

## Basel AML Index risk scores

### South Asia

Lack of data is an issue in this region, with only four jurisdictions having sufficient data to calculate an overall risk score. The average for these four is, however, high and exceeds the global average across all domains. The largest deficiency is the quality of AML / CFT frameworks, but the region also suffers from very high levels of corruption and bribery, and poor levels of financial transparency.



1	Bangladesh	5.84
2	Pakistan	6.00
3	Bhutan	6.24
4	Sri Lanka	6.51

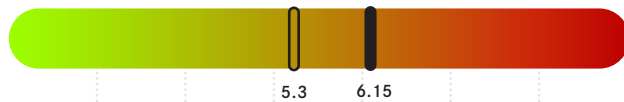
Low risk

High risk

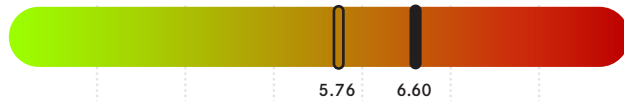


There is little variation among overall scores, with all of them exceeding 5 out of 10. Inconsistent enforcement of AML / CFT laws and low levels of effectiveness among the assessed jurisdictions (from 3–9%) are a major issue; turning this situation around will require significant resources and capacity building.

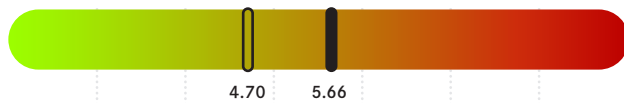
**Overall risk score**



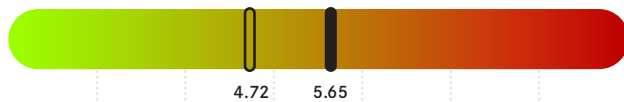
**Quality of AML / CFT framework**



**Bribery and corruption**



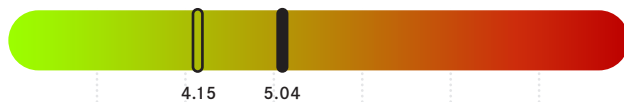
**Financial transparency and standards**



**Public transparency and accountability**



**Legal and political risk**

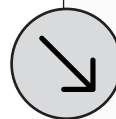


3 4 5 6 7 8

**Region** **Global average**



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



Pakistan and Bangladesh have demonstrated progress since 2020, although they remain high-risk jurisdictions and Pakistan is still grey-listed by the FATF.



Three jurisdictions (Bhutan, Pakistan, Sri Lanka) face significant TF risks and demonstrate low effectiveness in relation to prevention and prosecution of TF offences.