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European Commission

CO-OPERATION

BETWEEN

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION

AND

THE REPUBLIC OF SURINAME

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(CALENDAR YEAR 2003)

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1 Executive summary

In accordance with the Cotonou Agreement (art. 5 of Annex IV), the review process foresees joint annual, mid-term, end of term or ad hoc reviews.

This document represents the third review undertaken jointly by the National Authorising Officer and the Head of Delegation, highlighting the following priorities:

- Speeding up of the disbursement of previous EDF.
- Improvement of development indicators in order to reduce poverty and to strengthen the sectors of concentration (Transport).
- The state of dialogue between the Head of Delegation, the National Authorising Officer and the non State Actors and proposals for strengthening.
- Evaluation of the process of programming in the Country Strategy Paper.

In general terms, the year 2003 has been seen as the period where the full principles of the **Project/Programme Cycle Management** were put back in position with 20 Transport policy proposals and a first range of 20 indicators identified.

The gathering of **national Socio-economical indicators** was made difficult with the burning of the ABS Statistical Office in August 2003, and the dispersion of statistics in many different line Ministries and Institutions.

The strengthening of the **Millennium Development Goals**, and the capture of **Transport indicators** are essential to reach in 2004, the objectives defined jointly in the Country Support Strategy signed on 30th July 2002.

This will require increasing ownership from the line Ministries, by working more closely together and clear implementation of the Public Private partnerships agreements, some of them already signed in 2002, in accordance with the **National Multi Annual Plan (MOP)**.

In financial terms, four projects were finalised in 2003, and closed for a total amount of € 10.35 Mio, mainly transferred to the Sector of Concentration (Transport).

It is expected to finalise in 2004 five other projects for a total amount of € 0,45 Mio.

The ongoing **EC development portfolio amounts € 92 Mio** (sector of concentration:

€ 52.5 Mio, Non focal area-Capacity building € 39.5 Mio), for a **Donor contribution** estimated to **€ 685 Mio**.

The **yearly disbursement** (EDF + Budget Line) have increased constantly in 2003 to approximately **€ 4 Mio**, and it is expected to spend **€ 12 Mio in 2004** (as **€ 29 Mio in 2005**).

More ownership is required from line Ministries and non State Actors, to alleviate the workload occasioned by substantial increased operations/disbursements, as mentioned above.

The recent achievement (November 2003) of the Transport Sector Policy Study completed the assessment of the sector, which shows a **substantial increase in Transport investments**, which are **not covered with appropriate maintenance funding** and **adequate institutional strengthening** as it is mainly the case in Latin America.

In order to remedy to this situation, and with the recent development of Transport indicators, based on policies still to be prioritised by the Government, it is forecasted to strengthen the Transport sector as follow, and for a total amount of € 6 Mio:

Forecast 9th EDF (JAR 2003):

- Rehabilitation 3 bridges East Connection
- Road Authority – Phase II

Forecast 9th EDF (JAR 2004):

- Transport Policy implementation
- Road Authority phase II
- Transport Master Plan
- Feasibility Study Rehabilitation East Connection

These programmes will require **the full transfer of Envelope-B** (€ 8.1 Mio)

In accordance to the Country Support Paper, these operations will be, completed with **two Regional Integration initiatives** (Trade and Regional integration study, Transport regional Integration measures) for a total amount of € 410,000.

The implementation of the **Banana Sector revised Strategy** has already shown achievements with the replanting of 800 hectares, the recruitment and the strengthening of the capacity of 600 workers – Exports are foreseen for March 2004 (35000 Tons – Export revenues estimated to US\$ 20 Mio). Still the delay in the set up of **a new company and the management of Surinam's debt** may impact on the process of privatisation.

With the approval of the **Rice Financing Agreement** (€ 9.225 Mio) and the recent formulation of an **Agricultural Sector assessment** (with the support of the Netherlands), it is expected to strengthen this new sector early 2004, to make it **more competitive with world market forces**.

The signing of several Memoranda of Understanding in 2002-2003 between the **State and non-State Actors** have not resulted in more sustainable development, mostly in the Transport sector. This can be explained by the **weak mandate and role** devoted to state and non-state Actors in the Boards set up to **coordinate/facilitate** the operations (Tourism, the Port or the Road sectors).

It should be mentioned the good case of **Public/Private Partnership**, with the **Micro-Projects** (Phase II – € 5 Mio) where the grass root organizations, the NGO's, the NAO and the Donor Community are building together new **strategies for sustainable development**.

Regarding trade, in 2003, Suriname continued to **implement measures for full integration** in the Caribbean Single Market and Economy (CSME). However, in September, the 5th **WTO Ministerial Meeting** in Cancun **failed to advance the Doha Development Agenda**. At the 8th FTAA Ministerial Meeting in Miami, November 2003, the key Ministerial Declaration reflected an acceptance of the need for a **pragmatic re-dimensioning of the FTAA**. Concerning the ACP/EU Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA), Phase I of the negotiations was closed in October 2003. At the 9th Special Meeting of the CARICOM (Saint Lucia, 13-14 November), the Heads of Government agreed that in 2004 the Caribbean would **launch negotiations with the EU for an EPA**. The Government of Suriname has requested the EC for capacity building in the context of EPA negotiations. Elsewhere, Suriname continued to build **closer ties with Brazil** and is negotiating a bilateral trade with them.

The eastern region of Suriname has started to increase substantially formal and informal trade with the Department of Guyana (France). In this respect Suriname is the only ACP country having a land border with the European Union.

A **Migration profile**, a **Country Environmental profile** and a **Donor Matrix** have been attached to the Joint Annual Review.

In order to strengthen the EC-SUR development process, two cross cutting principles (**Gender – Environment**) will be assessed and applied more constantly in ongoing operations in the sector of concentration (Transport) and in the non focal area (Strengthening of the capacity of State and non State actors).

Finally, as mentioned in the Joint Annual Review 2003, the National Authorising Office has requested supplementary funds in support to:

- **Micro projects** (Phase III) – € 3 Mio
- **Business Forum** (Phase II) – € 2 Mio
- **Support to the Electoral process** – € 2 Mio

2 The policy agenda of the partner country

Economic growth and poverty reduction are mentioned as central objectives in the National Development Strategy (NDS). The NDS is part of the five-year (2001-2005) Multi-Annual Development Programme (MOP), which in turn is based on the following five pillars;

1. Strengthening of principles of Good Governance throughout the Government
2. Macro-economic stability, public sector reform and rationalization of State enterprises
3. Reform of social sector policies and programmes (education, health) and ensuring that growth is inclusive with adequate protection of the poor
4. Creating a conducive environment for private sector development to generate growth and employment and to contribute to poverty alleviation
5. Ensuring sustainable development, including establishing an explicit link between economy and environment, stimulating sustainable mining, agricultural and tourism development.

However, the institutional setting for the Government's Multi-Annual Development Programme is characterised by the following three factors;

1. Weak line ministerial coordination, which does not facilitate donor coordination
2. Differing Ministries as contact points for donors e.g. Ministry of Planning and Development Cooperation (PLOS) for the Netherlands, EC, the Ministry of Finance for the Inter American Development Bank (IABD).
3. Contributions from the donor community are not strictly considered as investments supportive of national goals. e.g Ministry of Public Works

As a result, Public Sector Reform (PSR) and the improvement of Good Governance have become important medium term goals; The Government has initiated a number of high profile anticorruption court cases (see below), the OAS has become instrumental in pushing for a new comprehensive "Anti corruption Act" and the Inter American Development Bank (IDB) has taken the lead in projects aimed at Public Sector Reform (see below)

The achievements of EU-Suriname development cooperation should be viewed in the light of the above factors..

3 Update on the political, economic and social situation

3.1 Key indicators for measuring poverty reduction

(N.B. Values in italics are estimates)

Type	Indicator	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
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Impact	1. Proportion of population below \$1/day (Estimate) *	> 50%					
	2. Prevalence of underweight children (under five years of age) **	13,3%	13% (a)	13%	13%		
	3. Under-five mortality rate **	27/1000 (b)	21/1000 (c)	-	-		
Outcome	4. Net enrolment ratio in primary education ***	87% (d)	87%	87%	87%		
	5. Primary completion rate (grade 6) ***	71.0%	74.0%	72.0%	72%		
	6. Ratio of girls to boys in:						
	- primary education ***	0.95	0.957	0.948	0.94		
	- secondary education ***	n/a					
	- tertiary education ***	1.79	2.22	5.5 (e)	2.3		
	7. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel (f) **	84.5%	-	-	-		
	8. Proportion of 1 year old children immunised against measles ****	70.1%	82.0%	72.8%	-		
	9. HIV prevalence among 15-24 year old pregnant women (Estimate) *****	1,4%	1-2%	1-2%	1-2%		
	10. Proportion of population with sustainable access to an improved water source. **	73 %	73%	73%	73%		
Macro-economic indicators	11. Real GDP (1990 prices) #	-0.1	4.5	3.0	5.6		
	12. Budget Surplus/deficit as % of GDP ##	-	3%	-7%	-8.8%		
	13. Debt as a % of GDP #	74.7%	50.6%	51%	47.7%		
	14. Public health expenditure as % of GDP ###	5.5%	-	-	-		
	15. Public expenditure on education as % of GDP	-	-	-	-		
Sources	<p>a These values will increase in case of famine</p> <p>b 37/1000 was calculated by Unicef. The more accurate value is 27/1000 (this is an estimate, because true values about the real number of livebirths is not available yet: CBB)</p> <p>c Provisional data</p> <p>d Big differences between net enrolment in urban and rural areas: rural areas:50-60% and urban areas:95-98%. Mean value: 87%.</p> <p>e Due to active campaigns the enrolment for the School for nurses had an exceptional enrolment: total 105 students with a F/M ratio of 20.</p> <p>f Skilled health personnel: midwives, doctors and nurses</p>						
	<p>* UNDP</p> <p>** MOH/PAHO</p> <p>*** MOE/ABS</p> <p>**** MOH/BOG</p> <p>***** MOH/PAHO/UNAIDS</p> <p># IMF</p> <p>## Economist Intelligence Unit</p> <p>### UNDP Human Dev Report</p> <p>Indicator 1: Value of 2000 from occasional report (Neri/Mencke, V. James)</p> <p>Indicators 2.3 & 7: values of 2000 from MICS report</p>						

3.2 Changes in the political situation

This section of the Joint Annual Review examines key themes within Suriname's political landscape. Analysis focuses on Good Governance, the fight against corruption, human rights and the rule of law.

The Government of Suriname strongly supports initiatives to improve governance and declared this in the 5 year Multi Annual Development plan established in 2000. These initiatives include the creation of a modern and efficient public sector founded on accountability, predictability, transparency and integrity. Guaranteeing the principles of democracy has high priority. Measures to be taken include: improving the operational capacity of Parliament, strengthening regional democratic structures, strengthening the independence of the judiciary, introduction of legislation on the openness of governance, strengthening of key institutions, such as the Central Bank and the Office of the Auditor General.

The obstacles are essentially; the prevalence of patron-client networks, ethnic fragmentation, the rich natural resource endowment and a vulnerability to narco-trafficking as well as people trafficking and money laundering. Issues concerning Human Rights and the rule of Law are included.

Patron-client networks¹

The culture of "patron client" is defined as the ability of patrons to give benefits to clients that are not available to non-clients. This system has existed in Suriname for over a hundred years and has its origins in the economic relationship between plantation owners and their tenants. It tends to lead to an under provision of collective goods, generate strong incentives for rent-creating economic policy interventions, bias policy makers attention away from generalised policy formulation towards particular administrative decisions and promote a high level of factionalism.

There were no specific examples of this culture being tackled in 2003, although it may be in part addressed by the introduction of the proposed Anti-Corruption law – see below.

Ethnic fragmentation²

Although it is a source of rich cultural diversity, Suriname's ethnic fragmentation may hamper Good Governance. Suriname, which comprises of more than seven different ethnic groups speaking more than 15 languages, is the most ethnically fragmented country in Latin America and the Caribbean region³. This ethnic fragmentation has carried over to the political arena, where the majority of political parties have long been organised on an ethnic basis. Although Suriname's ethnic fragmentation has not caused violent conflict (this is because of consensus-orientated, multi-ethnic political coalitions) it has added an extra dimension to policy decision making and, at times added to the difficulty of achieving consensus. Furthermore, the fragmentation does encourage the groups in power to create rents for themselves at the expense of society at large. In addition to this, polarised societies tend to have difficulty in agreeing on the provision of public goods, such as infrastructure, education and good public policies.

¹ See "Governance in Suriname" report (IDB April 2001)

² See "Governance in Suriname" report (IDB April 2001)

³ Based on Easterly and Levine (1997) ethnic fractionalisation index

Rich natural resource endowment⁴

Suriname's natural resource endowment also strongly conditions governance. Exploitation of Suriname's large bauxite reserves has generated rents that are large in relation to the economy and non-bauxite wealth creating activities. Recent research (Auty (2000) and Auty and Gelb (2000)) suggests that the presence of large-scale natural resource rents in developing countries can significantly affect governance, most notably by creating strong incentives for social groups to compete to "capture" government policy and as large a share of the rents as possible.

There were no specific examples of this problem being tackled in 2003 although again, it may be partly addressed through the introduction of the proposed Anti-Corruption law – see below.

Narco trafficking

Suriname is vulnerable to narcotics trafficking and its corrosive effects on governance. Legislation passed in 1997 brings national law into partial compliance with the UN's 1988 Vienna Convention, but enforcement has been slow.

Now, indications are that the interior is becoming more susceptible to criminal activities with known marijuana plantations, increasing cocaine trafficking⁵ and possible related Colombian cocaine "stations" in the South Western part of the country controlled by the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) who have been displaced by the US supported "Plan Colombia. Concerns over arms-for-drugs swaps with Colombian guerrilla groups were highlighted in 2003 when illegal Colombians were arrested in Suriname.

The trafficking route out of the interior often involves transshipment through the coastal areas. In the latter part of 2003, the American Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA) helped the Surinamese army and police catch a gang of smugglers involved in the transshipment of a large amount of cocaine through the Maratakka area in the coastal Nickerie District.

Once in the coastal area, the drugs are then couriered out of the country to either the Netherlands or the United States of America. Couriers are often young or unemployed. The Government has expressed concerns that within a few years the country's youth will be largely under the influence of Paramaribo based drug criminals involved in the trafficking of cocaine.

As if to highlight the size of the courier problem in 2003 there will now be 100% controls on flights from Paramaribo to Amsterdam. According to reports in the national press, although couriers caught arriving at Schiphol Airport with less than three kilos of cocaine will not be prosecuted, they will be placed on a "black list" and their activities watched.

The US embassy is examining the possibility of having a full time DEA officer based in the country.

⁴ See "Governance in Suriname" report (IDB April 2001)

⁵ The Head of the Judicial Section of the Police Corps has estimated that roughly 26,000 kilos of cocaine are shipped to Europe each year, with a street value of slightly over US\$1 billion. Of this, he estimates that approximately US\$300 million, roughly equivalent to one third of the legitimate formal economy, stays in Suriname – From Governance in Suriname April 2001

Human trafficking

In 2003 a United States (USA) Departmental report⁶ noted that Suriname is being used for transshipment of Chinese smuggled to the USA. It is estimated that there are, globally, between 20,000 to 35,000 Chinese in Suriname at any one time. Sex workers from Brazil, Colombia, Dominica and Guyana are trafficked into prostitution in Suriname or on to the Netherlands or other European destinations.

From diplomatic sources it appears that between 165,000 and 225,000 foreign nationals may be residing in Suriname (80,000 - 100,000 Guyanese, 40,000 - 60,000 Brazilian, 25,000 – 40,000 Chinese and 20,000 – 25,000 Haitians/Dominican republicans)

In 2003 initiatives were taken to reduce the flow of illegal immigration by introducing more stringent visa controls and the strengthening of bilateral co-operation with the countries of origin.

Money Laundering

Money laundering mainly takes place through the cambios (money exchanges), casinos, retail and construction businesses. In recent years the number of casinos in Paramaribo has increased significantly. Furthermore recent exchange rate movement and the partial US dollarisation of the economy led to an increase in the number of cambios, although there was no significant increase in the number of tourist visitors. Elsewhere, local legitimate businesses complain of being unable to compete with retail competitors selling at cost or below. This problem may also be caused by non-payment of customs duties. Paramaribo, the capital, is also experiencing a mini-building boom.

The National Assembly approved in October 2002 the first set of legislation that make money laundering punishable. Some progress to deal with the problem of money laundering was made with a number of unusual transactions reported to the Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) established in 2003 with the assistance of the EC co-funded Caribbean Anti-Money Laundering Project (CALP).

The fight against corruption

The current administration is trying to tackle corruption.

One way of visibly demonstrating that corruption does not pay has been to prosecute individuals involved in high-level scandals. For example in 2003 ex Minister of Finance and Natural Resources Errol Alibux was tried and sentenced to one-year imprisonment for his participation in a deal whereby the previous government purchased a building for an inflated price.

Pressure has also been placed on former President Jules Wijdenbosch to testify to the National Assembly's "Committee on Secret Government Expenditures" which is investigating the expenditures of his Government.

In terms of legislative changes, Suriname became a state party to the Inter American Convention against Corruption when it ratified it on June 4th 2002. In 2003 the level of implementation of this Convention in Suriname under existing domestic legislation was analysed.

Although many of the issues raised by the Convention against Corruption are addressed by domestic law, the mechanisms and Acts that need to be referred to are many and quite intricate (i.e. Criminal Code, Personnel Act, Audit Office Act, the Accountability Act etc.).

⁶ Trafficking in Persons (TIP) report. USA Department of State. 2003

Because of this Surinamese government officials are unaware of all the types of corruption infractions that exist and the penalties attached to these infractions. It is therefore being proposed to approve a national Anti Corruption Act that will bring all the corruption issues under one single document. A draft Anti Corruption Act has been prepared for consideration in 2004.

Human Rights

Suriname is committed to the protection of human rights. However there have been abuses of human rights in the past. One example was the 1982 killing of several influential intellectuals in Suriname. It is alleged that the killings were pre meditated and took place with the blessing of the then Head of the Military Council - Desi Bouterse. During 2003 this test case, referred to as the "December 1982 killings", proved difficult to take to court. This was mainly because of three factors; 1. Its highly sensitive nature, 2. Long delays in the forensic investigations undertaken in Suriname in 2003 and 3. The level of the main defendant's - Mr Bouterse's - influence.

The immediate impact of the case will be political as, if it takes place, it will limit the chances of ex Chairman of the Military Council Desi Bouterse being elected in 2005. This court case will therefore have significant implications on the future political stability of the country.

The rule of Law and terrorism

Suriname's legal system is under strain. In 2003 the judicial system had increasing difficulties in processing criminal cases. This was partly due to a shortage of judges and there has been a significant delay in appointing the President of the Court of Justice and the Prosecutor General (PG). By 2008 half the existing judges are due to retire. The government has been trying to deal with this and have introduced a training programme for new judges in the period 2004-2008. However retention may prove problematic since a rise in crime, and especially organized crime, has exposed judges to intimidation whilst they are still not offered protection by the State.

Furthermore, on 1st November 2003 the US based Washington Times reported on an Organization of American States (OAS) security conference in Mexico that was discussing the Rio Treaty, a 1947 mutual-defence pact. Amongst other issues, the Washington Times quoted a U.S. law-enforcement official as saying that "We believe there is the potential for an emerging terrorist threat... Suriname, for example, is about 35 percent Muslim [and] has a historical nexus to Indonesia, the home of Jemaah Islamiyah, which is affiliated with al Qaeda and responsible for the Bali bombing". This declaration was widely commented on in the Surinamese community, which is in fact very tolerant and does not represent a terrorist threat in itself.

Port security and terrorism

It is in the context of an increasing risk from international terrorism that Suriname has to now apply the International Ship and Port Facility Security (ISPS) code before 1st July 2004. According to the ISPS-code, each terminal that serves seagoing vessels of 500 gross tonnage and upwards must undergo a Risk Assessment and write a Port Facility Security Plan (PFSP). This code aims at improving the security of ships and harbour terminals against terrorism.

Border dispute

Elsewhere, the border dispute with Guyana showed no signs of being resolved. In August a Guyanese delegation to the CARIFESTA VIII celebrations distributed tee-shirts showing an official use of map with the disputed territory under the control of Guyana. At the same time,

the Government of Suriname also asked “Alesie Suriname”, a Surinamese rice company who were using the incorrect map on their packaging, to correct this. The Government continued to exchange views with Guyana on the issue, but no substantial results have been observed.

