

Suriname

Evaluation of Progress in Drug Control 2005-2006

MEM

Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism



Organization of American States - OAS
Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission - CICAD



**OEA/Ser.L/XIV.6.2
MEM/INF.2006 Add.30**

**ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES (OAS)
Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD)**

**Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM)
Governmental Expert Group (GEG)**

SURINAME

**EVALUATION OF PROGRESS IN DRUG CONTROL
2005–2006**



CICAD wishes to thank the following national institutions of Suriname which provided information for this MEM national Fourth Round report:

- National Anti-Drug RAADS Suriname (NAR) Secretariat
 - Drug Demand Reduction Program
- Office of the Attorney General
- Ministry of Justice and Police
 - Narcotic Squad
- Ministry of Health
 - Pharmaceutical Inspection
- Customs
- Judicial Department
 - Anti-Narcotic Brigade
- Office of the Prosecutor General



PREFACE

The Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM) is a diagnostic tool designed by all 34 member states of the Organization of American States (OAS) to periodically carry out comprehensive, multilateral evaluations of the progress of actions taken by member states and by the hemisphere as a whole, in dealing with the drug problem. The Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD), an OAS specialized agency, implemented this Mechanism in 1998, pursuant to a mandate from the Second Summit of the Americas held in Santiago, Chile in 1998.

The MEM is not only an evaluation instrument, but has also become a vehicle for disseminating information on the progress achieved by individual and collective efforts of OAS member state governments, catalyzing hemispheric cooperation, promoting dialogue among member state government authorities and precisely channeling assistance to areas requiring greater attention by optimizing resources. The MEM process itself is assessed by the Intergovernmental Working Group (IWG), comprised of delegations from the 34 member states, which meets before the onset of each MEM evaluation round to review and improve all operational aspects of the mechanism, including the indicators of the evaluation questionnaire.

National evaluation reports are drafted by experts from each member state, with experts not working on their own country's report, guaranteeing the transparent multilateral nature of the MEM. Each chapter is based on countries' responses to a questionnaire of indicators covering the main thematic areas of institution building, demand reduction, supply reduction and control measures¹ as well as subsequent comments and updated information provided by the government-appointed coordinating entities.

This report covers the full country evaluation for the MEM Fourth Round evaluation period 2005–2006. The follow-up report on the implementation progress of recommendations assigned to Suriname will be published in June 2009. All MEM reports can be accessed through the following webpage: www.cicad.oas.org.

¹ Information for the money laundering sub-section was also taken from the Caribbean Financial Action Task Force (CFATF) Mutual Evaluation Report on Suriname (2005).



INTRODUCTION

Suriname has a total area of 163,270 km² and 1,707 km of border (Brazil 597 km, French Guiana 510 km, and Guyana 600 km) with 386 km of coastline. The country has an estimated population of 440,000 (2006), with the following main ethnic groups: Hindustani, Creole, Javanese, and Maroon, with a literacy rate of 88%. Suriname is a constitutional republic divided into 10 different districts. The country has a GDP per capita (PPP²) of US\$6,600 (2005 est.) and an inflation rate of 9.5%. The country's economy is dominated by the mining industry, which accounts for one third of its overall GDP. Suriname exports a total of US\$881 million annually, relying on the principal exports of bauxite derived products, crude oil, lumber, shrimp, fish, rice, and bananas.

I. INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

A. National Anti-Drug Strategy

Suriname has a National Drug Master Plan (2006–2010) in force, which was approved by the Council of Ministers on January 25, 2006. The Plan covers actions in the following areas: demand reduction, supply reduction, and control measures. The National Drug Master Plan does not have a budget. However, the activities are being funded with resources belonging to the National Anti-Drug Council. The financing sources for the Plan are direct allocation from the central government and international cooperation.

The National Anti-Drug Council (NAR) was established in 1998 under the Ministry of Health, as the national authority which coordinates national anti-drug policies. The NAR is responsible for coordinating the implementation of the National Plan. The Council has a legal basis and an Executive Office, established in May 2006 under the Ministry of Health, which carries out its mandates. The annual budget for the NAR is integrated with the budget of the Ministry of Health. Suriname indicates that this budget, which is the same one used by the Executive Office to implement its mandates, is inadequate. The budget sources are government allocation and international cooperation.

Annual budget for the NAR

Year	Proposed budget (US\$)	Total budget received (US\$)
2004	10,424	10,424
2005	13,964	13,964
2006	57,737	57,737

CICAD recognizes the progress made by Suriname in adopting a new National Drug Master Plan (2006–2010) and the establishment of the Executive Office of the National Anti-Drug Council (NAR) and the increase of its budget in 2006. However, CICAD notes that the National Drug Master Plan does not include the areas of money laundering nor program evaluation. CICAD also notes that the Master Plan does not have a specific budget, with all activities being funded with resources belonging to the NAR.

