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MULTILATERAL EVALUATION MECHANISM (MEM)

INTER-AMERICAN DRUG ABUSE CONTROL COMMISSION (CICAD)

SECRETARIAT FOR MULTIDIMENSIONAL SECURITY (SMS)

Suriname

Evaluation Report on Drug Policies

2019



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PREFACE

The Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM), under the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD) of the Secretariat for Multidimensional Security (SMS), measures the progress achieved and challenges to member nations of the Organization of American States (OAS) in implementing the CICAD Hemispheric Plan of Action on Drugs 2016-2020. Mandated by the 1998 Summit of the Americas held in Santiago, Chile, the MEM is the only multilateral tool of its kind in the world.

MEM evaluations are based on information provided by OAS member states, which is then analyzed by the MEM's Governmental Expert Group (GEG), composed of experts from OAS countries. For this round, the GEG performed its work from mid-2018 to mid-2019. The evaluation process was transparent and inclusive in nature, with no experts involved in the evaluation of their own country.

The GEG analyzed the following areas: institutional strengthening, demand reduction, supply reduction, control measures, and international cooperation, and its evaluation is based on the 29 objectives and corresponding priority actions of the CICAD Hemispheric Plan of Action on Drugs 2016-2020. (A few priority actions were not considered, given they are not measurable.) In addition, the seventh round reports include a discussion of member states' progress over time during the seven MEM rounds.

Prior to the GEG's work, the MEM Inter-Governmental Working Group, also composed of representatives from OAS member states, designed the seventh evaluation round instrument during 2017, and the resulting questionnaire was then completed by member states.

The MEM reports focus on key themes important not only to CICAD but to the OAS as a whole, such as human rights, gender, age, culture and social inclusion. The reports also take into account the recommendations of the outcome document of the Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly on the World Drug Problem (UNGASS 2016) and the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals.

We hope the MEM reports serve as a useful diagnostic tool to improve drug policies and strategies, both at a national and regional level.

This report and all other MEM seventh round evaluation reports are available at <http://www.cicad.oas.org>

INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

OBJECTIVE 1

ESTABLISH AND/OR STRENGTHEN NATIONAL DRUG AUTHORITIES, PLACING THEM AT A HIGH POLITICAL LEVEL AND PROVIDING THEM WITH THE NECESSARY CAPABILITIES AND COMPETENCIES TO COORDINATE NATIONAL DRUG POLICIES IN THE STAGES OF FORMULATION, IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING, AND EVALUATION.

Suriname has a national drug authority, which is the National Anti-drug Council, established in 1998 under the Directorate of National Security by a Presidential Resolution.

The country's national drug authority coordinates the areas of demand reduction, supply reduction, alternative, integral and sustainable development programs, control measures, drug observatory, international cooperation and program evaluation.

The annual budget for the National Anti-drug Council is integrated with the budget of the Ministry of Health, the Directorate National Security, and the Ministry of Justice and the Police. Said budget for the years 2014-2018 is as follows:

Year	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Annual budget amount (US dollars)	\$171,977.50	\$112,999.00	\$45,087.00	\$96,031.57	\$93,194.67

The country has an ongoing coordination and organization mechanism among agencies and other levels of government, in order to implement the national drug policies.



OBJECTIVE 2

FORMULATE, IMPLEMENT, EVALUATE AND UPDATE NATIONAL DRUG POLICIES AND/OR STRATEGIES THAT WILL BE COMPREHENSIVE AND BALANCED, BASED ON EVIDENCE THAT INCLUDE A CROSS-CUTTING HUMAN RIGHTS PERSPECTIVE, CONSISTENT WITH OBLIGATIONS OF PARTIES UNDER INTERNATIONAL LAW¹ WITH A FOCUS ON GENDER AND EMPHASIZING DEVELOPMENT WITH SOCIAL INCLUSION.

Suriname does not have a national drug plan or strategy.

The Executive Office of the National Anti-Drug (NAR) Council coordinates, trains, promotes and provides technical support on drug-related issues to local governments or stakeholders.

The local governments have transferred responsibilities on drugs issues and have enough autonomy with legal basis to take responsibility and implement concrete actions, in coordination with the NAR.

OBJECTIVE 3

DESIGN AND COORDINATE NATIONAL DRUG POLICIES AND/OR STRATEGIES WITH OTHER PUBLIC POLICIES AND/OR STRATEGIES THAT ADDRESS FUNDAMENTAL CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES OF THE DRUG PROBLEM.

Suriname includes crime prevention, violence, social exclusion, corruption and human trafficking in the drafting of national social public policy to address the socio-economic causes and consequences of the drug problem.

¹ Full respect for international law and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, observing the principles of sovereignty and the territorial integrity of States, nonintervention in the internal affairs of States, fundamental liberties, inherent human dignity, and equal rights and mutual respect among States.

OBJECTIVE 4

ESTABLISH AND/OR STRENGTHEN NATIONAL OBSERVATORIES ON DRUGS (OR SIMILAR TECHNICAL OFFICES) FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONAL DRUG INFORMATION SYSTEMS AND FOSTERING SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH IN THIS AREA.

Suriname does not have a national observatory on drugs.

