

# MEMEM

## Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism

Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD)

Secretariat for Multidimensional Security (SMS)

### Suriname

### EVALUATION OF PROGRESS IN DRUG CONTROL

2007-2009



Organization of American States

2010





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

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**Governmental Expert Group (GEG)**

**SURINAME**

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- The National Anti-Drug Council
- Ministry of Justice and Police
- Detoxification Clinic, Unit of the Psychiatric Centre
- Ministry of Health
- Customs
- Maritime Authority Suriname
- Office of the Attorney General
- Financial Investigation Unit





## PREFACE

The Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM) is a diagnostic tool designed by all 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), of the Secretariat of Multidimensional Security, 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 all member states, which meets before the onset of each MEM evaluation round to review and strengthen 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 measures 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 Fifth Round evaluation period 2007-2009. The follow-up report on the implementation progress of recommendations assigned to the country will be published in June 2012. All MEM reports can be accessed through the following webpage: [www.cicad.oas.org](http://www.cicad.oas.org)







## INTRODUCTION

Suriname has a total area of 163,270 km<sup>2</sup> 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 481,267 (2009) 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

The National Drug Master Plan of Suriname 2006-2010 covers the areas of demand reduction, supply reduction, control measures, national drugs observatory, international cooperation, drugs and commercial sex, drugs and HIV/AIDS.

The country advises that the strategic priorities for the time period the plan is in effect are a reduction of drug use; improvement of the availability of information about drug use and addiction care; diminishing the morbidity and mortality rates associated with drug use; a decrease of the supply, trafficking and trade in drugs; and investigation, tracking and administration of all drug related crimes.

The National Anti-Drug Council, the National Steering Group for drugs under the direction of the Prosecutor-General, the National Working Group for drugs headed by the Advocate-General and the Johan Adolpf Pengel Airport Team (JAP) which comprise the Anti-Drug Squad of the Police, the Military Police, Customs and Airport Security, are the national entities involved in executing the National Drugs Master Plan of Suriname 2006-2010.

There is no specific budget allocation for the National Drug Master Plan of Suriname 2006-2010. Currently, activities are covered by funds from the budget of the National Anti-Drug Council. The Plan does not include a monitoring and evaluation system.

The National Anti-Drug Council, under the Ministry of Health, was established in 1998, and is Suriname's national anti-drug authority. The agencies that comprise the governing level of the national authority are the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Justice and Police, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Social Affairs, and Representatives of Primary Prevention, Secondary Prevention, and Tertiary Prevention, the Psychiatric Centrum Suriname, Public Prosecution Office, Suriname Business Association, and the Inter-Religious Council in Suriname.



The national authority coordinates the areas of demand reduction, supply reduction, control measures, the national drug observatory, international cooperation, program evaluation and research. The National Anti-Drug Council has a legal basis, and has a central technical office – the Executive Office of the National Anti-Drug Council – established in May 2006 under the Ministry of Health, to carry out its mandates.

The national authority has an annual budget which is integrated in the budget of the Ministry of Health. Sources of financing are government allocation and international cooperation.

The country provides the following information regarding the annual budget for the national authority:

Fiscal Year	Total budget received (US\$)
2006	56,706.07
2007	93,035.71
2008	122,910.71
2009	119,160.71

## B. International Conventions

Suriname has ratified the following international conventions:

- Inter-American Convention against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives and other Related Materials – CIFTA (1997);
- Inter-American Convention against Corruption (1996);
- Inter-American Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters (1992);
- United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (1988);
- United Nations Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol;
- United Nations Convention on Psychotropic Substances (1971);
- United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (2000).

The country reports the following are pending Parliament approval: the United Nations Convention against Corruption (2003) and the three Protocols of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime: 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 Children; and the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, their Parts and Components and Ammunition.



## C. National Information System

The Uitvoerend Bureau NAR (UBN) is Suriname's centralized office that organizes, carries out studies, compiles and coordinates drug-related statistics and other drug-related information. This office has an assigned budget to carry out its functions.

In the area of demand reduction, Suriname carried out a survey of alcohol and drug abuse for secondary school students in 2006 and an alcohol and drug abuse national household survey in 2007.