² Purchasing Power Parity



B. International Conventions

Suriname has ratified the following international conventions:

- The Inter-American Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters, 1992 (23 February 1995)
- The Inter-American Convention against Corruption, 1996 (27 March 2002)
- The United Nations Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol (29 March 1990)
- The United Nations Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971 (acceded 29 March 1990)
- The United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, 1982 (9 July 1998)
- The United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, 1988 (28 October 1992)

The Inter-American Convention against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives and other Related Materials – CIFTA (1997) was signed by Suriname on 14 November 1997, but is still pending ratification. Also pending accession are the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (2000) and the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and the Children³, and the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking of Firearms, its Parts and Components and Ammunition; and the United Nations Convention against Corruption (2003).

CICAD notes with concern that Suriname has not made progress in the ratification of the Inter-American Convention against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives and other Related Materials (CIFTA), the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its three Protocols (2000), and the United Nations Convention against Corruption (2003).

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. **RATIFY THE INTER-AMERICAN CONVENTION AGAINST THE ILLICIT MANUFACTURING OF AND TRAFFICKING IN FIREARMS, AMMUNITION, EXPLOSIVES AND OTHER RELATED MATERIALS (CIFTA), A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE FIRST EVALUATION ROUND, 1999–2000.**
2. **ACCEDE TO THE UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION AGAINST TRANSNATIONAL ORGANIZED CRIME AND ITS THREE PROTOCOLS (2000), A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE SECOND EVALUATION ROUND, 2001–2002.**
3. **ACCEDE TO THE UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION AGAINST CORRUPTION (2003).**

C. National Information System

The National Observatory on Drugs is part of the Executive Secretariat of the NAR, and receives drug-related statistics from the institutions which form part of the Suriname Epidemiological Network on Drug Use (SURENDU).

³ Suriname acceded to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air and the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and the Children on May 25, 2007.



Suriname reports that it distributes information on the issues of prevention, treatment and rehabilitation programmes through libraries, schools, universities, research institutes, national journals, the press and media, Web pages, Official Gazette, targeted e-mails and publications and reports by the NAR and other government agencies. The country indicates that there is a budget to disseminate this type of drug-related information.

CICAD recognizes that Suriname has established a National Observatory on Drugs. CICAD notes that the country does not have a “help line” to provide drug-related information and assistance to the general public.

RECOMMENDATION:

4. ESTABLISH A “HELP LINE” TO PROVIDE DRUG-RELATED INFORMATION AND ASSISTANCE TO THE GENERAL PUBLIC, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE THIRD EVALUATION ROUND, 2003–2004.

II. DEMAND REDUCTION

A. Prevention

Suriname is implementing drug abuse prevention activities within its Drug Demand Reduction Program that target certain key populations. Such activities include talks, information and distribution of preventive materials related to this area.

The prevention activities developed in the school environment reached 35% of the country’s elementary and secondary school children. Also, specific actions targeting school drop-out children have been taken in the country with a coverage of 8%. In addition, preventive activities in the workplace reached a coverage of 25% of personnel in the public and private sectors.

The country does not have prevention programs targeting street children, community-based programs for adults, women, and indigenous groups.

During the years 2004–2006, Suriname offered training courses and diplomas in drug abuse prevention, treatment, and research. The country indicates that these courses did not meet the national demand for professional training in prevention and treatment, and provides the following list of the training offered:

- In drug abuse research - to Police on the Suriname Epidemiological Network on Drugs (28 participants in 2004) and to University Students on fieldworkers and supervisors of the Rapid Situation Assessment study (12 participants in 2005);
- In drug abuse prevention - to workers in the field of primary prevention in Nickerie (34 participants in 2005); to teachers of secondary schools and school inspectors in the Paramaribo and the coastal area of Suriname in early intervention (110 participants in 2006); to Police officers, parent groups, and community organizations also in early intervention (26 participants in 2006); and to secondary, high school and university students (21 participants in 2006);
- In drug abuse treatment - to workers in secondary prevention in basic addiction knowledge (25 participants in 2005) and to Directors and chairpersons of the treatment centers on the minimum standards for treatment centers (20 participants in 2005).

In 2006, the country carried out the Mid-Term-Evaluation of the Drug Demand Reduction Program. The evaluation was conducted to review the results of the first phase of the Drug Demand Reduction Program and to make recommendations for the second phase until the end of July 2007 and possible follow up.