The following are the studies in the area of demand reduction:

Demand reduction			
Studies	Studies carried out and published		Year of most recent study
	Yes	No	
Survey of secondary school students		X	
National household surveys (12-64 years)	X		2016
Patient register of treatment centers	X		2017
Cross-section survey of patients in treatment centers		X	
Survey of patients in emergency rooms		X	
Survey of higher education students		X	
Survey of populations in conflict with the law		X	
Studies on drug-related mortality		X	
Studies on drug-related morbidity		X	
Studies on gender conditions related to drug problems		X	
Others			
Household Survey in two districts Paramaribo and Nickerie concerning the correlation between problematic substance use, anger and depression in the age group 16- 64 years	X		2016

The following is the information in the areas of supply reduction, trafficking and related crimes:

Supply reduction, trafficking and related crimes			
Information	Available information		Year of most recent information
	Yes	No	
Quantification of illicit crop cultivation including crops grown indoors	X		2017
Number of seizures of illicit drugs and raw materials for their production	X		2017
Quantities of illicit drugs and raw materials for their production seized		X	
Number of seizures of controlled chemical substances (precursors)		X	
Quantities of seized controlled chemical substances (precursors)		X	
Number of seizures of pharmaceutical products		X	
Quantities of seized pharmaceutical products		X	
Number of persons formally charged with drug use, possession and trafficking		X	
Number of persons convicted of drug use, possession and trafficking		X	
Number of laboratories producing illicit plant- based drugs detected and dismantled		X	
Number of laboratories producing illicit drugs of synthetic origin detected and dismantled		X	
Chemical composition of seized drugs		X	
Sale price of drugs (for consumers)		X	
Number of persons formally charged with money laundering		X	
Number of persons convicted of money laundering		X	
Number of persons formally charged with trafficking in firearms, explosives, ammunition and related materials		X	
Number of persons convicted of trafficking in firearms, explosives, ammunition and related materials		X	
Number of persons formally charged with diversion of chemical substances		X	
Number of persons convicted of diversion of chemical substances		X	

Suriname has not conducted studies to evaluate drug programs or interventions in demand reduction, supply reduction and control measures.

OBJECTIVE 5

ENCOURAGE THE DESIGN, ADOPTION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF ALTERNATIVES TO INCARCERATION FOR LOW-LEVEL DRUG-RELATED OFFENSES, WHILE TAKING INTO ACCOUNT NATIONAL, CONSTITUTIONAL, LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE SYSTEMS AND IN ACCORDANCE WITH RELEVANT INTERNATIONAL INSTRUMENTS.

Suriname's Law S.B. No. 118 of 2014 titled "Admission and treatment of drug addicts," provides for alternative measures to incarceration for low-level drug offenses.

The alternative measures to incarceration for low-level drug-related offenses do not take into account gender differences. The country has not developed mechanisms to monitor and evaluate the impact of implementing alternative measures to incarceration for low-level drug offenses. The legislative reform initiative also does not take into account the implementation of the measures.

OBJECTIVE 6

PROMOTE AND IMPLEMENT, AS APPROPRIATE, COMPREHENSIVE PROGRAMS THAT PROMOTE SOCIAL INCLUSION IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE POLICIES, LAWS AND NEEDS OF EACH COUNTRY, ESPECIALLY FOR THOSE VULNERABLE POPULATIONS, WITH DIFFERENT LEVELS AND FORMS OF INVOLVEMENT.

Suriname has interinstitutional and multisectoral programs that promote the social integration of individuals affected by the drug problem. A pilot project was implemented with the Bureau of the Homeless and the Desolate in cooperation with an environmental program, a community based foundation named Stichting Buurtwerk Latour (STIBULA), and in collaboration with the Police and several business organizations.

OBJECTIVE 7

FOSTER PROPORTIONATE SENTENCING, WHERE APPROPRIATE, THAT ADDRESSES THE SERIOUSNESS OF DRUG OFFENSES AND SAFEGUARDING LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

Suriname's Law S.B. No. 14, No. 118 of 2014, titled "Admission and treatment of drug addicts," provides for proportionate sentencing to incarceration for low-level drug offenses.

The country does not have special courts or tribunals for low-level drug-related offenses.

INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

Drug Policy Evaluation throughout the MEM Process: 1999-2018

CICAD views with satisfaction that during the seven rounds (1999-2018), Suriname has had a national drug authority, which coordinates the areas of demand reduction; supply reduction; alternative, integral and sustainable development programs; control measures; drug observatory; international cooperation and program evaluation. CICAD also notes that in the seventh round (2014-2018), the drug authority has a legal basis and an integrated budget.

CICAD notes that in the first and second rounds (1999-2002), and during the fourth to sixth rounds (2005-2014), Suriname had a national drug plan. However, the national drug plan expired in the sixth round (2013-2014). CICAD notes with concern that in the seventh round (2014-2018), the country does not have a national drug plan or strategy.

CICAD sees with satisfaction that in the seventh round (2014-2018), Suriname has social policies that address the socioeconomic causes and effects of the drug problem.

CICAD views that Suriname had an observatory on drugs or similar technical office in the third to fifth rounds (2003-2009). CICAD notes that it did not have such an office in the first and second rounds (1999-2002), and still none in the sixth and seventh rounds (2013-2018). CICAD also notes with concern that in the seventh round (2014-2018), the country has not carried out some priority studies on demand reduction and does not have some information on supply reduction, trafficking and related crimes. Suriname also has not conducted studies to evaluate drug programs or interventions in demand reduction, supply reduction and control measures.