The country reports the availability of the following information related to supply reduction for the years 2006-2009:

Information	2006		2007		2008		2009	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
<b>Priority Information</b>								
Drug availability indicators	X		X		X		X	
Quantities of drugs seized	X		X		X		X	
Number of persons charged with and convicted of drug use, possession and trafficking	X		X		X		X	
Number of drug labs dismantled		X		X		X		X
<b>Recommended Information</b>								
Number of persons formally charged with and convicted of money laundering	X		X		X		X	
Number of persons formally charged with and convicted of trafficking in firearms, explosives, ammunition and related materials		X		X		X		X
Number of persons formally charged with and convicted of diversion of chemical substances		X		X		X		X
Quantities of chemical substances seized	X		X		X		X	
Sale price of drugs (for consumers)	X		X		X		X	



## II. DEMAND REDUCTION

### A. Prevention

During the years 2006-2009, Suriname reports that it is carrying out drug abuse prevention programs targeting Elementary, Junior and High School Students as follows:

Population Group	Estimated Coverage		Name of Program	Type of Program
	Target Population	% Coverage		
School children:				
Elementary/primary	56,541	100%	Natuur Onderwijs (Biology/ Nature Education)	Selective
	20,517	36%	Basic Life Skills Education	Selective
Junior high & high school (secondary school)	22,055	74%	Basic Life Skills Education	Selective

However, the country indicates that it is not carrying out any evaluation of these prevention programs. The country has not developed any drug abuse prevention programmes to target other key populations of the society including, the family and the community, indigenous groups, workers in the workplace, and incarcerated individuals.

During the evaluation period 2007-2009, Suriname offered the following specialized training in drug abuse treatment and rehabilitation: 2007 - A Treatment/Rehabilitation training course called "Drie Luik" to 49 participants. The country does not indicate whether specialists from Suriname have participated in regional or international training programs in the prevention, treatment or research of drug abuse.

### B. Treatment

The National Anti-Drug Council is responsible for the design and execution of public policy regarding treatment, and together with the Nursing Inspection of the Ministry of Health, is responsible for the control and regulation of treatment services. The Executive Office of the Drug Council is responsible for program supervision. No national budget is allocated for financing treatment activities.

Official operating standards, entitled "Standards for Inpatient Care of Drug Addicts" are in place for specialized facilities that provide treatment services for persons with problems associated with drug use, and include a monitoring system. The country does not have an official licensing procedure to authorize the operation of specialized facilities that provide treatment services; neither does it have an official register of specialized facilities that provide treatment services.



The country's Primary Health Care facilities (PHC) do not perform specific activities to address problems associated with drug use. The country has no official licensed specialized treatment facilities or services. The following data is provided for cases treated in unlicensed specialized treatment facilities: 17 in 2007, 85 in 2008 and 59 in 2009. Four treatment centers in Suriname offer aftercare programs.

Suriname carries out follow-up activities to monitor patients discharged after completion of their prescribed treatment plan, through the registration of relapse patients and after care programs for discharged patients.

### C. Statistics on Consumption

Suriname conducted a general population survey on the magnitude of drug use in 2007<sup>1</sup>. The prevalence and incidence estimates were provided in the following tables:

Prevalence Estimates									
Year of Latest Survey: 2007	Age Group Surveyed: 12-65 years								
	Lifetime (percentage)			Last 12 Months (percentage)			Last 30 Days (percentage)		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Alcohol	81.02	56.44	66.4	63.43	37.96	48.46	47.9	19.7	31.56
Tobacco	60.25	24.44	39.5	41.86	12.09	24.60	38.4	9.9	21.81
Cannabis Type									
Marijuana	18.75	2.55	---	7.27	1.23	---	6.34	0.81	---
Substances that contain cocaine									
Cocaine HCL	1.60	0.41	---	0.57	0.10	---	0.48	0.07	---

\*Non-prescribed/non-therapeutic use only

\*\* Includes coca paste, cocaine paste, cocaine base, basuco, paco, merla, among other denominations, depending on the terms used by the country.

*Note: Rate of prevalence of drug use* is defined as the number of people who used a drug during a specified period of time divided by the total number of people in the population at that time; and is generally multiplied by 100.

<sup>1</sup> The data presented in the tables are the substances included in the country's survey, and are a subset of the substances suggested by the MEM.



Incidence Estimates		
Year of Latest Survey: 2007	Age Group Surveyed: 12-65 years	
	Last 12 Months (percentage)	Last 30 Days (percentage)
	Total	Total
Alcohol	15.8	9.3
Tobacco	5.2	2.5
Solvents & Inhalants	2.6	1.6
Substances that contain cocaine	0.3	0.2
Tranquilizers / Sedatives/ Depressants	1.3	0.8
Stimulants	0.5	0.3

**Note: Rate of incidence of drug use** is defined as the number of people who began to use a drug during a specified period of time (a year or a month) divided by the number of people who are at risk of using a specific drug for the first time. The “at-risk population” is the total population under study minus those persons who have used drugs prior to the specified time period.