CICAD recognizes Suriname's efforts in the development of drug prevention activities in schools. Nevertheless, such actions are not compatible with the CICAD Hemispheric Guidelines on School-based Prevention. However, CICAD views with satisfaction that during 2006, school teachers and inspectors developed and approved a drugs Protocol for the development of prevention programs for elementary and secondary schools. CICAD also recognizes the development of prevention activities in the workplace, as well as the implementation of training courses in prevention of drug consumption in elementary and secondary schools.

RECOMMENDATION:

5. **DEVELOP DRUG ABUSE PREVENTION PROGRAMS IN ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS, COMPATIBLE WITH THE CICAD HEMISPHERIC GUIDELINES ON SCHOOL-BASED PREVENTION.**

B. Treatment

Suriname has established voluntary Minimum Standards of Care and Treatment of Addicts at the national level. These standards were developed in collaboration with all treatment centers in August 2005. In February 2006, the Drug Demand Reduction Program of the National Anti-Drug Raad Suriname (NAR) started in-service training with the goal of implementing minimum standards of care.

The Drug Demand Reduction Program of the NAR maintains a national registry of treatment services and programs. The country states that it has instruments for accrediting treatment services and programs but it does not indicate which government agency is in charge of the accreditation or which methodology is used for this purpose. The evaluations of the quality of treatment services are carried out in the country twice a year.

Suriname states that drug treatment personnel receive ongoing training in their specialties. The in-service training was carried out in-house by a group of professionals and the other trainings were carried out in local training facilities.

The country reports that the following treatment modalities are available: one public ambulatory outpatient, which are offered to adults and minors of both genders and five private residential inpatient, which are offered to adults of both genders and male minors. Treatment services offered in the country at the regional and national levels, include: one public and five private networks for early detection, outreach and referral of cases; five private treatment and rehabilitation and five aftercare. The treatment centers have programs for male and female patients. The Suriname Epidemiological Network on Drug Use Report indicates that 108 patients received treatment in 2004, 135 patients in 2005 and 179 patients in 2006. The country also reports that there were five treatment programs in 2004, five in 2005 and five in 2006.

CICAD recognizes the progress made by Suriname in establishing voluntary Minimum Standards of Care and Treatment of Addicts at the national level, in collaboration with all treatment centers in August 2005, and initiating an in-service training with the goal of implementing minimum standards of care. CICAD encourages the country to continue its efforts towards development of mandatory minimum standards and a mechanism to ensure compliance with those standards.

C. Statistics on Consumption

Suriname has conducted prevalence studies for high-school students, during the period 2004 to 2006. The following tables present results from the Alcohol and Drug Abuse in Secondary Schools Survey in 2006.



**Prevalence of drug abuse
Alcohol and Drug Abuse in Secondary Schools Survey, 2006**

Type of drug	Lifetime (percentage)	Last 12 months (percentage)	Last 30 days (percentage)
Cigarettes	35.8	15.2	7.9
Alcohol	63.5	46.8	34.4
Tranquillizers	9.8	5.5	3.2
Stimulants	4.8	2.7	1.5
Solvents & Inhalants	7.3	3.4	2.1
Marijuana	6.8	4.1	2.3
Hashish	1.5	0	0
Hallucinogens	0.4	0	0
Heroin	0.5	0	0
Opium	0.2	0	0
Morphine	0.3	0	0
Cocaine HCL	0.6	0.2	0.1
Coca Pasta	0.7	0	0
Crack	0.6	0.3	0
Ecstasy	1.2	0.2	0.2
Other drugs	3.5	2.0	1.0
Any illicit drug	16.9	9.0	5.2

The country has provided information on the age of first use of alcohol or any drug among secondary school students, as follows:

**First Use Age
Alcohol and Drug Abuse in Secondary Schools Survey, 2006**

Type of drug	Mean
Cigarettes	12.9
Alcohol	13.2
Tranquillizers	13
Stimulants	13.7
Solvents & Inhalants	11.9
Marijuana	15.2
Hashish	15.4
Other drugs	12.9
Any illicit drug	13.7



Suriname indicates that the estimate of the percentage of youths that perceive drug use as being harmful to their health and well-being is drawn from the results of the National Secondary School Surveys conducted in 2004 and 2006. The results are as follows:

**Percentage of youths that perceive drug use as harmful to their health
Alcohol and Drug Abuse in Secondary Schools Survey, 2004 and 2006**