CICAD observes that in the seventh round (2014-2018), Suriname has legislation that incorporates alternative measures to incarceration for low-level drug-related offenses, but does not have mechanisms to monitor and evaluate the impact of implementing such alternative measures to incarceration. CICAD also notes that in the sixth round (2013-2014), the country did not have legislation on alternative sentencing.

CICAD is pleased that in the seventh round (2014-2018), Suriname has interinstitutional and multi-sectoral programs that promote social integration in vulnerable populations.

CICAD expresses its satisfaction that in the seventh round (2014-2018), Suriname has legislation on proportionate sentencing for low-level drug-related offenses. However, the country does not have special courts or tribunals for low-level drug-related offenses.

DEMAND REDUCTION

OBJECTIVE 1

ESTABLISH DEMAND REDUCTION POLICIES WITH A PUBLIC HEALTH FOCUS THAT ARE EVIDENCE-BASED, COMPREHENSIVE, MULTIDISCIPLINARY, MULTISECTORAL, AND RESPECTFUL OF HUMAN RIGHTS, CONSIDERING THE GUIDELINES AND/OR RECOMMENDATIONS OF SPECIALIZED INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS.

Suriname has demand reduction policies that include programs in the areas of prevention, treatment and social reintegration. These programs include take into account human rights and age differences approaches, however, not intercultural or gender.

The guidelines and recommendations of specialized international organizations are taken into account in establishing demand reduction programs on treatment and social integration, but not in prevention.

There are monitoring mechanisms for demand reduction programs and the country carries out a process and intermediate outcome evaluation and an impact evaluation of the Pilot Program Reintegration of the Homeless and the Desolate (2017).

Suriname's Executive Office of the National Anti-Drug Council coordinates with civil society and other stakeholders to develop and implement demand reduction programs.

Also, measures are implemented aimed at minimizing the adverse public health and social consequences of drug abuse, using the technical guide, jointly published by the World Health Organization (WHO), the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the Joint United Nations Program on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS).

OBJECTIVE 2

ESTABLISH AND/OR STRENGTHEN AN INTEGRATED SYSTEM OF UNIVERSAL, SELECTED AND INDICATED PREVENTION PROGRAMS ON DRUG USE, GIVING PRIORITY TO VULNERABLE AND AT-RISK POPULATIONS, EVIDENCE-BASED AND INCORPORATING A HUMAN RIGHTS, GENDER, AGE AND MULTICULTURAL APPROACH.

Suriname implements prevention programs in the following target populations:

Population group	Name of program	Type of program
School children and university students		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre-school 	I am Special	Universal/Indicated
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elementary/primary 	I am Special	Universal/Indicated
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Junior high & high school (secondary school) 	I am Special	Universal/Indicated
Migrants and refugees	I Am a Pearl	Selective

The country does not have prevention programs for the following populations: university/tertiary students, the street population, family, gender, LGBTI, community, indigenous people, individuals in the workplace, or incarcerated individuals.

OBJECTIVE 3

ESTABLISH AND STRENGTHEN, AS APPROPRIATE, A NATIONAL TREATMENT, REHABILITATION AND SOCIAL INCLUSION SYSTEM FOR PEOPLE WITH PROBLEMATIC DRUG USE, INCLUDING A HUMAN RIGHTS AND GENDER-BASED APPROACH, TAKING INTO ACCOUNT INTERNATIONALLY ACCEPTED QUALITY STANDARDS.

Suriname has a national system for comprehensive treatment and social integration programs and devices for people with problematic drug use, guaranteeing non-discrimination, including early intervention (brief intervention, counseling), crisis intervention, diverse treatment modalities, dual pathology (co-morbidity), social integration and services related to recovery support. These programs and devices take into account the UNODC and the WHO International Standards for the Treatment of Drug Use Disorders.

There are mechanisms to facilitate access and ensure the quality of treatment services for those with problematic drug use. The public health system, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and religious institutions provide both outpatient and residential services. The rights of clients are guaranteed in all centers for inpatient care. The treatment centers also guarantee that there is no discrimination based on race, gender, socio-economic class, ethnicity, color, age, language, sexual inclination, diagnosis or handicap.

The country has established and maintained cooperative relationships with governmental/non-governmental organizations that provide social and community support services, with a gender perspective, for the social integration of vulnerable populations.

Suriname has mechanisms, with gender and human rights approaches, to continually monitor and evaluate the results of care, treatment and social integration programs. Likewise, there are mechanisms to protect the rights of people with problematic drug use in treatment programs and services through the standards for inpatient care of drug addicts. These mechanisms have protocols to protect the confidentiality of the information provided by the recipients of these services and include the process of providing adequate information on treatment and informed consent. However, there are no supervisory mechanisms for establishments offering treatment and rehabilitation services for those with problematic drug use.

OBJECTIVE 4

FOSTER ONGOING TRAINING AND CERTIFICATION OF HUMAN RESOURCES THAT PROVIDE PREVENTION, TREATMENT, REHABILITATION AND SOCIAL REINTEGRATION SERVICES.

Suriname participates in ongoing competence-based training in the areas of prevention, treatment and social reintegration, such as the Training and Certification Program for Drug and Violence Prevention, Treatment, and Rehabilitation (PROCCER) of the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission of the Organization of American States (CICAD/OAS).

The country also certifies personnel that work on prevention, treatment and social reintegration services.

