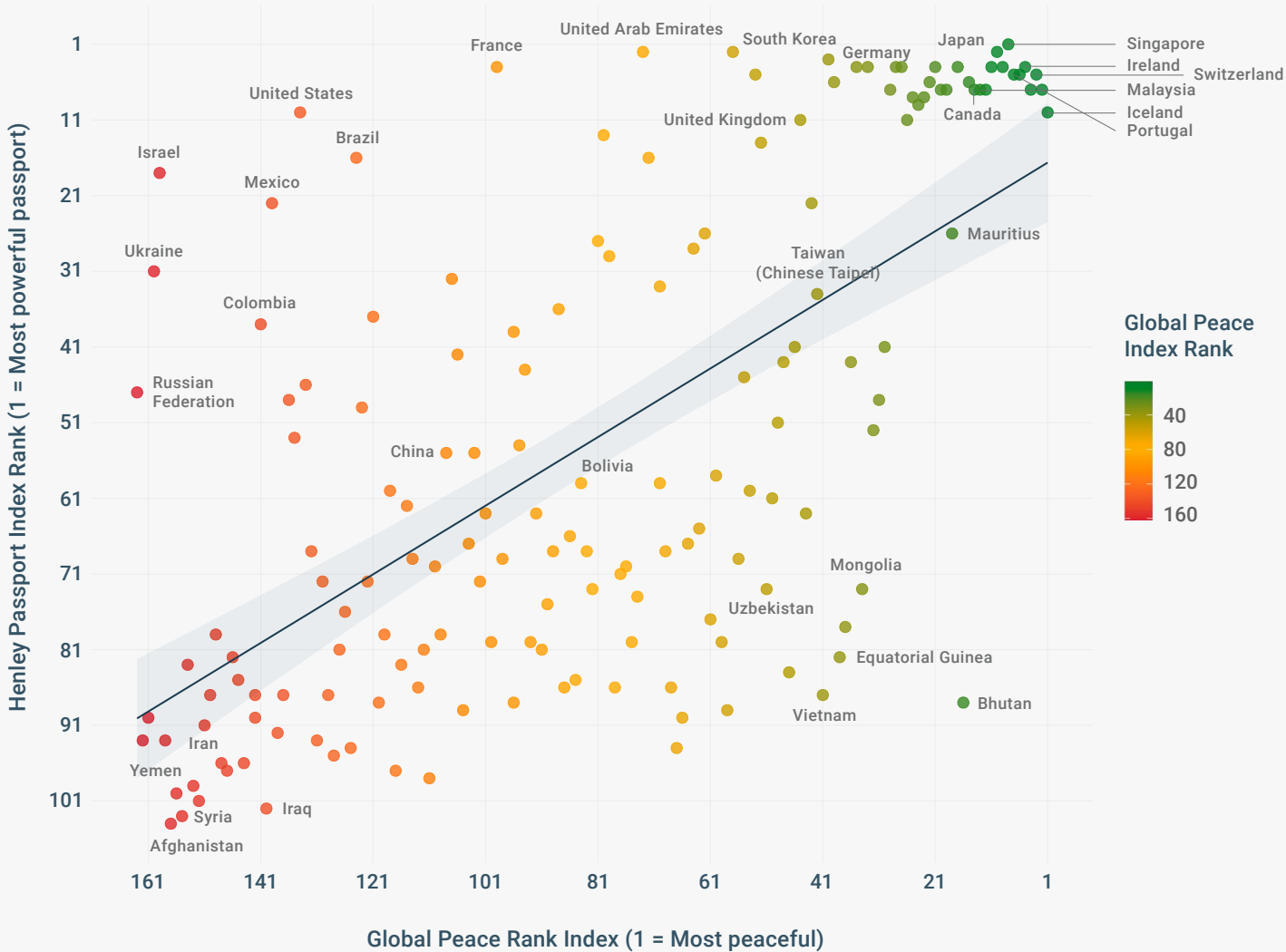


The Relationship Between Peace and Passport Power

Comparing the 2026 Global Peace Index and Henley Passport Index



A strong positive relationship exists between peacefulness and passport power, although notable geopolitical exceptions remain. Spearman rank correlation (ρ) = 0.65 ($p < 0.001$).

Sources: Henley Passport Index 2026; Global Peace Index 2026 (Institute for Economics & Peace).
Analysis and visualization by Henley & Partners Research Department.

When Peace Defies Passport Power

While peaceful countries generally enjoy stronger passports, some nations consistently outperform—or underperform—what their level of peacefulness would suggest. By comparing each country’s Henley Passport Index ranking with its Global Peace Index ranking, this analysis identifies the countries that depart most significantly from the global relationship between peace and passport power, revealing the influence of diplomacy, international partnerships, and geopolitical strategy.

Passports That Are Stronger Than Expected

Country	Global Peace Index Rank (2026)	Henley Passport Index Rank (2026)	Difference from Expected Passport Strength
Israel	159	18	70 places stronger
United States	134	10	67 places stronger
Ukraine	160	31	58 places stronger
France	99	4	57 places stronger
Mexico	139	22	57 places stronger
Brazil	124	16	56 places stronger
United Arab Emirates	73	2	47 places stronger
Russian Federation	163	47	43 places stronger
Colombia	141	38	42 places stronger
South Korea	57	2	40 places stronger

Passports That Are Weaker Than Expected

Country	Global Peace Index Rank (2026)	Henley Passport Index Rank (2026)	Difference from Expected Passport Strength
Bhutan	16	88	65 places weaker
Vietnam	41	87	52 places weaker
Equatorial Guinea	38	82	49 places weaker
Tajikistan	47	84	47 places weaker
Laos	58	89	47 places weaker
Sri Lanka	67	94	47 places weaker
Uzbekistan	37	78	45 places weaker
Turkmenistan	66	90	44 places weaker
Mongolia	34	73	41 places weaker
South Korea	57	2	40 places stronger

Sources: Henley Passport Index 2026; Global Peace Index 2026 (Institute for Economics & Peace). Analysis and visualization by Henley & Partners Research Department.

Note: The final column shows how much stronger or weaker each country’s passport is than would be expected based on the overall relationship between peacefulness and passport power. Larger differences indicate countries that depart most significantly from the global trend.

Methodology: A linear regression model was used to estimate each country’s expected Henley Passport Index ranking based on its Global Peace Index ranking. The difference between the expected and actual passport ranking (the residual) measures how far each country departs from the global relationship between peace and passport power. Only countries whose rankings differ by 40 places or more from the model’s prediction are included.