The way forward

The governance problems that Suriname faces are many and varied. The IDB recommendations should be revisited. The proposed Anti Corruption law is of course a good point of departure, but in order for this to be workable, the institutional setting of government must also be improved, as Ministries are party politically related.

This issue will surely be a point of discussion in the upcoming elections planned for May 2005. The political parties DA ‘91, Nieuw Suriname and Trefpunt 2000 have already taken the initiative to draft a new Constitution for the Republic of Suriname and there is a need to accelerate legislative changes if Suriname is to keep up to date with changes in the global political landscape. In this regard the Public Sector Reform process is crucial (see below) as is the proper functioning of the General Bureau of Statistics (ABS) (see below), the successful revision of the new Investment Law (see below), the approval of the Banking Supervision Act (see also below) and the enforcement of the National Debt Act whereby prescribed debt limits cannot be exceeded⁷.

3.3 Changes in the economic situation

3.3.1 Main developments in the Macro Economic situation.

The International Monetary Fund (IMF) undertook an Article IV mission to the country in July 2003. Their findings generally support Government’s efforts to stabilise macroeconomic conditions, through structural reform and stricter fiscal and monetary policies resulting in an improvement in the government budget, less pressure on the foreign exchange market and decreasing inflation.

Nevertheless the IMF mission took place before the National Statistics building (ABS) burnt down and fails to deal with the very real and emerging threat from the informal economy. The most vibrant sectors of the informal economy are unregulated gold and timber extraction, cross border smuggling, money laundering and drug trafficking. Drug trafficking could, by Governments own estimates represent up to 30 percent of the value of the formal economy⁸.

Furthermore a large budget deficit (12.3% of GDP) has been forecast in the 2004 annual budget agreed in December 2003 and the reduced activities of the ABS from the middle of 2003 have severely hampered the collection of timely and reliable statistics - an activity that was difficult even before this event. This lack of statistics was mentioned by the authors of the Caribbean Economic Performance Report 2003⁹ issued by CARICOM and by Transparency International who excluded Suriname from their Corruption Index because of lack of information. Elsewhere, the UNDP Human Development Report 2003 also suffered from huge gaps in information available from Suriname, as did the UNCTAD World Investment Report 2003 and, to a certain extent, the Economist Intelligence Unit 2003 Country Profile report.

⁷ Fines and/or imprisonment are proposed for the Minister of Finance and the Central Bank Governor not respecting this requirement

⁸ cf point 1.4 “Governance in Suriname” report (IDB April 2001).

⁹ Suriname was the only country for which no country analysis was made because “.the composers could not obtain or were denied access to statistics and other data by those Surinamese authorities in charge..”

The UNDP has taken the role of supporting the government in reporting on the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). In 2004 the UNDP intend to map out a way forward for government. Progress in the collection of timely and reliable data and centralisation of statistical information will most likely involve the Central Bureau of Statistics as a key player.

Government monetary policy

The Central Bank views inflation as linked to the exchange rate. During the year the Central Bank pursued their objective of stabilizing the amount of liquidity in the monetary system by imposing high reserve requirements (Suriname operates a fractional reserve system) on the commercial banks. In August 2003 the reserve requirement was raised from 27.5% to 35% of deposits. This translates to an actual amount of around 170 billion SRG (Approx € 53 Mio).

The exchange rate reached peaked at around SRG 3.250:US\$ 1 in March 2003 and subsequently fell to around SRG 2.700 : US\$ 1 where it remained for the rest of the year. Although the US\$ fell significantly against all major currencies in 2003, the government of Suriname indicated that this exchange rate stabilisation was also the result of their liquidity tightening. It may have happened that there was no need for the Central Bank to intervene in the currency market during 2003, thus losing precious foreign currency and interest rates are predicted to fall in 2004.

The law allowing for the replacement of the Surinamese guilder with the Surinamese dollar and the elimination of three zeros was approved in October 2003 by the National Assembly. The launching of the new currency was foreseen for 1st January 2004.

Government fiscal policy

The government apply the Maastricht stability pact rule i.e. that the budget deficit does not go above 3% of GDP.

Nevertheless, this has been relatively difficult to implement. The Government balance shifted from a surplus of 3.2 % of GDP in 2001 to a deficit of 7% of GDP in 2002, an estimated deficit of 8.8%¹⁰ in 2003 and a projected deficit of 12.3% in 2004.

Although the 2002 deficit was in part caused by a 77% increase in expenditure on government salaries, the 2002 and 2003 deficits could have been reduced if tax collection had been more efficient.

At present, the Netherlands provides institutional capacity building to the Ministry of Finance (€ 10.6 Mio /13 Technical Assistants). This also extends to the tax department and is complementary to the introduction of a number of new tax raising initiatives in 2003. Nevertheless, tax revenues were lower in 2003 than projected and there is still a substantial improvement in tax administration necessary to increase collections and application of the same tax rules to all layers of society. **Attention should be focused on the widespread tax evasion and uneven tax collection effort, party related to governance difficulties, which has resulted in volatile tax revenue**

¹⁰ Economist Intelligence Unit Nov 2003.

Government debt

In 2003 Suriname attended their first World Bank/IMF annual board of governors meeting in Dubai (23-24 September 2003), where they noticed an increasing investor appetite for emerging market high yield bonds.

In July 2003 the government hosted a visit by Standard and Poors and Moody's, another credit rating agency, visited Suriname in November, after which they awarded Suriname the following ratings 1) Foreign currency issuer rating of B1 (the rating for bonds issued by government denominated in foreign currency) 2) Domestic currency issuer rating of Ba3 (one notch above the foreign currency rating) 3) Foreign currency country ceiling B1 (maximum rating obtainable for foreign currency debt obligations of domestic (private) issuers) 4) Foreign currency bank deposit ceiling B2 (the risk of holding a foreign currency bank deposit in Suriname)¹¹

Suriname is interested in going to the international capital markets for loans denominated in US\$ and has signalled that these may be used to build up the productive capacity of the domestic economy. The ability to raise loans will depend on projected revenues from new projects in the natural resource sector and must remain within limits prescribed in the National Debt Act (19th March 2002) i.e. Total debt ceiling 60% of nominal GDP (foreign debt 45% and local debt 15%).

Inflation

Due to the fire at the General Bureau of Statistics (ABS) in August 2003, there is no recent data on inflation. The latest data is from June when year-on-year inflation dropped to 28.6%. Based on anecdotal evidence inflation appeared to be modest by year-end, largely as a result of the relatively stable exchange rate.

The way forward

As the recent IMF Article IV mission concluded, during 2003 Suriname came a long way in terms of better fiscal and monetary management and this is beginning to show dividends by way of a stabilising currency and lower inflation, paving the way for the introduction of the new currency and possibly lower interest rates. Nevertheless, there are still significant inflationary pressures in the economy, with domestic retailers trying to factor in fuel price rises and the size of the informal economy is a worry. It is important that the authorities

¹¹ **Overview of Moody's credit ratings (top-down)**

INVESTMENT GRADE;	NON-INVESTMENT GRADE;
Aaa; Aa1; Aa2; Aa3; A1; A2; A3; Baa1; Baa2; Baa3	Ba1; Ba2; Ba3; B1; B2; B3; Caa1; Caa2; Caa3

The ratings issued to the government for the issuing of bonds is the maximum rating (therefore ceiling) that can be obtained by an individual (private) domestic bond issuer in the country as the government's rating indicates the country risk. All domestic issuers are potentially subject to foreign currency transfer risk. In other words, the ceiling accounts for the fact that a government confronted by an external payments crisis has the power (and often strong motivation) to limit foreign currency outflows, including debt payments. So despite the fact that an individual bond issuer may have a much stronger balance sheet and profit outlook, it will never obtain a higher credit rating than the country rating. Recently Moody's has become less strict in the country ceiling for certain domestic issuers. In certain cases of structured transactions with cash flows that are collateralized and legally isolated from debt moratoria by the applicable government have received a rating above the foreign currency country ceiling.

continue to make macroeconomic stability a priority, especially in the face of spending pressures that will likely rise in 2004 from civil service wage demands and the general election campaign. Continued wage restraint and improved tax administration will be the key as will management of the government debt.

The Government is contemplating financing the budget deficit with additional loans – see above. However, government debt at 51 percent of GDP is already high. External debt was estimated by the IMF at 35 percent of GDP in 2002, down from 41 percent in 2001 and 44 percent in 2000. In this context a rise in GDP in 2004 is desirable and, in fact, probable with a projected 60% increase in GDP to SRD 3 Bio (€ 924 Mio). This is due to major new planned investments e.g. Cambior gold mining company in Brokopondo, the plans for a palm oil project in Patamacca and the exploitation of bauxite reserves and the possible building of an aluminium smelter in West Suriname.)

3.3.2 Structural reform performance

During 2003 the authorities embarked on a number of structural reforms designed to address vulnerabilities in the economy.

Concerning fiscal governance, budget processes, and tax administration the authorities launched a three-year institutional strengthening program with technical assistance from the government of the Netherlands and a number of tax raising initiatives were introduced.

To strengthen the financial system, a new Banking Supervision Act is being drafted and the Central Bank has introduced new prudential regulations, in line with the “Basel Core Principles”¹². Following the passing of anti-money laundering legislation in August 2002 the Financial Investigation Unit (FIU) was staffed and operational by the end of 2003.

Nevertheless investment flows to Suriname are hampered by government control over many industrial, agricultural and banking activities, outdated and cumbersome procedures as well as outdated regulations imposed on private sector activities, land property rights uncertainty, unsound taxation system and, more generally, a lack of clear boundaries between public and private sectors¹³.

This is why the government have Public Sector Reform (PSR)¹⁴ listed as one of their goals in the Multi Annual Development Programme. However, progress up to and during 2003 has been slow with the main achievements being the establishment, by government, of a Steering Committee chaired by the Vice President as well as a Technical Committee that will deal with the implementation details of PSR.

The UNDP coordinated the first donor meeting dealing with PSR. This informal donor group will continue to meet in the future. The leading actors in the process are the Government of Suriname, the Inter American Development Bank (IDB) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). The Netherlands and the European Commission also participate.

¹² The Core principles of effective Banking Supervision (BCP) were introduced in September 1997 by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (BCBS). The Basel Core Principles are 25 basic principles that need to be in place for a supervisory system to be effective .

¹³ As quoted by the Washington based Heritage Foundation

¹⁴ Reform is particularly relevant to Suriname given that public expenditure at around 43% of GDP in 2001 is far beyond countries in the Latin American and Caribbean Region (LAC), where it is around 23%. Of Suriname’s total work force of approximately 200,000, the formal sector employs 100,000. The central government employs close to 36,000 people to which have to be added an estimate of 15-17,000 working for the 120 public enterprises and deconcentrated agencies. Most of these entities operate at a loss.

In November 2003 the IDB initialled a road map for PSR with the government. The study on PSR will be ready for the second half of 2004. The PSR programme proposes the following measures;

- Strengthening of the Ministry of Home Affairs, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Planning and Development Cooperation as well as selected line ministries such as Health and Education.
- Privatisation programme. This could greatly improve the fiscal situation of the country and make room for private sector development.
- General Civil Service reform including the “right sizing” of government and training.
- Improved tax administration, budgeting procedures and management.
- Improved procurement procedures
- Introduction of the concept of e-government.
- Decentralisation to District administrations
- Improved judicial system and strengthening of the quality of legislation.

An important part of the PSR process is the creation of jobs and economic growth within the Domestic Private Sector. However, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) placed Suriname at the end of the country list (140th position) in their 2003 World Investment Report. To deal with this issue, the Government has already initiated a number of measures to try and improve the investment climate in Suriname. In the last quarter of 2001 a new investment code was passed to Parliament and then activated by Presidential decree in June 2002. It consists of fiscal and non-fiscal facilities, in order to stimulate economic growth and employment and to promote the Private Sector and Foreign Direct Investments (FDI).

Furthermore, on 3rd June 2002 an “Institute for the Promotion of Investments in Suriname” (InvestSur) was also established by law. The Institute has an advisory function towards the Suriname Ministry of Finance, on investment possibilities and provisions as well as guidance for interested parties in fulfilling all the requirements for speedy execution of investment decisions.

At the request of the Ministry of Finance, the Foreign Investment Advisory Service (FIAS), a joint facility of the International Finance Corporation (IFC) and the World Bank conducted a review of the InvestSur initiative and in a report published in May 2003 expressed that “the current initiative is not likely to improve Suriname’s investment environment to any significant degree”. The reason for this is twofold.

- The new Investment Law does not introduce the basic rights that any international investor expects.
- Instead, the law focuses practically exclusively on granting fiscal incentives, with the role of the new investment agency reduced to administering these incentives”.

Currently the Ministry of Finance has requested advice from the Suriname Business Forum (SBF) on the expressed concerns of the FIAS.

3.3.3 Significant steps concerning integration into the world economy particularly in regard to WTO negotiations and other trade agreements.

Suriname, which is a member of WTO and CARICOM and is a signatory to the Cotonou Agreement, has a fairly open trade system. The unweighted average rate tariff is 9.7 percent and there are no non-tariff barriers. Suriname has enacted the CARICOM Single Market and Economy (CSME) treaty into law and implemented the fourth phase of the common external

tariff (20 percent). More details on the state of Suriname's advancement in the CSME process throughout 2003 are attached as an annex to this report.

Suriname attended the 5th WTO Ministerial Meeting in Cancun, September 2003. In the WTO negotiating process, Suriname is similar to other developing countries in so far as it finds itself struggling to keep up with the pace of negotiations and has little national capacity. CARICOM (by way of the Regional Negotiating Machinery) is negotiating on Suriname's behalf an FTAA free trade agreement (deadline 2005) and may well be the focal point for negotiations of an Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) with the European Union (deadline 2008).

Suriname is well aware of the importance of these trade agreements and has taken steps to increase their involvement in the regional negotiation process.

First an inter-ministerial consultative group exists at a national level to discuss the FTAA. This is chaired by the Ministry of Trade and Industry. As for the EPA process, despite the fact that no inter ministerial group has yet been formed, in October 2003 the government requested EC funding for capacity building in the context of the EPA negotiations. In addition to this, although there is no mechanism in place for consulting Non State Actors on trade issues, the envisaged EC support to the Suriname Business Forum in 2004, plans to facilitate government's dialogue with the Domestic Private Sector as well to provide selected business representatives assistance in attending key conferences and seminars. Elsewhere the National NGO Forum offers a potential platform for government consultation of Civil Society.

Secondly in 2003 the government was more proactively involved in trade meetings. For example phase II of the EPA negotiations were officially planned to start in October 2003, but it was necessary for Heads of Government to first meet in St Lucia in November 2003 to agree that the Caribbean would launch negotiations early in 2004. Outside of these national initiatives Suriname also hopes to benefit from Technical Assistance under the Trade.com facility: Under the "hubs and spokes" programme the Commonwealth Secretariat will place senior advisers in the secretariats of regional organizations (the 'hubs'), who will co-ordinate networks of advisers ('spokes') installed in trade ministries of individual countries.

Elsewhere the failure of the outcome of the 5th WTO Ministerial Meeting in Cancun was welcomed by Suriname. It brought Suriname closer to Brazil, who was perceived as one of the champions of developing nations interests within the formation of a new group of 20+ nations including India and China. This growing cooperation was further enforced by President Venetiaan's visit to India and then to Brazil late in 2003, after which a bilateral rice deal was struck guaranteeing a purchase quota and reduced import tariff applied to Surinamese rice and rice products from 11.5% to 4%. The deal is a precursor to a bilateral trade deal being negotiated with Brazil. In the context of the deal Suriname increasingly views itself as a strategic maritime gateway for Brazilian products for sale in the CARICOM market place. It may be the case that products from Brazil, imported via the maritime Port in Paramaribo, could be assembled or improved in Suriname. If the added value were over a certain percentage of the value of the finished good then the origin of the good would be CARICOM and this could render the sale more competitive. This approach would be an improvement on the current culture, as Suriname remains a trading nation with little domestic employment creation in industries outside of the agriculture, forestry and mining sectors.

Although the mining sector in Suriname is likely to continue to thrive in the context of a weakening US dollar, since commodity prices fixed in US dollars will rise, it still remains unclear how the agricultural sector (bananas and rice) will perform in the context of a gradual

phase out of preferential treatment by the European Union. Even if market prices do recover, Suriname's wage costs are significantly higher than in some competing countries. In this context the 'compromise' Ministerial Declaration at the 8th FTAA Ministerial Meeting in Miami in November 2003 could prove to be crucial for the survival of agriculture as an industry since this introduced, as a vision, "special and differential treatment for smaller economies" as a fundamental principal of the FTAA negotiating process. Effectively this might imply that a base line set of rules and rights could be agreed by all 34 states involved in the negotiations from which each country could then engage in further negotiations tailored to their individual needs. This development was necessary because the Trade Negotiations Committee (TNC) was deadlocked.

Suriname is considering adopting an approach to future FTAA negotiations (and CSME and EPAs) documented in a report produced by the UNDP (Legislative Implications of WTO and CARICOM Agreements for Suriname 30/10/03) and the vision of "special and differential treatment for smaller economies" under FTAA may now provide Suriname with an opportunity to integrate into the world economy at a pace and in a way which is sympathetic to its domestic situation.

3.3.4 Changes in trade relations with EU (Sanitary and Phyto-sanitary standards)

Products traded between Suriname and the EU are outlined in an annex attached to this report.

Sanitary and Phyto-sanitary standards in Suriname are in compliance with EC regulations. The Rapid Alert System for Food and Feed, whereby infringements of sanitary controls identified in Europe are brought to the attention of the Surinamese Government, was used on two occasions in 2003 for *Monocrotophos* in fresh vegetables.

The phasing out of EU trade privileges in 2006-2009 will impact the Banana and Rice sectors both of which are receiving transitional support from the EC.

Elsewhere, in 2003 the EC received an official complaint from France concerning illegal Surinamese shrimp trawlers fishing in French Guyana's Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ). The Surinamese authorities were reminded of the requirement to licence 5 shrimp trawlers.

Regarding the conclusion of UCLAF report (1997), new rounds of discussions between Suriname (State and non-State actors) and the EC have taken place in 2002, in order to find a solution to the difference in interpretation on the application of the rules of origin for the exportation of shrimps to the EU. Suriname agreed to withdraw the certificates EUR 1 issued since the entry into force of the Cotonou Agreement and keeps its position concerning the EUR 1 certificates issued before 1st March 2000. The Government of Suriname reiterated its request for formal consultation, in order to solve this issue.

3.3.5 The impact of trade on development

Suriname is rich in aluminium, gold, oil, iron and copper. There are also deposits of alluvial diamonds. Fishing, agriculture (bananas and rice) and forestry are also exploited. There are plans to develop cashew and palm oil industries. As such Suriname has a good deal of raw material to process and trade with. Although the country is sparsely populated (reduced labour force) it has significant land and fresh water resources. It is located on the eastern point of the Caribbean and forms part of the Latin American landmass. There is significant potential to expand the domestic economy through either developing the national productive

capacity or simply by increasing the level of processing of raw materials and facilitation of trade from Brazil to the Caribbean. The potential value of the productive sector to the economy is recognised in the government Multi Annual Plan (MOP) but very little has been done so far to develop this.

3.3.6 Quality of the management of public finances and budgetary expenses

Generally, the quality of the management of public finances in 2003 was judged to be poor. Ministries still exercise too much power over procurement and the policing of accounting procedures is limited. The Public Sector Reform process that is now underway should urgently address the issues raised by poor management of public finances. The Government has taken steps to improve the management of Public Finances by introducing the Multi-Annual budgeting policy 2004-2008.

3.3.7 Regional integration

Implementation of the Caribbean Single Market and Economy (CSME) is moving ahead.

In addition to the CSME, Suriname is partaking in the formulation of a regional energy policy and is working towards liberalisation of the domestic telecoms industry.

Regional Energy Policy

In February 2003 the CARICOM Head of States in Trinidad & Tobago established an Energy Task Force, which includes Suriname.