OBJECTIVE 5

ESTABLISH AND/OR STRENGTHEN GOVERNMENTAL INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITIES TO REGULATE, ENABLE, ACCREDIT AND SUPERVISE PREVENTION PROGRAMS AND, CARE AND TREATMENT SERVICES.

Suriname does not have an accreditation process for treatment centers. There also are no supervisory mechanisms in place to ensure the quality criteria of prevention, care or treatment services. Moreover, the country has not conducted an assessment to determine the national needs regarding care and treatment services offered.

DEMAND REDUCTION

Drug Policy Evaluation throughout the MEM Process: 1999-2018

CICAD notes that in the seventh round (2014-2018), Suriname has national demand reduction policies that include programs in the areas of prevention, treatment and social integration. These programs incorporate human rights and age difference approaches, but not intercultural or gender. CICAD also observes that these programs are implemented through coordination mechanisms with other stakeholders. The guidelines and recommendations of specialized international organizations taken into account in the establishment of treatment programs, and in measures aimed at minimizing the adverse public health and social consequences of drug abuse, although not in prevention programs. With regard to the evaluation of the programs, CICAD expresses its concern that only in the fourth round (2005-2006), did the country carry out an intermediate outcome evaluation of demand reduction programs.

CICAD views that during the seven rounds (1999-2018), Suriname has had prevention programs for primary and secondary school students and in some rounds for individuals in the workplace and the community. However, in the seventh round (2014-2018), CICAD observes that there are populations not covered.

CICAD sees that throughout the seven rounds (1999-2018), Suriname has had a national system of comprehensive treatment and social reintegration programs and devices that guarantee access without discrimination and offer all services, except for early detection, which the country began to offer from the fourth round and continues through the seventh round (2005-2018). CICAD expresses its with satisfaction that in the sixth and seventh rounds (2013-2018), the country has had mechanisms that guarantee the quality of treatment services and mechanisms for monitoring and evaluating the results of treatment programs. However, CICAD notes that in the seventh round (2014-2018), the country does not have supervisory mechanisms for facilities that offer treatment and rehabilitation services.

CICAD recognizes Suriname's gradual progress during the seven rounds (1999-2018) in providing training to personnel in the field of prevention, treatment and social integration. CICAD sees with satisfaction that during the seventh round (2014-2018), the country certifies the personnel working in the prevention, treatment and social integration services at all levels.

CICAD views with concern that in the seventh round (2014-2018), Suriname does not have governmental institutional capacities to accredit treatment centers. The country also does not have mechanisms that ensure the quality of prevention or treatment programs. Suriname also has not made a diagnosis to determine the national needs for care and the offer of care and treatment services.

SUPPLY REDUCTION

OBJECTIVE 1

DESIGN, IMPLEMENT AND STRENGTHEN COMPREHENSIVE AND BALANCED POLICIES AND PROGRAMS, AIMED AT PREVENTING AND DECREASING THE ILLICIT SUPPLY OF DRUGS, IN ACCORDANCE TO THE TERRITORIAL REALITIES OF EACH COUNTRY AND RESPECTING HUMAN RIGHTS.

The Korps Politie Suriname (Narcotics Brigade) designs, implements and updates national policies and programs to prevent and decrease illicit crops and the illicit production of drugs. Traditional licit use is not taken into account in the country, when designing and implementing policies and programs to reduce the illicit supply of drugs.

The country does not include environmental protection measures in its policies and programs to reduce the illicit supply of drugs nor does it supplement these programs with drug-related crime prevention initiatives that address social and economic risk factors.

OBJECTIVE 2

DEVELOP AND IMPLEMENT MECHANISMS TO COLLECT AND ANALYZE INFORMATION FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF POLICIES AND ACTIONS AIMED AT DECREASING THE ILLICIT SUPPLY OF DRUGS.

Suriname has mechanisms to collect and analyze information related to the illicit supply of drugs. The Narcotic intelligence Unit participates in these mechanisms, but the country neither carries out periodic studies or research on the structural and socioeconomic factors influencing the illicit supply of drugs situation, nor uses standardized and comparable methodologies to measure illicit crops and drug production.

The country does not prepare or update studies or research on medical and scientific uses and other legal use of crops containing narcotic or psychotropic substances subject to the international control system.

Suriname promotes and implements mechanisms to identify chemical profiles and characteristics of drugs subject to the international control system through its central laboratory and also promotes and implements mechanisms for the identification of new psychoactive substances (NPS).

OBJECTIVE 3

DESIGN, IMPLEMENT AND/OR STRENGTHEN LONG-TERM PROGRAMS WHICH ARE BROAD AND AIMED AT DEVELOPMENT THAT INCLUDES RURAL AND URBAN ALTERNATIVE, INTEGRAL AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS, AND, AS APPROPRIATE, PREVENTIVE ALTERNATIVE DEVELOPMENT, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE POLICIES, LEGISLATIONS AND NEEDS OF EACH COUNTRY, AS APPROPRIATE.

Suriname has not designed or implemented alternative, integral and sustainable development programs or preventive alternative development as part of the strategies to control and reduce illicit crops.

The country does not promote sustainable urban development initiatives in urban populations affected by illicit activities related to drug trafficking and related crimes.

OBJECTIVE 4

DESIGN AND IMPLEMENT PLANS AND/OR PROGRAMS TO MITIGATE AND REDUCE THE IMPACT OF ILLICIT CROPS AND DRUG PRODUCTION ON THE ENVIRONMENT, WITH THE INCORPORATION AND PARTICIPATION OF LOCAL COMMUNITIES, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE NATIONAL POLICIES OF MEMBER STATES.

