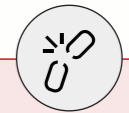
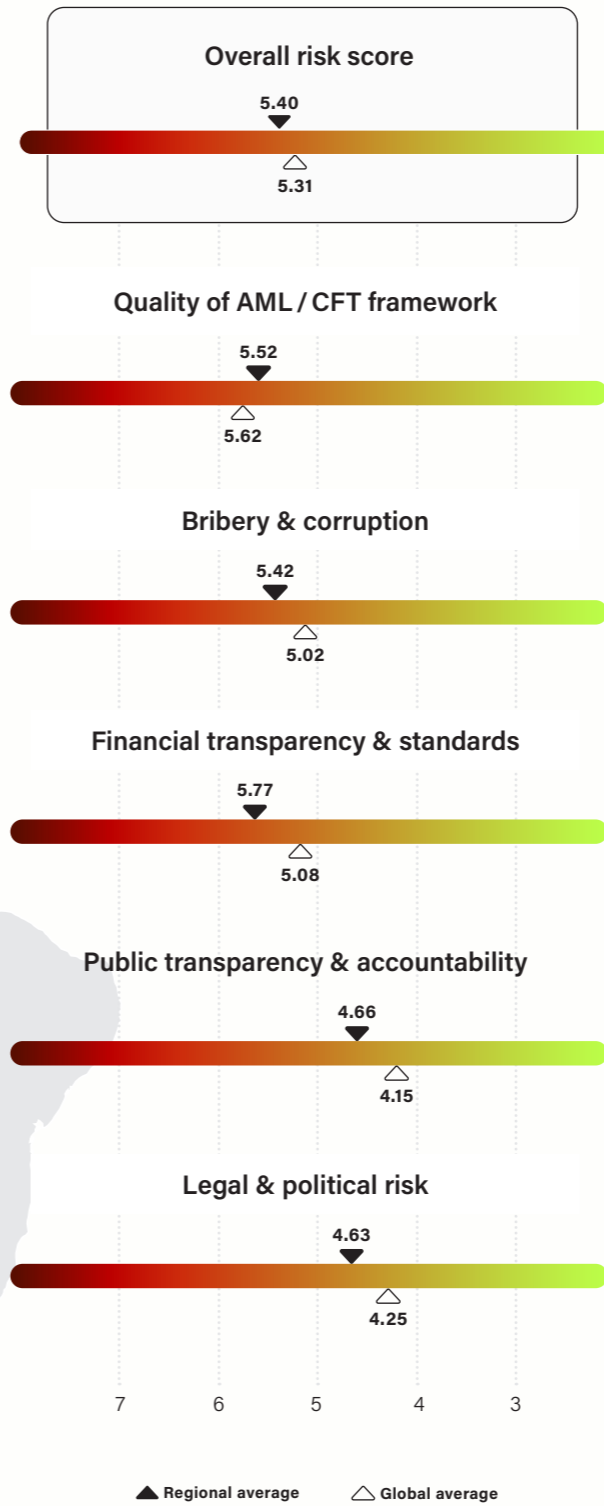
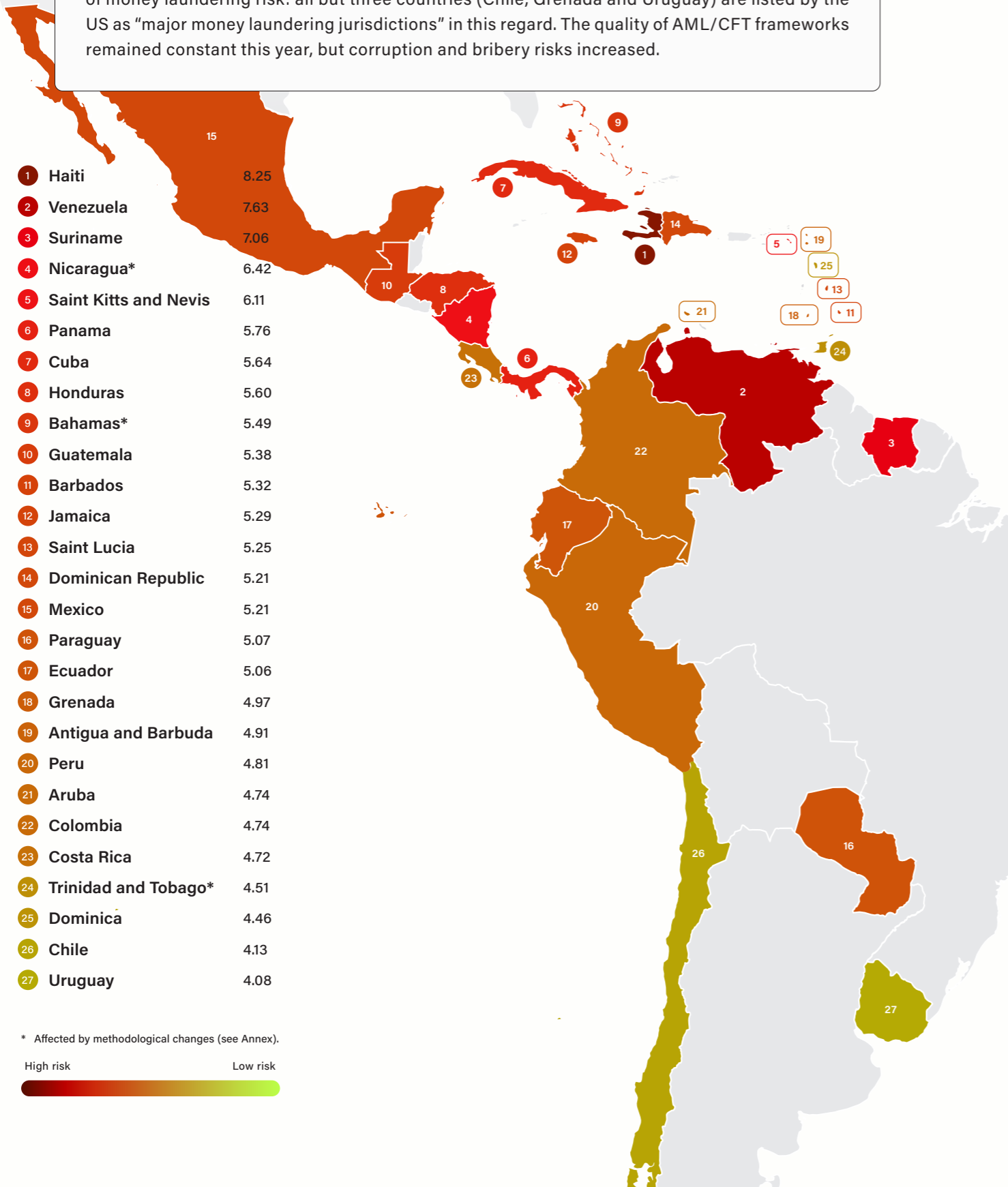


