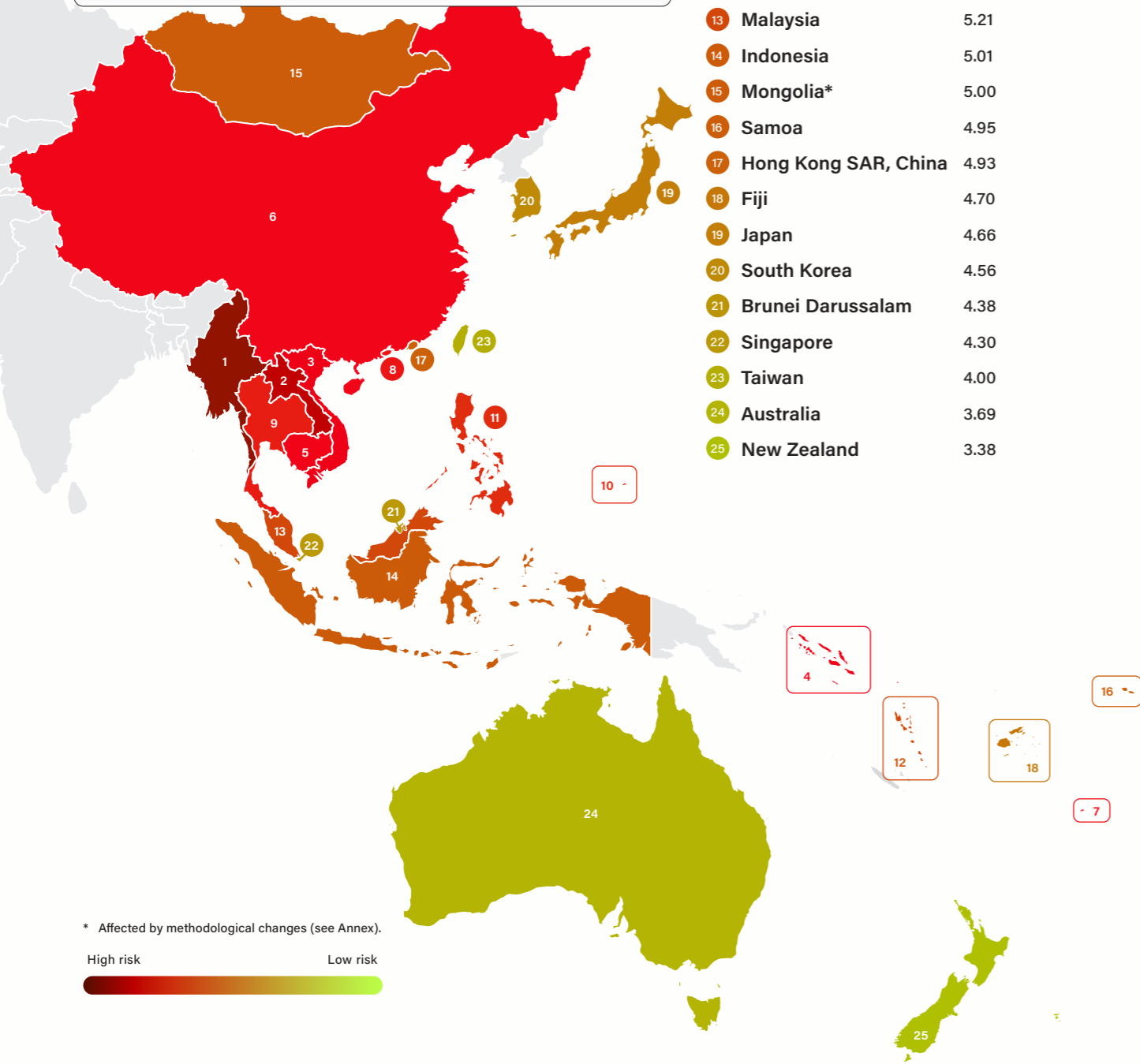


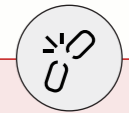
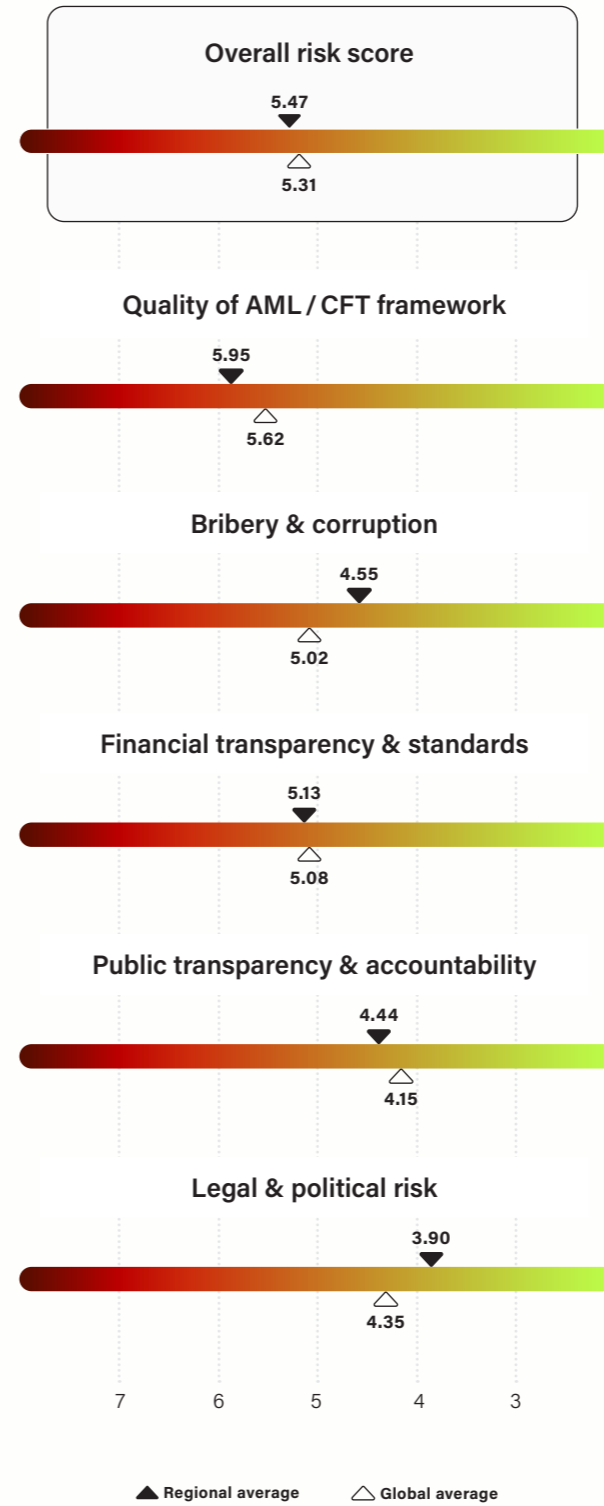
East Asia and Pacific

This region is marked by particularly significant variation in risks relating to corruption and bribery, human trafficking, environmental crime, public and financial transparency, and the political/legal system. Nearly a third score as high-risk jurisdictions. Similar to Latin America, profits from drug trafficking are a particular concern: 40 percent of countries are named by the US International Narcotics Control Strategy Report as major money laundering jurisdictions in this regard. AML/CFT measures to prevent the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction are generally ineffective, as are measures on prevention and beneficial ownership transparency.

1	Myanmar	8.13
2	Laos	7.44
3	Vietnam	6.96
4	Solomon Islands	6.86
5	Cambodia*	6.78
6	China	6.77
7	Tonga	6.43
8	Macao SAR, China	6.05
9	Thailand	5.82
10	Palau	5.68
11	Philippines	5.64
12	Vanuatu	5.45
13	Malaysia	5.21
14	Indonesia	5.01
15	Mongolia*	5.00
16	Samoa	4.95
17	Hong Kong SAR, China	4.93
18	Fiji	4.70
19	Japan	4.66
20	South Korea	4.56
21	Brunei Darussalam	4.38
22	Singapore	4.30
23	Taiwan	4.00
24	Australia	3.69
25	New Zealand	3.38



* Affected by methodological changes (see Annex).



WEAKEST AREA
Quality of AML/CFT framework.

Increased risks in bribery and corruption, public transparency, and political/legal issues.

Generally low effectiveness in both prevention and enforcement of AML/CFT laws, as well as beneficial ownership transparency.