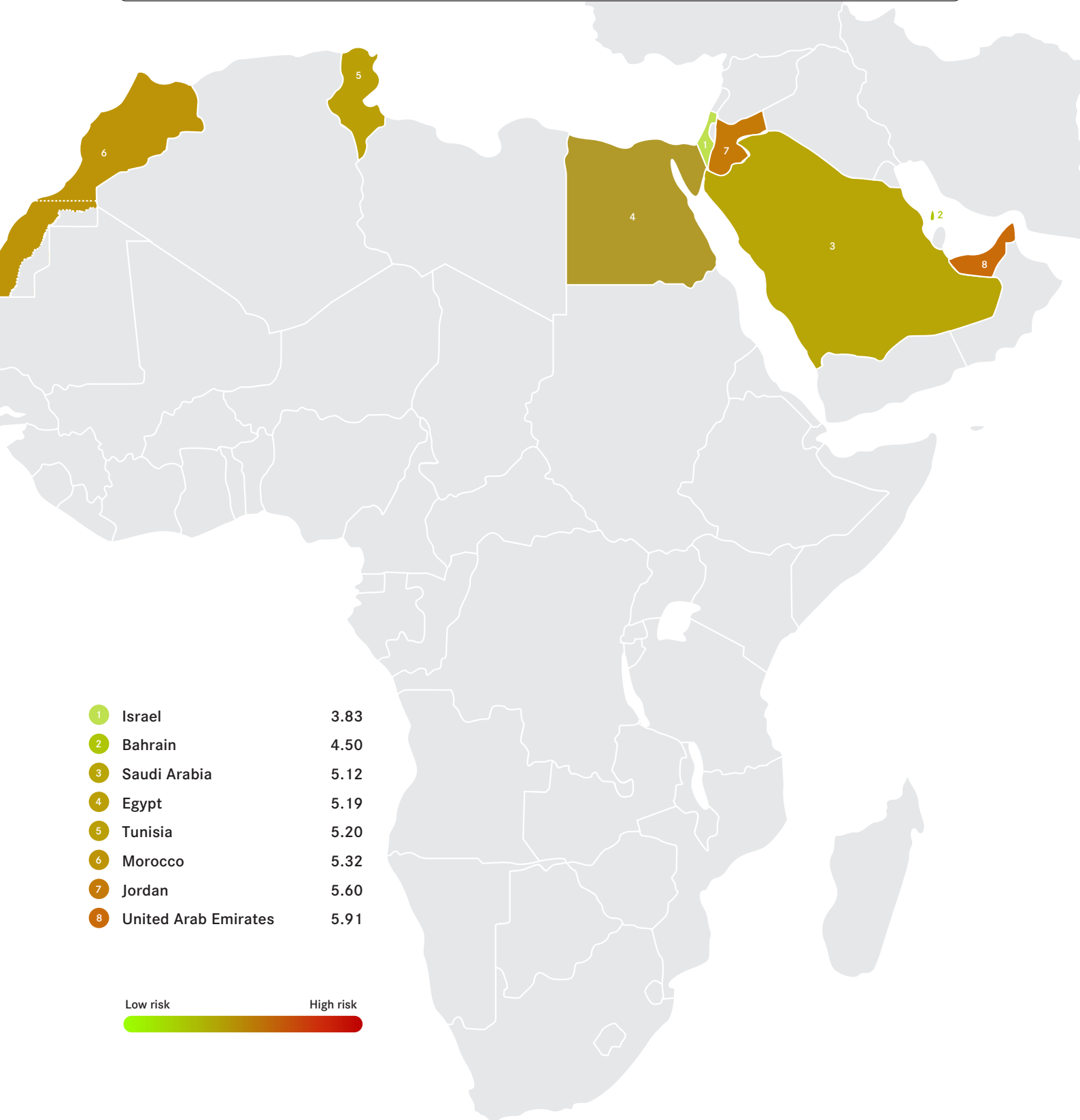


## Basel AML Index risk scores

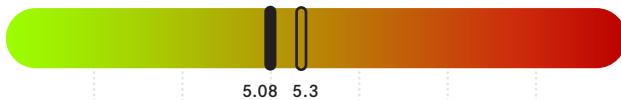
### Middle East and North Africa

There is significant variation in risk levels across the region, but the main weaknesses relate to public transparency and accountability and to legal/political risks.

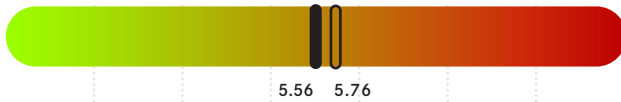


The importance of Saudi Arabia and the UAE as fast-developing financial centres means that these jurisdictions need to dedicate additional AML / CFT resources commensurate with their risks.

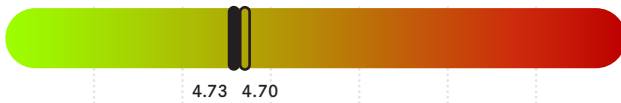
### Overall risk score



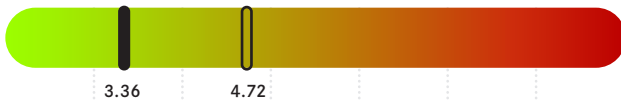
### Quality of AML / CFT framework



### Bribery and corruption



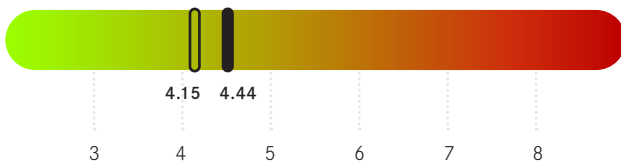
### Financial transparency and standards



### Public transparency and accountability



### Legal and political risk



Region Global average

**Weakest area:**  
*Quality of AML / CFT frameworks*

Specific weaknesses in prevention of ML / TF; Israel and Saudi Arabia are nearly two times worse at prevention than enforcement..

Improved scores for Saudi Arabia, Tunisia, Morocco and Jordan are due to reduced risks across several categories.

Although Israel remains the lowest-risk jurisdiction, its score worsened due to an increased risk score for human trafficking.