Category	% of those surveyed who believe that persons who carry out the following activities are at a moderate or great risk (or who think that it is quite harmful or very harmful): 2004	% of those surveyed who believe that persons who carry out the following activities are at a moderate or great risk (or who think that it is quite harmful or very harmful): 2006
Occasionally smoke cigarettes	86.9	63.7
Often smoke cigarettes	-	91.1
Often drink alcoholic drinks	81.9	84.6
Get drunk	74.3	79.8
Occasionally take non-prescribed tranquilizers/stimulants	52.0	61.8
Often take non-prescribed tranquilizers/stimulants	68.7	73.2
Occasionally inhale solvents	73.7	73.6
Often inhale solvents	80.5	82.9
Occasionally smoke marijuana	81.5	81.9
Often smoke marijuana	90.1	90.9
Occasionally take cocaine or crack	91.2	91.4
Often take cocaine or crack	93.3	91.7
Occasionally use coca paste	-	60.7
Often use coca paste	-	65.4
Occasionally take ecstasy	-	65.7
Often take ecstasy	-	74.0

Another research study also conducted by Suriname in 2006 was the Focus Assessment Study on Risk Behaviours: Identifying Pattern Among Prisoners 18–40 Years Old Prior to Incarceration.

During the years 2004–2006, the new drugs detected in Suriname were GHB and Flunitrazepam.

CICAD recognizes Suriname's efforts in carrying out in 2006 the Alcohol and Drug Abuse in Secondary Schools Survey, and the Focus Assessment Study on Drug Use and Risk Behaviors: Identifying Patterns among Prisoners 18–40 years Old Prior to Incarceration.



III. SUPPLY REDUCTION

A. Drug Production

Suriname indicates that there are no coca and poppy crops cultivated. Regarding cannabis fields, the country reports a total area of 0.6 hectares cultivated. There is no formal crop eradication program in the country. Illicit laboratories for organic or synthetic drugs have not been found.

CICAD notes that even though Suriname has not reported cannabis production in significant quantities, it is important for the country to continue to monitor areas susceptible to use for illicit crop cultivation.

B. Control of Pharmaceutical Products

Suriname has the following laws and regulations for the control of pharmaceutical products: The Narcotic Legislation (1998); the Legislation on Psychotropic Products (1998); and the Legislation on Registration of Pharmaceuticals (1973). There is a mechanism in place to monitor and prevent the diversion of pharmaceutical products, which is applicable to health professionals and entities authorized to handle these products. The Pharmaceutical Inspector of the Ministry of Health is the competent authority responsible for coordinating activities related to the control of pharmaceutical products. All pharmaceutical products containing the substances listed in the relevant international conventions are controlled by Suriname.

The responsibilities of the Pharmaceutical Inspector of the Ministry of Health in the commercial sector include import/export control, license control, monitoring distribution, inspection, administrative sanctions, registry of licensees and registry of quantities of pharmaceutical products sold. In the health care sector, responsibilities include license control, monitoring distribution and prescriptions, inspection, administrative sanctions and the transfer of unusual cases detected by administrative authorities to judicial authorities. Suriname has a system to compile information on regulatory activities and provides the following information:

Number of licenses issued and inspections conducted, 2004–2006

Regulatory activities	2004	2005	2006
Number of licenses issued to:			
Importers	-	-	20
Manufacturers	-	-	1
Number of inspections conducted			
Pharmacists	1	1	3
Importers	3	3	4
Manufacturers	2	2	2
Distributors	3	3	3
Others (specify) Drugstore	3	3	5



The Training of Pharmacist Assistants is a course offered for personnel in the public and private sectors involved in the handling of pharmaceutical products, which satisfies the demand for training in Suriname.

The country does not have an automated information management system to facilitate the control of pharmaceutical products.

Suriname's national laws make provisions for penal, civil and administrative sanctions against the diversion of pharmaceutical products. No sanctions were applied under its laws during the years 2004–2006. During the years 2004–2006, there were no seizures of pharmaceutical products.

The country has not identified activities regarding the sale and distribution of controlled pharmaceutical products or other drugs over the Internet and does not have legislation in place to control the sale of pharmaceutical products via the Internet.

CICAD notes that the country has legislation and regulations for the control of pharmaceutical products. However, CICAD notes with concern that the country does not have a automated system to facilitate the control of pharmaceutical products.

CICAD notes that the country does not have regulations or specific mechanisms in place to prevent and control the illicit traffic of pharmaceutical products and other drugs via the Internet.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

6. CARRY OUT RESEARCH AND TRAINING ACTIVITIES RELATED TO THE PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF ILLICIT TRAFFIC OF PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS AND OTHER DRUGS VIA THE INTERNET, WHICH WILL ENABLE THE COUNTRY TO IDENTIFY ITS REGULATORY AND OPERATIVE NEEDS.
7. ESTABLISH AN AUTOMATED INFORMATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEM TO FACILITATE THE CONTROL OF PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS.

