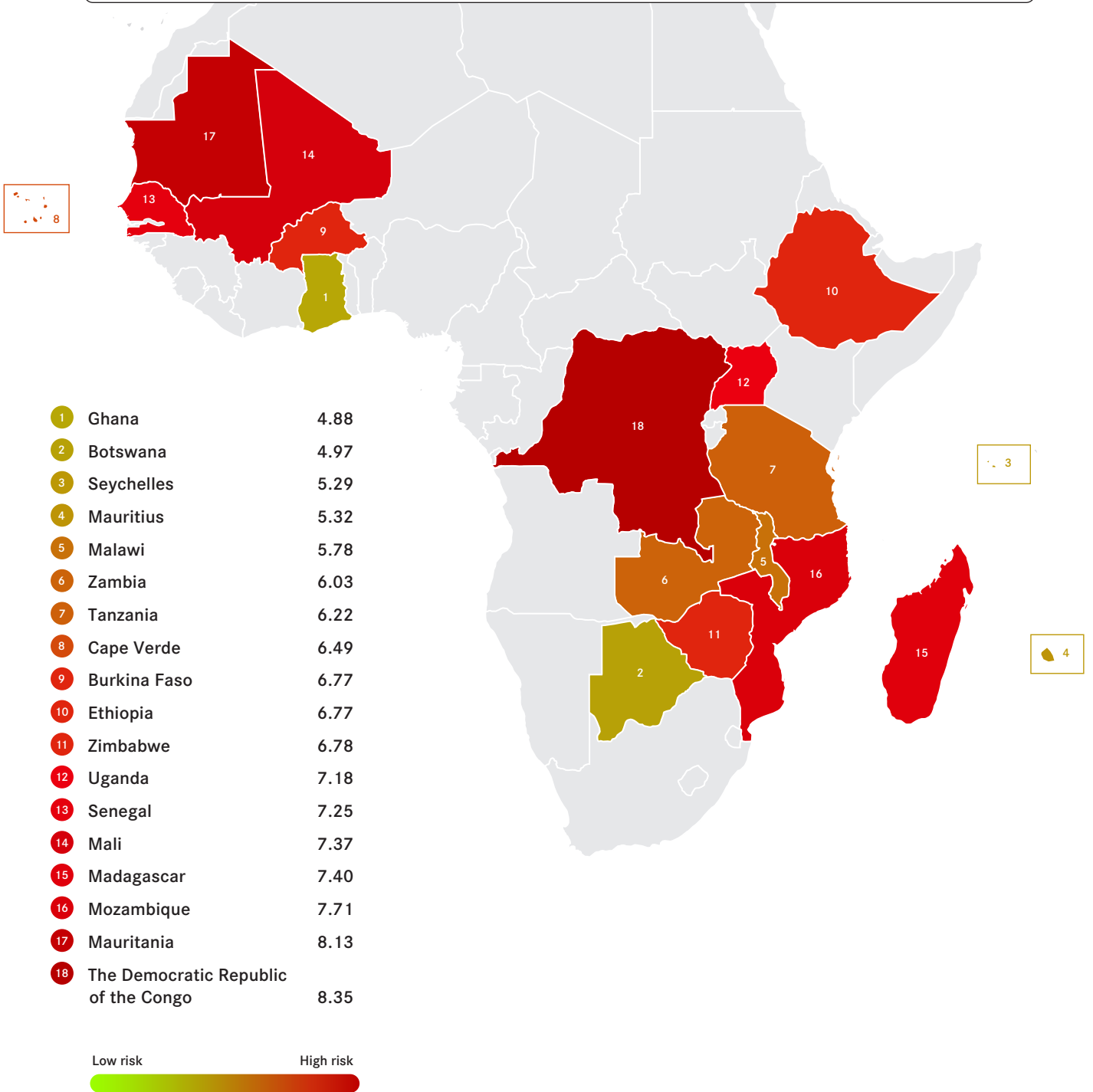


Basel AML Index risk scores

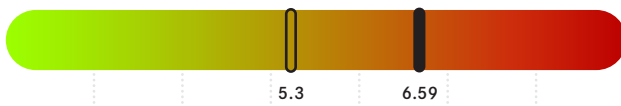
Sub-Saharan Africa

This region has the highest overall risk score of all regions. Although data is lacking, of particular concern is the quality of AML / CFT frameworks, where some jurisdictions (DRC, Mauritania, Mozambique, Senegal and Uganda) have a risk score over 8 out of 10. Apart from Mauritius and Botswana, most assessed jurisdictions face high risks of bribery/corruption and financial transparency/standards.

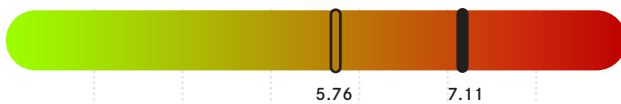


These issues need to be addressed through broader long-term policies, although more effective ML / TF compliance could contribute to efforts to detect and prevent corruption. The wide distribution of scores across the region may in part be due to the presence of several developing economies with high levels of corruption and political / economic instability. More coordinated regional policies and capacity building could help to bring weaker jurisdictions up to standard.

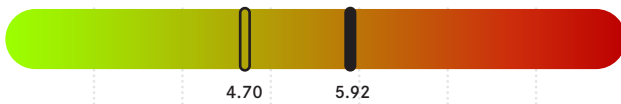
Overall risk score



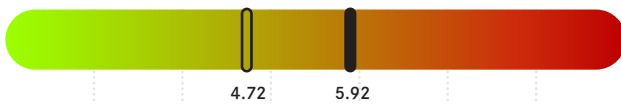
Quality of AML / CFT framework



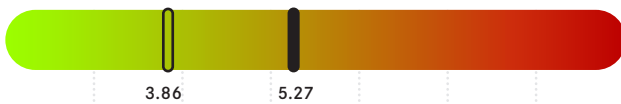
Bribery and corruption



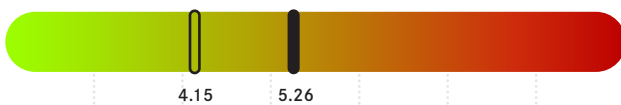
Financial transparency and standards



Public transparency and accountability



Legal and political risk

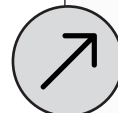


3 4 5 6 7 8

Region **Global average**



Weakest area:
Quality of AML / CFT framework



Tanzania and Mozambique improved their scores following a fourth-round FATF evaluation, bucking the trend.



Zimbabwe's risk score increased since 2020, due mostly to higher risks of human trafficking.