Suriname does not carry out research or studies to determine the characteristics and extent of the environmental impact caused by the illicit cultivation of crops and illicit drug production, since no significant areas of illicit crops have been detected.

OBJECTIVE 5

ESTABLISH, AS APPROPRIATE, AND BASED ON EVIDENCE THE EFFECTS CAUSED BY SMALL-SCALE DRUG TRAFFICKING ON PUBLIC HEALTH, THE ECONOMY, SOCIAL COHESION AND CITIZEN SECURITY.

Suriname has characterization methodologies with territorial and socio-economic approaches on micro-drug trafficking or small-scale drug trafficking and the effect on public health, the economy, social cohesion and citizen security. The country exchanged information on the effects of small-scale drug trafficking or micro-drug trafficking in the health, society, economy and security sectors, during 2014-2017, through information bulletins, the media, publications and quarterly and annual reports to the National Anti-Drug Council, the Directorate National Security and the Ministry of Justice and Police.

SUPPLY REDUCTION

Drug Policy Evaluation throughout the MEM Process: 1999-2018

CICAD takes into account that no significant areas of illicit crops have been detected in Suriname. CICAD notes with satisfaction that during the seventh round (2014-2018), the country designs, implements and updates national policies and programs to prevent and decrease illicit crops and the illicit production of drugs, but does not take traditional licit use into account when designing and implementing them. Environmental protection measures were not included and were not supplemented by drug-related crime prevention initiatives addressing social and economic risk factors.

CICAD is pleased to note that during the seventh round (2014-2018), Suriname has mechanisms to collect and analyze information related to the illicit supply of drugs, but has not carried out periodic studies or research on the structural and socioeconomic factors influencing the illicit supply of drugs situation. Standardized comparable methodologies also are not used to measure illicit crops and drug production. CICAD also notes that the country does not prepare or update studies or research on medical, scientific and other licit uses of crops containing narcotics or psychotropic substances subject to international control. CICAD notes with satisfaction that Suriname promotes and implements mechanisms to identify chemical profiles and characteristics of drugs subject to the international control system, and also promotes and implements mechanisms for the identification of NPS.

CICAD observes that during the seventh round (2014-2018), Suriname does not have alternative, integral and sustainable development programs or preventive alternative development as part of the strategies to control and reduce illicit crops, and does not promote sustainable urban development initiatives in urban populations affected by illicit activities related to drug trafficking and related crimes.

CICAD views that in the seventh round (2014-2018), Suriname does not conduct research or studies to determine the characteristics and extent of the environmental impact caused by the illicit cultivation of crops and illicit drug production.

CICAD sees with satisfaction that during the seventh round (2014-2018), Suriname has methodologies for characterizing drug small-scale drug trafficking or micro trafficking using a territorial and socioeconomic approach and how micro trafficking affects public health, the economy, social cohesion and citizen security, and exchanges information on its effects on the health, society, economy and security sectors.

CONTROL MEASURES

OBJECTIVE 1

ADOPT AND/OR STRENGTHEN COMPREHENSIVE AND BALANCED PROGRAMS AIMED AT PREVENTING AND REDUCING DRUG TRAFFICKING, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE TERRITORIAL REALITIES OF EACH COUNTRY AND RESPECTING HUMAN RIGHTS.

Suriname does not have protocols or operating procedures to detect, investigate, and dismantle laboratories or facilities for the illicit processing or manufacture of drugs. However, the country has programs to detect and seize drugs, through monitoring, inspections or checkpoints by way of land, riverine and sea transportation routes but not by air.

The country has laws providing for the use of specialized investigation tools and techniques to prevent and reduce drug trafficking. These laws do not include a human rights perspective, but those rights are protected by the Constitution of the Republic of Suriname.

Suriname participates in ongoing training programs linked to regulations, processes and procedures on drug trafficking and related crimes, as well as, specialized investigative techniques and intelligence for personnel involved in interdiction operations.

There are updated diagnoses and studies to identify new trends and threats on drug trafficking and related crimes as is indicated in the Narcotic Drugs Act of 1998. The Central Laboratory Suriname is the agency responsible for analyzing chemical substances, precursors and pharmaceuticals, including new psychoactive substances (NPS).

Suriname also participates in ongoing training programs for personnel involved in the analysis of chemical substances, precursors and pharmaceutical products, including NPS.

OBJECTIVE 2

ADOPT AND/OR STRENGTHEN CONTROL MEASURES TO PREVENT DIVERSION OF CONTROLLED CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES TOWARDS ILLICIT ACTIVITIES.

The Service of Import, Export and Foreign Exchange Control Unit of the Ministry of Trade and Industry is Suriname's competent authority, responsible for controlling domestic trade to prevent diversion of controlled chemical substances towards illicit activities, as per Law in Goods Traffice S.B. 2003 No. 58.

The country uses the Information Service of the Ministry of Trade and Industry as a mechanism to inform the industry and users in general of applicable controls and cooperation methods, to prevent the diversion of controlled chemical substances.

Suriname does not carry out analyses that include the exchange of information through existing mechanisms of substances in the international field, their analogs and precursors, which pose a threat to public health.

The Narcotic Drugs Act of 1998 incorporates the control measures in Article 12, Paragraphs 8 and 9 of the 1988 United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs to prevent diversion of controlled chemical substances towards illicit activities. The country uses the information system for pre-export notifications (International Narcotics Control Board's - INCB PEN Online) of controlled chemical substances.