Latin America and Caribbean

Most countries in Latin America present medium risks of ML/TF, though Haiti, Venezuela and Suriname significantly pull down the regional average. Drug trafficking remains a major source of money laundering risk: all but three countries (Chile, Grenada and Uruguay) are listed by the US as “major money laundering jurisdictions” in this regard. The quality of AML/CFT frameworks remained constant this year, but corruption and bribery risks increased.

1	Haiti	8.25
2	Venezuela	7.63
3	Suriname	7.06
4	Nicaragua*	6.42
5	Saint Kitts and Nevis	6.11
6	Panama	5.76
7	Cuba	5.64
8	Honduras	5.60
9	Bahamas*	5.49
10	Guatemala	5.38
11	Barbados	5.32
12	Jamaica	5.29
13	Saint Lucia	5.25
14	Dominican Republic	5.21
15	Mexico	5.21
16	Paraguay	5.07
17	Ecuador	5.06
18	Grenada	4.97
19	Antigua and Barbuda	4.91
20	Peru	4.81
21	Aruba	4.74
22	Colombia	4.74
23	Costa Rica	4.72
24	Trinidad and Tobago*	4.51
25	Dominica	4.46
26	Chile	4.13
27	Uruguay	4.08

* Affected by methodological changes (see Annex).



WEAKEST AREA
Financial transparency and accountability.

General low effectiveness in the investigation and prosecution of money laundering offences and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

Independence of the judiciary is a concern for nearly a third of the countries.