



The Henley Passport Index
Q2 Update
April 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

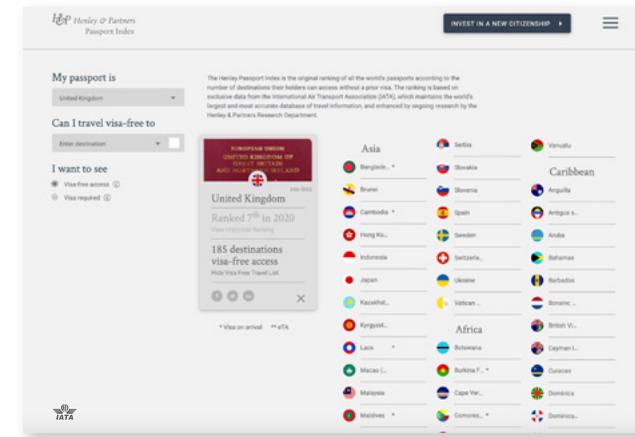
The ranking is based on exclusive data from the [International Air Transport Association \(IATA\)](#), which maintains the world's largest and most accurate database of travel information, and is enhanced by the *Henley & Partners* Research Department.

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 created 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.

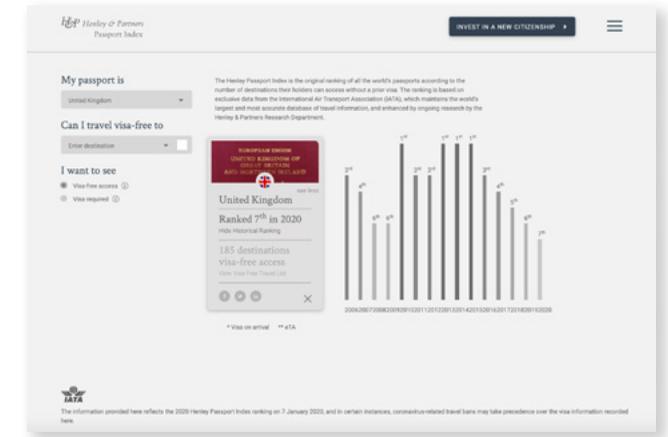
Where a visa is required, or where a passport holder must apply for a government-approved electronic visa (e-Visa) before departure, a score of 0 is assigned. The same applies if they need pre-departure approval for a visa on arrival.

Explore the world

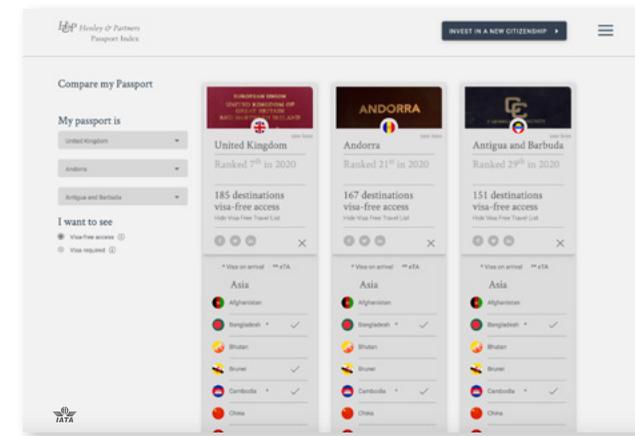
As well as allowing users to discover the strength of their own passports, henleypassportindex.com enables them to compare their passport to others, looking at differences in access and learning where their passport ranks regionally as well as globally. The site also allows users to explore 15 years'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