C. Control of Chemical Substances

In Suriname there is no legislation to control chemical substances nor provisions for penal, civil and administrative sanctions for the diversion of these substances in accordance with international conventions. However, the Customs Department has a mechanism in place to monitor and prevent their diversion. The country identifies as components of the internal mechanism for chemical substance control: the national registry of licensees; license control (manufacture and distribution); import/export control; inspections; control of distribution; control of the final commercialization; transport control; pre-export notifications; and imposition of sanctions. All chemicals listed in the United Nations international conventions are internally controlled.

Training courses for administrative, police and customs officers working in the control of the diversion of chemical substances are not offered in the country. There is no automated information management system in place to facilitate the secure and efficient handling of information on the control of the diversion of chemical substances.

Suriname does not export chemical substances or handle these substances in-transit. The country reports that it imports chemical substances and received no pre-export notifications for controlled



chemical substances during the years 2004–2006. There were no seizures of controlled chemical substances during the years 2004–2006.

CICAD notes with concern that there is no legislation in place in Suriname for the control of chemical substances and the absence of courses for administrative personnel, police and customs officers working in the control of the diversion of chemical substances. CICAD also notes that there is no automated information management system in place to facilitate the secure and efficient handling of information on the control of the diversion of chemical substances.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

8. ENACT LEGISLATION FOR THE CONTROL OF CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE FIRST EVALUATION ROUND, 1999–2000.
9. IMPLEMENT A REGULATORY FRAMEWORK TO FACILITATE THE APPLICATION OF SANCTIONS FOR THE DIVERSION OF CONTROLLED CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES IN ACCORDANCE WITH INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS.

IV. CONTROL MEASURES

A. Illicit Drug Trafficking

Suriname provides the following data for drugs seized by its law enforcement agencies during the years 2004–2006.

Number of drug seizures and quantities seized, 2004–2006

Type of drugs	Number of seizures			Quantities of drugs seized		
	2004	2005	2006	2004	2005	2006
Heroin	1	1	1	0.11kg	0.05kg	0.02 kg
Crack Cocaine	-	-	-	750.40 kg	1,507.50 kg	620 kg
Leaf Cannabis (grass)	-	-	-	197.40 kg	169.26 kg	152 kg
Cannabis Resin (hashish)	-	-	-	2.24 kg	12.32 kg	12.36 kg
MDMA (Ecstasy) and derivatives	1	0	1	2.20 kg	0	0.09 kg

Suriname reports that 502 persons were formally charged with illicit drug trafficking in 2004, 734 in 2005 and 736 in 2006. Furthermore, 312 persons were convicted of illicit drug trafficking in 2004, 198 in 2005 and 125 in 2006.

The country reports that four public officials were formally charged with or convicted of acts of corruption related to illicit drug trafficking and offenses related to illicit drug trafficking in 2004, one in 2005 and six in 2006. It also reports that six public officials were convicted of acts of corruption and offences related to illicit drug trafficking in 2004, two in 2005 and seven in 2006.

Suriname reports that 504 persons were formally charged with illicit drug possession in 2004, 734 in 2005 and 736 in 2006, while in 2004, 502 persons were convicted with illicit drug possession,



734 in 2005 and 736 in 2006. There are no laws in place that permit the possession of drugs for personal use. The country reports that 190 persons were arrested for illicit drug possession for personal use in 2004, 536 in 2005 and 611 in 2006.

Suriname facilitates operational information exchange among national authorities responsible for controlling illicit drug trafficking, through joint forces, training, and interagency committee. The country reports that the principal achievements have been more effective coordinating activities. The reports on seizures, arrests, and intelligence are the means used to facilitate the timely exchange of operative information and collaboration between national authorities responsible for the control of illicit drug trafficking with other countries.

Suriname made 10 judicial cooperation requests regarding illicit drug trafficking to other states in 2004, 50 in 2005 and 18 in 2006. It granted three replies in 2004, 23 in 2005 and six in 2006. Regarding judicial cooperation requests received from other countries for illicit drug trafficking, there were 13 requests received in 2004, 148 in 2005 and 74 in 2006. The country granted nine replies in 2004, 84 in 2005 and 35 in 2006.

The Minister of Justice and Police is the central authority responsible for making extradition requests to other countries. Suriname has extradition treaties with Brazil, France, the Netherlands and the United States of America. The country made no requests for extradition in illicit drug trafficking cases in the years 2004–2006.

