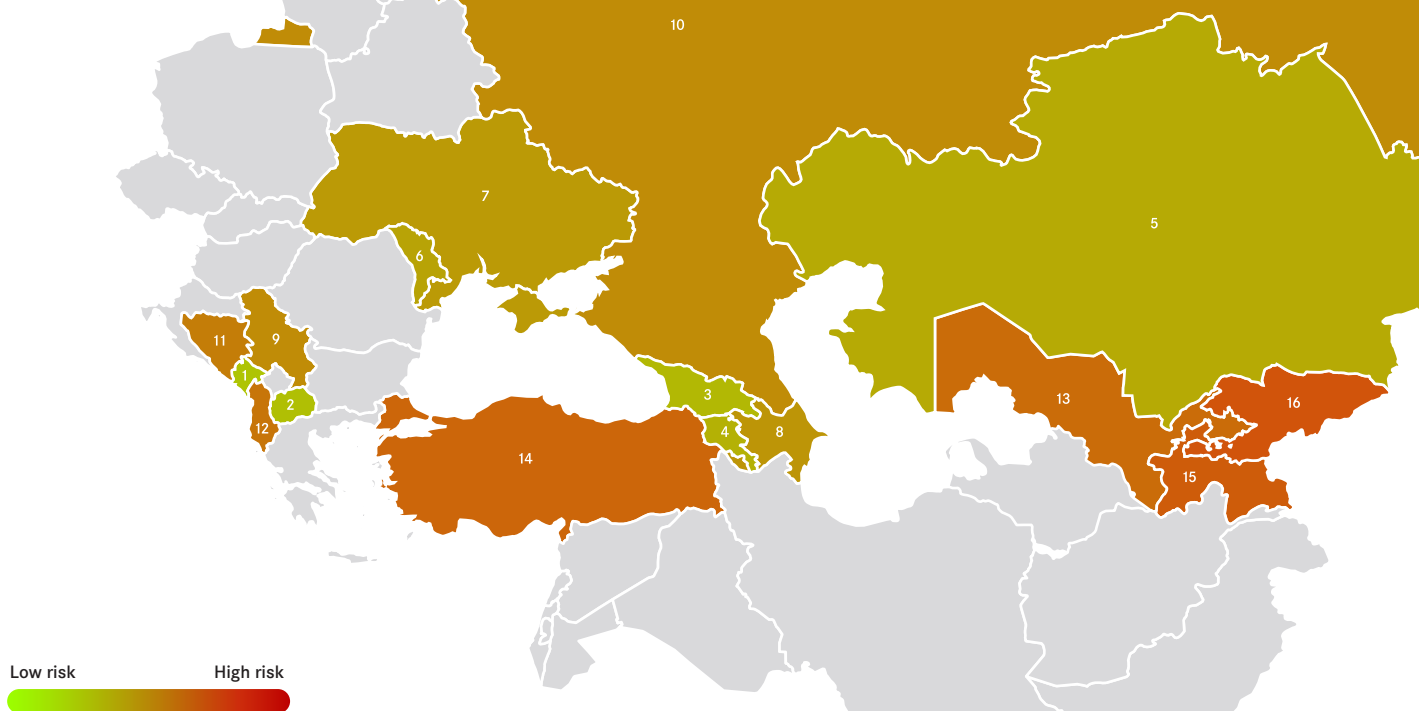


Basel AML Index risk scores

Europe and Central Asia

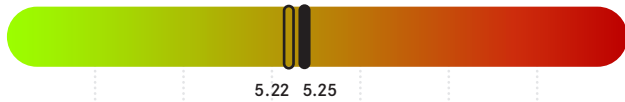
The region's overall risk score is close to the global average and faring slightly better with respect to the quality of the AML/CFT framework. Weaknesses are most apparent when it comes to corruption and bribery and legal and political risks, reflecting issues with political and civil rights, media freedom and the independence of the judiciary. This can result in a skewed perception of reality when it comes to the effectiveness of AML/CFT systems.

1	Montenegro*	3.75
2	North Macedonia*	3.98
3	Georgia*	4.54
4	Armenia	5.00
5	Kazakhstan*	5.08
6	Moldova	5.14
7	Ukraine	5.23
8	Azerbaijan*	5.24
9	Serbia	5.47
10	Russia	5.51
11	Bosnia-Herzegovina	5.63
12	Albania	5.69
13	Uzbekistan*	5.71
14	Turkey	5.76
15	Tajikistan	6.02
16	Kyrgyzstan	6.32

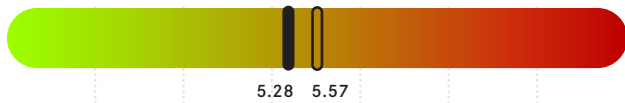


*Countries marked with a star haven't yet undergone an FATF fourth-round evaluation. This may affect comparability between countries. Only countries with sufficient data to calculate a reliable risk score are included.

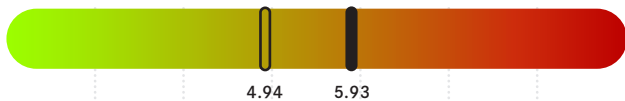
Overall risk score



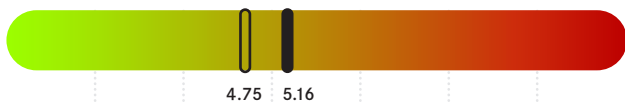
Quality of AML / CFT framework



Bribery and corruption



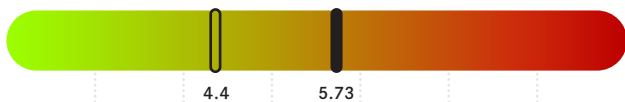
Financial transparency and standards



Public transparency and accountability



Legal and political risk



3 4 5 6 7 8

Region Global average



Weakest areas:
Corruption and issues with political and civil rights, media freedom and independence of the judiciary



Three quarters of all countries are listed by the US as *major money laundering destinations*



The region faces *high risks of human trafficking*, with the highest exposure level in Russia