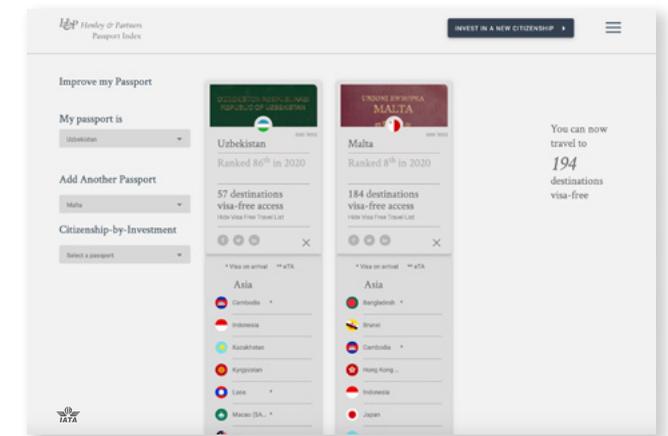
Find out where you can travel visa-free



View your passport 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	Rank	Passport	Visa-free Score
1	Japan	191	14	Liechtenstein	178	37	Panama	141	59	Nauru	89		Morocco			Burundi	
2	Singapore	190		Malaysia		38	Dominica	140	60	Fiji	88	80	Armenia	63		Egypt	
3	Germany	189	15	Monaco	175	39	Peru	135		Guyana			Kyrgyzstan			Laos	
	South Korea		16	Chile	174	40	El Salvador	134	61	Jamaica	86		Sierra Leone		94	Cameroon	49
4	Finland	188		Cyprus			Honduras		62	Botswana	85	81	Benin	62		Haiti	
	Italy		17	Romania	172		Serbia			Maldives			Mongolia			Liberia	
	Luxembourg		18	Bulgaria	171	41	Guatemala	133	63	Papua New Guinea	84		Mozambique		95	Congo (Rep.)	48
	Spain			United Arab Emirates		42	Samoa	131	64	Bahrain	82	82	Sao Tome and Principe	61	96	Djibouti	47
5	Austria	187	19	Argentina	170		Solomon Islands		65	Oman	79	83	Rwanda	60		Myanmar	
	Denmark			Brazil		43	Vanuatu	130	66	Bolivia	78	84	Burkina Faso	59	97	Nigeria	46
6	France	186		Croatia		44	Nicaragua	129		Suriname			Mauritania		98	Ethiopia	44
	Ireland			Hong Kong (SAR China)			Ukraine			Thailand		85	India	58	99	South Sudan	43
	Netherlands		20	San Marino	168		Venezuela		67	Namibia	77		Tajikistan		100	Congo (Dem. Rep.)	42
	Portugal		21	Andorra	167	45	Colombia	127		Saudi Arabia		86	Cote d'Ivoire	57		Eritrea	
	Sweden		22	Brunei	166		Tuvalu		68	Kazakhstan	76		Gabon			Sri Lanka	
7	Belgium	185	23	Barbados	161	46	Tonga	125	69	Belarus	75		Uzbekistan		101	Bangladesh	41
	Norway		24	Israel	160	47	Montenegro	124		Lesotho		87	Senegal	56		Iran	
	Switzerland		25	Mexico	159		North Macedonia		70	China	74	88	Equatorial Guinea	55	102	Kosovo	40
	United Kingdom		26	St. Kitts and Nevis	156	48	Kiribati	122		eSwatini			Guinea			Lebanon	
	United States		27	Bahamas	155		Marshall Islands		71	Malawi	73		Madagascar			Sudan	
8	Czech Republic	184	28	Uruguay	153	49	Moldova	120	72	Kenya	72		Togo		103	North Korea	39
	Greece		29	Antigua and Barbuda	151	50	Palau Islands	119	73	Indonesia	71	89	Cambodia	54	104	Libya	38
	Malta			Seychelles		51	Micronesia	118		Tanzania			Mali			Nepal	
	New Zealand		30	Costa Rica	150		Russian Federation			Zambia			Niger			Palestinian Territory	
9	Australia	183		Trinidad and Tobago		52	Bosnia and Herzegovina	117	74	Tunisia	69		Vietnam		105	Somalia	33
	Canada		31	Vatican City	149	53	Georgia	116	75	The Gambia	68	90	Bhutan	53		Yemen	
10	Hungary	182	32	Mauritius	148	54	Albania	114	76	Azerbaijan	67		Chad		106	Pakistan	32
11	Lithuania	181		St. Vincent and the Grenadines		55	Turkey	111		Philippines			Comoro Islands		107	Syria	29
	Poland		33	St. Lucia	146	56	Belize	101		Uganda			Guinea-Bissau		108	Iraq	28
	Slovakia			Taiwan (Chinese Taipei)			South Africa		77	Cape Verde Islands	66		Turkmenistan		109	Afghanistan	26
12	Iceland	180	34	Macao (SAR China)	144	57	Kuwait	95	78	Dominican Republic	65	91	Central African Republic	52			
	Latvia			Grenada	143		Qatar			Ghana		92	Algeria	51			
	Slovenia		35	Paraguay	142		Timor-Leste			Zimbabwe			Jordan				
13	Estonia	179				58	Ecuador	91	79	Cuba	64	93	Angola	50			

Q2 Insights and Analysis: Record-Breaking Global Mobility Grounded by COVID-19 Pandemic

With global travel almost at a standstill, the latest results of the Henley Passport Index offer disturbing insight into the havoc the COVID-19 pandemic is indiscriminately wreaking. Since its inception in 2006, the index has provided the authoritative annual ranking of global passport strength. Travel freedom has increased dramatically over the period — in 2006, a citizen could travel to 58 destinations on average without a visa from the host nation; 14 years later, this number has almost doubled to 107. The first ranking of the new decade published in January this year conclusively confirmed that overall, people were the most globally mobile than we had ever been in the history of humankind, with the top-ranking passport (Japan) offering its holders access to a record-breaking 191 destinations without requiring a visa in advance. Just three months later, the picture looks very different indeed.