The Public Prosecutor and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs are the central authorities responsible for receiving extradition requests. However, under Suriname law, the extradition of nationals is prohibited. Suriname received 1 request for extradition in illicit drug trafficking cases in 2004, which was denied because of insufficient legal basis. Regarding the years 2005 and 2006, the country was not able to provide the data for extradition requests received from other states in illicit drug trafficking cases.

No specialized training courses or briefings for law enforcement, security, custom officers, prosecutors or the judiciary have been offered to address the illicit drug trafficking problem.

CICAD recognizes Suriname's efforts in international judicial cooperation regarding illicit drug trafficking. However, CICAD notes with concern that no specialized training courses have been offered in this area for law enforcement, security, custom officers, prosecutors or the judiciary.

CICAD notes the detection in Suriname of synthetic drugs such as ecstasy. CICAD encourages the country to undertake awareness campaigns on the trafficking and use of these substances aimed at authorities responsible for demand and supply reduction and control.

RECOMMENDATION:

10. **IMPLEMENT SPECIALIZED TRAINING COURSES FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS TO ADDRESS ILLICIT DRUG TRAFFICKING.**

B. Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives and other Related Materials

The Firearm Act (1930), amended in 1990 and 2001 is the current national law in Suriname which criminalizes the illicit trafficking and manufacture of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other



related materials. It establishes administrative controls over the importation, exportation and in-transit movement of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials. Types of sanctions imposed in cases of non-compliance are imprisonments and fines. In addition, this Act requires the country to issue the corresponding import or in-transit licenses or authorizations before permitting the entry of a shipment of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials.

The Judicial Department is the authority responsible for the following control activities related to firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials: issuance of import and in-transit licenses and authorizations; issuance of export licenses (together with the Attorney General); cancellation of licenses and authorizations (together with the Attorney General); confiscation or forfeiture of illicitly trafficked firearms, ammunition, explosives or other related materials (together with the Attorney General); information exchange within the country among relevant national entities; and information exchange with relevant national entities in other countries.

The authorities responsible for the exchange of information and collaboration with agencies in other countries regarding the control of firearms, ammunition, explosives, and other related materials in Suriname are: the Prosecutor General who shares information in a database; the Judicial Department who shares quantitative information on arrests and type of weapons; and the Attorney General. The cooperation mechanisms to promote and facilitate information exchange with similar agencies in other countries are an interagency committee, joint forces/ operations, joint training, and an interagency information system. A national non-computerized database is maintained of the importation, exportation and in-transit of firearms and ammunition and the records are kept indefinitely.

CICAD notes that Suriname has legislation and institutions responsible for the control of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials. The country also indicates having a mechanism for the exchange of information and collaboration with other countries regarding this area. However, the country did not provide statistical information in this area, which did not allow for a full evaluation of progress made since the previous round on the control of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

11. ESTABLISH A REGISTER TO PROVIDE INFORMATION ON THE NUMBER OF PERSONS FORMALLY CHARGED WITH AND CONVICTED OF ILLICIT POSSESSION AND TRAFFICKING OF FIREARMS, AMMUNITION, EXPLOSIVES AND OTHER RELATED MATERIALS.
12. ESTABLISH A REGISTER TO PROVIDE INFORMATION ON THE QUANTITY OF ILLICITLY TRAFFICKED FIREARMS, AMMUNITION, EXPLOSIVES AND OTHER RELATED MATERIALS CONFISCATED.

C. Money Laundering

Suriname adopted the Law on Penalizing Money Laundering (2002), which criminalizes money laundering as an autonomous crime. The Money Laundering Act (O.G. 2002 No. 64) criminalizes money laundering of all proceeds of offenses as defined in the Suriname Penal Code and other criminal laws, either engaged by a natural person or a legal entity. The intentional laundering, laundering by default, and the habitual laundering of subjects are all penalized under this Act. 'Subjects' is broadly defined and consists of all assets, including money (cash), securities, gems, claims, and real estate. In accordance with this Act, it is not necessary that a Judge identify the exact underlying offense of which the proceeds are being laundered.



In order to combat money laundering, Suriname uses the following special investigation techniques: wiretapping, undercover agents, electronic surveillance, use of informants, controlled deliveries and sentence reduction for cooperating witnesses. These investigative methods are used on the basis of instruction by the Attorney General.

The Meldpunt Ongebruikelijke Transacties (MOT) Act states that not only banking and non-banking financial institutions are subject to its provisions, but also notaries, real estate agents, accountants, administrative offices, law firms, traders in gold and other precious metals and precious stones, car dealerships, and casinos and other gambling businesses (Designated Non-financial Businesses and Professions: DNFBP's). Financial and Non-financial Service Providers are obligated to report unusual transactions to the MOT in accordance with indicators established by State Decree.