No information is provided on drug use incidence in specific populations, nor for the abuse and dependence in relation to the number of users and total population surveyed.

Data on the age of first use of drugs for the general population was not provided for 2006, 2008 and 2009, but as follows for the year 2007:

Type of Drug	2007	
	(2)	(3)
Alcohol	18.61	18.0
Tobacco	17.72	16.0
Marijuana	18.24	17.0
Cocaine HCl	20.15	21.0

(2) average age of first use / (3) median age of first use

Suriname provides an estimate on the number of youths, aged 12-25, that perceive drug use as being harmful to their health and well-being from studies on the general population as follows:

Category	% of those surveyed who believe that persons who engage in the following activities are at great risk (or who think that it is very harmful):
Often smoke cigarettes	80.3
Often drink alcoholic beverages	81.8
Occasionally smoke marijuana	72.2
Often smoke marijuana	83.6
Occasionally take cocaine HCl or crack	87.7
Often take cocaine HCl or crack	90.5



Suriname maintains records on traffic accidents, however there is no record of the presence of alcohol or drugs. The country does not collect data on alcohol or drug related accidents in the workplace. There are no established guidelines, norms or regulations on prevention activities relating to alcohol and drug-related accidents.

### III. SUPPLY REDUCTION

#### A. Drug Production

Suriname reports that it has cultivated areas of cannabis crops. During 2006 and 2007 no cultivated areas were found, however, 4 hectares were detected in 2008. Additionally, an area of 0.2 hectares planted with cannabis plants was discovered in 2009 as well as a small area with 692 plants.

There is no system to follow up on the replanting of illicit crops in areas where they were previously eradicated.

Regarding the detection of cannabis plants grown indoors, Suriname reports 600 plants detected in 2008, there was no detection of these plants in the years 2006, 2007 or 2009.

Suriname has a formal eradication program for cannabis which involves forced manual eradication of cannabis crops. The country reports that in 2008 and 2009 it eradicated all crops which were detected.

Suriname reports that no illicit laboratories for organic or synthetic drugs have been found in the country.

#### B. Control of Pharmaceutical Products

All pharmaceutical products listed in the international conventions are controlled in Suriname. The country reports legislation in place to control pharmaceuticals as follows: Narcotic Legislation (1998), Legislation on Psychotropic Products (1998), and Legislation on Registration of Pharmaceuticals (1973).

The Ministry of Health is the competent authority responsible for coordinating activities related to the control of pharmaceutical products. Within the health care sector, these responsibilities include register control, monitoring distribution, control and monitoring of prescriptions, inspections, administrative sanctions, and transfer of unusual cases detected by administrative authorities to judicial authorities. Private sector responsibilities include import/export control, register control, manufacturing control, monitoring distribution, inspections, administrative sanctions, registry of licenses, registry of quantities of pharmaceutical products sold or manufactured and free trade zone control.



Suriname has an integrated procedure in place to monitor and prevent the diversion of pharmaceutical products, whose formula contains controlled substances, in accordance with relevant international conventions. The Drug Registration Committee is responsible for assessing products. The specific mandate of the Pharmaceutical Inspectorate is to ensure that drugs, procedures, buildings, pharmacists, doctors, businesses and others meet the legal requirements and professional guidelines relating to medicines. The inspectorate verifies compliance with laws and regulations; provides advice on relevant permits and imposes sanctions.

Suriname has a regulatory administrative system for the control of pharmaceutical products that includes one head inspector (pharmacist), one full time pharmacist, one part-time pharmacist and one assistant pharmacist.

The country reports that it has a mechanism through which members of the health sector can share information with law enforcement or judicial authorities to report and prevent the diversion of pharmaceutical products and apply sanctions. Sanctions may be imposed which may or may not include punitive actions and criminal proceedings.

Suriname reports a system to compile information on administrative and regulatory activities related to controlled pharmaceutical products and related sanctions imposed. According to current Surinamese legislation and regulations, there is no clear differentiation between importers and distributors. Import, distribution and manufacture of narcotic substances has been limited to the state owned Drug Supply Company Suriname (Bedrijf Geneesmiddelen Voorziening Suriname) and no new licenses to conduct the above mentioned activities have been granted. The country reports that 8 import permits were issued in 2006, 9 in 2007, 9 in 2008, and 5 in 2009, and that the manufacture of codeine and pethidine tablets has been suspended in 2005 and 2007 respectively.

According to Surinamese legislation, only licensed (thus trained) pharmacists are allowed to handle prescription medicines and all narcotic pharmaceutical substances are considered prescription drugs. An informal program of continuing education exists for pharmacists.