There are no training programs on the identification and handling of controlled chemical substances.

OBJECTIVE 3

ADOPT AND/OR STRENGTHEN CONTROL MEASURES TO PREVENT DIVERSION TOWARDS ILLICIT ACTIVITIES OF PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS CONTAINING PRECURSOR SUBSTANCES OR THOSE CONTAINING NARCOTIC DRUGS AND/OR PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES, ENSURING THE ADEQUATE AVAILABILITY AND ACCESS SOLELY FOR MEDICAL AND SCIENTIFIC PURPOSES.

Suriname has an updated register of individuals and corporations handling pharmaceutical products containing precursor substances, narcotics or psychotropic substances. Licenses are issued to manufacturers and distributors of these pharmaceutical products for their control. There was not sufficient evidence to validate that the country carries out regular inspections or audits of the establishments of individuals and corporations authorized to handle pharmaceutical products.

There are criminal, civil and administrative penalties for violations by individuals or corporations that handle pharmaceutical products containing precursor substances, narcotics or psychotropic substances. This is through the Narcotic Drugs Act.

OBJECTIVE 4

ENSURE ADEQUATE AVAILABILITY AND ACCESSIBILITY OF SUBSTANCES SUBJECT TO INTERNATIONAL CONTROL SOLELY FOR MEDICAL AND SCIENTIFIC PURPOSES, PREVENTING THEIR DIVERSION.

Suriname has special processes for issuing import and export authorizations for substances subject to international control for medical and scientific purposes.

The country does not have training and awareness activities for competent national authorities and health professionals on the proper access to substances subject to international control solely for medical and scientific purposes.

In Suriname, the Decree E-37 of 1983 is the regulatory framework to govern the acquisition of substances subject to international control for medical and scientific purposes.

OBJECTIVE 5

STRENGTHEN NATIONAL MEASURES TO ADDRESS THE CHALLENGE OF NEW PSYCHOACTIVE SUBSTANCES AND THE THREAT OF AMPHETAMINE STIMULANTS.

Suriname does not have an early warning system (EWS) to identify and trace NPS, amphetamine-type stimulants and other substances subject to international control.

The country also does not have any new special investigative techniques, updated equipment or technology acquired that are used to detect and analyze NPS.

There are no regulatory framework to identify and address the challenges posed by the onset of NPS and amphetamine-type stimulants.

OBJECTIVE 6

ESTABLISH, UPDATE AND STRENGTHEN, AS APPROPRIATE, THE LEGISLATIVE AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORKS TO COUNTER MONEY LAUNDERING DERIVED FROM DRUG TRAFFICKING.

Suriname has the Disclosure of Unusual Transactions Act (MOT Act) of 2002 (amended in 2016), as legislative and institutional framework to counter money laundering derived from drug trafficking. In addition, there are protocols that enable the authorities to conduct financial and asset investigations parallel to drug trafficking investigations.

The country has mechanisms allowing for interagency coordination and cooperation in the area of preventing and controlling money laundering, as indicated in the MOT Act.

Suriname has the Financial Intelligence Unit Suriname (FIUS) as an independent unit of the Ministry of Justice and collaborates with the “Financieel Opsporings Dienst” (FOT) (Financial Investigation Unit) of the “Korps Politie” Suriname.

There are mechanisms for analyzing money laundering risks, in accordance with the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) recommendations.

OBJECTIVE 7

ESTABLISH AND/OR STRENGTHEN AGENCIES FOR THE ADMINISTRATION AND DISPOSITION OF SEIZED AND/OR FORFEITED ASSETS IN CASES OF DRUG TRAFFICKING, MONEY LAUNDERING AND OTHER RELATED CRIMES.

Suriname has the Money Laundering Act of 2002 (amended in 2016), in accordance with international conventions and treaties, to facilitate the seizure and forfeiture of assets, instruments, or products deriving from drug trafficking and other related crimes.

The Korps Poilice Suriname, the Land Registration and Land Information System (GLIS), and Public Prosecution are the competent authorities, responsible for the administration of seized and forfeited assets.

There are no regulations to facilitate the accountability and transparency of the administration of seized and forfeited assets.

Suriname does not offer or participate in specialized training programs for the administration and disposition of seized and forfeited assets.

OBJECTIVE 8

STRENGTHEN NATIONAL INFORMATION GATHERING SYSTEMS AND MECHANISMS FOR EXCHANGING INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION TO DETECT ROUTES AND METHODS USED BY CRIMINAL DRUG TRAFFICKING ORGANIZATIONS.

Suriname does not have national information gathering mechanisms to exchange intelligence information to detect routes and methods used by drug trafficking criminal organizations.

There is a national information system on drug trafficking and related crimes, including alerts on changing behaviors and modus operandi of criminal organizations. The Intelligence Unit of the Korps Politie Suriname and the Directorate National Security (CIVD) are the agencies that provide information for this system.