Japan’s passport continues to hold the top spot on the Henley Passport Index as we enter the second quarter of 2020, but the reality is that current stringent travel restrictions mean that most non-essential travel for Japanese nationals is heavily curtailed. This is true for almost every country of course, as more travel bans are implemented daily, and ever-more stringent coronavirus lockdown regulations are imposed by governments worldwide. With 3.5 billion people, nearly half the global population, presently living in voluntary or mandatory confinement, the latest results from the index — which is based on exclusive data from the International Air Transport Association (IATA) — raise challenging questions about what travel freedom and global mobility really mean, both currently and in a deeply uncertain post-pandemic future.



Passport Power and Travel Freedom

Dr. Christian H. Kaelin

Chairman of *Henley & Partners*

“In a global health emergency, relative passport strength becomes temporarily meaningless. Travel freedom is contingent on factors that occasionally can be utterly beyond our control. As public health concerns rightfully take precedence, even within the otherwise borderless EU, this is an opportunity to reflect on what freedom of movement and citizenship essentially mean for those of us who have perhaps taken them for granted in the past.”



Investment Migration

Dr. Juerg Steffen

CEO of *Henley & Partners*

“We believe that in the post-COVID-19 environment, investment migration will take on a dramatically enhanced importance for both individual investors and sovereign states. Acquiring alternative residence or citizenship will act as a hedge against the significant macro-economic volatility that is predicted, creating even more sovereign and societal value across the world.”

Global Mobility and Migration Post COVID-19



Dr. Parag Khanna

Founder and Managing Partner of FutureMap, a data and scenario-based strategic advisory firm headquartered in Singapore

The combined effect of the COVID-19 pandemic on public health, the global economy, and social behavior may augur deeper shifts in our human geography — our distribution around the world. This may seem ironic given today’s border closures and standstill in global transportation, but as the curtain lifts, people will seek to move from poorly governed and ill-prepared places to more proactive countries with better medical care or where involuntary quarantine, whenever it strikes next, is less torturous. Once quarantines lift, expect more people to gather their belongings and head to countries affordable enough to start fresh.

The pandemic has divided the world into ‘red zones’ that failed to test, quarantine, and treat COVID-19 patients adequately and ‘green zones’ that performed well under the circumstances and flattened the curve. The density of social contact in cities — that accommodate over 60% of the global population — makes them petri dishes for the spread of contagious diseases. Affluent, modern cities such Madrid, Milan, and New York have nonetheless become virus hotspots. It is not yet clear how many people will succumb to the virus in developing countries that have sprawling megacities with teeming slums. Some countries will prioritize public health and welfare but citizens of countries whose governments have been overwhelmed by the virus will make a more concerted effort to emigrate.

Amid the looming economic depression, millions of urban dwellers will no longer be able to afford their rents and may soon uproot. Although asset prices in cities may significantly correct after the pandemic, rural areas remain more affordable and have the appeal of lower infection rates.

Besides epidemiological and economic factors, technology will drive people’s thinking. Telecommuting and cloud-based work are the new normal. As internet accessibility accelerates it will be more widely accepted for FaceTime to replace face time. Digital talent will further stake its claim to remote work from geographies of choice.



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Could entire nations benefit from post-pandemic migration? It is too soon to know if any countries have truly been spared, but it is clear that COVID-19 is spreading more rapidly in places that are roughly 27 degrees north latitude, where much of the world’s population is concentrated. It is worth exploring whether countries with colder or warmer temperatures, lower population densities, or less intensive participation in global supply chains are safer.

The pandemic has not minimized climate change. Rising temperatures imply longer flu seasons. Frequent droughts are ravaging agriculture in the world’s largest food producing countries. Signals are emerging around how coronavirus is stressing agricultural supply chains. Farms in the US and Europe are short of seasonal farm workers as cross-border flows have slowed, leaving food supply at risk.

The Impact of Health Security on Travel Freedom



Uğur Altundal and Ömer Zarpli

Researchers in Political Science at Syracuse University in the US and the University of Pittsburgh in the US, respectively

In general, governments adopt travel restrictions temporarily, in response to short-term health needs. For example, measures such as social distancing, which reduces face-to-face interaction, are believed to be effective in preventing the spread of airborne viruses such as COVID-19 and eventually in bringing down the number of infections. As a result, governments have issued travel bans and stay-at-home orders, canceled international flights, and closed border entry checkpoints. Although for now these steps seem to have been taken temporarily, they are likely to affect international mobility in the long run for several reasons.