Suriname has administrative controls applicable to financial institutions. The "Report Unusual Transactions" Act (2002) includes such controls for: banks, currency exchanges, stock exchange, insurance, casinos, real estate, lawyers, notaries, accountants, cross border movements of currency, credit unions and dealers in motor vehicles.

Regarding Identification by Service providers, the providers of those services as mentioned in the legislation are obligated to obtain the identity of the client through specific documents as designated by law, and keep records of this information and the transaction for at least seven years.

Suriname reports that two persons were formally charged with and convicted of money laundering in 2005.

Suriname has a Financial Intelligence Unit, called "Meldpunt Ongebruikelijke Transacties" (MOT), which has a staff of four persons. The FIU receives, requests, analyzes and reports information to the competent authorities on transactions that may constitute money laundering. The FIU has been operational since the second half of 2003. It is not an autonomous unit; rather, it falls under the authority of the Office of the Attorney General and does not have its own budget. The FIU is not a member of the Egmont Group. Suriname has signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Dutch FIU allowing for the exchange of information with its counterparts in the Netherlands.

In Suriname, financial institutions are obligated to report suspicious transactions to the competent authorities, although there are certain control measures that are not binding, for example: existence of enforcement officials, existence of independent audits, and know-your-employee policies. However, the FIU provides guidance to stakeholders to submit the reports.

According to the "Report Unusual Transactions" Act, all financial institutions, other intermediaries and also both natural and legal persons who render financial services are obligated to send Suspicious Transaction Reports (STR's) to the Financial Intelligence Unit or MOT. Suriname has no bank secrecy laws. The general conditions of banks state that no information can be given to third parties.

Suriname passed the Act regarding Confiscation of Illegally Obtained Gains. It also contains provisions concerning extending punishments, the measures to increase the possibilities of seizure and confiscation and also arrangements for financial investigation. The "Pluk-ze" Act (O.G. 2002 No. 67) makes possible confiscation of property whether or not obtained from or derived from proceeds of crime (including all offenses under the law).

The country reports that the Office of the Attorney General is in charge of the management and disposition of seized and forfeited assets in cases of illicit drug trafficking and money laundering.



The Attorney General is the authority responsible for making and receiving international cooperation requests for freezing assets in money laundering cases. The country did not provide information on the number of requests made and received by Suriname for the years 2004–2006. In addition, the Attorney General is also the central authority responsible for making extradition requests. The country reports that money laundering is an extraditable offense, with the exception of the extradition of Surinamese nationals.

CICAD recognizes that the country has the legal and institutional framework in place to combat money laundering. Nevertheless, there are weaknesses regarding administrative controls, which the country needs to work on.

CICAD notes with concern that the country did not provide statistical information that allows an evaluation of the control systems and the national institutions responsible for them.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

13. ESTABLISH A MECHANISM TO COLLECT STATISTICAL DATA ON MATTERS PERTAINING TO CONFISCATION, FREEZING OF ACCOUNTS, AND FORFEITURE.
14. EXPAND THE LIST OF INDIVIDUALS SUBJECT TO ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROLS FOR MONEY LAUNDERING, A REITERATED RECOMMENDATION FROM THE THIRD EVALUATION ROUND, 2003–2004.



CONCLUSIONS

CICAD recognizes that Suriname has adopted a new National Drug Master Plan for the period 2006–2010. CICAD also recognizes that the country has established the Executive Office of the National Anti-Drug RAADS Suriname, and increased its budget in 2006. CICAD notes that the country has established a National Observatory on Drugs.

CICAD notes with concern that Suriname has not made progress in the ratification of the Inter-American Convention against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives and other Related Materials (CIFTA), the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its three Protocols (2000), and the United Nations Convention against Corruption (2003).

In the area of drug demand reduction, CICAD recognizes Suriname's efforts in implementing drug prevention activities in schools and in the workplace. CICAD views with satisfaction that the country has approved a drugs Protocol for the development of prevention programs for elementary and secondary schools, has implemented specialized training programs and has conducted in 2006 the Alcohol and Drug Abuse in Secondary Schools Survey, and the Focus Assessment Study on Drug Use and Risk Behaviors in the prison population. Regarding the treatment aspect of demand reduction, CICAD recognizes the progress made by Suriname in establishing voluntary Minimum Standards of Care and Treatment of Addicts, and initiating in-service training with the goal of implementing minimum standards.

