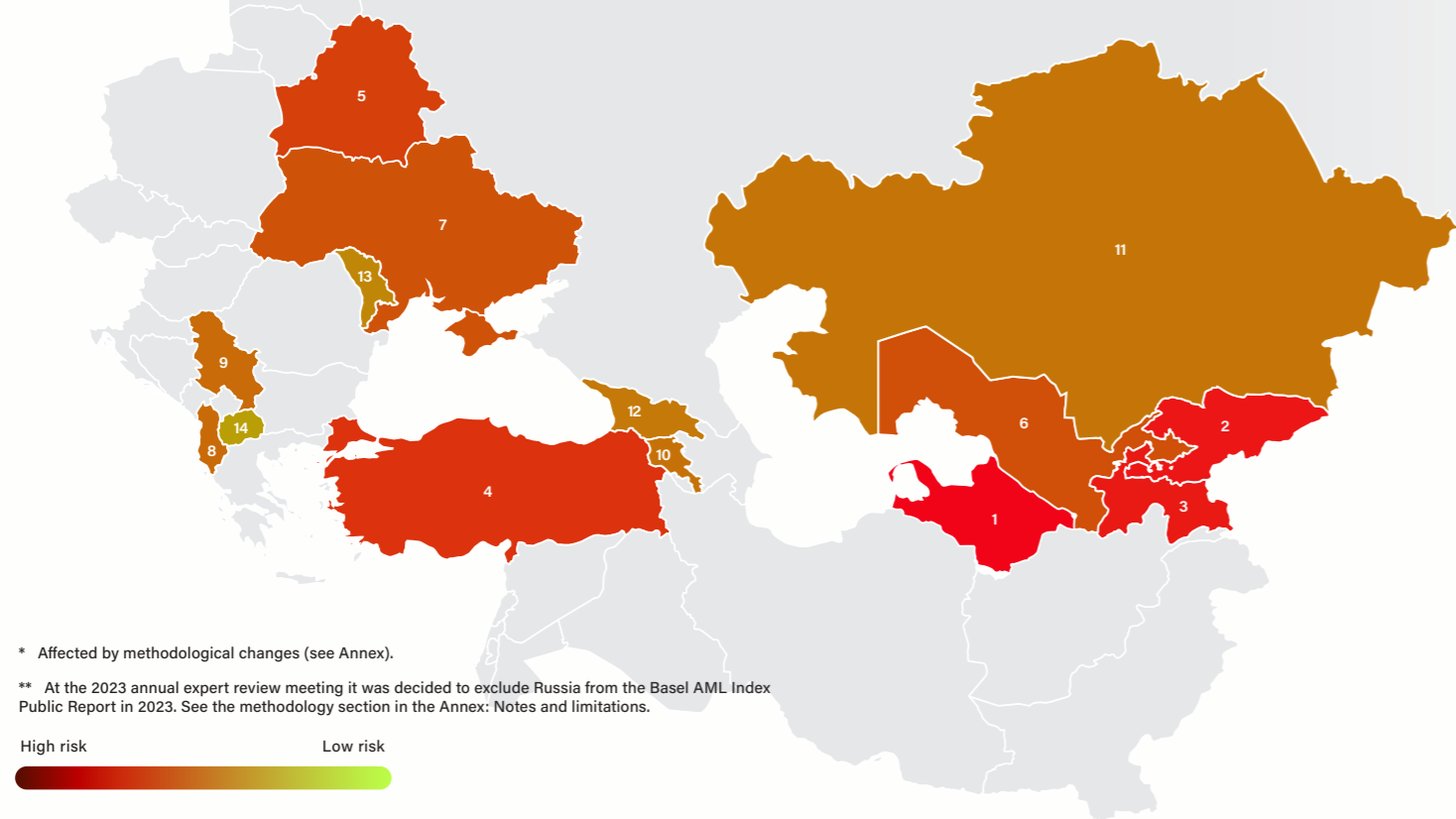


Eastern Europe and Central Asia

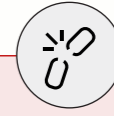
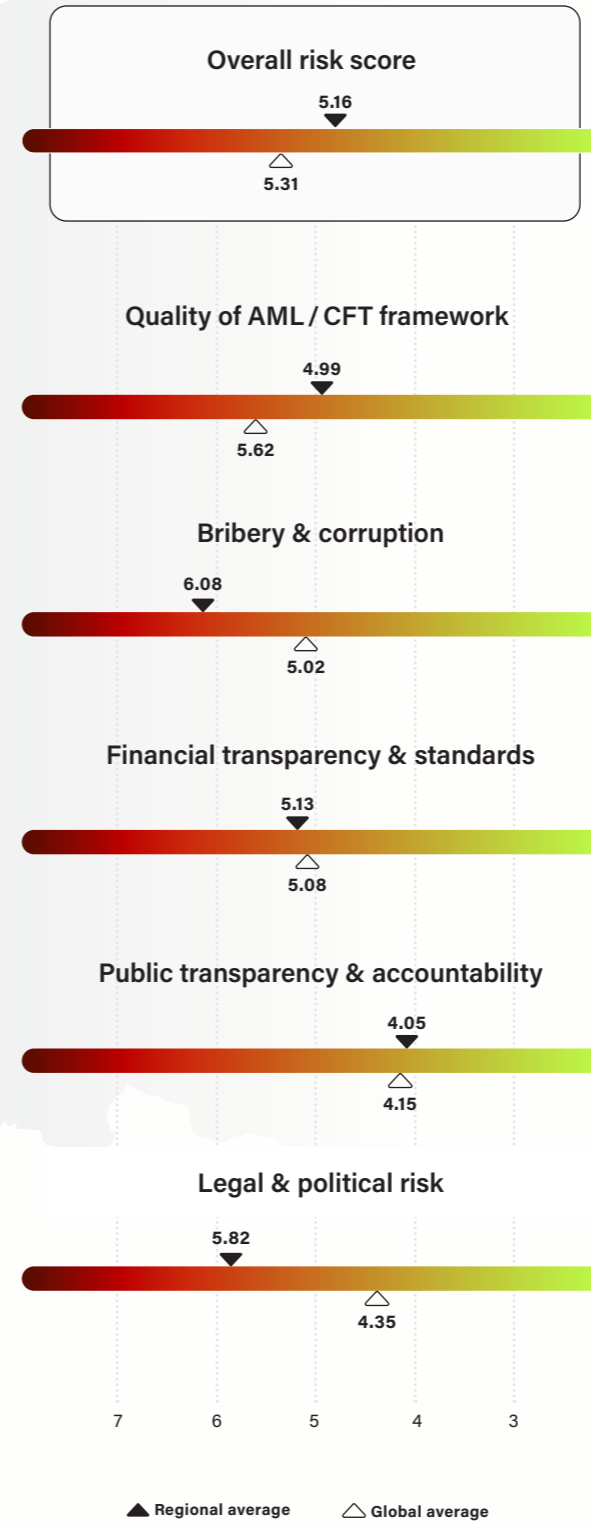
Average scores for the quality of AML/CFT frameworks improved slightly in 2023. However, risks increased in all other domains – corruption and bribery, public and financial transparency, and political and legal risks. The impact is greater on citizens than on global financial security: apart from Türkiye, 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 4.75
- 9 Serbia* 4.74
- 10 Armenia 4.72
- 11 Kazakhstan 4.71
- 12 Georgia 4.69
- 13 Moldova 4.59
- 14 Macedonia North 4.26



* Affected by methodological changes (see Annex).

** 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.