Suriname does not have a fully automated and integrated information management system to facilitate the control of pharmaceutical products. The country has a semi-automated system with a digital database for registration of pharmaceutical products, but the control by the health inspector is undertaken manually.

The Customs Law and the Law on Economic Offences are used by Suriname for the imposition of penal and administrative sanctions for the illicit production, diversion and illicit trafficking of pharmaceutical products. However, there are no provisions for civil sanctions.





Legislation	Penal Sanctions	Administrative Sanctions
<b>Against illicit production:</b> Article 393 of the Penal Code	X	X
<b>Against diversion:</b> Customs Law and the Law on the Negative list for import and export	X	X
<b>Against illicit trafficking:</b> Law on Economic Offences (State Gazette 1982 no. 2)	X	X

The country informs that there is provision for administrative sanctions in the Customs Law for illicit trafficking, while the penal sanction is confiscation of pharmaceutical products and monetary sanctions ranging from US\$357 to US\$1,785,714. Penal sanctions range from 4-6 years for illicit production or for diversion. The country applied one penal sanction in 2007, 1 in 2008 and 1 in 2009. However, no civil sanctions were applied during the years 2006-2009.

Suriname informs that there were no seizures of pharmaceutical products in 2006; however there was one seizure for each year over the period 2007 - 2009. The country advises that there is a mechanism in place for the disposal of confiscated pharmaceutical products.

### C. Control of Chemical Substances

There is no specific legal framework in Suriname to control chemical substances, in accordance with international conventions. However, the country has a regulatory system in place that applies to all precursor chemicals listed in the UN conventions based on the Customs Law, the Law on the Negative list for import and export, the Law on Import Tariffs and the Law on Narcotics.

The country reports that it has a mechanism which includes the Police Force, the Customs, the Ministry of Labour, Technology and the Environment, and the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries, and requires approval by the Department of Pesticides of the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries, before controlled chemical substances can be imported and released by Customs.

The Police Force and Customs are the national authorities responsible for law and regulation enforcement for the control of chemical substances and draw their legal basis from the Customs Law, the Law on Import Tariffs, the Law on Narcotics, and the Law on Economic Offences.

Actions carried out by Suriname to control the diversion of chemical substances include a national registry of licensees, license control, import/export control, inspections, transaction audits, control of distribution, control of the final commercialization, transport control, pre-export notifications and imposition of sanctions. These actions are carried out as part of an integrated procedure that is applicable to individuals and entities (importers, exporters, manufacturers, distributors, among others) authorized to handle these substances. The Department on Import, Export and Control on Foreign Currency is the licensing body of the Ministry of Trade and Industry.



The country has in place an administrative system for the control of chemical substances that includes inspectors and investigators.

Suriname offers training courses on rules on importation within CARICOM and the Economic Partnership for administrative, police and customs officers, in the control of the diversion of chemical substances. However information on the number of participants is not available.

The country does not have an automated information management system to facilitate the secure and efficient handling of information on the control of the diversion of chemical substances.

The legal basis for the imposition of penal and civil sanctions on the issue of chemical substances control, is the Law on Economic Offences, the Law on Narcotics and Article 393 of the Penal Code. No information is provided on which penal sanctions are applicable in Suriname with respect to the illicit production, diversion or trafficking of controlled chemical substances. The country reports that during the evaluation period, 2007-2009, no penal or civil sanctions were applied.

Suriname reports that it does not handle controlled chemical substances in transit.

Suriname reports that there were no seizures of controlled chemical substances during the years 2006-2008, and reports the following quantities seized in one operation in 2009:

Chemical Substances	Quantities Seized in 2009
Aldrin	1 liter
Hydrochloric (HCL)	92 barrels of 75 kg ( 6.900 kg)
Saltpeter acid (HNO <sub>3</sub> )	118 barrels of 75 kg (8.3190 kg)
Sodium bisulphate	1,000 kg
Urea	250 kg
methyl chloride	8 barrels of 75 kg (600 kg)

The country advises that controlled chemical substances are disposed of according to established procedures.

## IV. CONTROL MEASURES

### A. Illicit Drug Trafficking

Suriname provided the following information on the quantities of drugs forfeited to law enforcement agencies during the years 2006-2009.



Type of Illicit Drugs and Raw Materials	Quantities of Drugs Forfeited				
	Unit of Measure	2006	2007	2008	2009
Heroin	kg	0.017	1	48	5.8
Cocaine HCl	kg	620	335	355	575
Other substances that contain cocaine*	liter	---	---	---	2.80 liter
Cannabis plants	plants	0	0	0	692
Leaf Cannabis (grass)	kg	152.9	140	120	187
Cannabis Resin (hashish)	kg	12.3	2.5	3.5	4.95
MDMA (Ecstasy) and derivatives	tablets	24	3,154	785	0

\* Includes coca paste, cocaine paste, cocaine base, basuco, paco, merla, among other denominations, depending on the terms used by the country.