The Energy Task Force has the responsibility to advise the head of states with regard to regional energy policy on the following issues:

- Securing the energy supply
- Energy price policy and the impact of competition capacity within the CSME
- Organize Purchase and Transport issues

CARICOM has a crude oil requirement of ca. 120,000 b/d (exclusive Haiti and Belize), although the production potential of its member states is presently only ca 75,200 b/d, made up as follows:

- Trinidad & Tobago: 60,000 b/d
- Suriname : 12,000 b/d
- Barbados : 1,200 b/d

The Regional Energy Task Force has therefore made the following important recommendations:

- Request more time from the head of states to complete a framework with regard to Regional Energy Policy.
- Study of the small islands is needed with regard to their energy needs.
- Establish a Technical Team (as a Sub-Commission to the Task Force) to start further discussion with regard to Common External Tariff (CET).
- Study with regard to the use of gas, huge quantities have been discovered in Trinidad and Tobago.

Liberalization in the Telecom sector

The Government of Suriname's policy, implemented by the Ministry of Transport, Communication and Tourism, is to liberalize this sector.

In the recent past the utility company Telesur was a commercial institution and a public body. With this policy the task as a public body has been removed from Telesur and given to the established Telecommunication Authority Suriname (TAS). TAS was established in 1998 by presidential decree. The presidential decree was not enough to give TAS the responsibility, competence and authority as intended and it is currently functioning as an extension of the Line Ministry of Transport Communications and Tourism (TCT). The government has drafted a Telecommunication Act, which has been submitted to the National Assembly for approval early in 2004. This Telecommunication Act, after approval by the National Assembly (DNA) and ratification by the president, will result in complete independence of the TAS. Simultaneously TCT is working on the incoming request for licenses in this sector.

In accordance with the WTO agenda, the telecom network should have been liberalized in 2003. But the WTO has put as a condition the requirement that non-Surinamese companies operate 40% of the network, which is a contradiction to CARICOM agreements. To have the draft Telecommunication Act compatible with CARICOM regulations, the expression non-Surinamese companies had to be replaced by non-CARICOM companies.

3.3.8 Trade Strategy response and trade policy process

Suriname has been a full member of the WTO since its establishment in 1994. However, the WTO compatibility of its policies has not yet been examined through the Trade Policy Review Mechanism (TPRM).

The first official TPRM for Suriname commenced in September 2003. In December 2003, two WTO officers visited Suriname to examine customs, import and export mechanisms, trade barriers, tender procedures, public sector industries, price liberalization, telecoms, road, sea and air transport and financial services. This information will be processed and a report produced in February 2004 for finalisation in July 2004

The TPRM is also used to identify bottlenecks in the existing trading systems, and the WTO is prepared to provide TA and capacity building measures to alleviate any problems identified.

3.3.9 Major future investments in Suriname

- Cambior gold mining company in Brokopondo (started 2003) (approx € 75 Mio)
- BHP/Billiton exploitation of bauxite reserves and the possible building of an aluminium smelter in West Surinam (2004-2005)
- China Zhong Heng Tai Company development of a palm oil industry in the Patamacca area (2004) (€ approx 90 Mio)
- Staatsolie (Suriname State Oil company) second refinery at € 46 Mio, a hydro cracker at € 67 Mio, a 40 megawatt power plant at € 37 Mio (2004 -)
- Dalian International Cooperation Co (Group) Ltd: Road rehabilitation project (phase II) with buyers credit provided by China EXIM Bank (2004) (approx € 42 Mio)
- State electricity company (EBS)/Indian company 161 kV power line from Paranam to Paramaribo (2004 –2005) (approx € 13.5 Mio)

3.4 Achievements in the Social Sector

One of the overarching goals of EC-government of Suriname development cooperation is poverty reduction. This must be done in a sustainable way and at a time when Suriname is integrating into the world economy. The 10 Millennium Development Goals have been chosen as key indicators of poverty reduction. However, gathering of timely and consistent statistics is hampered by the fact that the General Bureau of Statistics (ABS) does not publish the MDGs or collect all of the statistics. Gathering information from the line Ministries is also problematic because statistics for the MDGs not collated by the ABS are sometimes obtained during “one off” studies or projects. Nevertheless, statistics for the MDG’s have been obtained, although many are estimates and it is probably too early in the current round of EC development aid funding to start analysing trends.

With regard to EC funded activities in the social sector, despite the fact that the focal sector of EC intervention is transport with complimentary activities supporting the State and Non State Actors in trade and regional integration, a number of activities are being undertaken in the social sector.

Some of these EC funded activities (micro projects, Drug Demand Reduction Programme, EC/UNFP joint programme on sexual reproductive health programme) are in the health and education sectors, which are currently main sectors of concentration supported by Dutch Treaty Funds.

3.4.1 Education

Education, including higher education, is free. Primary school education is compulsory for children between the ages of six and twelve. Three-quarters of school-age children are in primary or secondary education. Based on survey evidence, the illiteracy rate in 2001 was an estimated 14% of the total population. State spending on education was equivalent to 3.4% of GDP in 1990-2000, compared with 3% in Guyana and 7.3% in Barbados over the same period.

During 2003, the Inter American Development Bank (IDB) approved a US\$ 12.5 Mio loan for the modernization and strengthening of the education sector in Suriname by way of supporting institutional reforms. The funds will help the Education Ministry to reform the system at the primary and secondary schools into a 10-year system; This program will start in 2004.

As far as infrastructure is concerned, Dutch development aid funds of € 2.9 Mio have been allocated for school construction in the interior. This will be implemented by an NGO under the supervision of the Ministry of Education. The program involves ten projects for the construction and renovation of classrooms, schools, toilets and teachers’ houses.

Also in 2003, the EC micro projects programme financed the rehabilitation of a number of primary and secondary school in Paramaribo, as well as the coastal districts.

3.4.2 Health

The health sector was severely affected by fiscal problems in the late 1990s when government fell seriously behind on payments to major hospitals and healthcare institutions. There has been a heavy loss of trained personnel through emigration: estimates published in 2001 suggested that 82% of nurses trained between 1970 and 1998 were working overseas. Despite the lack of public investment, Suriname’s healthcare indicators are generally

comparable with those of its Caribbean neighbours. Life expectancy at birth in 2000 was 71.4 years, compared with 64.8 years in 1980; infant mortality improved from 46.6 per 1,000 live births to 25 per 1,000 live births over the same period. Clean drinking water is available to 95% of the population, while access to sanitation facilities exists for 83% of the population. However Suriname does have one of the highest levels of morbidity in Latin America for Malaria.

The World Health Report 2000 identified three essential elements of health system performance: health status, responsiveness and financial fairness. The data on morbidity and mortality in Suriname due to preventable and manageable conditions indicated that the primary health care system was not functioning well. Preventative care needed to be strengthened and chronic conditions needed to be more effectively managed by the Regional Health Services (RGD) and private practitioners. It was considered that the health system could be more responsive to the demands of the consumers. Lack of availability of drugs, especially in RGD clinics, long waiting lines and inconvenient clinic operating hours were identified as frequent problems.

Suriname's expenditure on public health care was 5.5% of GDP in 2000¹⁵ this is higher than in Guyana (4.1%) and Barbados (4.2%). The relatively low performance of the health sector indicates an inefficient use of resources. On the assumption that existing high government expenditure does not decrease, future strategies should focus on increasing efficiencies of existing resources.

It is with this in mind that in 1998 the Government of Suriname signed a technical cooperation agreement "Support for Health Sector Reform" with the Inter American Development Bank (IDB). Amongst others, the reform process will ensure that health sector expenditures reach the poor and needy. In October 2003 a "White paper" was prepared jointly with the Ministry of Health. This paper outlines policy reforms necessary to improve the efficiency, equity, quality and sustainability of the health sector in Suriname. At the same time the Netherlands have provided funding for a comprehensive Health Sector proposal that is complementary to the IDB Health Sector Reform programme.

In addition to this, in June 2003, the Suriname/EC/UNFPA Joint Programme for Sexual Reproductive Health was signed for an amount of 1,7 Mio €. This programme will contribute to increased availability and utilization of integrated and quality reproductive health by strategic focus on capacity building, advocacy, behaviour change communication, data collection and research.

HIV/AIDS

More specifically, Suriname is not been spared from the global AIDS epidemic. Since the first AIDS case in Suriname, total population approx. 485,000, was registered in 1983, the total number of HIV/AIDS cases in Suriname has increased to approximately 2500. In the last five years the number of annual new cases of HIV has almost tripled from 104 in 1996 to 274 in 2001 and increased further to 381 new cases per year at the end of 2002. AIDS mortality increased from 39 in 1997 to 132 in 2001. The HIV prevalence in the adult population is estimated at 1.26%. The male/female ratio is close to 1:1, which is similar to the trend in the rest of the Caribbean and the predominant mode of infection is through heterosexual contact.

The main driving forces of the epidemic include socio-economic factors, in particular: poverty; gender inequality; and behavioural factors such as unsafe sex and multiple sexual

¹⁵ Human Development Report 2003.

partners. Stigma and discrimination of HIV positives and people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) are still widespread. Access to treatment with anti-retroviral medication (ARV) is limited, especially for poor people and state-insured persons that rely on the State's social and health insurance provisions, which do not cover ARV and other less common or expensive drugs not included in the National Drugs Register of Essential Drugs (Nationale Geneesmiddelen Klapper).

There is substantial political willingness for prioritisation of HIV/AIDS reduction as expressed at various formal occasions by the President of the Republic of Suriname, public support activities by the First Lady, members of the Cabinet of Ministers and National Assembly, and explicit mentioning in the Multi-Annual Development Plan 2001 – 2005, the Government Declaration 2000 – 2005 and consecutive Year Plans. The (first) National Strategic Plan on HIV/AIDS 2004 – 2008 (NSP), developed through a participatory process involving all major stakeholders, is in the process of approval by the Government. The NGO community is actively involved in all aspects of the HIV/AIDS reduction and impact mitigation, revealing a certain specialisation among the NGOs.

The NSP is framed within the goals and objectives identified in the major governmental policy documents (Multi-Annual Development Plan 2001 – 2005, Declaration of Government 2000 – 2005) as well as international goals and commitments, among others the Millennium Development Goals, the HIV/AIDS UNGASS 2002, the Convention on the Elimination of all Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, the Nassau Declaration (2001) and the Caribbean Regional Strategic Plan on HIV/AIDS. Its overall goal is to reduce further spread of HIV/AIDS and to minimise the negative impact of HIV/AIDS on society. Thanks to the participatory nature of its development and the active involvement of all state and non-state actors, the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats in the field of HIV/AIDS have already been documented adequately enough for targeted and strategic interventions to be made.

The Government finances annually the salary and office running costs of a National AIDS coordinator. During 2003 the EC micro projects programme has financed a number of awareness projects in collaboration with NGOs and an amount of Euro 50,000 was donated to a national funds for HIV/AIDS treatments which is managed by a group of NGOs. This is supplemented by an annual donation of around Euro 30,000 from the UNDP to NGOs working in the field of AIDs awareness. The UNDP has applied for funding under an EC Budget line in 2004.

3.4.3 Employment

Out of a work force of approximately 200,000, the formal sector employs 100,000. The central government employs close to 36,000 people to which have to be added an estimate of 15-17,000 working for the 120 public enterprises and deconcentrated agencies. Most of these entities operate at a loss. Please refer to section on Structural Reform Performance above.

3.4.4 Pensions

Dutch nationals of Surinamese origin living in Suriname receive state and work pensions from the Netherlands. As for Surinamese themselves the value of many private pensions was devastated in the high inflationary environment of the 1990's. The minimum monthly state pension is around € 40.

3.5 Achievements in cross cutting issues

Gender

Suriname is party to the United Nations Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW). This is often described as an international bill of rights for women.

The United Nations Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing, China - September 1995 resulted in the mainstreaming of an approach for gender in Suriname. Priority has been given to an Integral Gender Action Plan that has been prepared.

UNIFEM Suriname produced, in October 2001, a report analysing the situation of women in the country. At the same time, and after consultation with the State and Non State Actors, a Gender Action Plan 2000-2005 was finalised under the stewardship of the Minister of Home Affairs in December 2001. Main priorities included

- Integration of gender in the national policy, plans and projects
- Create equal opportunities for both men and women
- Acknowledgement women rights as special human rights
- Promote sustainable development and poverty eradication
- Consultation with NGO's

A gender training was held for Government officials and a Commission on gender legislation was installed. To date the Commission has prepared a number of amendments to existing legislation in order to change the discriminatory position of women within the law, as well as proposals with regard to stalking or Gender Units were installed in all Ministries.

A first concept of Gender mainstreaming for the Agricultural Sector Plan, financed by the Netherlands Development Aid has been finalized. Similar gender assessments are planned for the other 5 sectors financed by the Netherlands.

Generally, compared to their position two decades ago, women in Suriname have made some progress. In relation to men, however, their advancement remains marginal. Although women's increased access to higher education has been remarkable, their low representation in management and leadership structures persists. Higher education of women has not resulted in a proportionate increase of their participation on management boards of political parties and in their representation in the highest structures of political governance. Women also remain over-represented in traditional occupations and professions. e.g. teaching and administration.

More specifically, between 1993 and 1997, women's share in teaching and associate professions in Suriname fluctuated around 70% and they held 60% of the clerical jobs. As senior officials and managers, however, they filled less than 15% of the positions, while technical jobs were still typically assigned to men.

A substantial part of the female population participates in agriculture, Suriname's second largest sector after the public sector. Most smallholdings operate with little or no mechanization and primarily as family enterprises that depend on the input of women and child labour. Official statistics do not count unwaged women farmers, while almost the entire female population in the interior and a large part of the female rural population are unwaged workers.

Analysis¹⁶ also shows that multiple gender-based barriers (high unemployment, lack of skilled labour, reproductive responsibilities, inadequate childcare facilities) drive women to seek employment in the informal sector. They concentrate mostly on small catering and dressmaking businesses. These are carried out at home, which creates an important interrelationship between women's access to housing and their economic development (39% of the women studied¹⁷ in a survey owned their house, while 47% lived on family property).

Women's participation in political governance has grown slightly after the national elections of 2000, but their participation in decision-making remains critically low (female Members of Parliament 20%, female Ministers 12.5%, female Ambassadors 20%). The United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) set a target of 30% women in decision-making by 1995, but Suriname has not developed a quota policy (Guyana, for example, included a 30% quota in its national Constitution). There is no mechanism for monitoring women's political advance and their participation in decision-making.

Elsewhere, in employer's organizations (e.g. Suriname Trade and Industry Association (VSB) and the Association of Surinamese Manufacturers (ASFA)) women's participation on the boards grew from 5% to 16.7% between 1984 and 1999. ASFA elected its first female president in 2003.

Environment:

A Country Environmental Profile is attached as annex (see **Assessment 2**).

Capacity building and institutional development

These themes are being developed as part of the Public Sector Reform process

3.6 Regional and international developments

In 2003, the political situation has remained stable in the Caribbean, with the notable exception of Haiti, which experienced a deterioration linked to increasingly violent opposition to the President. During the period, the region has continued to face a range of social problems, including poverty, disease (notably HIV/AIDS), drug trafficking and consumption that have been associated with violent crime. Caribbean authorities will need to continue addressing these issues with the greatest energy as they pose a threat to the social fabric of the region. In addition, if insecurity further develops, it may threaten economic development in the region with spillover effects on tourism and foreign direct investment.

In economic terms, the region continued to face two primary challenges in 2003. Firstly, fiscal stabilisation measures should be prioritised throughout the region: steps should be taken to contain fiscal deficit inside boundaries consistent with the stabilisation of debt to GDP ratio. Secondly, Caribbean countries need to consider undertaking structural adjustment policies. This includes primarily tax reform (to broaden the tax base and diversify sources of government income) and the reform of the public service.

CARICOM member states continued to deepen their regional integration process in 2003 with further implementation of the Caribbean Single Market and Economy (CSME). The

¹⁶ Gender Policy Briefs: Based on the situation analysis of women in Suriname by S. Ketwaru-Nurmohamed Jan 2004.

¹⁷ Gender Policy Briefs: Based on the situation analysis of women in Suriname by S. Ketwaru-Nurmohamed Jan 2004.

implementation process for the free trade in services is proceeding, and intended to be totally liberalised by 2005 although many obstacles remain. Restrictions for some categories of workers have been reduced and action taken to facilitate travel within the region.

However, progress has not evolved as fast as expected and much remains to be done to implement the CSME by 31 December 2005. Non-tariff barriers need to be lifted in order to achieve a truly integrated goods market. The remaining restrictions to the right of establishment and the free movement of capital require action. Meanwhile, in terms of supporting institutions, the establishment of the Caribbean Court of Justice has been postponed to 2004. The Competition Commission (to ensure the implementation, understanding and respect of CARICOM competition law), CARICOM Accreditation Body (to ensure the mutual recognition of educational qualifications' certificates) and CARICOM Regional Organisation for Standards and Quality (to establish and harmonise standards within CARICOM) are essential for the functioning of the Single Market. Whilst progress has been made to advance the establishment of these institutions, continued action will be needed in the region. The enactment of decisions taken at the Community level into domestic law should be evaluated, and action taken by Heads of State and Government to speed it up. Meanwhile, the economic integration process in CARICOM continues very slowly. Whilst in 2003 targets were agreed by member states to monitor progress in economic convergence, they are non-binding.

In 2003, CARICOM countries were engaged in a series of external negotiations that would enable them to further integrate into the world economy. The Caribbean is engaged in the EU-LAC bi-regional process, which in 2003 has been further reinforced. The region is currently examining its negotiation structure for the ACP-EU negotiations for an EPA, the second phase of which is likely to commence in April 2004. The Caribbean also remains involved in FTAA negotiations and those for a series of regional and bilateral trading arrangements. In terms of multilateral integration, the region has continued to play an active role in the ongoing WTO round. These integration processes are being supported by the CRNM, which is providing comprehensive trade negotiation services to its members.

In 2003, the EC continued to be the largest grant donor to the Caribbean, supporting the region as it addresses its fundamental development needs. A policy dialogue is taking place with the RAO and all counterparts, with the objective of (i) creating an enabling environment that is conducive for business and will facilitate the integration of the region into the world economy (ii) achieving high economic growth rates, and (iii) paving the way to a sustainable and equitable development that would benefit all and allow the region to progressively reduce poverty. Sectoral assistance has been substantial under previous EDFs, and EC-funded programmes continued to operate in 2003 in trade and private sector development; communications, telecoms and media; transport; tourism; environment; human development, including HIV/AIDS and public health, and capacity building; and disaster preparedness and prevention.

In order to support the current regional integration process that is essential for the Caribbean's integration into the world economy and long-term viability, the 2003-2007 RIP, with an envelop of €57 million, will concentrate on regional economic integration. However, sectoral cooperation is not excluded from the 9th EDF RIP, which also focuses on the fight against major vulnerabilities (drugs control and disaster management). A mid-term review of the 9th EDF RIP will take place during 2005 to evaluate its implementation and make any necessary adjustments in line with the challenges and needs facing the region.

