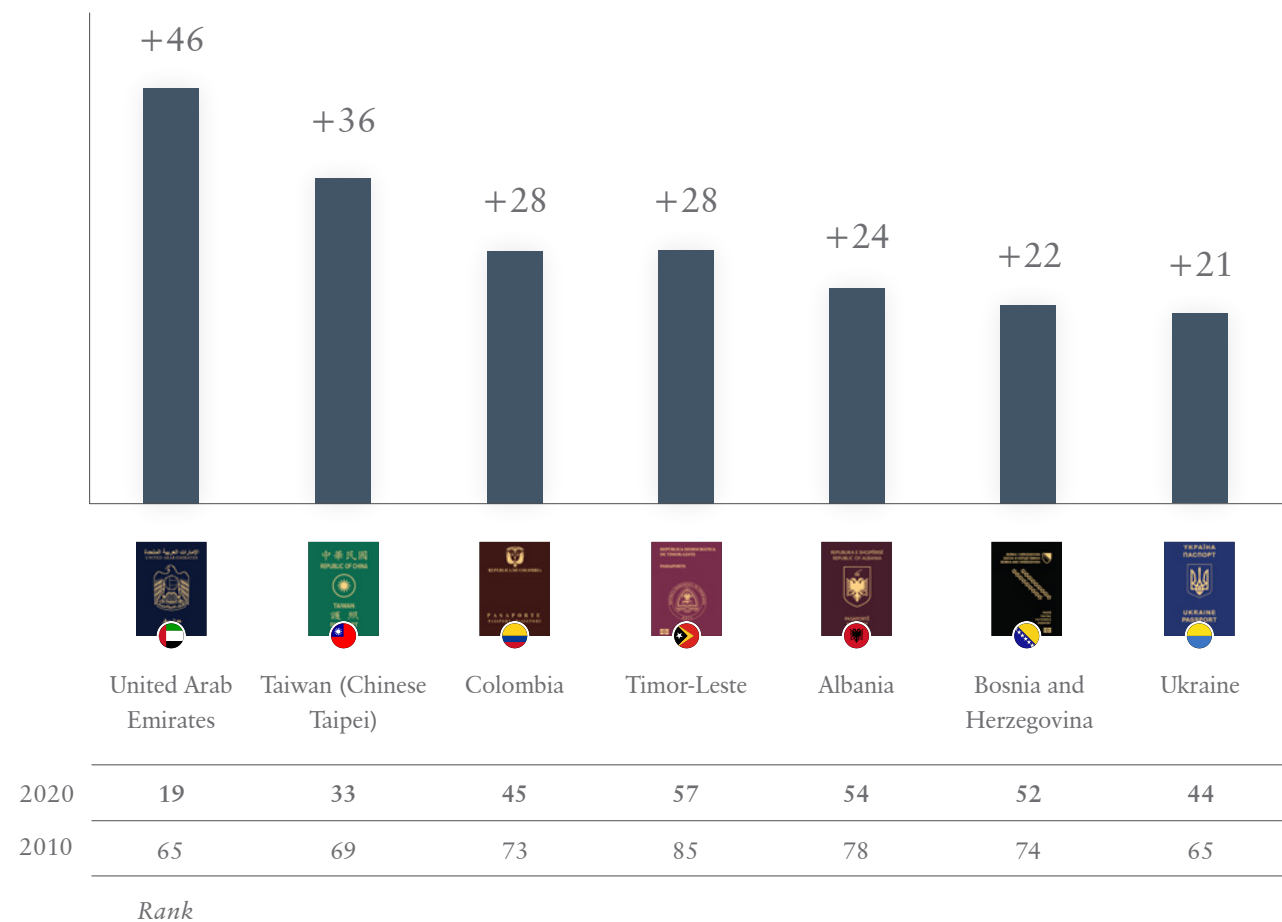


Moving into the third quarter of 2020, Japan remains in the top spot on the Henley Passport Index, with a visa-free or visa-on-arrival score of 191. Singapore sits in 2nd place with 190, and Germany and South Korea hold joint-3rd place, with citizens of those countries able to access 189 destinations around the world without a prior visa. At the other end of the global mobility spectrum, the Afghan passport remains the world's weakest, in 109th place, with a visa-free or visa-on-arrival score of just 26.