In the area of control of pharmaceutical products, CICAD notes that the country has legislation and regulations in place. However, CICAD notes with concern that the country does not have an automated system to facilitate the control of pharmaceutical products, nor does it have a regulatory framework or the mechanisms in place to investigate and control the sale and distribution of pharmaceutical products and other drugs over the Internet.

Regarding the area of control of chemical substances, CICAD also views with concern that the country still lacks specific legislation, as was recommended in the First Evaluation Round, 1999–2000. Training courses for administrative, police and customs officers working in the control of the diversion of chemical substances are not offered in the country, and there is no automated information management system in place to facilitate the secure and efficient handling of information on the control of the diversion of chemical substances.

Regarding the control of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials, CICAD recognizes that Suriname has in place legislation and institutions. However, the country did not provide statistical information in this area, which did not allow for a full evaluation of progress made since the previous round on the control of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials.

In the area of money laundering, CICAD recognizes that the country has the legal and institutional framework in place to combat money laundering. Nevertheless, there are weaknesses regarding administrative controls. CICAD views with concern that the country was not able to provide statistical information on various issues related to money laundering.

CICAD recognizes the commitment of Suriname in the MEM process and the country's efforts to combat the drug problem.



SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations are assigned to Suriname in order to assist the country in strengthening its policy to combat the problem of drugs and related activities and increase Multilateral cooperation in the Hemisphere:

INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

1. RATIFY THE INTER-AMERICAN CONVENTION AGAINST THE ILLICIT MANUFACTURING OF AND TRAFFICKING IN FIREARMS, AMMUNITION, EXPLOSIVES AND OTHER RELATED MATERIALS (CIFTA), A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE FIRST EVALUATION ROUND, 1999–2000.
2. ACCEDE TO THE UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION AGAINST TRANSNATIONAL ORGANIZED CRIME AND ITS THREE PROTOCOLS (2000), A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE SECOND EVALUATION ROUND, 2001–2002.
3. ACCEDE TO THE UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION AGAINST CORRUPTION (2003).
4. ESTABLISH A “HELP LINE” TO PROVIDE DRUG-RELATED INFORMATION AND ASSISTANCE TO THE GENERAL PUBLIC, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE THIRD EVALUATION ROUND, 2003–2004.

DEMAND REDUCTION

5. DEVELOP DRUG ABUSE PREVENTION PROGRAMS IN ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS, COMPATIBLE WITH THE CICAD HEMISPHERIC GUIDELINES ON SCHOOL-BASED PREVENTION.
SUPPLY REDUCTION

SUPPLY REDUCTION

6. CARRY-OUT RESEARCH AND TRAINING ACTIVITIES RELATED TO THE PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF ILLICIT TRAFFIC OF PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS AND OTHER DRUGS VIA THE INTERNET, WHICH WILL ENABLE THE COUNTRY TO IDENTIFY ITS REGULATORY AND OPERATIVE NEEDS.
7. ESTABLISH AN AUTOMATED INFORMATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEM TO FACILITATE THE CONTROL OF PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS.
8. ENACT LEGISLATION FOR THE CONTROL OF CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE FIRST EVALUATION ROUND, 1999–2000.
9. IMPLEMENT A REGULATORY FRAMEWORK TO FACILITATE THE APPLICATION OF SANCTIONS FOR THE DIVERSION OF CONTROLLED CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES IN ACCORDANCE WITH INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS.

CONTROL MEASURES

10. IMPLEMENT SPECIALIZED TRAINING COURSES FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS TO ADDRESS ILLICIT DRUG TRAFFICKING.



11. ESTABLISH A REGISTER TO PROVIDE INFORMATION ON THE NUMBER OF PERSONS FORMALLY CHARGED WITH AND CONVICTED OF ILLICIT POSSESSION AND TRAFFICKING OF FIREARMS, AMMUNITION, EXPLOSIVES AND OTHER RELATED MATERIALS.
12. ESTABLISH A REGISTER TO PROVIDE INFORMATION ON THE QUANTITY OF ILLICITLY TRAFFICKED FIREARMS, AMMUNITION, EXPLOSIVES AND OTHER RELATED MATERIALS CONFISCATED.
13. ESTABLISH A MECHANISM TO COLLECT STATISTICAL DATA ON MATTERS PERTAINING TO CONFISCATION, FREEZING OF ACCOUNTS, AND FORFEITURE.
14. EXPAND THE LIST OF INDIVIDUALS SUBJECT TO ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROLS FOR MONEY LAUNDERING, A REITERATED RECOMMENDATION FROM THE THIRD EVALUATION ROUND, 2003–2004.



www.cicad.oas.org

Organization of American States - OAS
Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission - CICAD
1889 F Street, N.W. Washington D.C. 20006