4 Overview of past and ongoing cooperation

All on-going operations from 6th, 7th, 8th EDF, Regional programs and budget lines will be implemented in strict accordance with the CSP

Overview of ongoing cooperation:

	Sector of Concentration: Transport	Non-Focal Area: Capacity Building of State & Non-State Actors	AMOUNT IN €	BALANCE
<i>Envelope A: Global Commitments under 9th EDF</i>			36,288,795.55	
Envelope B			8,100,000.00	
Total A+B			44,388,795.55	44,388,795.55
ONGOING 9TH EDF PROJECTS				
Restoration of St. Peter and Paul Cathedral (9ACPSUR 01)		X	2,800,000	41,588,795.55
Rehabilitation, Upgrading, Institutional Strengthening of Port (9ACPSUR 02)	X		29,800,000	11,788,795.55
TA to the Rehabilitation of the Port of Paramaribo (9ACPSUR 03)	X		500,000	11,288,795.55
Study - Rehabilitation 3 Bridges East Connection (9ACPSUR 04)	X		80,000	11,208,795.55
Subtotal	30,380,000	2,800,000	33,180,000	
FORECAST 9th EDF PROJECTS				
Rehabilitation 3 Bridges East Connection	X		1,700,000	9,508,795.55
Study Road Authority (Phase II)	X		80,000	9,428,795.55
Road Authority (Phase II)	X		1,000,000	8,428,795.55
Privatisation Programme (Transport)	X		400,000	8,028,795.55
Suriname/EC/UNFPA Joint Progr.in Sexual Reprod. Health (All ACP)		X	1,700,000	6,328,795.55
Institutional Strengthening of State and NSAs in Policy Development		X	500,000	5,828,795.55
Business Forum; Support to the Private/Public Partnership		X	2,400,000	3,428,795.55
Subtotal	3,180,000	4,600,000	7,780,000	
9th EDF TECHNICAL COOPERATION FACILITY (TCF)				
Study Micro Project Phase III		X	80,000	3,348,795.55
Trade and Regional Integration program		X	337,100	3,011,695.55
Study Business Forum Phase II		X	80,000	2,931,695.55
Additional TA privatisation		X	80,000	2,851,695.55
Study to Prepare 10 th EDF		X	150,000	2,701,695.55
Exceptional Audit/Monitoring and Evaluation		X	80,000	2,621,695.55
Seminars/Training/Conferences		X	149,000	2,472,695.55
Audit of the TCF		X	30,000	2,442,695.55
Evaluation of the TCF		X	30,000	2,412,695.55
Contingencies under TCF		X	112,900	2,299,795.55
Subtotal	0	1,129,000	1,129,000	
ONGOING 6TH, 7TH and 8TH EDF AND EC BUDGET LINES				
Integrated Transport Policy Study (6 ACP SUR 46)	X		500,000	
Drug Demand Reduction Programme (6 ACP SUR 60)		X	745,000	
Road Authority (Phase I) (7 ACP SUR 43)	X		1,847,000	
TA Port Rehabilitation (7 ACP SUR 45)	X		495,000	
Construction Road to the Ferry (7ACPSUR48 + 8 ACP SUR 12)	X		13,200,000	
TA implementation Privatisation Programme for Bananas (7 ACP SUR 49)		X	150,000	
TA Strengthen Public/Privatisation Partnership (7 ACP SUR 50)		X	80,000	
Micro Projects Phase II (8 ACP SUR 03)		X	5,000,000	
Integrated Tourism Development Programme (8 ACP SUR 08)		X	2,475,000	
Banana: SFA 1999/2000/2001/2002/2003		X	13,200,000	
Rice: Incl. TA for a National Rice Action Plan		X	9,225,000	
Subtotal	16,042,000	30,875,000	46,917,000	
GRAND TOTAL	49,602,000	39,404,000	89,006,000	

NB: This overview implies that Envelope B (€ 8,1 Mio) is transferred to Envelope A

4.1 Focal sector: Transport

General

With reference to the Multi-Annual Development Plan 2001-2005 and the policy agenda of Suriname, the sector analysis and proposals for a transport policy has been elaborated in 2003 in line with the CSP. By doing so, the full principle of the Project/Programme Cycle Management is starting to position itself in a comprehensively defined policy context. Since the sector policy study was planned to run up to December 2003 as it did, the implementation of the sectoral policy commitments could not achieve concrete results to assess the impact in the sector yet.

However, the assessment of the assumptions of the transport intervention framework of the Country Strategy Paper shows a deterioration of the viability and reliability of those assumptions **on impact level:**

- Funding to the Road Authority clearly fell short in relation to the availability of the Road Authority;
- Private sector involvement in the maintenance policy formulation and implementation has been reduced by Government interventions at the Board of Directors of the Road Authority;
- Private sector involvement in the Port Council has not become effective as was foreseen from 31 December 2003. Preparations to incorporate the proposed private sector actors are on-going with a possible outlook on an equal participation in the Port Council;
- The investment law has been accepted by the National Assembly in 2002, but not activated yet, hampering enhanced market opportunities.

In 2003, the transport sector experienced stalling of the development process by:

1. Decreasing ownership through weak functioning of inter-ministerial participation and co-ordination between the (technical) line ministries Public Works and Finance and to a lesser extent the Ministry of Transport, Communications and Tourism;
2. The absence, lock out or low level of participation of the non-state actors in key policy discussions, such as the Road Authority/Road Fund;
3. The absence of a Government-led donor co-ordination.

By and large, in the transport sector, the principles of governance are increasingly negatively tested.

On the level of results, no progress has been made in guaranteeing finance for maintenance (Road Fund). It has been estimated that US\$ 6,544 per Km per year is required to maintain (routine and periodic maintenance) the primary road network, totalling to US\$ 9.5 Mio per year for 1,455 Km.

The Road Fund received US\$ 0.85 – 1 Mio in 2003, corresponding to an effective maintenance mandate of 130 Km. No increase to the Road Fund has been facilitated by the responsible Ministry, the Ministry of Public Works. The implementation of the Road Authority Act, that passed the National Assembly in 1995 and was activated in 1998, is therefore not supported adequately which is an issue of good governance. The under-funding of the maintenance requirements of the primary road network imposes the Surinamese economy and national accounts for an estimated additional US\$ 30 Mio per year.

An estimated US\$ 80 Mio has been spent on road maintenance via loans provided by Chinese contracts for which the Ministry of Public Works is the counterpart: See Box on Definition of Road Maintenance and new construction/development.

BOX: Definition of Road Maintenance and new construction/development

Legislation:

The Road Authority Act No 68 of 25 July 1995 defines the mandate of the Road Authority in Article 3:

- The management of the primary roads and permanent river-crossings (bridges);
- Advising the Government in construction, rehabilitation and maintenance of roads and permanent river-crossings;
- The Management consists amongst others:
 - a. Establishment and execution of multi-annual policy plans;
 - b. Determination of norms for construction, rehabilitation and maintenance for roads and permanent river crossings;
 - c. Establishment and execution of annual maintenance programs;
 - d. Establishment of an information system related to roads and permanent river crossings

Assessment:

No formal definition of road maintenance, rehabilitation, reconstruction and new construction is existing in Suriname, although it is accompanying measure of Government No. 1 in FA 5837/SUR-rev.1,' Support to the Road Authority'.

Proposal:

Clear definitions by the Long-Term Technical Assistance to the Road Authority are internationally comparable and distinguish the following definitions:

- 1.Routine Maintenance: Road Authority Mandate.** Activities undertaken each year and funded from the recurrent budget. Activities can be grouped as cyclic and reactive works types. Examples: verge reshaping and culvert cleaning (cyclic) and patching of cracks and potholes (reactive)
- 2.Periodic Maintenance: Road Authority Mandate.** Activities undertaken at intervals of several years to preserve the structural integrity of the road, funded from the recurrent and/or capital budget. Activities can be grouped as preventive, resurfacing, overlay and pavement reconstruction.
- 3.Special Works: Road Authority-Public Works Mandate.** Activities that cannot be estimated with a certainty in advance. Funded by a contingency allowance on recurrent budget.
- 4.Development: Public Works Mandate.** Construction works as part of the national development planning, funded from the capital budget. Examples, construction of by-passes, change of geometry of a road by widening or realignment, paving of unpaved roads.

NB: It has been advised that the Road Authority on basis on the Road Authority Act is delegated the maintenance mandate defined as Routine, Periodic and Special Works. No formalisation/follow-up has been given to this issue by the relevant authorities (Ministry of Public Works)

This maintenance primarily entails periodic maintenance. The primary road network, by law and state decree the responsibility of the Road Authority, is partly included in these activities undertaken by the Ministry of Public Works, thereby invading the competence of the Road Authority as defined in the Road Authority Act that was adopted by the National Assembly in 1995.

It is not clear if the roads receiving the above-described maintenance interventions are technically and economically the optimum maintenance required. The cost price for this primarily periodic/routine maintenance appears to be around 3-5 times more expensive as it is calculated via the methods of HDM4, proposed by the Technical Assistance to the Road Authority financed by the EDF

a) Transport Policy Sector Study - 6.ACP.SUR.046 (€ 0,5 Mio)

Results:

- The TA-analysis of the transport sector has been thoroughly discussed and reviewed with all relevant state and non-state stakeholders, resulting in adoption of the analysis (and with that, the major issues to be addressed) in a participatory sector-wide approach;
- The formulation of the draft transport policy has been supported by several feed-back meetings with the sector in which the policy components have been discussed on their relevance, feasibility and sustainability for the transport sector and related transport indicators. The final draft policy proposal reflects therefore realistically the (im-) possibilities on expected impact, results and related activities.
- A sector policy implementation programme has been defined which can be mobilized at the time that a transport sector policy will be adopted by the Government of Suriname;
- The drafting of a sector policy and policy implementation programme highlighted the need for a 'Transport master plan'. The transport master plan will address all actions required in the sector resulting in a donor matrix for the sector and the EC-transport sector response strategy.
- With reference to the JAR for the year 2002, it is proposed that the allocation for the Privatisation Programme (Transport) is utilized to support the establishment of the Transport Master Plan.

Progress in activities:

- The implementation of the study started in May 2003: TA services by GOPA, Germany. In accordance to the study planning, the final draft report has been completed in October 2003; the final report will be submitted by January 2004 after the last round of comments of the transport sector stakeholders.
- Transport indicators have been identified and discussed with the transport sector stakeholder. The Government of Suriname will determine and adopt the transport sector indicators in January 2004. A task force to gather the data will be established by January 2004.
- On basis of the adoption of the transport policy in early February 2004, a study to define the Transport Master Plan should start in the second quarter of 2004.

Degree of integration of crosscutting themes:

The integration on crosscutting themes is laid down in the Terms of Reference of the sector policy study, comprising the full integration of institutional, legal, environmental and social (gender and poverty) themes.

b) Support to the Road Authority; Project 7.ACP.SUR.043 (€ 1,847 Mio)

Results:

- The impact of the further implementation of the project 'Support to the Road Authority' has been considerably decreased due to:
 - Absence of complementing the present Road Authority Act by comprehensive description of the **tasks and responsibilities (definition of road maintenance)** of the Road Authority, for which draft legislation has been provided by the Road Board for the period of 1998-2001 and TA to the Road Authority;

- Absence of an effective, pro-active Road Board that reflects the representation of the Road Users groups.
 - Absence of provision of sufficient funding to the Road Fund via additional road tax and levies on fuel;
 - Absence of further implementation of the Memorandum of Understanding of November 2000 between the Ministries of Public Works, Transport, Communications and Tourism, Planning and Development Co-operation, and Finance addressing the increase of Road Fund and the increase of maintenance mandate of the Primary Road Network for the period 2000-2003.
- The current Road Board has been installed in early 2003 did not establish an effective support to the further development of the Road Authority as defined in the Act Road Authority/Road Fund. The road user-groups, as non-state actors, are significantly underrepresented in the current Road Board, for which the nomination of one of the non-state actor representative (*Vereniging Surinaams Bedrijfsleven VSB*) is still pending at the level of the Minister of Public Works.
 - Due to the substantial delay in the agreed implementation of financing of the Road Fund, as also agreed in the Memorandum of Understanding of October 2000 between 4 Ministries (Public Works, Finance, Transport-Communications-Tourism and Planning and Development Cooperation), the Road Authority **has not been enabled** to fully show its capacity and capability for improved road maintenance. An estimated amount of US\$ 2 Mio should have been transferred to the Road Fund to provide for adequate maintenance for 306 km of primary road in 2003. In practice, around US\$ 1 Mio was transferred to the Road Fund, under-utilizing the Road Authority for over 50%.
 - The increased Government investments in the roads/transport sector are not accompanied with related adequate maintenance investments to safeguard the sustainability of those investments.
 - The impact of non-maintenance of the primary road network is estimated to provoke an additional expenditure of around US\$ 40 Mio per year, as has been presented by the Note to the File of the EC-Delegation.
 - In accordance with the Act Road Authority and in agreement with the commitments of Suriname in the EC-co-operation vis-à-vis the Road Authority/Road Fund, for the year 2004 the Road Fund should be facilitated to receive **US\$ 4.5 Mio that relates to the maintenance of 700 km of primary road** in combination with proper defined maintenance responsibilities for the Road Authority which are minimally defined as **routine and periodic maintenance** as described by the DHV-report of April 2002. See Box on Definition of Road Maintenance and new construction/development, in chapter 4.1.
 - Further implementation of the Road Authority/Road Fund is a core component of the TA-advised draft Transport Sector Policy, since the legal instruments, the institutional structures and funding mechanisms are already in place.

Progress in Activities:

- Mid-term Evaluation Report submitted by the consultant on November 2003. Discussions with NAO and line ministries expected in January 2004.
- Working paper on cost impact of non-maintained roads on society presented to relevant Ministries, Parliament and Non-State Actors in December 2003 for further support in the build-up of the Road Authority:

- Definition of the Road Authority maintenance mandate, to be Routine and Periodic Maintenance;
- Increase of the funding of the Road Authority endorsed by the Government of Suriname;
- Increase of the percentage PRN (primary roads networks) to be maintained by the Road Authority to 50%;
- Implementation and conclusion in July 2002 of the Work Program^o1 which included:
 - Identification of a possible phase 2 by relevant Ministries after assessment of Evaluation Report
 - Signing of the Rider n^o1 to the Financing Agreement 5837/SUR/rev1 to enable the construction of a new office for the Road Authority was signed 13 October 2003 requiring a processing time of 9 months at the Commission's Head Quarter. Due to the protracted processing times of Rider n^o1, Rider n^o2 has to be introduced to facilitate an extension of the Financing Agreement with an equivalent 9 months. Rider n^o2 is still in the approval circuit of the Commission.

Degree of integration of crosscutting themes:

Institutional strengthening, capacity building and environmental principles are strongly incorporated in the policy defining the Road Authority and its current activities.

c) Rehabilitation, upgrading, expansion and institutional strengthening of the Nieuwe Haven Terminal Paramaribo - 7.ACP.SUR.045 (€ 0,495 Mio)

Results:

- From the joint project appraisal, agreement was reached over the project dossier and financing proposal between state and non-state actors in the port, increasing ownership of the process.
- The joint appraisal resulted in the decision to separate from the project, the finance (in the form of co-financing between HBS and EC) and the start-up of the TA to the Port of Paramaribo, in order to speed up the assistance to the institutional changes agreed.
- The draft tender dossier for Works has been introduced to the EC in December 2003. The tender for Works is planned to be launched in May 2004, if Suriname's commitments stated in the Financing Agreement are respected.
- Increased ownership of the project by joint financing of the TA to the Port of Paramaribo between *NV Havenbeheer Suriname HBS* (Port management) and the EC. (HBS: € 300,000.-, EC: € 500,000.-).
- The draft legislation required for the Port Council, the public-private partnership for port policy issues, has been prepared in September 2003. Functionality of the Port Council is questionable due to the proposal for a vast majority of state actors in the Port Council.

Progress in activities:

- The finalisation of the joint appraisal of the project between the NAO, port stakeholders (state and non-state actors) and the EC was in accordance to the planning for 2003, resulting in the introduction of the FP in June 2003 and approval at the EDF-committee in September 2003 for € 29.8 Mio, of which € 7 Mio is from the former SYSMIN-facility. Signing of the Financing Agreement is foreseen in January 2004.
- The tender dossier for Technical Assistance to the Port of Paramaribo (institutional strengthening, legal, organizational and operational support) has been completed and the

service procurement notice is published on 19 December 2003: tender launch foreseen in February 2004.

- Implementation of the last phase of the Terms of Reference of the TA assisting in the preparation of the project (tender dossier for works) experienced a delay of 3 months, partly due to the introduction of EDF 9 Tender Regulations. The final payment is delayed accordingly. Experienced delay has not been negative on the effectiveness of the general progress of the project, since Financing Agreement was not available at that time.

Degree of integration of crosscutting themes:

The preparatory study concluded on the legal and institutional settings, its management and organization, institutional capacity building of all actors and has an environmental impact assessment as an integral part of the study. Gender issues will be addressed in the capacity building activities.

d) Construction Road to the Ferry Terminal - 7.ACP.SUR.048/ 8.ACP.SUR.012 (€ 13.2 Mio)

Results:

- The TA supervision (Roughton International/ILACO) reviewed the road designs and proposed an optimised design within the initial project budget forecast for the works: € 12 Mio.
- The design advices resulted in a discussion on the asphalt layer thickness: The Ministry of Public Works defined the asphalt layer as a design criterion at 80 mm. The TA-expertise proposed a 50 mm asphalt layer. The impact on the estimated cost for the work contract, and therefore also directly the opportunity cost for the Suriname's society (in the form of other projects financed by the EDF) amounts to € 1.2 Mio.
- Protracted decision-taking on the road design formulation (80 mm versus 50 mm of asphalt layer) and related tender dossier at the Ministry of Public Works, resulted in a 50%-reduction of the forecasted financial performance for the EDF in 2003.

Progress in activities:

- The contract award for the TA supervision services took place in December 2002. (Roughton International, UK).
- The final draft tender dossier for Works has been submitted to the EC in December 2003, 8 months later than scheduled and agreed for in the ToR of the Technical Assistant. The final tender dossier for Works will be completed by January 2004 and launched in February 2004.

Degree of integration of crosscutting themes:

A comprehensive Environmental Impact Assessment study has been conducted. The results of this study will be incorporated in the tender for works to minimize the environmental hazards during construction and use of the road. The project will support the upgrading of the primary road network, thereby supporting the implementation of the Road Authority mandate, the autonomous institute for road maintenance in Suriname.

e) Feasibility Study to the Rehabilitation of 2 bridges – East Connection – 9.ACP.SUR.004 (€ 80,000)

Results:

- Study will provide a project dossier supporting the improved accessibility and reliability in the connection Paramaribo – Albina (east border).
- Upgrading/rehabilitation of the road Paramaribo – Albina improves the road transport link to French Guyana and supports the regional integration process of the Guyana's.

Progress in activities:

- Launching of the Framework contract procedure for the feasibility/technical study in January 2004.
- Joint appraisal NAO/EC and drafting of the Financing Proposal by the Office

4.2 Projects and programmes outside focal sector

4.2.2 EDF 6 – Non- Focal sector

a) Drug Demand Reduction Programme - 6.ACP.SUR.060 – (€ 0.745 Mio)

Results:

- The National Drugs Council (NAR) and the National Authorising Officer agreed the institutional setting for the start up of this project. This enabled the launching of the tender for the Technical Assistance.

Progress in activities

- Terms of Reference for the TA have been discussed with stakeholders and agreed. Draft ToR for the National Director, policy advisor and secretary have been discussed. Funds have been committed by the Ministry of Health and the recruitment process started. Office location has been finalised and the start up work programme is currently being prepared by the Ministry of Health whilst the European Commission services in Brussels are contacting suitable individual experts, based on a shortlist of 4 candidates approved by the EC Delegation and the National Authorising Officer.

Degree of integration of crosscutting themes:

The institutional strengthening of NGO's –by active participation in defining the destination of the programme-, the strengthening and awareness building of grassroots organizations focuses on poverty and gender issues.

4.2.3 EDF 7 – Non-Focal sector

a) National Environmental Programme (NIMOS) - 7 ACP SUR 047 (€ 0.59 Mio)

General information

- On June 4th 1998, a Technical Cooperation Agreement (TCA) was signed between the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) and the Government of Suriname to support the development of a national legal and institutional framework for environmental policy and management.
- The total cost of the project was € 1.3 million, of which € 590,000 was contributed by the EC. In 2003 the project came to an end and an evaluation was carried out. This concluded that most of the project's expected results had been achieved, but that the timeliness of implementation of the project components was poor. This was mainly because of a delay caused by the late signing of the MoU between IDB and the EC, as well as political changes in the country. Lack of a full-time General Director and Financial Officer at the

NIMOS Office contributed to further delays as a result of late payments. Most of project activities were completed in the last year and a half of the project.

Results:

- In November 2003, a draft National Policy on Environment was finalised by NIMOS, which will be presented to the Environmental Council in March 2004.
- NIMOS also published an “Overview of Environmental Related laws and Regulations in Suriname”. This sets out the environmental related tasks of the various Government bodies and the legal basis for these tasks;
- NIMOS was designated as the coordinator of the project on National Country Plan for the Ozone Depleting Substances funded by the United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP);
- NIMOS served as the operational focal point for the Inter-American Forum on Environmental law (FIDA, an Inter-American Network of Experts and Officials in Environmental law, Enforcement and Compliance).
- Development of a NIMOS website: www.nimos.org

Progress in activities:

- The draft national Environmental Legislation was submitted to the Ministry of Labour, Technology and Environment in 2003 and will be presented for approval to the Council of Ministries and the State Council, after which the National Assembly. (Expected date: July 2004)
- Official request for closure of project to be submitted by the National Authorising Officer in January 2004.

