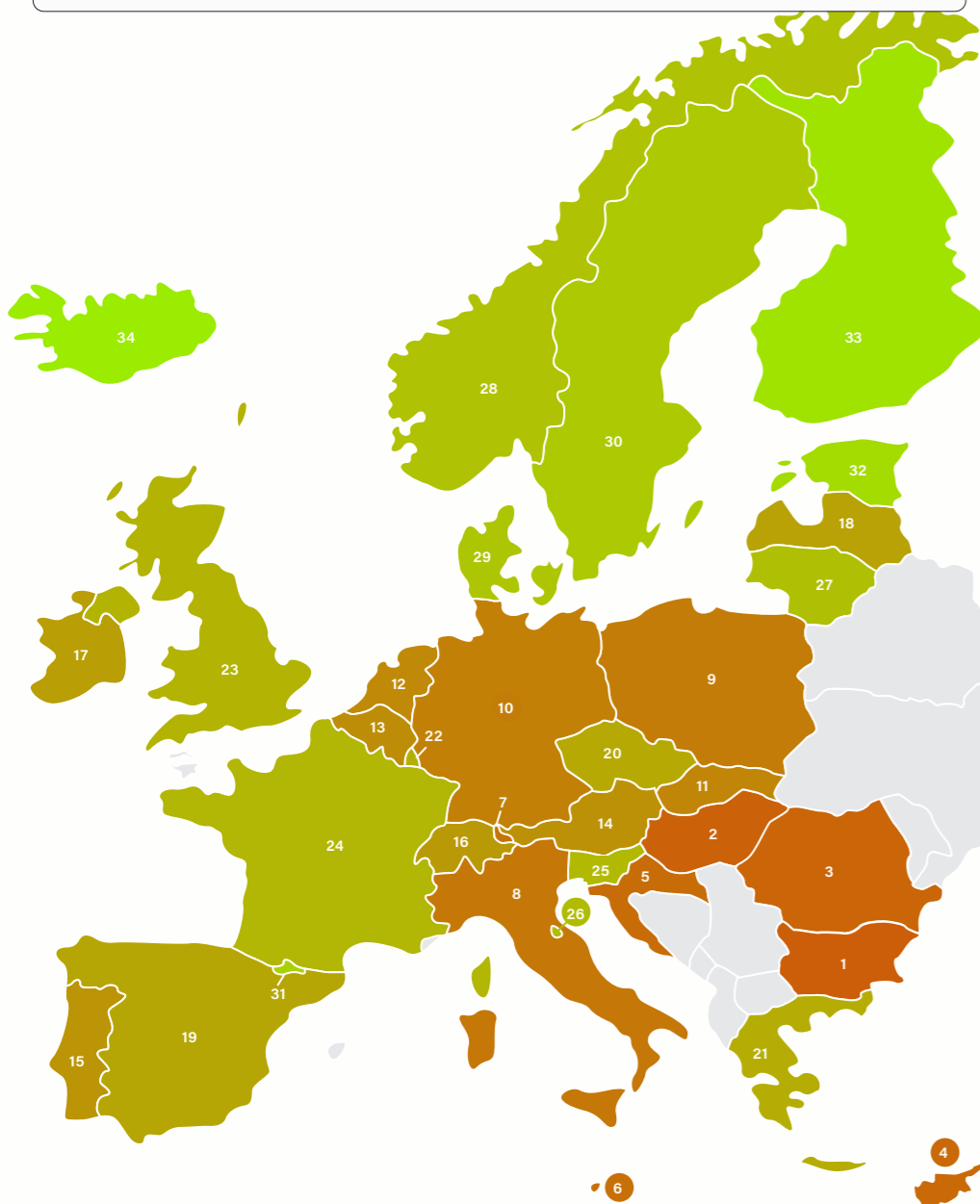


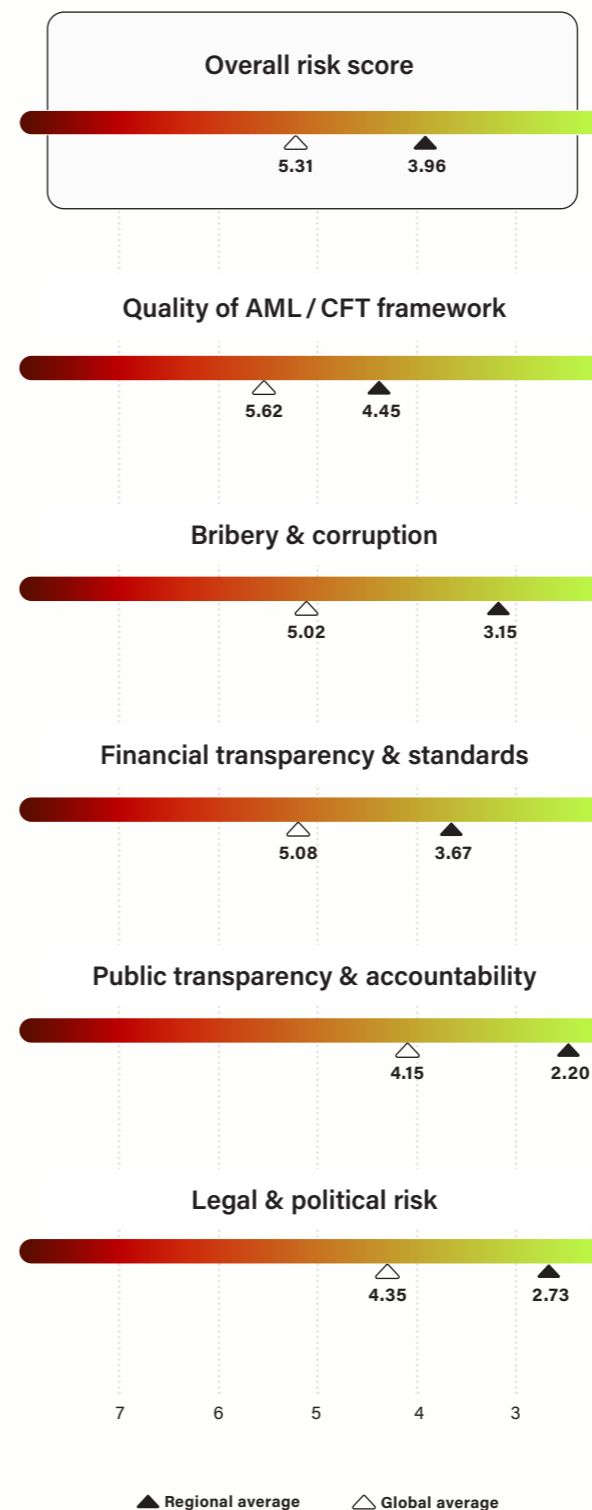
## European Union and Western Europe

The region's relatively low average risk score masks significant variation between countries – especially in the quality of AML/CFT frameworks. Many struggle with the effectiveness of their AML/CFT supervision, preventive measures and beneficial ownership transparency systems. Levels of corruption and bribery also vary widely, and have increased from 2.91 in 2022 to 3.15 in 2023.



1 Bulgaria	5.16
2 Hungary	4.94
3 Romania	4.90
4 Cyprus	4.67
5 Croatia	4.66
6 Malta*	4.65
7 Liechtenstein	4.58
8 Italy	4.56
9 Poland	4.46
10 Germany	4.29
11 Slovakia	4.22
12 Netherlands	4.15
13 Belgium	4.13
14 Austria	4.10
15 Portugal	4.08
16 Switzerland	4.05
17 Ireland	4.01
18 Latvia	4.00
19 Spain	3.96
20 Czech Republic	3.82
21 Greece	3.70
22 Luxembourg	3.67
23 United Kingdom	3.66
24 France	3.58
25 Slovenia	3.57
26 San Marino	3.51
27 Lithuania	3.47
28 Norway	3.45
29 Denmark	3.36
30 Sweden	3.20
31 Andorra	3.09
32 Estonia	3.00
33 Finland	2.96
34 Iceland*	2.87

\* Affected by methodological changes (see Annex).



WEAKEST AREA

Quality of AML/CFT framework.

Low performance in critical areas such as new technologies and sanctions related to terrorist financing.

38 percent of jurisdictions score as high risk in the Financial Secrecy Index, reflecting not only risks of financial transparency but also their large share of the global market for financial services.