Many countries unilaterally, bilaterally, or multilaterally waive their visa requirements. Generally, countries open their borders to citizens of other countries when it is economically beneficial to do so, and security risks are minimal. Visa waivers increase tourism, business travel, and bilateral economic transactions such as trade and investment. Other factors such as common languages, economic, political, historical, and/or cultural ties, and the quality of democracy increase the likelihood of visa agreements being signed between countries. Before waiving visas, some countries such as the US also take into account visa overstay rates, visa refusal rates, the use of biometric passports, the level of law enforcement, immigration enforcement interests, and commitment to sharing information on terrorism and crime.

Until now, countries do not appear to have considered health security as a determinant or requirement when negotiating visa waivers. However, increasing public health concerns due to the COVID-19 pandemic may change this. Historically, when the resolution that established passports as a requirement for international travel was adopted at the League of Nations passport conference in 1920, controlling

the spread of epidemics was an important underlying reason for imposing borders. In the past, restrictions have always been short-term, however, in response to epidemics. COVID-19, on the other hand, might see the current restrictions becoming the norm.

A proxy to travelers having to carry health certificates, which was common practice in the 20th century, is for countries to assess the quality of the healthcare systems of other countries based on their preparedness for and early detection of epidemics of potential international concern, mitigation, the quality of their health sectors, their capacity, and the risk environment. The quality of health security could become a consideration for visa waivers, especially for countries with economies that do not depend on inbound tourism.

Although in future health preparedness could become a significant factor in visa waiver agreements, economic and security-related factors appear to be more prominent at present. This is borne out by the fact that countries such as Bulgaria, Cyprus, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Romania, and Slovakia have high visa-free scores in the Henley Passport Index despite having low scores in the 2019 Global Health Security Index.

At the same time there is a positive correlation between health security and visa freedom. Countries that rank higher in the Global Health Security Index tend to have stronger passports, on average. Australia, Canada, Denmark, the Netherlands, South Korea, Sweden, the UK, and the US all rank high in both indexes.

Climate Change Inertia, Inequality, and the Travel Freedom Gap



Charles Phillips

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

Since the early 1990s the UN-sponsored Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) has noted that human migration caused by shoreline erosion, coastal flooding, and agricultural disruption may be the single greatest impact of climate change.

Today, climate change is already affecting migration patterns. This can be seen through extreme weather events, which have been increasing in frequency and intensity as global temperatures increase. Mass displacement triggered by extreme weather events is becoming the norm. In 2018, 17.2 million people were displaced due to national disasters, according to the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC), and a further 7 million by mid-2019, with East Asia, the Pacific, and South Asia being the most affected. The World Bank projects that by 2050, 143 million people in Latin America, South Asia, and Sub-Saharan Africa could move within their own countries if no action is taken on climate change.

A significant challenge for quantifying and accurately projecting climate-induced migration is the slow-onset nature of climate change. As a long-term phenomenon, climate change amplifies existing migration pressures and drivers in addition to causing immediate displacement due to catastrophic climate-related weather events.

Where mitigation and adaptation to climate change factors that might displace people are not possible, greater movement of people can be expected. Climate-induced migration will involve people in environmentally vulnerable regions moving within their own countries and also attempting to move to wealthier countries as their capacity to survive in their places of origin deteriorates.

Despite broad international frameworks that address the issue, holistic policies enacted by governments are few, and widespread environmentally-induced migration can thus be expected in future, with a trend towards greater movement of people as global temperatures increase. Both wealthier countries and poorer countries will face disruption from such movement.

While climate mitigation, adaptation, and some level of relocation will be needed, the widening gap in travel freedom between citizens from developed and developing countries of the world will make it increasingly difficult for those most affected by climate change to move.

A considerable barrier impeding international resettlement is that environmental migrants and environmental or climate refugees are not well defined in international law. The current legal definition for a refugee, based on the 1951 UN Refugee Convention, does not include environmental or climate refugees; those forced to flee due to loss of livelihood or habitat.

A major source of inequality is the relationship between responsibility and impacts. Those least responsible for emitting greenhouse gases into the atmosphere are often most affected by the adverse impacts of climate change. They are also less able to move and travel.

Planning for likely patterns of both internal and international migration induced by environmental pressures will be needed in 2020 and beyond.



COVID-19 Vaccine Collaboration and the Future of Human Mobility

Prof. Simone Bertoli

Professor of Economics at Université Clermont Auvergne (CERDI) in France and a Research Fellow at the Institute of Labor Economics in Germany

The need to fight against the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic has led to the closure of numerous international borders and the introduction of severe restrictions to mobility, even within countries. This necessary attempt to achieve social distancing must neither hinder the global collective effort to find a way to treat the disease by creating a vaccine nor impede the ensuing solidarity across countries.

The landscape of our world has changed in just a few weeks, and life after the pandemic will certainly be deeply different with respect to what we are all accustomed to. Humanity is confronted with a truly global challenge against which no country — irrespective of its level of income — can fully protect itself. This pandemic could thus trigger renewed and more intense international cooperation, something that has (so far) not happened with the other major global challenge that the world is currently facing, namely climate change. But the pandemic will also lead us to consider the increased horizontal fragmentation of global production chains and the lack of self-sufficiency even of high-income countries in some key sectors, such as the production of drug substances, from a different perspective.