Degree on integration on crosscutting themes:

Environment and capacity building: The National Environmental Council, existing of representatives of the Government, Private Sector, Trade Unions, NGO's and Maroons and Indigenous People, allow for dialogue between government and other stakeholders towards the decision making process for ownership of land, environmental policy and sustainable development.

4.2.4 EDF 8 - Non Focal Sector

a) Micro Projects Programme II - 8 ACP SUR 003 (€ 5 Mio)

General Information

- The total amount committed up to 31.12.2003 is € 4.6 Mio. A total of 85 projects were under implementation in 2003, whilst over a 100 project ideas were received for consideration by the Micro projects board in 2004.

Results

- The project has successfully targeted small scheme self-help projects, but at the same time has taken into account a need for ownership and sustainability. Projects themselves have therefore been designed in a way that benefits grass-roots organizations and attention paid to strengthening and building the capacity of NGO's.

Progress in activities

- The projects have been designed to target populations located in Paramaribo, the Coastal Areas and the Interior and are grouped into three sectors, i.e. social infrastructure (40%), income generating/production projects (40%) and awareness (20%). There are also 5 specific sub-sectors that need to be addressed i.e. Health, Education, Social Infrastructure, Gender and Interior. The formation of a Micro projects Board representing the 5 sub-sectors has allowed for the development of a partnership and dialogue between

government and civil society. The Board's 5 members were selected by 25 NGO's, who in turn were pre-selected in cooperation with the national NGO Forum on the basis of set criteria. The system of selection and monitoring of the Board's performance is self-regulating since the Board is re-elected every two year by the NGOs.

- The Board's operation has led to a better cooperation and understanding among NGO's in the various sub-sectors although the original distribution target of funds at 40%, 40% 20% has been difficult to adhere to and an addendum to the project document may be requested to reflect revised distribution figures.

Degree of integration of crosscutting themes:

In each of the micro project designs attention is paid towards improving the target group's awareness of environmental and gender issues. This is particularly relevant to health and infrastructure projects. The overall general impression left from projects activities to date is that beneficiaries appreciate receiving information on environment and gender issues (e.g. youth green festival 2003, women from the interior participating in a craft trade fair) although the impact of this information on people's behaviour cannot be gauged in the short term. Trade, as a cross cutting issue is gaining momentum in the interior as indigenous and maroons are trying to develop a capacity to sell crafts and bio-products. In Paramaribo the impact of micro projects in trade is minimal.

b) Integrated Tourism Development Programme (Phase 2) - 8.ACP.SUR.008 (€ 2,475 Mio)
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Results:

- The project provided workshops in; Food Hygiene (July 2003), Food and Beverages (July 2003), Front Office Management (September 2003) and Hotel Housekeeping (September 2003), Tour Guiding (October 2003).
- An inter Ministerial Memorandum of Understanding for the establishment of a Hotel and Tourism Training Centre was signed
- A syllabus was supplied to the IMEO, Paramaribo for the delivery of pre-employment vocational studies in "Hotel Front Office Operations", "Tour and Travel Operations" and "Hospitality Industry Services".
- Consultation with private sector on the Tourism Legislation and its subsequent submission to Cabinet

Progress in Activities:

Legal and Institutional Framework:

- The draft Tourism Act was reviewed in a consultative meeting with the State and Non State Actors. Subsequently, comments and recommendations were incorporated in a final draft Tourism Act ready for submission to the State Council. Main sticking points composition (public-private) and method of appointment of the Tourism Board of Supervisory Directors, method of funding of Tourism Authority, definition of tourism related industries.
- An Inter-Ministerial Tourism Co-ordination Committee has also been proposed. Key issues include restrictive visa regulations, the cumbersome post-entry immigration system, and the operation of the international airport at Zanderij.

Product Development, Market Intelligence and Marketing Support:

- During the year the project invited applications for the Pilot Projects. A total of 32 were received, examined and consulted on. Of these a pre-selected list of potential

interventions has been made. Activities may be limited to 3-4 pilot projects and implementation could start sometime in 2004.

- A Management Information System for Tourism (MIST) was installed at the STF. This is used to record arrival statistics collected from the land and air arrival points. Statistics were produced for June and July 2003. There have been problems with gathering information from the land border entry points from Guyana and French Guyana. Arrivals from these two points represent about 5% of total.

Tourism Human Resource Development:

- As well as signature of the Tourism Hotel and Training Centre MoU, the project worked on the preparation of works and supplies documents for the Centre. The project also contacted the Netherlands to see if they might consider co-financing through works.

Degree of integration of crosscutting themes:

Institutional development and capacity building is the main project purpose and will focus on the establishment of a Tourism Authority supported by a strong private-public partnership. Environmental principles will be addressed mainly in the product development (Eco-tourism). Gender issues are incorporated in the human resource development.

4.2.5 EDF 9 – Non-Focal sector

a) Technical Cooperation Facility - 9.ACP.SUR. (€ 1,129 Mio)

Results:

- From 2004 onwards the Technical Cooperation Facility (TCF) will be used to mobilise technical assistance for project design, NAO monitoring and tendering procedures for ongoing projects, as well as unforeseen auditing, monitoring, funding of seminars, conferences etc. The following indicative roadmap for expenditures under the TCF was discussed and agreed by the NAO and EC Delegation;

TENTATIVE CALENDAR OF ACTIVITIES UNDER THE TCF	
2004	
1 st Q	- Identification/formulation study: Trade and regional integration (TAF) = € 337,100
2 nd Q	- Identification/formulation study: Study Micro Projects II (TAF) = € 80,000 - Seminar in Suriname: on 9 th EDF procedures (CS) = € 50,000
3 rd Q	- Outside Participation: 2 trips from NAO for training: project/progr. prepar. incl. conferences/seminars (CS) = € 6,000
4 th Q	- Seminar in Suriname: on Project Cycle Management (TSPP) = € 50,000 - Identification/formulation study: Privatisation Study (TAF) = € 80,000
2005	
1 st Q	- Seminar in Suriname: on ACP-EU Partnership agreement (democracy, environment, trade, etc.) (CS) = €31,000
2 nd Q	- Unforeseen evaluation (TAF) = € 40,000 - Outside Participation: 2 trips from NAO for training: project/progr. prepar. incl. conferences/seminars (CS) = €6,000
3 rd Q	- Unforeseen Audit (TAF) = € 40,000
4 th Q	
2006	
1 st Q	- Identification/formulation study: for 2 nd Tranche or 10 th EDF (TAF) = € 150,000 - Identification/formulation study: Study Business Forum Phase II (TAF) = € 80,000
2 nd Q	- Outside Participation: 2 trips from NAO for training: project/progr. prepar. incl. conferences/seminars (CS) = € 6,000
3 rd Q	- Audit of the Financing Proposal = € 60,000

Subsequently a draft Financing Proposal was prepared and sent to EC headquarters for their approval.

Progress in activities

- Awaiting confirmation from Brussels that the Financing Proposal has been approved.

b) Support to the Domestic Private Sector/ Suriname Business Forum (SBF)- 9.ACP.SUR. (€ 2,4 Mio)

Results:

- Following an intensive in country consultation run by NEI/Ecorys (€ 80,000: 7.ACP.SUR.49) a draft Financing Proposal project document was prepared. The NAO and the EC Delegation appraised this jointly. The finalised draft Financing Proposal was then sent to EC headquarters for their approval.

Progress in activities

- The ToR for the recruitment of an Individual Expert have been finalised. The NAO/EC to take a decision as to whether the TA tender should be launched with a suspensive clause whilst the final decision concerning the Financing Proposal is taken by EC Headquarters.
- The Suriname Business Forum is seeking recognition as a legal entity.

Degree of integration of crosscutting themes:

Policy changes, institutional development and capacity building are among the main themes of the project. The Suriname Business Forum is made up of members of the private and public sectors. Environmental principles will be addressed mainly in awareness training on sustainable development.

c) Restoration of the St. Paul and Peter Cathedral - Project 9.ACP.SUR.09 (€ 2.8 Mio)

Results:

- The EDF-committee in September 2003 approved the Financing Proposal for € 2.8 Mio. Signing of the Financing Agreement is foreseen in February 2004.

Progress in activities:

- The terms of reference for the supervision of the restoration have been submitted by the NAO in December 2003. Those terms of reference will be reviewed in January/February 2004 by PLOS/Delegation in order to include a review and an update of the tender dossier for work.

Degree of integration of crosscutting themes:

Capacity building of artisans is addressed in the project and constitutes a component to ensure sustainability. Environmental issues are addressed with regard to the execution of the works contract.

4.3 Utilisation of resources for Non-State Actors (NSA)

A review of 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th EDF indicates that no direct funding has been specifically allocated to the non-State actors.

However, operations in the sector of concentration (Transport) and in the non-focal area (strengthening the capacity of State and Non State Actors in trade, transport and regional integration) involves Non State Actors in different ways as follows;

- a. Support to the Road Authority; A Road Board was established in 2001 consisting of members of the line Ministries and the road users.
- b. Rehabilitation of the Port; A Port Council has been established involving members of the line Ministries and the port operators.

- c. Support to the Banana Sector. Resources of the European Commission have benefited the Non State Actors of the sector with the recent start up of production and expected exports foreseen for February 2004.
- d. Integrated Tourism Development Programme. Non State Actors have been involved in the consultations on the drafting of the Tourism Legislation. A restricted number also sit on the Tourism Foundation Board and input to the project by way of comments at the Project Steering Committee meetings
- e. Support to the Domestic Private Sector (Suriname Business Forum).
Project was designed with input from the Suriname Business Forum, which is the sole Public Private Platform in Suriname where government and the private sector can dialogue.
- f. Micro projects
The project's board consists of 5 members who were selected by 25 NGO's, who in turn were pre-selected in cooperation with the national NGO Forum on the basis of set criteria.
- g. Drug Demand Reduction Programme.
The project is designed in a way that allows representatives from three NGO thematic groups to sit on the project Board. It is planned that the two other members will come from government.

Programming (€19.1 Mio)

Active participation of the civil society in the Programming of the Country Support Paper (9th EDF) was achieved through seminar, workshop, consultation and lecture undertaken from 22.03 to 26.07.2001.

4.4 Utilisation of Envelope B

Envelope B exists to cover unforeseen needs such as emergency assistance where such support cannot be financed from the EC budget, contributions to internationally agreed debt relief initiatives and support to mitigate adverse effects of the instability of export earnings. No use of envelope B took place in 2003.

4.5 Other instruments

4.5.1 European Investment Bank (EIB)

Suriname settled its arrears with EIB in November 2001. In March 2002, an identification mission visited Suriname and a second mission visited in December 2003. Four entities requested the support of EIB 1. BHP Billiton (Dredging of the Suriname river main shipping channel). 2. Suriname Electricity Company (EBS) (Strengthening of the electricity network) 3. The Ministry of Transport Communication and Tourism/Port Authority (Port security, hotel infrastructure and rehabilitation of an old gold mining railway into the interior) 4. Staatsolie. (Second refinery at € 46 Mio, a hydro cracker at € 67 Mio, a 40 megawatt powerplant at € 37 Mio or civil works at € 17 Mio)

4.5.2 Centre for the Development of Enterprise (CDE)

The Centre for the Development of Enterprise is an institution established by the Group of ACP states and the European Union within the framework of the Cotonou Agreement.

The Centre intervenes in the form of

- programmes for the private sector at sectoral and regional level. These are identified annually

- giving help to individual enterprises outside programme activity in the form of integrated assistance based on rigorous selection criteria.

CDE interventions contain a large element of advice. They take the form of subsidies to part-fund diagnostic and feasibility studies. The Centre helps to bring together groups by sector, craft, activity, and ACP country business people with their counterparts in the European Union.

In 2003 the CDE continued to be based at the Suriname Chamber of Commerce and Industry (KKF). Around € 100,000 was spent in the forestry sector, the main sector of concentration. This was for training and Technical Assistance. Training was provided in sustainable forest management techniques. e.g. forestry planning, reduced impact logging and saw doctoring. Participants in the trainings included the Caribbean Carpet Flooring, Bruynzeel Suriname, Toaval/Ansoa, Foundation for Saw Doctoring in Suriname etc. In addition to the trainings, Technical Assistance was provided to two companies, Toaval/Ansoa, in forestry and wood processing. The Technical Assistance provided advice mainly on forest and timber certification. Outside the sector of concentration Keram participated in a technical workshop in Trinidad on clay brick manufacturing.

As for the future, following a mission from CDE Brussels in 2003, several companies were identified as possible recipients of assistance in 2004. Of these Cevahas have presented a request for training and Technical Assistance in luxury wooden pleasure boat building. NaaResources have submitted a request for Technical Assistance in the preparation of an Environmental Impact Assessment for a proposed gold mining venture. Wanica group of consultants has requested assistance in the preparation of feasibility studies for a possible quarrying venture in the interior. Elsewhere, follow up assistance will be provided to those companies that participated in the sustainable forest management technique trainings in 2003. There may also be a possible intervention in partnership with Pro€invest in the Tourism Sector.

4.5.3 Pro€invest

Pro€invest is an ACP-EU partnership programme developed and undertaken by the European Commission on behalf of the ACP Group of countries. The programme was launched in Brussels in October 2002, with the purpose of promoting investment in and technology flows to enterprises operating in key sectors in ACP States. The intention is for this to be achieved through a two-pronged approach: to support intermediary organisations and professional associations, and to foster the development of long-term partnerships between companies, both North-South and South-South. Its activities will complement those of the European Commission, the European Investment Bank (EIB), the Centre for the Development of Enterprise (CDE), other ACP-EU mechanisms and programmes, and the activities of various national and international institutions.

With a budget of EURO 110 million over a period of seven years, Pro€invest will be financed from the European Development Fund (EDF). A Pro€invest Management Unit will oversee implementation. Basic conditions of eligibility have been agreed upon. Qualifying organisations may apply for assistance from Pro€invest to develop and optimise their capacities. Pro€invest grants can provide up to 67% of the costs of a project. The programme envisages support to 50-60 such project proposals annually. In addition, each year the programme will organise, on average, two major ACP-EU partner-matching events bringing together 200-300 companies in key ACP sectors, and will co-finance 20-30 smaller partner-matching events and missions. It is anticipated that the programme will undertake a further

150-200 actions, to be jointly financed with beneficiary organisations, to support individual projects arising from these events and missions.

It is intended to have a person dedicated in Suriname to advise on the activities of ProInvest. A first assessment mission to Suriname was undertaken in 2003. In 2004 it is expected that ProInvest will launch the Caribbean wide Partnership Roles & Opportunities For Investors in Tourism (PROFIT) project which will aim at promoting the stream of investments and technology towards enterprises in the tourism sector

4.5.4 Regional CARIFORUM Rice Program - € 24 Mio

In September 2003, the EDF approved the Financing Agreement for support to the CARIFORUM Rice Program for € 24 Mio, of which € 9,225 Mio is allocated to the Suriname country program. The first drafts of the Terms of References for Technical Assistance to start up the regional and national components have been submitted for a joint appraisal by CARIFORUM and the European Commission.

4.5.5 Community Budget Lines: Special Framework of Assistance for banana producers: BL B21 0218 (€ 13.2 Mio)

Aggregated approved Financing Agreements under this budget line: € 13.2 Mio.

In April 2002, the state-owned banana company Surland NV had to close due to insurmountable financial burdens, laying off around 2500 employees. As a result of Surland's collapse, the Government of Suriname presented in August 2002 the Revised Strategy for the banana sector.

On basis of the revised strategy, the joint efforts of the Suriname-EC co-operation in the banana sector in 2003 have been focusing on:

1. *Restarting of the production capacity of the banana with the aim to restart banana exports in February 2004.*

- The foundation *Stichting behoud Bacovensector Suriname* took over the management of the restart of the banana industry. Land preparation, the construction of nurseries and the running cost of the restart – mainly the salaries of workers - was paid from the foundation's working capital.
- Replanting with EC-financed plant material, in total some 4 million plants, started in May 2003.

2. *Preparations for privatisation*

An EDF-financed study (Project 7.ACP.SUR.049) to the privatisation methods and necessary pre-conditions for successful privatisation of the banana industry commenced in January 2003. The pre-conditions for privatisations entail:

- Managing and take-over of Surland's outstanding, remaining debt positions, estimated at USD 5.5 Mio;
- Provision of sufficient working capital. By means of loans of local banks and a part of an IDB-loan for restructuring of the agriculture sector (US\$ 7.2 Mio), the working capital has been secured up to the first half of 2005;
- A complete financial and legal de-linkage of the company that will be privatised, from the former banana company;
- state-owned Surland NV.

The impact of the implementation of the Revised Strategy is on different levels:

1. Privatisation as component of public sector reform. The privatisation of the state-owned banana company is the first privatisation in Suriname. Being an example case, awareness and readiness for privatisation have to foster in Suriname by a successful and transparent process, requiring specific and general legislation to support the privatisation;
2. Increased awareness of the requirements to create an investment-friendly environment in an open competitive world market;
3. Increased ownership via major financial participation of the Government in the restart process and increased understanding on the requirements and benefits of integral (sub-) sector policies;
4. Increased direct (rural) employment. The management foundation employed 600 employees in December 2003, compared to 150 in January 2003.
5. Strengthening of capacities in the banana sector in the fields of management, technical production, organizational set-up, finance and accounting and marketing.

Progress in activities:

In 2003, the most important activities were the tendering and contract implementation of the hardened and non-hardened in-vitro plants and the tendering and contracting of an under-tree irrigation system for the Nickerie Plantation (1000 hectares). Also the Financing Proposal for the SFA 2003 was prepared and approved by the Member State Committee in November 2003. The following table presents the contracts running in 2003 for the Special Framework of Assistance Year 1999-2003.

Overview of new, on-going and closed commitments

	SFA 1999	SFA 2000	SFA 2001	SFA 2002	Total
Primary allocation (€)	3,100,000	2,700,000	2,700,000	2,500,000	11,000,000
Contracts:					
1. Long-term TA-team	1,878,240				
2. Equipment: excavators	363,440 (†)				
3. Equipment: road & field	376,665 (†)				
4. Addendum No. 1 LT-TA	<i>59,304</i>				
5. Irrigation system Lot 1		2,384,492			
6. Plant material Lot 1A			164,445		
7. Plant material Lot 1			932,192		
8. Irrigation system Lot 2			944,780		
9. Equipment: Laser leveling			83,999		
10. Plant material Lot 2				767,669	
11. Addendum No. 2 LT-TA				79,920	
Total committed	2,668,649	2,384,492	2,125,417	847,589	8,026,146
Percentage of FA committed	86.1%	88.3%	78.7%	33.9%	73%

Legend: (†) = contracts finalized and closed in 2003

Normal text = on-going contract in 2003

Italic text = contracts signed in 2003

The implementation of the Banana Budget Line is laborious for the bananas sector, the National Administration and the EC Delegation. The annual presentation of a financing proposal, the administrative requirements and limitations to the implementation modalities, and the limited capacities in the administration and the beneficiary to manage an increasing number of contracts, can cause delays in the implementation of the Suriname-EC Financing Agreements.

The implementation of the EDF-financed study to prepare the privatisation process experienced significant delays in implementation due to:

- Non-realistic timing of assumptions to be performed by the Government prior to the privatisation study: debt restructuring, working capital provision by IDB-loan (7 months delayed) and the establishment of a new company;
- No experience in the scope of works related to privatising a state-owned company: legally, organizational, political, etc;
- Weak contract management by the relevant authorities including Banana Steering Committee, in the framework contract environment and initial weak performance of the Technical Assistance.

The Government of Suriname launched a second privatisation study in order to be as broadly as possible advised. Findings of that study can be expected in January 2004. The privatisation process is scheduled to be launched in April/May 2004.

Degree of integration of crosscutting themes:

The implementation of the revised strategy for the banana sector is an important capacity building programme in the field of integration in the world economy by enhancing competitiveness and in the field of institutional strengthening of the economic processes and governance by the privatisation efforts.

Environmental concern is an important feature of the agri-food business safeguarding food security and consumer health protection as a pre-condition. For Suriname, a special environmental feature is the polder-structure of the plantations, allowing for inundation. This inundation greatly reduces the need for the use of pesticides otherwise necessary to grow bananas.

By supporting the restart of the banana sector, gender is implicitly addressed by the programme interventions. By restarting the banana production, the participation of women to production process will increase significantly at the time the first exports resume. Washing, cleaning and packing of bananas is primarily done by women, while field maintenance and harvesting is done by men.