Suriname provides the following information regarding persons formally charged with and convicted of illicit drug trafficking:

Number of Persons Formally Charged with Illicit Drug Trafficking			
2006	2007	2008	2009
736	667	582	547

Number of Persons Convicted of Illicit Drug Trafficking			
2006	2007	2008	2009
520	439	370	341

The country does not provide data for public officials convicted of offenses related to illicit drug trafficking as this information is not collected in a way that allows for reporting in that manner. However, the country indicates that there were 8 public officials formally charged for offenses related to illicit drug trafficking in 2006, 6 in 2007, 9 in 2008 and 17 in 2009.

Suriname does not permit the possession of illicit drugs for personal use.

No data is provided for the number of persons formally charged with and convicted of illicit drug possession for the years 2006-2009 because the numbers are kept under the general heading of drug related offences.

Suriname criminalizes the illicit possession of drugs (Law on Narcotics; State Gazette 1998 no. 14). Articles 3 and 4, Section 1, under C prohibits the possession, and the use of drugs as mentioned on list I and II of this Law. The country does not have alternative sentencing measures for illicit drug possession.

The Judicial Department of the Ministry of Justice and Police is the national authority responsible for controlling illicit drug trafficking. The mechanisms used to facilitate the timely exchange of information and collaboration between national authorities responsible for the control of illicit



drug trafficking are joint efforts among law enforcement agencies, training, and an interagency committee.

The country reports that seizures, arrests and intelligence activities are the mechanisms of international cooperation and collaboration with national authorities of foreign countries responsible for the control of illicit drug trafficking.

Suriname developed and participated in a series of local and overseas specialized training courses to address illicit drug trafficking for law enforcement, customs officers and prosecutors. No information is provided on courses for the judiciary.

Suriname has implemented the International Ship and Port Facility Security (ISPS) Code and informs that 100% of their ports have implemented the Code. The ISPS Code is implemented through the Law on the Implementation of the Maritime Authority Suriname (State Gazette 1998 No. 37). The country does not have other port security programs apart from the ISPS. The entity responsible for coordinating the implementation of counterdrug port security programs is the Maritime Authority Suriname and Customs.

The country reports that it does not use common interagency database, mutual access to database, information exchange and sharing between private and public sector partners, "Know your client" program, national electronic monitoring, information on electronic monitoring from other countries or agencies, and the private sector to gather, analyze, exchange and share information and intelligence among the national and public entities involved in counter drug activities in ports. However, in this regard, the country uses standing interagency task forces, review of manifests and other documents for targeting purposes, regular interagency meetings, and informants, shipping documents and other law enforcement or other agencies in other countries. The country determines which vessels, cargo or containers should undergo a more complete inspection or physical examination by reviewing documents, using established risk indicators, interagency exchange of information, and reports from agencies in other countries.

Suriname carries out maritime counterdrug detection, monitoring and interdiction activities, but does not carry out aerial interdiction for illicit drug trafficking activities.

Suriname has no legislation or regulations in place that could be applied or used to control the sale of drugs over the Internet. The responsible institutions do not have procedures, investigation techniques training or equipment to detect suspicious transactions of the diversion of drugs through the Internet. Activities have been carried out to increase awareness among authorities regarding the illicit sale of drugs through the Internet. In this regard, law enforcement officers are currently trained in cyber crime. No mechanism has been established for citizens to report the illicit sale of drugs through the Internet.



## B. Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives and other Related Materials

The Attorney General and the Department of the Police with responsibility for the registration of firearms, are the official entities and institutions responsible under the Law on Firearms (Vuurwapenwet; GB 1930 no. 73 with its latest amendment in SB 1990 no. 1) for importation, purchase, sale, shipment, registration, possession, carrying, and storage of firearms.

The Law on Firearms establishes administrative controls over the manufacture, importation, exportation and transit of firearms ammunition, explosives and other related materials. Sanctions include between 4-6 years imprisonment or a fine of the equivalent of US \$357,142. The law also requires that firearms be marked at the time of manufacture and for their importation, and establishes administrative controls for legal transfer between persons and legal entities from the initial transfer to the end user. The sanctions for non compliance include 4-6 years imprisonment or fines up to U\$357,142.