The world might become more interconnected, or major chasms might divide countries and cause a sharp decline in international migration flows. Our hope is that international success in the fight against the current pandemic in the coming weeks or months will be able to reduce the risk of increasing barriers to human mobility in the years to come.



Coronavirus May Extend Free Movement between UK and EU

Madeleine Sumption

Director of the Migration Observatory at the University of Oxford in the UK

Almost four years after the UK voted to leave the EU, the shape of the country’s post-Brexit immigration system is finally becoming clearer. When free movement ends, EU and non-EU citizens will in most cases face the same rules if they want to enter the UK for work, family, or study purposes.

A new work-visa system is expected to admit people with job offers who meet regulated skill and salary thresholds. The new system will also drop some of the bureaucracy that currently faces non-EU citizens, such as the requirement for employers to advertise jobs in advance in the UK. For non-EU workers, this is a liberalization. For example, workers in middle-skilled jobs, such as carpenters or office managers, are not currently eligible for long-term work visas but will become so under the new rules. For EU workers on the other hand, the proposed system is dramatically more restrictive than the status quo: many of those who came to the UK over the past 20 years are working in low-wage positions that would not meet the new requirements. EU citizens coming for family and study purposes will also face many more restrictions than they do at present, including high visa fees for both temporary and permanent stays.

When will all this happen? The default timetable is January 2021. However, the recent upheaval caused by the coronavirus throws this into doubt. The UK can implement its new immigration system only when the post-Brexit ‘transition period’ is over, and if this is extended to give negotiators more time to discuss trade and other issues, we may not be seeing the end of free movement quite yet.



Qatar on the Rise Thanks to Strategic Alliances

Dr. Lorraine Charles

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

Qatar’s recent visa waivers with Brazil and Russia see it rise to 57th place on the Henley Passport Index. The agreements aim to strengthen trade and tourism and demonstrate Qatar’s independent foreign policy in a divided Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC). They are the most recent examples of Qatar’s opening to the world via establishing new trade links that began at the onset of the economic and diplomatic boycott between Qatar and Saudi Arabia, supported by Bahrain and the UAE. Since June 2017 Qatari citizens have been barred from entering all three states.

This political and economic isolation has been met with Qatar’s vigorous foreign policy actions to establish wider international links. The recent agreements with Brazil and Russia, both also on friendly terms with Qatar’s GCC adversaries, could be perceived as a snub by Doha, showing that it can ‘go it alone’ and establish its own relations with powerful states outside the GCC. This demonstrates Qatar’s strategy of risk diversification, creating robust alliances outside the GCC to protect its sovereignty.



Africa’s Border Liberalization Pre COVID-19

Ryan Cummings

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

While prevailing developments in global migration are dominated by restrictive measures to curb the coronavirus, before the outbreak African states continued to liberalize their borders in line with the African Union’s Vision 2063 agenda, which aims to create an interconnected continent. Leading the charge is Rwanda, which already has one of the most open visa policies in Africa. The government announced

in early March that it will scrap visa fees for African, Commonwealth of Nations, and Organization Internationale de la Francophonie member state citizens.

Nigeria increased its accessibility to foreign visitors with the February 2020 launch of its Nigeria Visa Policy 2020, which has expanded visa classes, introduced an electronic visa, and extended existing visa waiver arrangements. Nigeria is also, however, one of several African states subjected to a visa ban by the US government. Eritrea, Nigeria, Sudan, and Tanzania were accused of not adequately sharing public safety-related information with US authorities.



Travel Bans and Talent Drains

Greg Lindsay

Director of Applied Research at NewCities

The unfolding effects of President Trump’s travel ban(s), compounded by coronavirus, are evidenced in America’s diminishing supply of a most precious resource: young talent.

For the last three years the number of new international students at US colleges and universities has declined. While this is partly due to demographic forces, Institute of International Education surveys reveal students being turned away, stuck in immigration limbo. This places at risk a research university system bolstered by USD 41 billion annually in international students’ contributions.