4.5.6 Regional cooperation

a) Caribbean Regional Anti-Money Laundering Programme 8 ACP RCA 1 (€4,000,000)

This four-year programme aims at establishing (1) a regional capability to deliver the technical assistance and support needed by the countries within the region, (2) legal and judicial institutional capacity within the region to ensure timely, effective and fair prosecution of money laundering and asset confiscation cases and, (3) enforcement agency institutional capacity to ensure effective and timely, financial investigations of the illegal laundering of the proceeds of all serious crime in support of criminal prosecutions, and to develop institutional capacity to seize and forfeit assets connected to money laundering activity.

In 2003 the project assisted in the establishment of a Suriname Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) based at the Ministry of Justice and staffed by civilian personnel. The FIU's main task

is to receive and assess unusual transaction claims. However, the institutional setting of the FIU is proving problematic with the difficulty of recruiting a manager. In the meantime the FIU has been placed under the authority of the Chief Public Prosecutor.

The project has been granted a one-year extension and is programmed to finish at the end of 2004. The establishment of a Financial Investigations Unit is foreseen to be based at the Police anti Corruption Unit. It is highly recommended for the EC to support a Phase II of this project.

**b) All-ACP Program ‘Strengthening Fishery products health conditions’ -8.ACP.TPS
137 – PTN REG 001 – 8 PTN REG 001 (€44,860,000)**

The overall objective of the programme is the optimal use of ACP/OCT fishery resources to ensure improvements in production and trading capacity in relation to fisheries.

Results:

For Suriname, no tangible results have been achieved in 2003. The national administration has been invited by the EC Delegation to forward proposals to the Project Co-ordination Unit and Steering Committee for co-operation under this programme (EC-Office letter ref.: 2003-256 of 07.04.2003). So far, the relevant authorities have submitted no programmes.

**c) Caribbean Agriculture and Fisheries Programme – 7.ACP.RPR.385
(€ 22,200,000)**

The programme has the following 12 components with the respective disbursements up to 31.12.2003.

	Sub-programme for the Caribbean Region	EC Commitment in Rider #2 to the FA	Secondary Commitments	Disbursements at 31/12/2003
<u>Institutional strengthening/Credit</u>				
1.	CARIFORUM Agribusiness Research & Training Fund (CARTF)	4,600,000	4,472,000	2,110,287
2.	Haiti: DR Rural Credit Project (PROCREBI)	2,000,000	1,601,782	1,257,541
3.	Strengthening Agricultural Quarantine Services (SAQS)	2,500,000	1,566,360	1,415,708
<u>Livestock development support</u>				
4.1	Caribbean <i>Amblyomma</i> Programme (CAP) Phase I	733,000	733,000	733,000
4.2	CAP Phase II	1,500,000	1,824,255	1,268,304
5.	Classical Swine Fever (CSF)	2,000,000	1,783,000	890,035
<u>Crop development support</u>				
6.	Caribbean Rice Industry Development Network, incl. R&T/IPM (CRIDNET)	1,200,000	1,188,035	1,180,509
7.	Integrated Pest Management (IPM)	1,102,000	1,088,406	1,079,453
8.	Caribbean Biotechnology Network Project (CBNP) ¹⁸	45,000	0	0
9.	Fisheries Institutional Development (including R&T), managed by CFU	2,858,000	2,352,309	1,817,131
	Programme Facilitation, Studies, Monitor. & Evaluation (PFSM&E)¹⁹	1,492,000	232,825	227,025

¹⁸ Final meetings on CBN were covered through the PMCU budget. This budget line, PMCU and PFSME are summarised as one line as they are all implemented by the PMCU for overlapping and related activities.

	Programme Management & Coordination Unit (PMCU)²⁰	2,170,000	3,620,954	3,316,643
	Contingencies²¹	0	0	0
	TOTAL	€ 22,200,000	€ 20,462,926	€ 15,295,636

Suriname is particularly active in the CARTF-component where it passed the following applications for financing by the programme for a total amount of US\$ 459,464:

Suriname – CARTF	in US\$
SUR 003 Beef export marketing study	26,289
SUR 008 Standardisation of products (plantain, cassava & cheese sticks)	23,000
SUR 012 Development and commercialisation of four (4) food products	48,600
SUR 011 Quality and export, improvement and product and process development at NADEK Food Industries	39,000
SUR 014 Product and market research and development for a range of tropical fruit wines	48,000
SUR 013 Tropical cut flower and potted plant export marketing study	35,582
SUR 018 Feasibility of fattening beef cattle in feedlots on diets composed of local by product	19,254
SUR 015 Techno-Economic Study and Research on composting organic waste	9,096
SUR 025 Marketing study on export of Surinamese vegetables to the CARICOM	16,990
SUR 032 Feasibility study of processing of fish into frozen and ready to use products as fish snacks, stick, balls, burgers and nuggets	8,466
SUR 023 Execution of a marketing study in order to identify the potential for the export of vegetables and fruits to the Caribbean market, namely Aruba, Curacao, St. Lucia and St. Martin	9,885
SUR 028 Conduct a feasibility study to judge the sustainability of the expansion, relocation and reorientation of a 3 hectare mixed livestock/crops farm to a 40 acre dairy farm	10,744
2003 - SUR 036 The Commercialised production and Marketing of the Dendrobates Tinctorius Frog	22,963
2003 - SUR 037 Research And Training For Marinade Products	35,517
2003 - SUR 039 Commercial Production Of Mushrooms	26,602
2004 - SUR 040 Technical Assistance to Surabaia N.V. for the implementation of Total Quality Management system and upgrading of facilities, development of products and implementing marketing strategy	22,404
2004 - SUR 041 Upgrading Production Standards Of VARROSS N.V.	13,328
2004 - SUR 042 Research and training study incorporating market feasibility study, product development and product packaging and expansion feasibility study	24,450
2004 - SUR 043 Implementation of HACCP system and analysis of internal and external business processes	12,403
2004 - SUR 037B Feasibility study relocation Gom Food Industries Factory	6,891
Total	459,464

For the other components, no specific split is made between the participating Caribbean ACP-States. Suriname could participate in all components. The CRIDNET-component is an established interlocutor for the Surinamese rice sector.

**d) Regional Aids Programme 8 ACP TPS 018 :
Strengthening the Institutional Response to HIV/AIDS/STD in the Caribbean
(SIRHASC)**

(Financing Agreement REG/6054 : Caribbean component = € 6,9 Mio for a duration of 3,5 years, as from 2001)

Set up in 2001 the Project Management Unit was based within the offices of CARICOM (Georgetown, Guyana). Expenditure has mainly been disbursed by way of Annual Work

¹⁹ See above PFSME, PMCU and CBN treated as one

²⁰ See above total allocations for PMCU + PFSME + CBN is: 3,707,000, Total commitments: 3,853,779 Total disbursements: 3,543,669. No further amounts to be disbursed under these commitments – difference due to exchange rates.

²¹ All contingencies allocated to IPM programme

programmes. Activities have focused on supporting development of the five following institutions: 1. University of West Indies 2. Caribbean Epidemiology Centre (CAREC) 3. Caribbean Regional Network plus (CRNPLUS) 4. Caribbean Health Research Council (CHRC) and 5. UNAIDS.

Under normal circumstances the project should be completed by July 2004. However the Mid Term Review recommended that the project be extended for a further eighteen months whilst activities are refocused with, amongst others, particular attention to the situation in the Dominican Republic and Haiti.

Suriname has not been very involved in this project to date, although a study on the economic impact of Aids in Suriname was undertaken in 2003 and the results are awaited. The reasons for the lack of involvement are unclear. However, it might be attributable to the fact that none of the focal institutions or CARICOM or the University of the West Indies have an antenna in Suriname. More recently, local discussions between the National Aids Coordinator (NAC) and the EC Delegation may result in Suriname becoming more proactive in the run up to the finalisation of the AWP 2004 – 2005.

f) Suriname/EC/UNFPA Joint Programme in Sexual and Reproductive Health (UN Population Fund) € 1,7 Mio
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From a total amount of € 32 Mio, € 1,7 Mio has been earmarked for Suriname.

The joint programme's purpose is to contribute to increased availability and utilization of integrated and quality reproductive health by strategic focus on: capacity building advocacy, behaviour change communication and data collection and research.

On August 5, 2003 the 3 year Programme was signed between UNFPA and the Government of Suriname. Subsequently, an Advisory Council (to include amongst others, National Youth Council, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Planning, PAHO, UNFPA, NGOs, EC Delegation) has been established by the Ministry of Health who also appointed the National Coordinator for the programme in December 2003. The Ministry of Health and Ministry of Planning will jointly chair the Advisory Council.

The institutional setting for the implementation of the project has also been finalised. The programme foresees assistance to various health institutions as implementing agencies. There are five separate theme groups; 1. service delivery, 2. policy development and advocacy, 3. behaviour change communication, 4. training, data collection and 5. research.

The project will collaborate with existing projects financed by other donors (PAHO, UNICEF).

4.5.7 Global Fund to fight Aids, Tuberculosis and Malaria (=GFATM)

The fund is designed to implement major activities in the fight against HIV/AIDS, such as prevention, care and treatment and the reduction of stigma and discrimination of people living with Aids (PLWA).

Despite submitting two project proposals in the recent past, the Government of Suriname not selected. The reasons for this are unclear although it may have been related to the lack of a finalised National Strategic Plan for Aids or a lack of capacity to coordinate the content of the proposal. It is the intention of the National Aids coordinator to submit a new proposal in 2004 that would be supplementary to a proposal already submitted by the UNDP early in 2004.

4.5.8 Sysmin

The € 7 Mio Sysmin funds under envelope B of the 9th European Development Fund remain available for projects in the sector of concentration.

5 Programming perspectives for the following years

Ongoing operations in the Transport Sector will be strengthened with the following operating, based on the recommendation of the Transport Sector Policy study and the recent evaluation of the Road Authority as follow:

▪ Strengthening of the Road Authority (Phase II)	€ 1.880.000
▪ Transport policies implementation	€ 1.530.000
▪ Transport Master Plan	€ 400.000
▪ Rehabilitation 3 bridges East Connection	€ 1.700.000
▪ Feasibility study Rehabilitation East Connection	€ 500.000
▪ Port Security Legislation Study	€ 80.000

Total	€ 6.090.000

Which means 12,8 % of funds allocated or more for the strengthening of the Transport Policies, including the National Road Maintenance and operations related to the progressive rehabilitation of the East Connection (Paramaribo – Albina).

In the focal area (Capacity building of State and non State actors), the attention will be kept on the following:

- Strengthening of administrative and financial management in the agricultural budget lines (SFA budget lines)
- Strengthening of cost cutting principles (Gender, Environment) to be incorporated in EC-SUR development project cycle management (A maximum of € 100.000 from TCF)
- Incorporation of MDG and development indicators in ongoing EC-SUR operations (to be defined with UNDP and financed by TCF)
- Environmental impact study on the dredging of the Suriname River (€ 80.000 from TCF)

The a.m. programming perspectives imply the financial transfers as follow:

- Transfer of envelope (B) to the Transport Sector and the Support of the Electoral process – (Sysmin € 79 Mio + € 1,1 Mio)
- Full use of recent de-located EDF funds (€ 2.299.795)
- Fast closure and de-commitments 2004 (€ 447.654)
- Use of the Transport privatisation Programme allocation (€ 675.000) in a programme to contribute partially to the Road Authority (Phase II – € 275.000) and to define the Transport Master Plan (€ 400.000)
- The programme of Institutional Strengthening of State and non State actors in policy development amounting € 1.470.000 will be reduced to € 500.000

SECTOR OF CONCENTRATION:	€ 52,432,000	Available Budget	Subtotal in €
Transport			
Ongoing 6th, 7th, 8th EDF Projects		16,042,000	16,042,000
Ongoing 9th EDF Projects		30,380,000	30,380,000
Forecast 9th EDF - JAR 2003			2,780,000
Rehabilitation 3 Bridges East Connection		1,700,000	
Study Road Authority (Phase II)		80,000	
Strengthening Road Authority (Phase II)		1,000,000	
Forecast 9th EDF - JAR 2004:			3,230,000
Transport Policy Implementation:			
Establishing Transport Regulation		190,000	
Rule Based Licensing		200,000	
Review of Public Service Obligation		560,000	
Environmental Monitoring and Protection		480,000	
Transport Regional Integration Measures		100,000	
Road Authority Phase II:			
Review of Road Users Charges & Vehicles Weights		620,000	
Road Safety Measures		180,000	
Transport Master Plan			
		400,000	
Feasibility Study Rehabilitation East Connection			
		500,000	
NON-FOCAL AREA:	€ 39,404,000		
Strengthening of the capacity of State and Non-State actors in Trade, Transport and Regional Integration			
Ongoing 6th, 7th,8th EDF & Budget Line		30,875,000	30,875,000
Ongoing 9th EDF Projects		2,800,000	2,800,000
9th EDF Technical Cooperation Facility (TCF)		1,129,000	1,129,000
Forecast 9th EDF - JAR 2003			2,900,000
Institutional Strengthening of State and NSAs in Policy Development		500,000	
Business Forum; Support to the Private/Public Partnership		2,400,000	
All ACP Funds			
Health Conditions Fishery Products (44,860,000)			1,700,000
Suriname/EC/UNFPA Joint Program in Sexual Reproductive Health		1,700,000	
Global Funds			
AIDS - Tuberculosis - Malaria (GTFM)			
Regional Funds			
Regional HIV/AIDS/STD (SIRHASC)			
Regional Agricultural & Fishery Program (22,200,000)			
Ongoing EC - SUR Cooperation		89,006,000	
Non- Allocated Funds		2,299,795	
Projects to be Closed and Decommited in 2004		447,654	
NAO request for supplementary funds - JAR 2003			
Micro Project Program Phase III		3,000,000	
Business Forum Phase II		2,000,000	
Support Electoral Process		2,000,000	
GRAND TOTAL		98,753,449	91,836,000

6 Conclusions of the Joint Annual Review

6.1 Main recommendations from the country team, iQSG, EDF Committee

The MTR process took place along the agreed lines and in accordance with the stipulations in the Cotonou Partnership agreement and were concluded in a final meeting with the NAO on 18 November 2004.

6.2 Key results of the consultation process with Non State Actors (NSA's)

NSAs were consulted on the contents of the Joint Annual Review (JAR) in three rounds of discussions. In calling the meetings, the National Authorising Officer (NAO) played a crucial role. There were three types of NSAs involved; Socio-Economic partners; the private sector and Non Government Organisations/Community Based Organisations (NGOs/CBOs). Amongst others, it was concluded that the growing participation of private sector in EDF projects was appreciated; that capacity of NGOs/CBOs varied considerably and that a workshop was required in order to examine the needs and organisational structure of the Non State Actor group.

The involvement of **Non-State Actors** in EDF projects is summarized as follows:

Activity	Soc / Econ Partners	Private Sector	Civil Society
1. Active participation in the programming of the CSP (9 th EDF), JARs, consultations, seminars, workshop, ...	Active	Active	Active
2. Capacity building of Non-State Actors (up to 15% of the NIP)	None	None	None
3. Participation and consultation			
▪ Full member of the Road Authority	Marginally	Marginally	Not
▪ Member of the Port Council for the rehabilitation of the Paramaribo Port	Preparation No imple- mentation	Preparation No imple- mentation	None
▪ Restructuring Banana Sector	Active	Active	Not
▪ Integrated Tourism Dev. Programme	Active	Active	Not
▪ Support to the Domestic Private Sector. Set up of Platform for permanent dialogue - Business Forum	Active	Very Active	None
▪ Micro projects	Not	Not	Active
▪ Drugs Demand Reduction Programme	Not	Not	Active
▪ EBAS, PROINVEST, CDE	Marginally	Marginally	Not
▪ EPA Negotiations/FTAA	Not	Not	Not

6.3 Whether a change of strategy was proposed and agreed;

In concluding the MTR process, the following two proposals were made;

- **To Maintain** the Strategy for Suriname as contained in the CSP and NIP
- **To Transfer** the Sysmin balance allocation of €7.0 Mio. to the A envelope in order to put together all programmable resources for Suriname.

6.4 Position taken on the integration of the new EC/EU initiatives and commitments;

The Government of Suriname does not see a need to apply for funds under new EC/EU initiatives and commitments at this stage.

6.5 Overall assessment of the country in terms of financial performance, sectoral performance, poverty reduction and “special considerations”

6.5.1 Country’s Financial Performance

Status as at 31 December 2003, calculated on the performance over the last ten years

EDF

- | | |
|--|-------------|
| • Calculated number of years to complete EDF Commitments | 0.44 years |
| • Calculated number of years to complete EDF assigned funds | 17.33 years |
| • Calculated number of years to complete EDF payments | 23.24 years |
| • Level of utilisation of 9 th EDF A envelope + transfers | 91.43 % |
| • Level of utilisation of 9 th EDF B envelope | 0.00 % |
| <u>Community Budget Lines (SFA 1995 to 2003)</u> | |
| • Rate of commitment (€ 13.566.147) | 79.28 % |
| • Rate of payments (on commitments) | 43.45 % |

The rate of primary commitments has increased dramatically, compared with the only recent past when Suriname had a track record of a very moderate performer. The improvement is due to the recent approval of the Cathedral Restoration Project but far more importantly to the Port of Paramaribo. It is expected that, due to the nature of these projects, mainly physical works under contracts with private enterprises, the rate of assigned funds will soon follow suit.

6.5.2 Country’s Sectoral Performance

Transport Sector

In a written reaction to the draft MTR, the Government of Suriname said they were “...aware that there are preconditions to be fulfilled before the EC projects (Port, Road to the Ferry, East-West Connection, Road Authority phase II) can be executed. In a letter of 19/05/2004 the Government set forth their position and intentions with regard to the implementation of the preconditions.”

The four (4) issues to be addressed by Government are:

- Lack of adequate finance for the Road Fund.

- No establishment of legislation relating to the definition of the Road Authority Board.
- No new legislation to allow NSAs (road users) to play their role in the management of the Road Authority.
- Private Sector involvement in the Port Council has not become effective as was foreseen from 31 December 2003 and discussions are still on-going.

Policy Commitments	On schedule	Roughly on schedule	delayed
▪ Improved regulatory framework for the export and transport sector			
▪ Enhanced policy preparation and implementation at relevant institutions in the export and transport sector			
▪ Definitions of roles of public and private sector actors clarified			
Results			
▪ Efficient management and operating procedures for the harbour/airport/roads			
▪ Improved infrastructure and modern handling equipment for the harbour/ airport/roads			
▪ Transport Sector Policy defined			
○ Transport policies agreed			
○ Transport indicators identified			
▪ Port Rehabilitation (incl. Institutional Strengthening)			
▪ Road to the Ferry rehabilitation			
▪ Bridges rehabilitation East connection			
▪ Road Authority			
○ Institutional Strengthening			
○ Updating legislation			
○ Road Fund financing			

The Policy Commitments in the above table and the first two Results are from the CSP Intervention Framework. The remainder of the Results are relating to individual projects. It should be noted that not all above elements have the same weighting, although the exact quantification of this is open to debate.

6.5.3 *Special Considerations*

The health sector suffers from an inefficient use of resources and much is still to be improved. Nevertheless, Suriname's healthcare indicators are generally comparable with those of its Caribbean neighbours and the evolution of the MDG indicators over the past years has been relatively stable, although HIV/AIDS is a problem that is being tackled. .

After discussions in 2003 with the NAO and the Donor community, it was agreed to strengthen all development indicators on the base of the MDG's. UNDP has offered to undertake the exercise, to be financed in 2004 from the contingencies of the TCF – This initiative will partially compensate the loss of information with the burning of the Statistical Office in 2003.

With delays in the implementation in the Transport Sector to be considered as relatively modest, it should be recognized that, in accordance with the CSP, the NAO managed in three years to achieve major results with the finalisation of the Transport Sector Policy Study, providing for implementation 20 policies and 20 performances & impact indicators. These **indicators** will be re-worked into an updated **Intervention Framework** over the next few months with an appropriate timetable for the policy measures and quantitative indicators, selected in the study.