Suriname is not a manufacturing country for firearms and ammunition. The Prosecutor General is the entity responsible for the issuance of licenses for all activities related to the importation, shipment, carrying, storage and movement of firearms in the country. Likewise, the Prosecutor General is responsible for the issuance of licenses for purchasing, sales, transfer, registration, marking, transport, possession, and marketing.

The country reports that it does have mechanisms for information exchange and cooperation between national and international organizations for the control of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials.

There have been no instances in which the entrance of a shipment of firearms, ammunition, explosives or other related materials, has not been authorized or when an export license or permit has not been issued, due to the absence of the necessary licenses and permits during the evaluation period, 2007-2009.

Suriname has an automated database with information from the past 80 years on the importation and exportation of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials. There are no equivalent systems for these items in transit.

The country reports that the Judicial Department is responsible for the seizure and forfeiture of illicitly trafficked firearms and ammunition. The country has an automated database for the confiscation of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials, and the records contain information for the past 80 years.

Suriname reports that there is no specific registry for arms transfer that follows up from the initial sale through subsequent transfers.

The country does not report on seizures of firearms related to narcotrafficking cases during the evaluation period, 2007-2009.



The E Trace system was implemented by the country in 2009 and since that time it did not make or receive any requests for tracing of firearms.

### C. Money Laundering

The country has the following laws and sanctions that criminalize money laundering:

Titles, dates and relevant articles of current national laws that criminalize money laundering and related crimes	Sanction
Law on Money Laundering (SB 2002 No. 64).	6-20 years imprisonment and a monetary sanction ranging SRD 300,000 (US\$107,142) to SRD 750,000 (US\$267,857)
Law on Reporting Unusual Transactions (SB 2002 No. 65)	10 years imprisonment and a monetary sanction up to SRD 500,000 (US\$ 178,571)
Law on Obligation to Identify by Service Providers (SB 2002 No. 66)	10 years imprisonment and a monetary sanction up to SRD 500,000 (US\$ 178,571)
Law on Indicators to Unusual Transactions (SB 2003 No. 45)	No sanctions

Suriname advises that the following crimes are established as predicate offences for money laundering, illicit drug trafficking, trafficking of firearms, Illicit trafficking of migrants, trafficking in human beings, kidnapping, extortion, corruption and crimes against public administration, fraud or financial crimes, serious crimes, and any offence from which the defendant received money.

A person does not have to be convicted of a predicate offence in order to be convicted of laundering the proceeds of that offence, and the perpetrator of the predicate offence can also be convicted for money laundering.

Special investigative techniques are not permitted under national law in money laundering investigations.

Suriname belongs to the Caribbean Financial Action Task Force (CFATF). The most recent evaluation was carried out in 2009.

The following sectors and activities are obligated to submit suspicious transaction reports to prevent money laundering: the banking sector, currency exchange sector, insurance sector, transfer of funds, cash or valuables, real estate, lawyers, notaries, accountants, casinos and gambling, credit unions, car dealers, jewelers, and administration. Offshore banks are not applicable. No information is provided regarding stock exchanges.

The following sectors are obligated to submit objective information reports: the banking sector, life insurance sector, currency exchange sector, savings and credit unions, money transfer sector, notaries, real estate, accountants, administration offices, lawyers, jewelers in gold and other precious metals and stones, car dealers, casinos and gambling.



The Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) of Suriname has been established by the “Wet Melding Ongebruikelijke Transacties” of September 5th, 2002 (The Act of Reporting Unusual Transactions) (S.B. 2002 no.65). The FIU falls under the ministerial responsibility of the Ministry of Justice and Police and must report periodically to the Office of the Attorney General. The FIU has full autonomy over its daily affairs. The Unit does not have its own budget; its expenses are covered by the Ministry of Justice and Police. The FIU is not a member of the Egmont Group.

There are no limitations on obtaining financial documents and registers in money laundering cases. Limitations do not exist on obtaining documents in money laundering cases subject to secrecy, confidentiality or reserve agreements.

The country reports that under the Police Charter, the Chief of Police is the entity responsible for the management and disposition of assets which are seized and forfeited. This office is not autonomous, but reports to the Attorney General. There are mechanisms to facilitate the legal disposition of goods associated with illicit drug trafficking, but there are no manuals for the management of assets seized.

Goods seized in any criminal case can be forfeited by the judge. According to the Law on Economical Offences these goods can also be forfeited by the Public Prosecutor if the offender agrees to settle the case by paying a fine and agreeing to forfeiture. This is only applicable to economic offences. However, the law does not provide for the pre-sale and or disposition of seized goods.