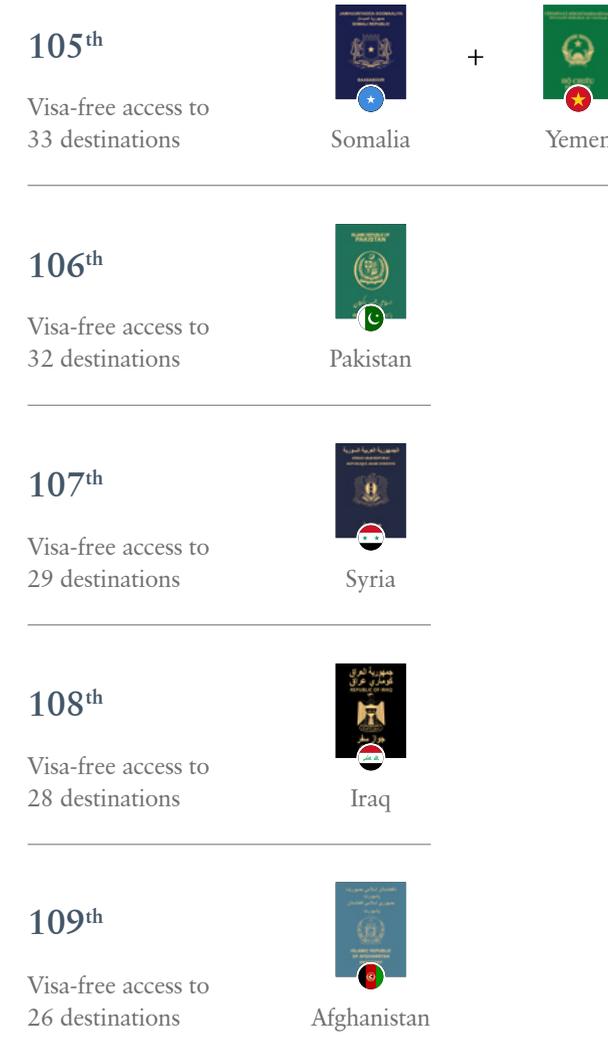
Following the outbreak of COVID-19 in Wuhan, America’s flight restrictions trapped almost 370,000 Chinese students in the US. The decision to close campuses confused matters further, with over a million international students potentially in violation of their visas. For the children of a rising global middle class with more and more options, this pandemic may prove to be the tipping point in choosing educational destinations.

When the world recovers, the best and brightest may well take coronavirus response into consideration when deciding on their future options.