A comprehensive National Road Maintenance Policy, delayed in 2003, will be re-formulated early 2004, creating the conditions for appropriate implementation of the EC rehabilitation programs and the financing of a support to the Road Authority (phase II), taking lessons from the recent assessment, made by the International Road Federation (IRF) and UN-Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) with the support of GTZ*.

6.6 *Community position/decision on the revision of the country allocation:*

Given the unchanged relevance of the Transport Sector for Suriname as the focal area of cooperation, there is no reason to change the scope of the CSP. It is further recommended that the Sysmin balance allocation of € 7.0 Mio. be transferred to the A envelope in order to put together all programmable resources for Suriname.

With the approval of the main project, the Port of Paramaribo and several other, smaller projects approved in the pipeline, the performance of Suriname, in terms of primary commitments has improved drastically compared to the situation at the signature of the CSP. As a consequence, secondary commitments and payments should catch up in 2004 and 2005, as projects in the Transport sector come on stream. However, the Government will have to implement major policy commitments in the Transport Sector in order to enable the start of the EC projects (Port, Road to the Ferry, East connection, Road Authority phase II).

* *Reform of Financing and Management of Road Maintenance – A New Generation of Road Funds in Latin America (IRF, ECLAC, GTZ) – 2003.*

In view of the above, by way of an addendum to the Country Strategy Paper and National Indicative Programme for Suriname, the European Community revised the resource allocation for Suriname as follows;

	<i>Initial 9th EDF allocation</i>	<i>Initial 9th EDF allocation + old EDF transfers (end 2003)</i>	<i>New allocation after MTR (also including transfers from previous EDFs)</i>
<i>A envelope</i>	€11,000,000	€36,288,796	€43,288,796
<i>B envelope (incl. Sysmin, exclude Peace facility)</i>	€ 8,100,000	€ 8,100,000	€ 1,100,000

6.7 Key perspectives for the future

Nationally, Public Sector Reform (PSR) and the improvement of Good Governance have become important medium term goals. Elsewhere, there are signs of a slightly negative trend in the social situation. Amongst others, Suriname has not been spared from the global HIV/AIDS epidemic. The health sector suffers from an inefficient use of resources and much is still to be improved.

Internationally, Suriname is aware of the importance of trade agreements and has taken steps to increase their involvement in the regional negotiation process.

As far as National development cooperation with the EC is concerned, the Government must meet the preconditions set for the Transport Sector in order for Transport Sector projects to start. Furthermore, in the non-focal area, the dialogue with the Non State Actors has increased substantially under Cotonou, reaching a good level, but there is still room for improvement. Concerning the Banana Sector, this is ready to start exports early 2004, however it is clear already that the issue of import licenses will become a problem for the sector in Suriname.

Good Governance and Democracy

The Government of Suriname supports the creation of a modern and efficient public sector founded on accountability, predictability, transparency and integrity. Guaranteeing the principles of democracy has high priority. Measures to be taken include: improving the operational capacity of Parliament, strengthening regional democratic structures, strengthening the independence of the judiciary, introduction of legislation on the openness of governance, strengthening of key institutions, such as the Central Bank and the Office of the Auditor General.

Moreover, implementation of Public Sector Reform to improve the transparency and effectiveness of government, increase consultation of groups of civil society, and withdrawal from involvement in productive activities. The participation of women and the involvement of youth will be actively promoted.

Justice and Human Rights

The Government will strengthen the position of the judiciary by guaranteeing its independent position by law. The fight against crime and drug trafficking is a priority for the Government. Anti-corruption laws will be prepared and corruption will be actively prosecuted. Freedom of speech will be guaranteed and violations of human rights will be researched and prosecuted.

Macro economic programme

The main objectives of the **macroeconomic programme** to be pursued in the medium-term are achieving a balanced budget (within 3 years), low inflation (below 10 percent), a stable and competitive exchange rate, and increasing international reserves (at least 3 months of imports). The Central Bank will continue its tight **monetary policy** to further stabilise the economy. Budget deficits will therefore be financed without net money creation. The **exchange rate policy** will rely on market forces to ensure competitiveness of exports.

The **fiscal policy** will focus on improvements in revenue-generation to be driven by improving the efficiency and effectiveness of tax administration, broadening the tax base with a special emphasis on formalising the informal economy and improving revenue collection through greater compliance. The management of expenditure will focus on a reduction of subsidies and the implementation of a Public Sector Reform programme. Other macro economic policies aim at rebuilding foreign reserves and conversion of the external public debt.

Regional integration and trade policies

Suriname's international trade policy aims at participating actively in regional integration initiatives and at integration in the world economy. Economic and trade co-operation through the Economic Partnership Agreements (EPA) under the Cotonou Agreement envisages progressively removing barriers to trade and enhancing co-operation in all areas related to trade. Suriname has been a full member of the WTO since its establishment in 1994 but the WTO compatibility of its policies has not yet been examined through the Trade Policy Review Mechanism. Suriname is pursuing regional integration as a member of CARICOM since 1995 and became part of the CARICOM single market and economy in 2002. It is participating in the negotiations to establish the Free Trade Area of the Americas by 2005. Suriname's commitment to regional integration and liberalisation of trade was confirmed in its signature of the Declaration of the Quebec Summit of the America's in May 2001. Suriname is enhancing co-operation with its direct neighbours in the context of the Guiana Shield.

Private sector development

The Government will promote, private sector development through the following measures:

- Macroeconomic stabilisation and the reform of the financial sector;
- Improve the legal framework (amongst others: new investment law) and further deregulation and provision of fiscal and non-fiscal incentives;
- Improvement of the efficiency of the transport sector to enhance the competitiveness of the private sector;
- Establishing an active co-operation with the private sector through creation of the business support forum;
- Improvement of infrastructure including roads and the port and opening up infrastructure for private investment;
- Restructuring the rice and banana sector and supporting non-traditional agriculture, e.g. fruit and horticulture;
- Facilitation of foreign investment.

In supporting private sector development priority will be given to export industries. Promising export industries include several resource-based industries (bauxite, oil, gold, timber, selected agricultural products, fisheries), as well as tourism. A tripartite Social and Economic Commission (SER) will be established to ensure co-operation between social parties in promoting economic development.

Environment

The Government is committed to improve environmental quality and sustainable development.

The Government is setting up an institutional framework to develop and implement a national environmental policy and to develop appropriate legislation, incorporating the obligations of international agreements. The Government is signatory to international agreements on the environment, including the Montreal Protocol, the Rio Declaration and Agenda 21. Also the FTAA Quebec Declaration of 2001 contains a strong commitment to addressing environmental issues. Specific measures to be taken by the Government include modernisation of legislation with respect to protection of the environment, improvement of solid waste collection and disposal, coastal protection, creation of a forestry authority, establishment of nature parks and stock taking of eco-systems in the Guiana shield area. An important part of Central Suriname Nature Reserve has been put on the UNESCO World Heritage list (16.000 km²).

Poverty

The Government is committed to pursuing a sustainable poverty reduction programme through private sector development and regional integration. In addition, social safety programmes will be targeted at the poorest, including the elderly, the disabled and single women with young children. Those groups will be addressed through direct income transfers, food programmes and access to health care. The improvements of housing and basic education are additional elements of the social programme. In order to evaluate and monitor the effects of the above policies, the Government will regularly execute a Living Standards Measurement Survey and set up a poverty-monitoring programme.

Education and health

In **education and training** the Government aims at restructuring the system to offer good quality and affordable education and training which will equip the population to meet economic, social and cultural challenges. Programmes will address improvement of curricula, quality of teachers (strengthening of the teacher-training institute), and decentralisation of decision making to schools. The Government will encourage training initiatives by the private sector. Through community programmes support will be provided to educate youth in low-income areas.

In **health** the Government of Suriname will continue to pursue the vision of "health for all". Measures will be taken to improve the effectiveness of preventive health care, in particular with respect to illnesses such as dengue, leptospirosis and malaria. Furthermore, improving prenatal, maternal, child and adolescent care, training of public health personnel, improving waste and sewage disposal through inter-ministerial collaboration, and investigating the mercury problem in gold mining areas. Programmes will be implemented to improve public awareness about health risks, particularly for young adults, addressing drug problems, and HIV/AIDS. Improvements will be introduced in financing health care through increased cost recovery. Better facilities will be provided for mental health care.

In **culture**, government policy aims at intensifying cultural co-operation with neighbouring countries. Measures have been taken to protect the country's cultural heritage, including implementing recommendations of UNESCO, which permitted to put the built heritage of the Inner City of Paramaribo on the World Heritage List.

Transport and communication

As a central element in its strategy to private sector development and regional integration, the Government will improve air, sea and land transport as well as communications. In air transport the focus is on modernisation of legislation and increased cost effectiveness and enforcement of competition. In water transport the aim is to ensure the efficiency of shipping and of port operations through renovation of the ports. A Road Authority has been established, to facilitate more sustainable and effective road maintenance. In telecommunications investments will be made to modernise and expand the network, especially in the Interior, and legislation will be introduced to liberalise the sector. The private sector will be involved in the development of infrastructural works.

ANNEX II

Political structure – Election results May 2000

Official name	<i>Republic of Suriname</i>
Form of government	<i>Presidential, based on the 1987 Constitution</i>
The Executive	<i>Cabinet of Ministers appointed and headed by the President</i>
National legislature	<i>Unicameral 51-seat National Assembly elected for a five-year term by direct universal suffrage</i>
Legal system	<i>Three cantonal courts headed by a Court of Justice, the six members of which are appointed for life</i>
National elections	<i>May 25th 2000; next national election due in May 2005</i>
National government	<i>The NF coalition holds 33 of the 51 seats in the National Assembly</i>

Suriname's political institutions are defined by the 1987 constitution. The legislature is a 51-seat National Assembly elected every five years by proportional representation. Executive power is wielded by the President, who is elected either by a two-third majority in the National Assembly or, failing that, by the Volksvergadering. The President appoints a cabinet; government Ministers are not members of the National Assembly. The Vice-President acts as the leader of the cabinet and the Prime Minister. Key decisions, such as amendments to the constitution, the right to call a plebiscite, and the election of the President and Vice-President, must be approved by at least two-thirds of the National Assembly.

The Council of State is a supervisory body comprising the President and representatives from the major political forces, including the unions, business, the legislature and the military. It has the power to veto legislation it deems to be in violation of the constitution, The final power of veto rests with the President, who has one month in which to rule for or against the council's judgement.

Election results, May 2000

Party	No. of votes	% of votes	Seats allocated
Nieuw Front (NF) alliance	85287	47	33
Millenium Combinatie (MC) coalition	27149	15	10
Democratisch Nationaal Platform (DNP 2000)	18027	10	3
Democratisch Alternatief 1991 (DA91)	11037	6	2
Politieke Vleugel van de Federatie van Arme Landbouwers (PVF)	7979	4	2
Progressieve Albeiders en Landbouwers Unie (PALU)	1299	1	1
Basispartij voor Vernieuwing en Democratie (BVD)	5740	3	0
Hernieuwde Progressieve Partij (HPP)	4468	3	0
Partij voor Democratie en Ontwikkeling in Eenheid (DOE)	4473	3	0
Naya Kadam	4241	2	0
Algemene Bevrijdings en Ontwikkeling Partij (ABOP)	3093	2	0
Nationale Partij voor Leiderschap en Ontwikkeling (NPLO)	1816	1	0
Demokraten van de 21ste Eeuw (D21)	2310	1	0
Pendawa Lima	1742	1	0
Others	1578	1	0
Total	180239	97	51
Distribution of votes:			
Valid votes	180239	68	-
Invalid votes	4825	2	-
Absent voters	79897	30	-
Total voters registered	264961	100	-

Source: De Ware Tijd newspaper.

ANNEX III

Analysis of the domestic legislation of the Republic of Suriname with regard to the Inter American Convention against Corruption –

March 2003

Introduction

On behalf of the Department of Legal cooperation of the General Secretariat of the Organisation of American States (O.A.S.) the undersigned both Professors of Law at the Anton de Kom University of Suriname, conducted a research with the purpose to encourage the Republic of Suriname, member of the O.A.S. to sign and ultimately accede to the Inter-American Convention against Corruption (the Convention), which was adopted on March 29, 1996.

The first phase of the project was retaining independent consultants in order to prepare technical studies that analyse the state of the national criminal legislation in the Republic of Suriname.

In the second phase the Republic of Suriname must host a national workshop. The workshop will bring together government representatives, academics, and members of the business community and representatives of civil society to discuss the results of the technical studies and to introduce recommendations, draft legislation and plans of actions to the public.

Finally, in the last phase the project will ensure the dissemination of information through the integration of participating institutions into an electronic forum that will assist in allowing for a wide distribution of both the research projects and final reports.

The Republic of Suriname ratified the Convention on the date of its adoption, March 29, 1996. Event before the O.A.S. formally appointed the undersigned to start with the research and analysis, the Republic of Suriname ratified the Convention on June 4, 2002 by depositing its instrument of ratification with the Secretary General of the O.A.S. in Washington, DC. The Convention entered into force for the Republic of Suriname on July 3, 2002. The ratification by the Republic of Suriname was applauded by the O.A.S., but modified the original purpose of the research and analyses of the undersigned. In the Republic of Suriname a draft Anti Corruption Act is under discussion by the representative bodies of the State (the State Advisory Council and the National Assembly). For this reason the undersigned modified there research and analyses.

The main focus of the research and analyses is a comparison of the draft Anti Corruption Act with the Convention, in order to determine, if in this Law-to-be the basic principles of the Convention are incorporated. A brief overview of the current criminal laws that are applicable to combat corruption is given. Discussions with several officials working in this field (Police officers, members of the Prosecutors Office, attorneys-at-law, and others), led to the conclusion that the current criminal legislation is not adequate enough to combat all forms of corruption that are luring in the Community. The majority of acts of corruptions can be detected and can be prosecuted under the domestic legislation. Since corruption must be categorized as a major impediment to democracy and development, it is necessary to address this issue on a very short notice and determine if the proposed Anti Corruption Act is indeed adequate to address those forms of corruption that are currently based on the national criminal legislation, out of reach for the justice officials.

It is noteworthy that Suriname appointed Ms Garcia Paragsingh, a senior Prosecutor with the Attorney General's Office, as Suriname's Anti Corruption Expert in the Committee of Experts regarding anti corruption. This Committee is created with the main task to monitor and supervise the member state's progress and its implementation on f the Convention. With this important step Suriname has indicated its serious commitment to proceed with the implementation of the provisions mandated by the Convention.

Suriname's Anti-Corruption Expert is in close collaboration with the general secretariat of the O.A.S. and in this regard she is also working on a document that indicates the current legislation of Suriname regarding several aspects of this matter. In fact she is preparing answers to several questions listed by the Committee in which in detail information is provided regarding several aspects of the fight against corruption in Suriname. With this in mind and the previous actions taken by Suriname regarding the fight against corruption, the undersigned did not go into the minor details of certain aspects, since these details will certainly be addressed by Ms. G. Paragsinh in this and future documents that she will have to prepare in relation to her work as Suriname's expert in this Supervisory Committee of Experts.

Brief overview of the current criminal legislation applicable to acts of corruption

The Criminal Code of the Republic of Suriname (Law of October 14, 1910, as subsequently amended lastly by S.B. 1993 No.35) lists in Book II, Section XXVIII under the heading “Offences committed in a personnel capacity”, several offences that are punishable if committed while the person performs its public duties. This section includes the articles 421 till 443. The public officers whose acts are addressed in this section are from a wide range and are among others: the Colonel of the Army, Magistrates, Public Prosecutors, Heads of government institutions, Police officers, and other public officers with a certain amount of public power bestowed on them while performing their duties.

The current criminal legislation, particularly the articles of the Criminal Code, serve as the sole legal basis for the prosecution of almost all acts of corruption by the Attorney General’s Office in the Republic of Suriname. The head prosecution officer for acts of corruption is Ms. G. Paragsingh. Prosecution of acts of corruption takes place in close collaboration with the Anti-Corruption Unit within the Police department and information provided by the Central Accountants Bureau (CLAD).

Even though several cases of corruption are brought before the Court based on the current criminal legislation of the Republic of Suriname, it is indicated that some acts of corruption as mentioned in the Convention, can not be prosecuted under the current domestic legislation. For example:

- A system for registering the income, assets and liabilities of persons who perform public functions in certain posts as specified by law and, where appropriate for making such registrations public;
- The protection of public officers and other persons who report actions of corruption;
- Acts that took place in deviation of the laws regarding government hiring and procurement of goods and services. Based on the national legislation of Suriname there is a system promoting the openness and transparency of government hiring and procurement of goods and services. Based on the national legislation it is possible to deviate from the provision that demand a public procurement offer. The only reason for the deviation is “the best interest of the state”, which must be stated in a special presidential decree. However, if without a public procurement offer, goods are awarded to, or services are retained from an entity or person, under circumstances that are not clear, the current legislation does not provide a legal basis to combat possible acts of corruption that took place;
- Certain acts that can be categorized as transnational actions of corruption

The Convention increases the number of acts of corruption, which is also a fact for the proposed Anti Corruption Act in Suriname. If this draft law is made into a law and entered into force in Suriname, several acts of public officers will be explicitly named as actions of corruption and be punishable under the domestic law of the state. The enactment of the draft Anti Corruption Act will certainly indicate the state’s commitment to increase its battle against corruption.

Extract from a publication provided at the “National Conference on the Inter-American Convention against Corruption and its implementation in Suriname”, Paramaribo, Monday 15th December 2003

ANNEX IV

Suriname: Selected Economic Indicators

	1999	2000	2001	2002 Preliminary	2003 Projected
(Annual percentage change; unless otherwise indicated)					
Real economy					
GDP at 1990 prices	-0.9	-0.1	4.5	3.0	5.6
GDP current market prices (including informal sector)	97.1	54.6	41.4	34.3	31.7
Consumer prices (end of period)	112.8	80.4	4.9	28.4	20.0
Consumer prices (period average)	98.8	58.9	38.9	30.3	24.8
(In percent of GDP, including informal sector)					
National Accounts					
Gross domestic investment	15.3	11.9	27.8	22.7	33.4
Private sector	9.2	9.6	25.4	20.9	30.4
Public sector	6.1	2.3	2.4	1.8	3.0
Gross national savings	-3.7	2.5	7.1	12.4	12.9
Foreign savings	19.0	9.4	20.7	10.3	20.5
(In percent of GDP, including formal sector)					
Central government					
Revenue and grants	23.7	27.2	38.7	29.3	31.4
Direct taxes	7.7	12.6	17.4	10.4	11.1
Indirect taxes	12.0	10.5	16.1	14.1	14.5
Nontax revenues	1.3	2.2	3.6	3.5	3.9
Grants	2.7	1.9	1.6	1.3	1.9
Total expenditure	33.3	39.3	35.5	36.3	35.1
Wages and salaries	12.5	13.1	12.0	15.2	14.5
Current transfers	5.6	7.0	9.1	6.5	5.8
Interest	0.4	0.6	2.9	2.6	2.7
Goods and services	8.0	16.3	8.4	10.3	9.1
Capital expenditure and net lending	6.8	2.3	3.1	1.8	3.0
Overall balance	-9.6	-12.1	3.2	-7.0	-3.6
(Annual percentage change; unless otherwise indicated)					
Money and credit					
Domestic assets (net)	65.5	89.4	4.3	45.7	29.3
<i>Of which</i>					
Public sector	93.4	177.3	-63.5	186.6	16.1
Private sector	47.6	10.1	73.9	59.3	31.7
Money and quasi-money (M2) 1/	64.8	98.2	33.1	32.3	30.6
(In percent of GDP, including informal sector)					
External sector 2/ 3/ 4/					
Current account	-19.0	-9.4	-20.7	-10.3	-20.7
Merchandise exports, f.o.b.	54.5	57.9	58.8	53.5	51.1
Merchandise imports f.o.b.	-57.8	-56.4	-56.8	-48.2	-55.5
Capital and financial Account	10.9	5.1	24.1	7.5	21.6
<i>Of which: External borrowing: central government</i>	3.1	-1.8	10.6	-3.0	0.6
Errors and omissions (net)	-0.5	4.1	8.0	3.0	0.0
Change in Reserves (-) = increase	8.5	0.2	-11.4	-0.2	-0.9
Gross official reserves (in months of imports)	0.2	0.2	2.0	1.9	1.7
Total public debt:					
Domestic	16.8	30.4	9.1	15.8	15.1
External 5/	33.4	44.3	41.5	35.2	32.7

Sources: Central Bank of Suriname; Ministry of Finance; General Bureau of Statistics; IMF fund staff estimates and projections (2002);

1/ Beginning in 2000, the Central Bank of Suriname began to record the foreign currency demand deposits of nationals, as part of the banking liabilities of the private sector

2/ Based on amounts expressed in US dollars

3/ Beginning in 2002, remittances, estimated at 2.5 percent of GDP, and informal gold sector exports, estimated at 10 percent of GDP are removed from net errors and omissions and included in their appropriate current account categories.