During the evaluation period, 2007-2009, one investigation was initiated through a Financial Intelligence Report. A total of 18 penal proceedings were initiated for money laundering offences between 2006 and 2009 and a total of 16 persons were charged in investigations and 8 persons were convicted during the same years.

## **D. Judicial Cooperation**

Under national laws, extradition is possible for drug trafficking and money laundering crimes. Extradition of nationals is not permitted for illicit drug trafficking, money laundering or any other offence.

The country has designated a competent authority to receive, respond to and transmit extradition requests, and has laws to permit the provision of reciprocal judicial assistance in all areas. Further national laws also provide for the trial of persons whose extradition has been denied in drug trafficking and money laundering cases.

Suriname reports that bank secrecy is not an obstacle to providing reciprocal judicial assistance, and there are mechanisms to recover assets forfeited abroad. However, the country’s laws do not allow for controlled deliveries.



The country reports the following number of active extradition requests made and passive extradition requests answered, during the evaluation period, regarding illicit drug trafficking and money laundering cases:

Active extradition requests made regarding illicit drug trafficking cases				Active extradition requests made regarding money laundering cases			
2006	2007	2008	2009	2006	2007	2008	2009
8	4	6	10	0	1	1	0

Passive extradition requests answered regarding illicit drug trafficking cases				Passive extradition requests answered regarding money laundering cases			
2006	2007	2008	2009	2006	2007	2008	2009
8	15	17	10	0	3	9	0

The country reports the following number of requests for reciprocal judicial assistance made and answered, during the evaluation period, regarding illicit drug trafficking and money laundering cases.

Requests for reciprocal judicial assistance made regarding illicit drug trafficking cases				Requests for reciprocal judicial assistance made regarding money laundering cases			
2006	2007	2008	2009	2006	2007	2008	2009
17	28	22	24	2	3	4	5

Requests for reciprocal judicial assistance answered regarding illicit drug trafficking cases				Requests for reciprocal judicial assistance answered regarding money laundering cases			
2006	2007	2008	2009	2006	2007	2008	2009
17	28	22	24	2	3	4	5





## EVALUATIVE SUMMARY

In the area of institutional strengthening, CICAD recognizes that Suriname has a National Anti-Drug Council and a National Drug Master Plan for the period 2006-2010. However, CICAD observes that the Plan does not have a monitoring and evaluation component.

Regarding international conventions, CICAD recognizes the progress made by Suriname in ratifying the Inter-American Convention against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives and other Related Materials (CIFTA). However, CICAD notes with concern that Suriname has not acceded to the United Nations Convention against Corruption (2003); 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 Children; and the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, their Parts and Components and Ammunition of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.

With reference to a national information system, CICAD notes that Suriname has a centralized office to collect data and that an alcohol and drug abuse national household study was carried out in 2007. Likewise, CICAD notes that the country collects information in many areas of supply reduction, however, none of the recommended studies in demand reduction have been carried out during the evaluation period, 2007-2009.

In the area of demand reduction, CICAD notes that the country is carrying out drug abuse prevention programmes in elementary, junior and high schools, however, no evaluation of these programmes has been reported. Additionally, the country has not developed any prevention programmes to target broader segments of the society including, the family and the community, indigenous groups, workers in the workplace, and incarcerated individuals.

Regarding treatment, CICAD observes the existence of official operating standards for specialized treatment facilities that provide treatment services for persons with problems associated with drug use, which includes a monitoring component. However, CICAD notes the absence of an official licensing procedure to authorize the operation of specialized facilities that provide treatment services and data on the number of these facilities whether licensed or unlicensed, which provide treatment and rehabilitation services.

With reference to statistics on consumption, CICAD notes that Suriname carried out a general population survey on the magnitude of drug use in 2007. However, no surveys were carried out on secondary schools during the evaluation period, 2007-2009, and the country does not collect data on accidents which are alcohol or drug related.

In the area of supply reduction, CICAD notes that the country undertakes manual eradication of cannabis plants.

Further, CICAD observes that the country has legislation and procedures which support the control of pharmaceutical products, and that there are provisions for penal sanctions. However,



CICAD notes with concern that the country has not implemented a fully automated system to facilitate the control of pharmaceutical products.

CICAD notes that the country has a mechanism in place to address the diversion of controlled chemical substances and that training has been conducted for both administrative and law enforcement officers in the control of these chemical substances. However, CICAD views with concern that there has been no progress on the implementation of legislation specific to the control of chemical substances, and there is no provision for the application of penal and civil sanctions for the diversion of controlled chemical substances.