Strongest Passports in Q2 2020



Weakest Passports in Q2 2020

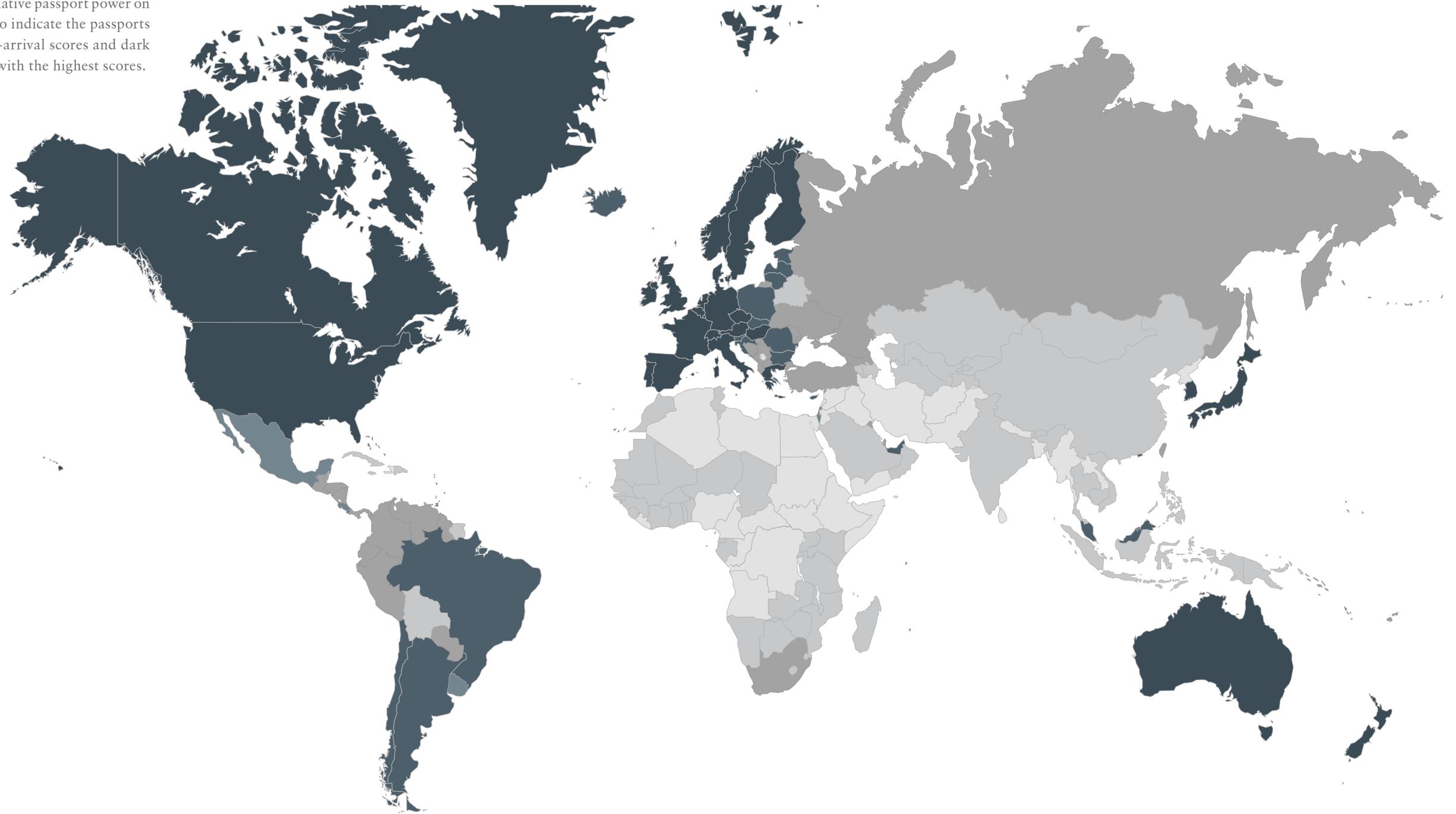


Moving into the second quarter of 2020, Japan remains in the top spot on the Henley Passport Index, with a visa-free or visa-on-arrival score of 191. Singapore sits in 2nd place with 190, and Germany and South Korea hold joint-3rd place, with citizens of those countries able to access 189 destinations 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.

Passport Power Worldwide

This map shows the differences in relative passport power on a global scale, with light gray used to indicate the passports with the lowest visa-free or visa-on-arrival scores and dark blue used to indicate the passports with the highest scores.

