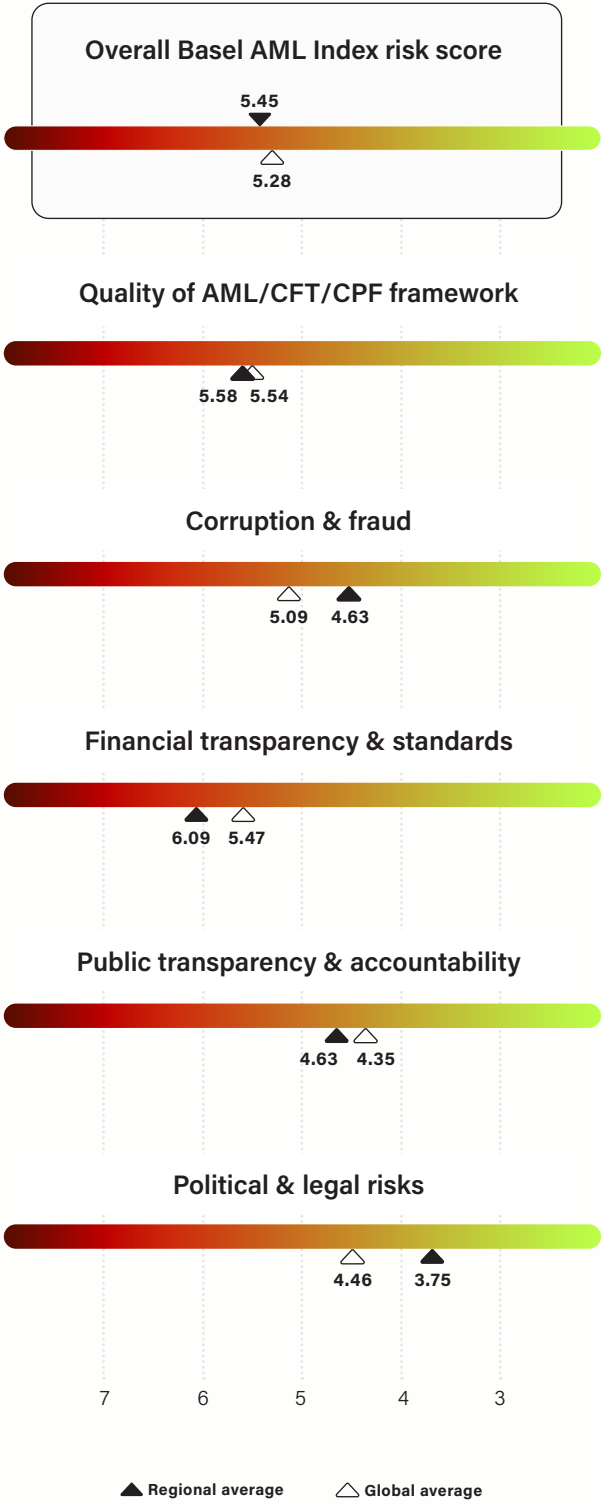
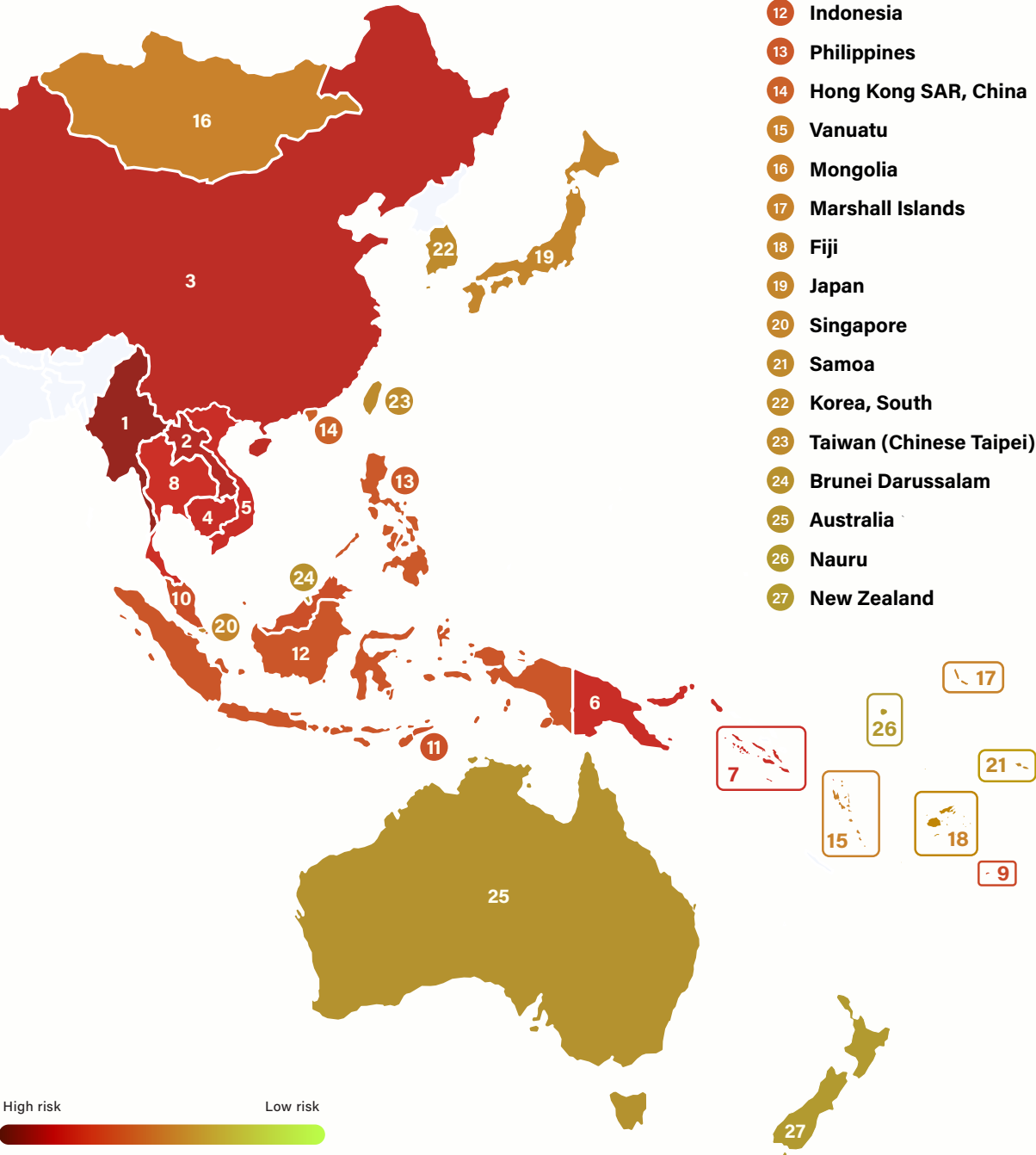


