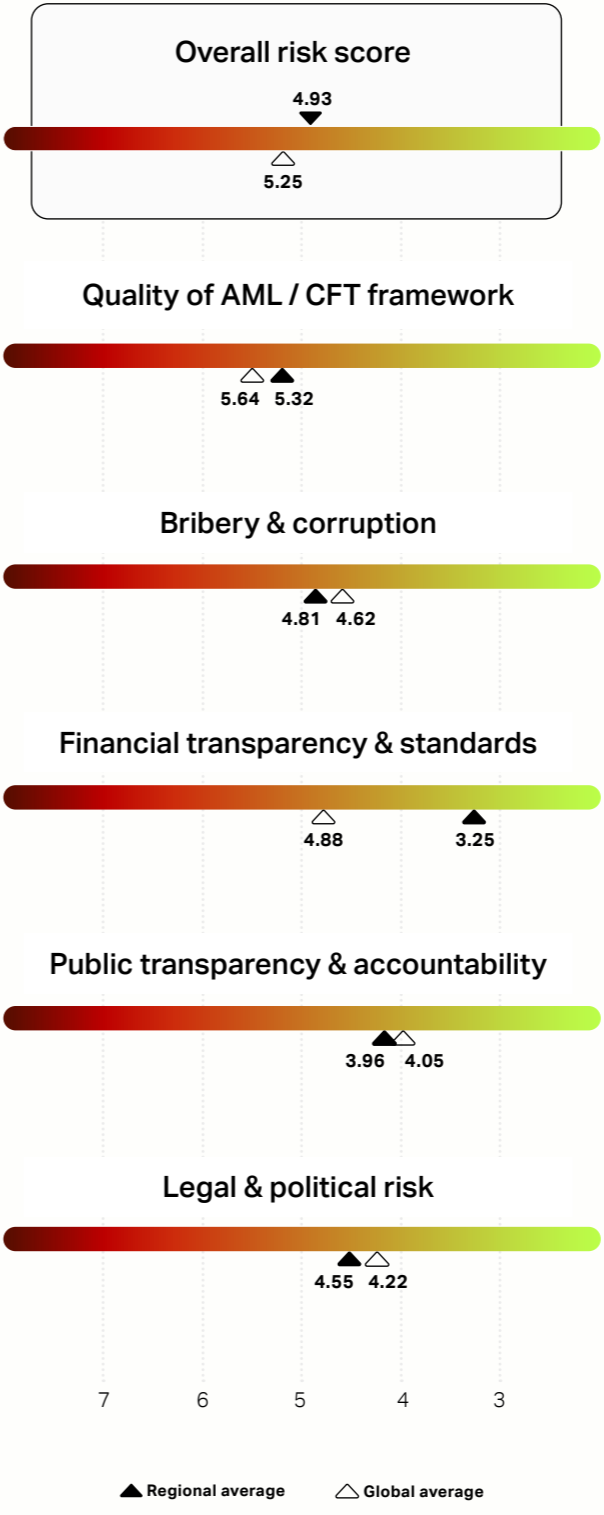
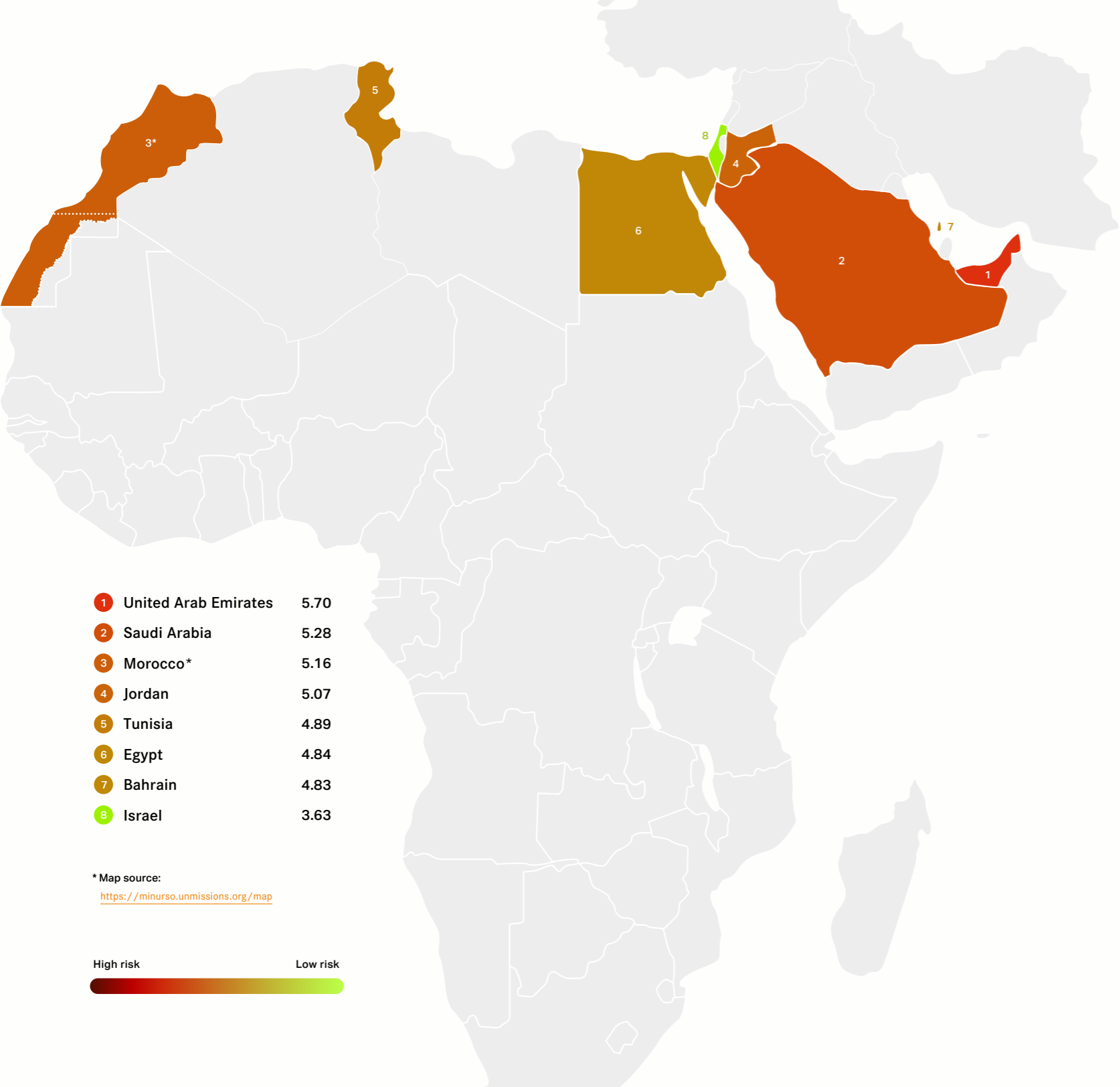


# Middle East and North Africa

The region's overall average score improved from 5.08 to 4.93 this year. The progress was mainly in the domains of quality of AML/CFT framework and financial transparency and standards. At the same time, risk scores increased in relation to corruption and bribery, public transparency and accountability, and political and legal risks.



The UAE was added to the FATF grey list based on identified deficiencies in the AML/CFT framework.

Non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction is the weakest areas in terms of the effectiveness of AML/CFT measures.

New data on financial secrecy drove up the risk score for Bahrain and Saudi Arabia, while lowering it for Egypt, Jordan, Morocco, Tunisia and the UAE.