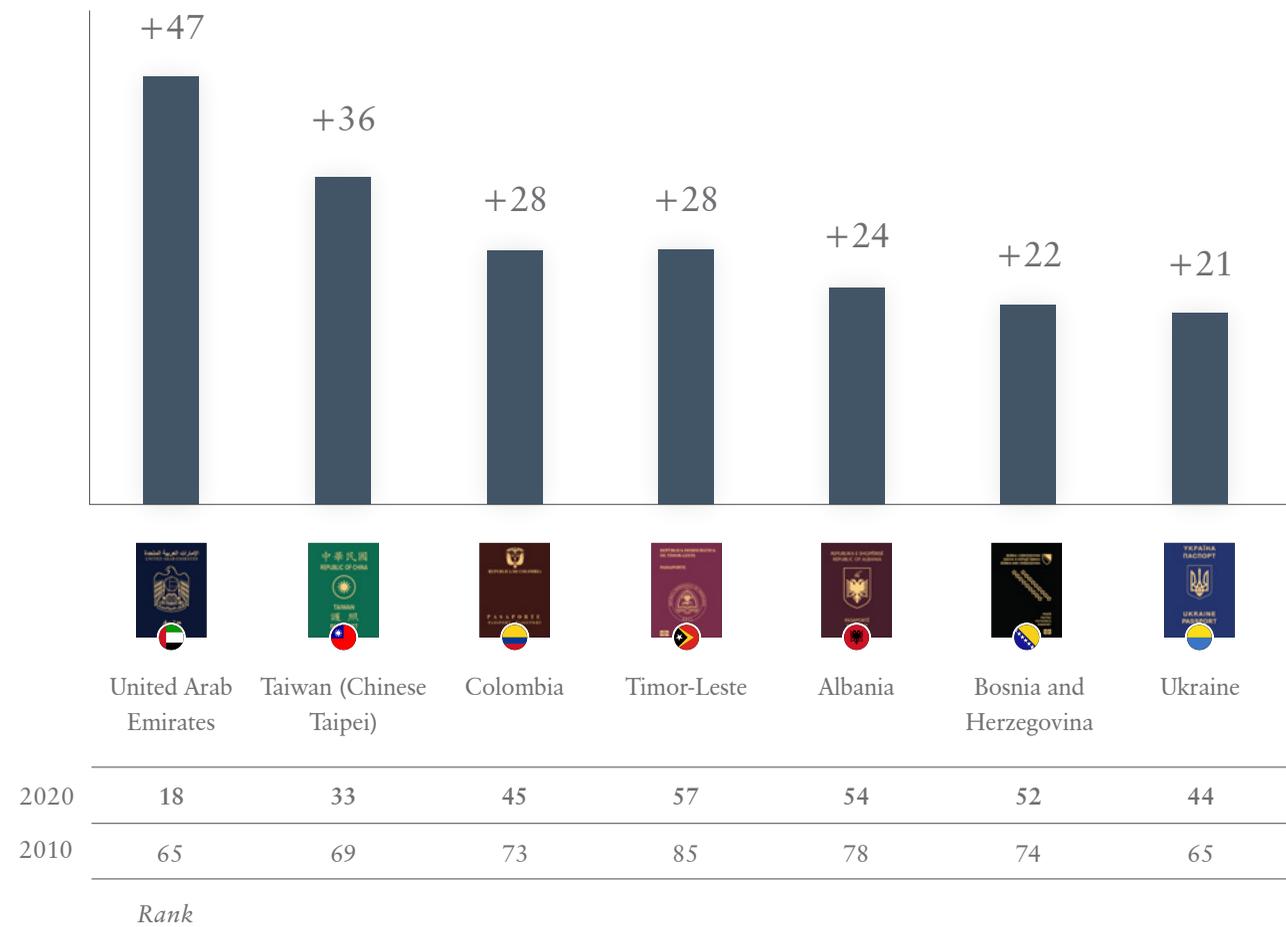


Passport rank

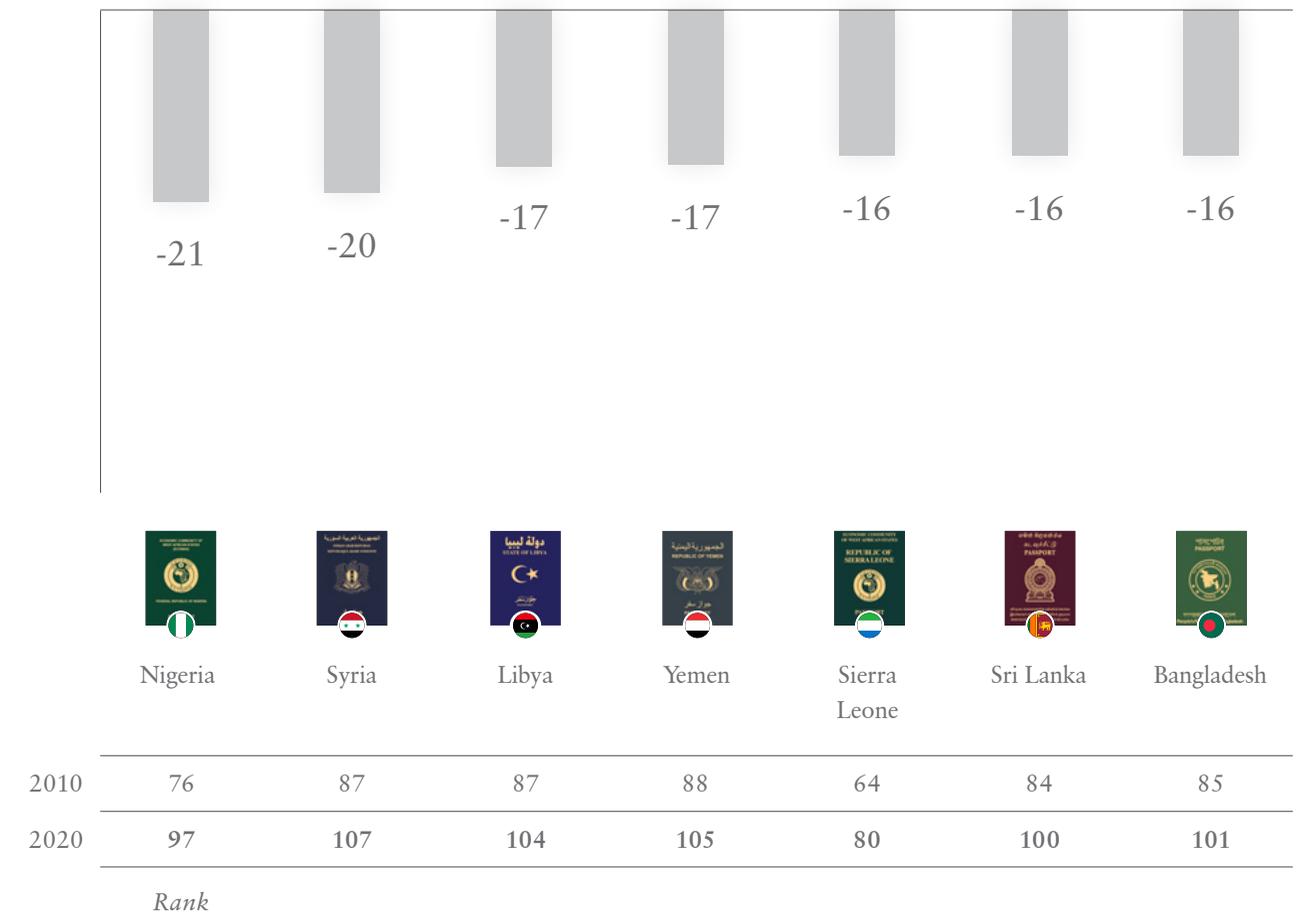
- 1-10
- 11-20
- 21-30
- 31-60
- 61-90
- 91-109

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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