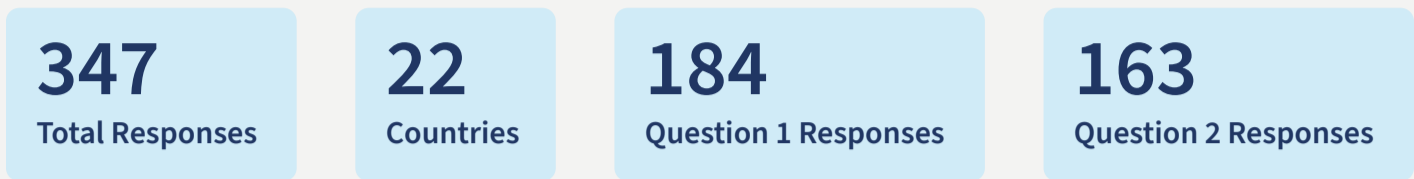


SURVEY RESULTS


State of FinCrime Asia-Pacific

22 April 2026 · In association with Fintelekt

Survey insights from 347 financial crime risk practitioners across 22 countries, exploring the toughest typologies to manage and the biggest gaps in financial crime risk strategy today.



43% of Question 1 responses came from the Philippines, driving 57% of all crypto votes and 52% of all mule/scam votes in Question 1, and the single largest country block across every Question 2 gap category.



COUNTRY BREAKDOWN

Question 1 top typology vs Question 2 top gap

COUNTRY	QUESTION 1 · TOP TYPOLOGY	Q1 %	QUESTION 2 · TOP GAP	Q2 %
Philippines	Crypto / virtual assets	38%	Trade visibility	27%
India	Mule / scam flows	37%	Indirect sanctions	32%
Singapore	BO opacity	35%	Data silos	46%
Malaysia	Mule / scam flows	33%	Data silos	31%
Australia	Sanctions evasion	33%	Data silos	50%
Hong Kong SAR	Crypto / virtual assets	43%	Trade visibility	33%
Cambodia	Crypto / virtual assets	33%	Trade visibility	50%
Maldives	Mule / scam flows	43%	Regulatory expectations	60%
Nepal	Crypto / virtual assets	33%	Regulatory expectations	75%

+ 13 more countries including Vietnam, Thailand, Japan, Mauritius, Lao PDR, New Zealand, United Kingdom, UAE, Sri Lanka, China, Bahrain, Moldova and United States

SURVEY RESULTS · STATE OF FINCRIME ASIA-PACIFIC · 22 APRIL 2026

Key Takeaways for Practitioners

Four evidence-based conclusions

<p>01</p> <p>Crypto & Scam are the Twin Frontlines</p> <p>57% of Question 1 respondents find crypto or mule/scam hardest to manage. The Philippines drives 57% of all crypto responses and 52% of mule/scam responses. Institutions without typology-specific detection are already behind.</p>	<p>02</p> <p>Fragmented Data is the Root Cause</p> <p>50% of Question 2 respondents cite data silos or counterparty blind spots as their #1 strategic gap. Fast-moving crypto and scam threats cannot be surveilled through disconnected infrastructure.</p>
<p>03</p> <p>Indirect Sanctions: A Hidden Exposure</p> <p>20% of Question 2 respondents flag limited secondary sanctions detection as their biggest gap — rising to 32% in India. As global enforcement intensifies, this blind spot carries severe regulatory risk.</p>	<p>04</p> <p>Regional Profiles Demand Tailored Responses</p> <p>The Philippines leads on crypto and trade visibility gaps. India battles mule networks but flags sanctions detection as the bigger strategic miss. Singapore and Malaysia both point to data silos as their top infrastructure challenge.</p>

How LexisNexis® Risk Solutions can help

Global risk intelligence, connected data infrastructure and advanced analytics help financial institutions across Asia-Pacific detect fast-moving threats, close counterparty visibility gaps, strengthen sanctions screening and meet evolving regulatory expectations, at scale, across every market.

<p>Learn more</p> <p>Explore our financial crime risk solutions across AML, sanctions, KYC and counterparty risk.</p> <p>risk.lexisnexis.com/global/en/</p>	<p>Watch the webinar</p> <p>Full recording of the Fintelekt Asia-Pacific Financial Crime Risk webinar, including practitioner Q&A.</p> <p>risk.lexisnexis.com/global/en/insights-resources/webinar/...</p>
--	---