East Asia and Pacific

Country coverage has increased with the addition of the Marshall Islands, Nauru, Papua New Guinea and Timor-Leste. The region remains highly diverse, with both significant outliers and strong performers, and wide variation in relation to effective implementation of the FATF Recommendations. The average risk score has slightly decreased, with improvements in the AML/CFT/CPF framework and modest gains in corruption perceptions scores, financial transparency and political and legal risks. At the same time, risks related to public transparency have risen.

1	Myanmar	8.18
2	Lao PDR	7.50
3	China	7.26
4	Cambodia	6.72
5	Vietnam	6.69
6	Papua New Guinea	6.61
7	Solomon Islands	6.31
8	Thailand	5.98
9	Tonga	5.67
10	Malaysia	5.60
11	Timor-Leste	5.58
12	Indonesia	5.52
13	Philippines	5.48
14	Hong Kong SAR, China	5.37
15	Vanuatu	4.97
16	Mongolia	4.96
17	Marshall Islands	4.89
18	Fiji	4.73
19	Japan	4.73
20	Singapore	4.73
21	Samoa	4.56
22	Korea, South	4.51
23	Taiwan (Chinese Taipei)	4.49
24	Brunei Darussalam	4.22
25	Australia	4.13
26	Nauru	3.88
27	New Zealand	3.76



WEAKEST AREAS

Financial transparency and standards; high exposure to fraud and cyber-related crimes

Around 26 percent of jurisdictions fall into the lower-risk category

The Philippines was removed from the FATF grey list and Lao PDR was added