In the area of control measures, CICAD notes the existence of legislation and collaboration mechanisms among key agencies to criminalize and control illicit drug trafficking. CICAD also notes that the country collects data on drugs seized and the number of persons formally charged with and convicted of illicit drug trafficking, and has implemented specialized training courses to address illicit drug trafficking for law enforcement officers.

CICAD observes that the country has implemented the International Ships and Port Facility Code in all of its ports. However, CICAD observes that the country has not provided information on opportunities for training to address illicit drug trafficking to judicial officers, and that there is no specific data on the number of persons charged with and convicted of illicit drug possession. CICAD further notes that there is no specific legislation or mechanism to control the sale of drugs via the internet.

With reference to firearms, ammunition, explosives, and other related materials, CICAD acknowledges that there is legislation which provides administrative controls of firearms and ammunition. CICAD observes the existence of a database for the confiscation of firearms, ammunition and explosives. However, CICAD notes that the country does not collect data on the seizure of firearms related to narco-trafficking cases.

CICAD notes that Suriname has laws that criminalize money laundering. Notwithstanding, CICAD notes that the country needs to expand the list of sectors obligated to report suspicious transactions in order to prevent money laundering, to include offshore banks and the stock exchange. CICAD also notes that the country does not have legislation to permit the use of special investigative techniques in money laundering investigations.

In the area of judicial cooperation, CICAD observes that Suriname has a legal framework that permits extradition for drug trafficking and money laundering crimes, but not the extradition of nationals. CICAD notes that legislation in the country permits the provision of reciprocal judicial assistance. CICAD also notes that the country has mechanisms to recover assets forfeited abroad. However, CICAD observes that the country's laws do not permit granting controlled delivery requests.

CICAD recognizes Suriname's efforts in the context of the Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM) and encourages the country to continue to participate actively in the process.



## 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. ACCEDE TO THE THREE PROTOCOLS OF THE UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION AGAINST TRANSNATIONAL ORGANIZED CRIME, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE SECOND EVALUATION ROUND, 2001-2002:
  - A) PROTOCOL AGAINST THE ILLICIT MANUFACTURING OF AND TRAFFICKING IN FIREARMS, THEIR PARTS AND COMPONENTS AND AMMUNITION.
  - B) PROTOCOL AGAINST THE SMUGGLING OF MIGRANTS BY LAND, SEA AND AIR.
  - C) PROTOCOL TO PREVENT, SUPPRESS AND PUNISH TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS, ESPECIALLY WOMEN AND CHILDREN.
2. ACCEDE TO THE UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION AGAINST CORRUPTION (2003), A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE FOURTH EVALUATION ROUND, 2005-2006.

### DEMAND REDUCTION

3. UNDERTAKE AN EVALUATION OF EXISTING SCHOOL DRUG ABUSE PREVENTION PROGRAMMES.
4. DEVELOP AND IMPLEMENT AN OFFICIAL LICENSING PROCEDURE FOR THE OPERATION OF SPECIALIZED TREATMENT FACILITIES THAT PROVIDE TREATMENT SERVICES FOR PERSONS WITH PROBLEMS ASSOCIATED WITH DRUG USE.
5. ESTABLISH A REGISTER OF SPECIALIZED FACILITIES THAT PROVIDE TREATMENT FOR PERSONS WITH PROBLEMS ASSOCIATED WITH DRUG USE.
6. CONDUCT A DRUG USE SURVEY AMONG SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS.

### SUPPLY REDUCTION

7. ESTABLISH AN AUTOMATED INFORMATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEM TO FACILITATE THE CONTROL OF PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE FOURTH EVALUATION ROUND, 2005-2006.



8. ENACT LEGISLATION FOR THE CONTROL OF CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE FIRST EVALUATION ROUND, 1999-2000.

## CONTROL MEASURES

9. CARRY OUT RESEARCH AND TRAINING ACTIVITIES RELATED TO THE PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF ILLICIT TRAFFICKING OF PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS AND OTHER DRUGS VIA THE INTERNET, WHICH WILL ENABLE THE COUNTRY TO IDENTIFY ITS REGULATORY AND OPERATIVE NEEDS, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE FOURTH EVALUATION ROUND, 2005-2006.
10. EXPAND THE LIST OF SECTORS OBLIGATED TO REPORT SUSPICIOUS TRANSACTIONS IN ORDER TO PREVENT MONEY LAUNDERING TO INCLUDE OFFSHORE BANKS AND THE STOCK EXCHANGE.
11. ADOPT LEGISLATION TO ALLOW SPECIAL INVESTIGATIVE TECHNIQUES INCLUDING UNDERCOVER OPERATIONS, ELECTRONIC SURVEILLANCE, AND CONTROLLED DELIVERIES.





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