CONTROL MEASURES

Drug Policy Evaluation throughout the MEM Process: 1999-2018

CICAD is pleased to note that during the seven rounds (1999-2018), Suriname has had programs to detect and seize drugs. CICAD also observes that in the seventh round (2014-2018), the country has laws providing for the use of specialized investigation tools and techniques to prevent and reduce drug trafficking. The country also participates in ongoing training programs linked to regulations, processes and procedures on drug trafficking and related crimes, and also has updated diagnoses and studies to identify new trends and threats on drug trafficking and related crimes. CICAD observes that there is an agency responsible for analyzing chemical substances, precursors and pharmaceuticals, including NPS and personnel involved in the analysis of these chemical substances and that the country participates in ongoing training programs on this subject. However, CICAD notes with concern that Suriname does not have protocols or operating procedures to detect, investigate, and dismantle laboratories or facilities for the illicit processing or manufacture of drugs. Although in the sixth and seventh rounds (2013-2018), the country has had mechanisms and legislation to detect these laboratories and training for the agents responsible for control operations relating to the dismantling of such laboratories.

CICAD notes that throughout the seven rounds (1999-2018), Suriname has had a competent authority responsible for controlling domestic trade to prevent diversion of controlled chemical substances towards illicit activities. CICAD views that in the seventh round (2014-2018), there is also a mechanism to inform the industry and users in general of applicable controls and cooperation methods to prevent the diversion of controlled chemical substances. CICAD observes that the country uses the INCB PEN Online information system for controlled chemical substances. CICAD also notes with concern that Suriname does not carry out analyses that include the exchange of information through existing mechanisms of substances, their analogs and precursors, which pose a threat to public health. There also are no training programs on the identification and handling of controlled chemical substances.

CICAD is pleased to note that during the seven rounds (1999-2018), Suriname has had an updated register of individuals and corporations handling pharmaceutical products containing precursor substances, narcotics or psychotropic substances. Also, CICAD observes that for the seventh round (2014-2018), the country issues licenses to manufacturers and distributors of these pharmaceutical products for their control. CICAD also notes that there are criminal, civil and administrative penalties for violations by individuals or corporations that handle pharmaceutical products containing precursor substances, narcotics or psychotropic substances. However, CICAD could not make an assessment for the seventh round, on regular inspections or audits of the establishments of individuals and corporations authorized to handle pharmaceutical products since there was not sufficient evidence to validate that the country carries out these activities.

CICAD notes that in the seventh round (2014-2018), Suriname has special processes for issuing import and export authorizations and regulatory framework to govern the acquisition of substances subject to international control for medical and scientific purposes. However, CICAD notes with concern that the country does not have awareness training activities for competent national authorities and health professionals on the proper access to substances subject to international control solely for medical and scientific purposes.

CICAD views with concern that in the seventh round (2014-2018), Suriname does not have an EWS to identify and trace NPS, amphetamine-type stimulants and other substances subject to international control. The country also does not have any new special investigative techniques, updated equipment or technology acquired that are used to detect and analyze NPS and there are no regulatory framework to identify and address the challenges posed by these substances.

CICAD sees with satisfaction that throughout the seven rounds (1999-2018), Suriname has updated and strengthened the legislative and institutional frameworks to counter money laundering derived from drug trafficking. Likewise, CICAD notes that in the seventh round (2014-2018), the country has protocols that enable the authorities to conduct financial and asset investigations parallel to drug trafficking investigations. CICAD also observes that Suriname has a financial intelligence unit, mechanisms allowing for inter-agency coordination and cooperation in the area of preventing and controlling money laundering and mechanisms for analyzing money laundering risks, in accordance with the FATF recommendations.

CICAD views with satisfaction that from the third to the seventh rounds (2003-2018), Suriname has had a competent authority and legislation to facilitate the seizure and forfeiture of assets, instruments, or products deriving from drug trafficking and other related crimes. However, CICAD notes with concern that in the seventh round (2014-2018), the country does not have regulations to facilitate the accountability and transparency of the administration of seized and forfeited assets and that does not offer or participate in specialized training programs for the administration and disposition of seized and forfeited assets.

CICAD observes that for the seventh round (2014-2018), Suriname has a national information system on drug trafficking and related crimes, including alerts on changing behaviors and modus operandi of criminal organizations. However, CICAD views with concern that the country does not have national information gathering mechanisms to exchange intelligence information to detect routes and methods used by drug trafficking criminal organizations.

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

OBJECTIVE 1

PROMOTE AND STRENGTHEN COOPERATION AND COORDINATION MECHANISMS TO FOSTER TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE, IMPROVE EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION AND EXPERIENCES, AND SHARE BEST PRACTICES AND LESSONS LEARNED ON DRUG POLICIES AND RELATED CRIMES.

Suriname carries out activities of technical assistance and horizontal cooperation among member states of the Organization of American States (OAS), third States and with relevant international organizations.

The country does not exchange technologies with foreign counterparts on the systematization of regulation, studies, research, and bibliographic material produced by countries and international organizations. There are secure communication channels for the exchange of intelligence information on drug interdiction and control. Suriname does not promote the exchange with foreign counterparts of best practices on training, specialization and professional development of the staff responsible for implementing national drug policies.

Suriname participates in regional coordination activities to prevent crimes related to drug trafficking, such as, firearms trafficking, extortion, kidnapping, money laundering and corruption, among others. There are bilateral mechanisms for coordination and collaboration with other countries, focused on the dismantling of criminal groups linked to drug trafficking and related crimes.

OBJECTIVE 2

STRENGTHEN THE MULTILATERAL COOPERATION AND COORDINATION MECHANISMS IN THE AREA OF FORFEITURE AND MANAGEMENT OF ASSETS DERIVED FROM DRUG TRAFFICKING AND RELATED CRIMES.