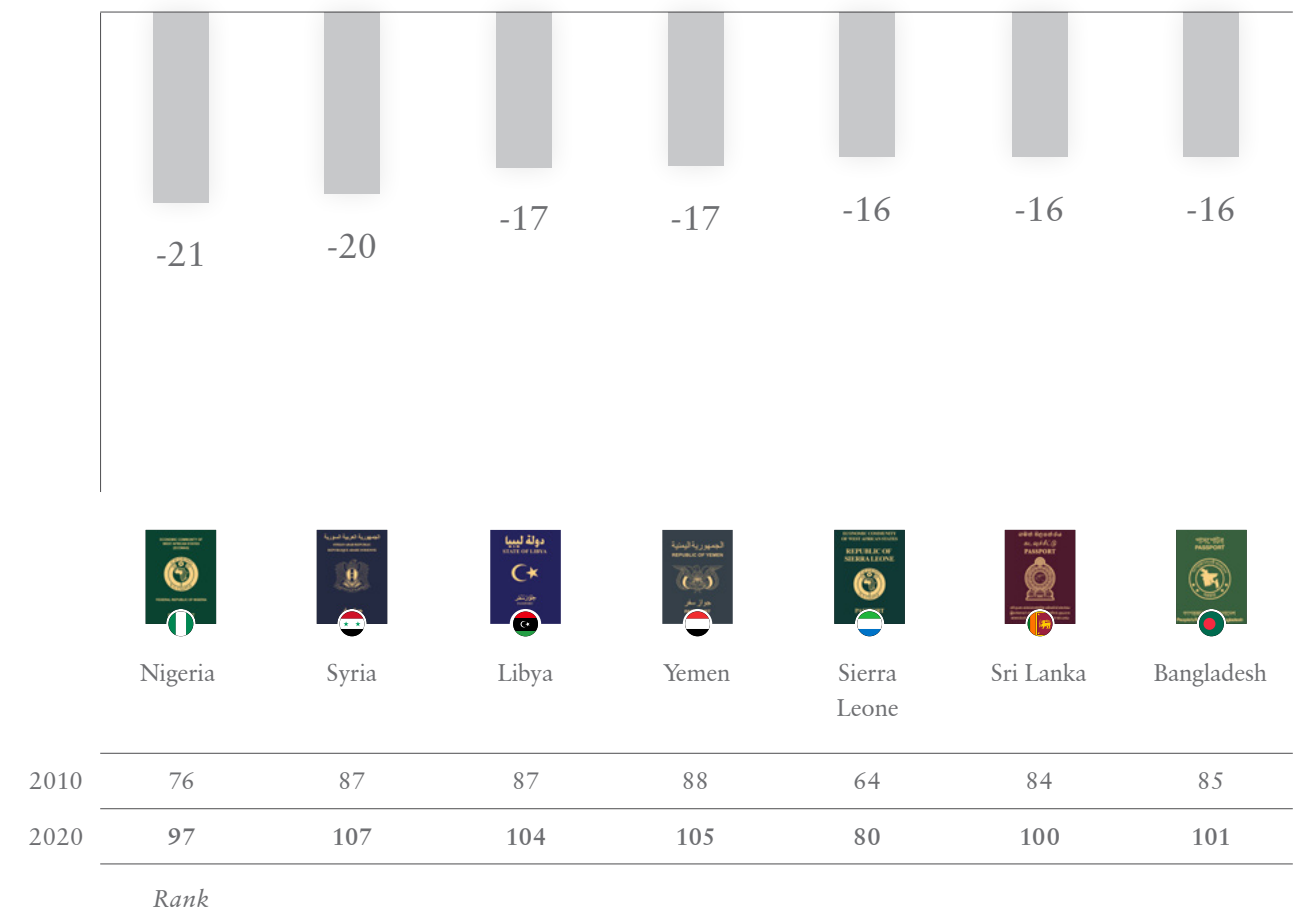
This infographic shows the countries that occupy the highest and lowest ranks on the Henley Passport Index. In certain cases, a rank is shared by multiple countries if these countries all have the same level of visa-free or visa-on-arrival access.

Biggest Climbers and Fallers on the Henley Passport Index: 2010 to 2020

This graph shows the countries that have climbed the highest up the Henley Passport Index rankings over the past decade, as well as those that have fallen most sharply over that period.



Biggest Climbers Since 2010



Biggest Fallers Since 2010

Henley & Partners is the global leader in residence and citizenship planning. Each year, hundreds of wealthy individuals and their advisors rely on our expertise and experience in this area. The firm's highly qualified professionals work together as one team in over 30 offices worldwide.

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

The firm also runs a leading government advisory practice that has raised more than USD 8 billion in foreign direct investment. Trusted by governments, the firm has been involved in strategic consulting and in the design, set-up, and operation of the world's most successful residence and citizenship programs.

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