Eastern Europe and Central Asia

Average scores for the quality of AML/CFT frameworks improved slightly in 2023. However, risks increased in all other domains – corruption and bribery, public and financial transparency, and political and legal risks. The impact is greater on citizens than on global financial security: apart from Türkiye, the region does not have large or international financial centres.**

1. Turkmenistan 6.80
2. Kyrgyzstan 6.00
3. Tajikistan 5.91
4. Türkiye 5.53
5. Belarus 5.33
6. Uzbekistan 5.12
7. Ukraine 5.08
8. Albania 4.76
9. Serbia* 4.74
10. Armenia 4.72
11. Kazakhstan 4.71
12. Georgia 4.69
13. Moldova 4.69
14. Macedonia North 4.26

** At the 2023 annual expert review meeting it was decided to exclude Russia from the Basel AML Index Public Report in 2023. See the methodology section in the Annex: Notes and limitations.

WEAKEST AREA
Corruption and bribery.

Effective prosecution of money laundering remains a key concern.

Ten countries are “major money laundering jurisdictions” according to the US International Narcotics Control Strategy Report.