Suriname has not reviewed or updated its regulatory and procedural frameworks allowing for effective cooperation mechanisms with other countries and relevant international organizations on forfeiture and management of assets derived from drug trafficking, money laundering and other related crimes. The Caribbean Financial Action Task Force (CFATF) evaluated the country in 2016.

There are mechanisms and procedures enabling the competent authorities to undertake expeditious actions in response to mutual legal assistance requests on investigation and forfeiture of assets derived from drug trafficking and related crimes. The country's competent authorities have legal powers to exchange information on money laundering investigations, including identification and tracing of

the instruments associated with this offense, through information exchange networks, such as, the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) and the Caribbean Asset Recovery Inter-Agency Network (ARIN-CARIB), among others.

OBJECTIVE 3

STRENGTHEN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AS DEFINED IN THE INTERNATIONAL LEGAL INSTRUMENTS RELATED TO THE WORLD DRUG PROBLEM, WITH RESPECT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS.

Suriname enacted legislation and administrative measures and actions to improve implementation of obligations set forth within international legal instruments regarding the world drug problem, respecting human rights and gender equality. Such as the Law No. 13 of 2018, that amends the National Drug Act of 1998.

The country is party to the following international legal instruments:

Conventions and protocols		Yes	No	
United Nations Conventions	Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, 2000	Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children	X	
		Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air	X	
		Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing and Trafficking in Firearms, their Parts and Components and Ammunition		X
	Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961	X		
	Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971	X		
	Convention against Corruption, 2003		X	
Inter-American Conventions	Convention against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, and other Related Materials (CIFTA), 1997	X		
	Convention against Corruption, 1996	X		
	Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters, 1992	X		

OBJECTIVE 4

PROMOTE COMMON UNDERSTANDING OF NATIONAL LEGAL NORMS, REGULATIONS, AND INTERNAL PROCEDURES FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF HEMISPHERIC JUDICIAL COOPERATION MECHANISMS AND MUTUAL LEGAL OR JUDICIAL ASSISTANCE RELATED TO DRUG TRAFFICKING AND RELATED CRIMES.

Suriname has bilateral and regional international cooperation agreements for mutual legal or judicial assistance on the control of drug trafficking and related crimes. There are laws or other legal provisions to provide mutual legal or judicial assistance to third party States in investigations, trials, and legal proceedings for drug trafficking and related crimes, such as bilateral agreements and memoranda of understanding (MOUs) with different countries to facilitate such mutual legal and judicial assistance.

There are laws or other legal provisions that permit extradition for drug trafficking and related crimes. Suriname does not have laws or other legal provisions that permit extradition of nationals for drug trafficking and related crimes. However, based on the Suriname Penal Code, the country can prosecute nationals who committed crimes abroad, including drug crimes.

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Drug Policy Evaluation throughout the MEM Process: 1999-2018

CICAD takes note that from the first to the third rounds (1999-2004), Suriname exchanged drug-related information. In addition, CICAD observes with satisfaction that from the third to the seventh rounds (2013-2018), the country has had established secure communication channels for the exchange of intelligence information on drug interdiction and control. In the seventh round (2014-2018), Suriname carries out activities of technical assistance and horizontal cooperation among member states of the OAS, third States and with relevant international organizations.

CICAD views that in the fourth round (2005-2006), Suriname exchanged money laundering related information with other countries. However, CICAD notes with concern that in the seventh round (2014-2018), the country has not reviewed and updated its regulatory and procedural frameworks allowing for effective cooperation mechanisms with other countries and relevant international organizations on forfeiture and management of assets derived from drug trafficking, money laundering and other related crimes. Suriname also does not have mechanisms and procedures enabling the competent authorities to undertake expeditious actions in response to mutual legal assistance requests on investigation and forfeiture of assets derived from drug trafficking and related crimes. CICAD also notes with satisfaction that the country has competent authorities that have legal powers to exchange information on money laundering investigations, including identification and tracing of the instruments associated with this offense, through information exchange networks.

CICAD observes that in the first round (1999-2000), Suriname had legislation on drugs and on firearms, and in the fourth round (2005-2006), there were laws and regulations on controlling pharmaceutical products. However, the country did not have legislation on the control of chemical substances. CICAD views that during the seven rounds (1999-2018), the country has ratified drug-related international legal instruments. However, CICAD notes with concern that in the seventh round (2014-2018), Suriname has not ratified the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing and Trafficking in Firearms, their Parts and Components and Ammunition of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime of 2000 and the United Nations Convention against Corruption of 2003.

CICAD notes with satisfaction that during the seven rounds (1999-2018), Suriname has had an entity responsible for coordinating mutual legal assistance. Also, CICAD sees that in the seventh round (2014-2018), the country has bilateral and regional cooperation agreements for mutual legal assistance on the control of drug trafficking and related crimes. There also are laws or other legal provisions to provide mutual legal assistance to third party States in investigations, trials, and legal proceedings for drug trafficking and related crimes. CICAD observes that from the fourth to the seventh rounds (2005-2018), Suriname has laws or other legal provisions that permit extradition for drug trafficking and related crimes, however said laws do not apply to its nationals.

CICAD recognizes Suriname for the continued participation and commitment during the seventh evaluation round of the Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM). In accordance with its national situation, the country is encouraged to fully implement the Plan of Action (2016-2020) of CICAD's Hemispheric Drug Strategy (2010).



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