4/ Suriname experienced high inflation during 2000, while the average exchange rate did not depreciate significantly. Hence dollar denominated GDP is abnormally high, distorting external sector numbers for that year.

5/ Includes arrears (to Brazil and United States) amounting to 10.9 percent of external debt at the end of 2002. Suriname has begun to pay off U.S. arrears and is negotiating a new payment schedule with Brazil.

Rice production

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Area planted (ha)	53495	50135	48460	41995	50780
Exports (tonnes)	87076	65454	53238	47778	52541
Export (US\$ m)	28.9	19.6	14.2	11.2	11.0
Export price cargo rice (US\$/tonne)	339	287	260	234	197

Bauxite production and exports

	1999	2000	2001
Bauxite production ('000 tonnes)	3715	3610	4394
Alumina exports ('000 tonnes)	1825	1906	1893
Alumina exports (US\$ m)	296.9	341.8	330.4
Price per tonne (US\$)	160	183	173
Aluminium exports (US\$ m)	8.3	-	-

*1 Sources: Central Bank of Suriname, Algemeen Bureau voor de Statistiek, Hakrinbank Suriname annual report, Ministry of agriculture (LVV), IMF, Economist Intelligence Unit, Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago, Bank of Guyana

Comparative economic indicators, 2001

	Suriname	Guyana	Trinidad and Tobago
GDP (US\$ m)	753	600	8436
GDP per head (US\$)	1735	n/a	6489
Consumer price inflation (av; %)	43.2	1.6	5.5
Current-account balance (US\$ m)	-83.6	-129	666
Current-account balance (% of GDP)	-11.4	-21.5	7.9
Exports of goods (US\$ m)	437	490	4352
Imports of goods (US\$ m)	297	584	3568
External debt (US\$ m)	441	1193	2658
Debt-service ratio, paid (%)	n/a	18.5	14.1

Sources: Economist Intelligence Unit, Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago; Bank of Guyana; Centrale Bank van Suriname

ANNEX V**Social indicators, 2001**

Total fertility (rate per woman)	2.1
Infant mortality (rate per 1000 live births) (probability of dying under the age of 5, per 1,000 children.	32.0
Life expectancy at birth (years)	67.4
Men	64.2
Women	70.7
Population aged over 60 (% of population)	8.1
Child immunisation, measles (% under 12 months)	90.0
Access to improved drinking water (% of total population), in 2000	99.0
Access to improved sanitation facilities (% of total population) in 2000	82.0

Source: World Health Organisation; World Bank, *World Development Indicators*.

**ANNEX VI CSP – Transport Sector and Non-Focal Area Intervention Framework
- including an overview of policy measures and indicators**

Transport sector

	Performance indicators	Sources of verification	Assumptions
<p>Overall objective Accelerate growth and poverty reduction by facilitating trade and regional co-operation and integration.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Growth of GDP ◆ Balanced budget (in 3 years) ◆ Low inflation (< 10%) ◆ Poverty reduction ◆ Increased exports to region 	<p>Bureau of Statistics Ministry of Planning (PLOS) Customs</p>	<p>Stable macro economic environment ensured Further deregulation and liberalisation for a conducive private sector environment Public sector reform programme carried out</p>
<p>Intervention objective Improved competitiveness of export sector through improving the efficiency of the transport sector</p>	<p>Volume and value of goods traded increased Reduction of cost and time to export</p>	<p>Ministries of TCT, Trade and Industry and Public Works, Port and airport Authority, shipping agents and private sector associations</p>	<p>Sufficient funding to Road Authority Effective involvement of private sector in policy formulation and implementation Positive private sector response to enhanced market opportunities New investment law accepted</p>
<p>Results</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Improved regulatory framework for the export and transport sector ◆ Enhanced policy preparation and implementation at relevant institutions in the export and transport sector ◆ Definitions of roles of public and private sector actors clarified ◆ Efficient management and operating procedures for the harbour/airport/roads ◆ Improved infrastructure and modern handling equipment for the harbour/airport/roads 	<p>Number of actions to obtain licenses reduced Time to obtain licences reduced Clear legislation approved Number of trained staff at relevant institutions increased Reduction of cost/tonne and time to handle ships/aircrafts Increased tonnage/berth/passengers Infrastructure and handling equipment up to regional standards Reduced damage to ships/cars</p>	<p>Ministries of TCT, Trade and Industry and Public Works, Port and airport Authority, shipping agents and private sector associations</p>	<p>Appropriate transport sector policy adopted Capacity to implement transport policy strengthened Guaranteed financing for maintenance Clear mandate of Port Authority Sufficient means to remunerate staff Improvement of customs procedures</p>
<p>Identified projects: Harbour of Paramaribo: Institutional strengthening and improved infrastructure. Follow up on transport sector study</p>			

Reinforcement and capacity building of state and non-state actors in the area of development and trade

	Performance indicators	Sources of verification	Assumptions
Overall objective Accelerate growth and poverty reduction by facilitating trade and regional co-operation and integration.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Growth of GDP ◆ Balanced budget (in 3 years) ◆ Low inflation (< 10%) ◆ Poverty reduction ◆ Increased exports to region 	Bureau of Statistics Ministry of Planning (PLOS)	Stable macro economic environment Deregulation and liberalisation Public sector reform programme
Intervention objectives Increased trade through strengthened capacity of relevant state and non-state actors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Increased share of intra-regional trade ◆ Increased participation to regional trade fairs and policy meetings ◆ Increased capability to plan and monitor achievements 	PLOS Line ministries Bureau of Statistics Ministry of Finance Ministry of TCT	Private sector responsive to market opportunities in region Government committed to privatisation programme
Results <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Planning and monitoring capacity of PLOS and line ministries improved ◆ Evaluation skills and techniques for MOP and donor activities improved ◆ Improved Project Cycle Management procedures and skills ◆ Donor co-ordination capacity enhanced ◆ Capacity for rolling programming of MOP and CSS improved ◆ Consequences of REPA and regional integration initiatives understood and responsive policies for public and private sector prepared ◆ Improved trade relations with the Guyana's ◆ Privatisation programme for transport sector prepared 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Indicators for monitoring MOP formulated ◆ Information system with line ministries operational ◆ Evaluation and PCM procedures in place and increased number of trained staff ◆ Donor co-ordination mechanism in place ◆ Staff trained in monitoring and planning for rolling programming ◆ Implementation of EC programme to schedule ◆ Public sector policies formulated to promote trade and regional integration ◆ Private sector aware of market opportunities and threats ◆ Impediments to trade with Guyana's listed and responsive strategy formulated ◆ Negotiation strategy for REPA prepared ◆ Privatisation strategy for public enterprises in the transport sector prepared 	PLOS Line ministries Bureau of Statistics Ministry of Finance Ministry of TCT Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Legal status of role PLOS with regard to monitoring and rolling planning of MOP secured Co-operation of line ministries Sufficient qualified and motivated staff secured Public and private sector incorporate findings of studies in policies and negotiation strategies Working relation between MOF and PLOS established on integrating the development budget and the current budget Donor co-ordination procedures accepted by donors
Projects identified: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Assist the Ministry of TCT and the Ministry of Finance in formulating a privatisation strategy for public entities in the transport sector. ◆ Studies and policy support for REPA and regional integration. ◆ Support to PLOS and relevant line ministries to monitor the MOP and to strengthen the capacity of PLOS to implement the EC programme. 			

ANNEX VII

Financial Situation For 6th, 7th And 8th EDF, Year 2003

Project no	Title	Primary Commitment	Secondary Commitment 2003	Total Disbursements until Dec 2003	Total Disbursements in %	State of Project
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d) = c/a	(e)
CLOSED EDF 6		15,913,154.47	15,913,154.47	15,913,154.47	100%	CLOSED
ONGOING EDF6 6 ACP SUR 046 6 ACP SUR 060	Integrated Transport Sector Study Drugs Demand Reduction Program	500,000.00 745,000.00	449,466.55 0.00	242,711.94 0.00	48.54%	Ongoing Ongoing
	TOTAL 6TH EDF (EURO)	17,151,304.47	16,362,621.02	16,155,866.41	94.16%	
7 SUR 013	Rice Research & Breeding Station	1,100,000.00	1,073,449.46	958,044.15	89.25%	To be closed in 2004
7 SUR 014	Rice Research & Breeding Station	2,115,000.00	1,804,906.41	1,702,154.84	94.31%	To be closed in 2004
7 SUR 018	Suriname Tourism Development Program	849,000.00	730,027.90	730,027.90	100.0%	To be closed in 2004
7 SUR 033	STD Health Services in the Interior	680,000.00	607,855.34	422,969.64	69.58%	To be closed in 2004
7 SUR 041	Supervision Restoration Duplessis Building	60,000.00	27,399.66	27,399.66	100%	To be closed in 2004
7 SUR 043	Support Road Authority	1,847,000.00	1,419,851.00	910,429.85	64.12%	Ongoing
7 SUR 045	Engineering & Consult. Paramaribo Port	495,000.00	495,000.00	339,045.60	68.49%	Ongoing
7 SUR 046	Preparation Dossier Restoration Cathedral	80,000.00	80,000.00	66,171.43	82.71%	Ongoing
7 SUR 047	Environmental Management Program	590,000.00	590,000.00	534,293.51	90.56%	To be closed in 2004
7 SUR 048	Construction Road to the Ferry Guyana	404,000.00	0.00	0.00	-	Ongoing
7 SUR 049	TA for Preparation of Privatization	150,000.00	0.00	0.00	-	Ongoing
7 SUR 050	TA – Strengthening of Public Private Partnership	80,000.00	80,000.00	74,186.52	92.73%	To be closed in 2004
	TOTAL 7TH EDF (EURO)	8,450,000.00	6,908,489.77	5,764,723.10	83.44%	
8 SUR 003	Micro Projects Programme	5,000,000.00	4,619,762.80	1,558,402.53	31.17%	Ongoing
8 SUR 008	Integrated Tourism Development Programme	2,475,000.00	1,360,210.00	725,372.93	29.31%	Ongoing
8 SUR 012	Construction of Road to the Ferry Guyana	12,796,000.00	1,119,000.00	199,188.29	1.56%	Ongoing
	TOTAL 8TH EDF (EURO)	20,271,000.00	7,098,972.80	2,482,963.75	12.25%	

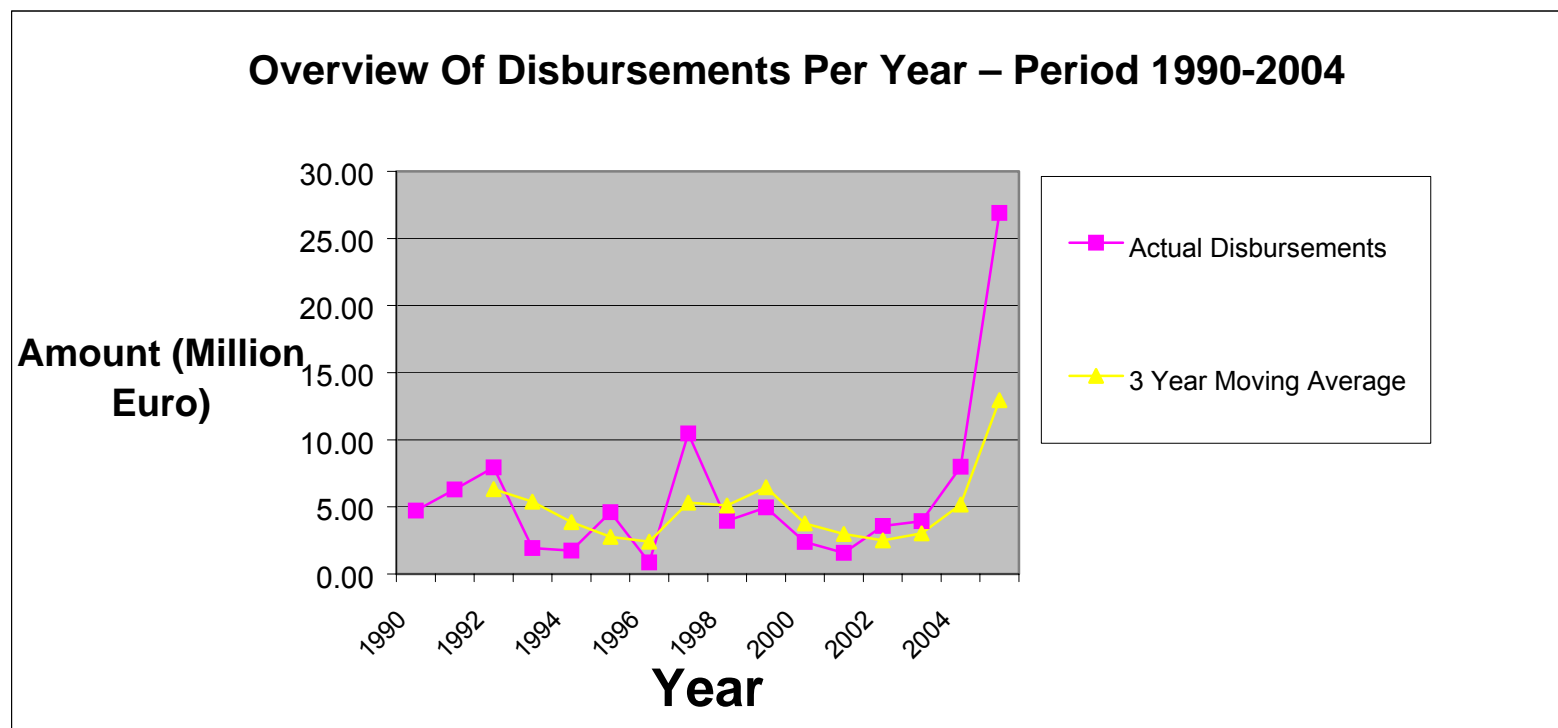
ANNEX VIII.A Projects in the Pipeline 2003-2007 9th EDF

AIDCO Unit	Task Manager	EDF or LB	Title of Project	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Total 2003-2007	Comments
C7	Torres A.	9A	Paramaribo Port Rehabilitation	29,800,000	0	0	0	0	29,800,000	Financing Decision made. FA signing forecasted in February 2004
C7	Buchmann M.	9A	Rehabilitation of Cathedral	2,800,000	0	0	0	0	2,800,000	EDF-Committee approval in September 2003. Financing decision pending
C3	Como O.	9A	Supporting the Private Sector	0	2,400,000	0	0	0	2,400,000	
C4	Viti G.	9A	Institutional Strengthening	0	1,470,000	0	0	0	1,470,000	
C2	Molledo L.	9A	Technical Cooperation Facility (TCF)	0	1,129,000	0	0	0	1,129,000	
C3		9A	Formulation of Privatization Program	0	675,000	0	0	0	675,000	
C7	Torres A.	9A	Rehabilitation Bridges E. Suriname	0	0	1,700,000	0	0	1,700,000	
Total in €				32,600,000	5,674,000	1,700,000	0	0	39,974,000	

ANNEX VIII.B Overview Of Disbursements Per Year – Period 1990-2004

GRANTS – NIP	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
EDF V	499,016	2,574,776	6,314,208													
EDF VI	4,233,761	3,723,302	1,625,932	1,925,732	1,396,072	2,439,108		783,189					66,391	242,712		
EDF VII					358,884	2,167,101	856,406	9,532,473	2,219,042	3,919,162	402,316	928,971	1,184,869	1,207,510		
EDF VIII											1,643,142	638,548	981,313	1,223,165		
EDF IX																
SFA Banana Budget Line 1995-2002								150,000	1,750,000	1,050,000	344,578		1,342,365	1,266,898		
TOTAL IN €	4,732,777	6,298,078	7,940,140	1,925,732	1,754,956	4,606,209	856,406	10,465,662	3,969,042	4,969,162	2,390,036	1,567,519	3,574,938	3,940,285	12,124,638*	29,175,800*

* Estimated



ANNEX VIII.C Closure Of Projects In 2003

Project No	Project Title	Decommitted
7 ACP SUR 11	Roads Rehabilitation (+7 SUR 12)	8,297,281
7 ACP SUR 12	Roads Rehabilitation (+7 SUR 11)	1,971,613
7 ACP SUR 41	Supervision Restoration “Duplessis Building”	32,600
7 ACP SUR 47	Environmental Management Program	55,706
Total in €		10,357,200

Projects To Be Closed In 2004

Project No	Project Title	Decommitted
7 ACP SUR 13	Rice Research & Breeding Station	115,405
7 ACP SUR 14	Rice Research & Breeding Station	92,752
7 ACP SUR 18	Suriname Tourism Development Program	118,972
7 ACP SUR 33	Strengthening STD Health Services in the Interior	114,712
7 ACP SUR 46	Preparation of Restoration St Peter & Paul Cathedral	0
7 ACP SUR 50	TA – Strengthening of the Public Private Partnership	5,813
Total in €		447,654

ANNEX IX.A

Forecasts 2004 – 2005 Extensions, Decommittments And Payments

Suriname

Situation 31 December 2003

Forecast 2004

Forecast 2005

Title Project (Global Commitment)						2004		Global. Comm.	Indiv. Comm.	RAC	1 st semester	2 nd semester	Total	1 st semester	2 nd semester	Total	
YEAR	Acc. No.	No. Indiv. Comm.	Title Indiv. Comm.	Amounts in EURO	Date end Implem.	No. Category old RAI	Ext. to be req. Y/N	Amount to be decommitted (D)	Ongoing Indiv. Comm.	Payments ongoing Indiv. Comm.	RAP	Payments A	Payments B	Payments A+B	Payments A	Payments B	Payments A+B
Total Ongoing Global Commitment								151,572	63,146,000	14,456,929	48,689,071						
Total Ongoing Individual Commitment								1,082,321	12,565,923	5,970,358	6,595,565	1,715,567	1,121,899	2,837,466	946,000	191,900	1,137,900
Total								1,233,894		RAL: 55,284,636	Old RAL: 930.803			0			0
1995	7ACPSUR13	0	Rice Research & Breeding Station (+7SUR14)			8	N	115,405	1,100,000	1,073,449	26,551			0			0
1995	7ACPSUR13	1	TA for the Foundation Rice Research Sur.		19970618	8			1,073,449	958,044	115,405	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total									1,073,449	958,044	115,405			0			0
1995	7ACPSUR14	0	Rice Research & Breeding Station (+7SUR14)			8	N		2,115,000	1,804,906	310,094						0
1995	7ACPSUR14	3	Addendum #1 to contract W/Euroconsult BV		20010617	8		295,244	295,244	295,244	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1995	7ACPSUR14	4	Automotive Supply International		20010421	2		71,189	380,000	308,811	71,189			0	0	0	0
1995	7ACPSUR14	5	Automotive Supply International (Services)		20010421	2		21,563	57,000	25,437	31,563	10,000		10,000	0	0	0
1995	7ACPSUR14	12	M.Sc. in Management of Agricultural Knowledge Systems		20020220	8			28,051	28,051	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total									760,295	657,543	102,752			0			0
1995	7ACPSUR18	0	Suriname Tourism Development Program			7	N	118,972	849,000	730,028	118,972			0			0
1997	7ACPSUR33	0	Strengthening STD Health Services in Interior		20020709	7	N		680,000	607,855	72,145			0			0
1997	7ACPSUR33	1	Contract with the Medische Zending		20021217	7		109,000	585,000	405,826	179,174	70,000		70,000			0
1997	7ACPSUR33	3	STD/HIV Task Force/WP 1.12.1999-30.11.2000		20001130	7		5,712	11,500	5,788				0			0
Total									596,500	411,614	184,886			0			0
1999	7ACPSUR41	0	Supervision of Restoration Works of "Duplessis Building"		20000229	8	N	32,600	60,000	27,400	32,600					0	0

Forecasts 2004 – 2005 Extensions, Decommittments And Payments (continued)

Situation 31 December 2003

Forecast 2004

Forecast 2005

Title Project (Global Commitment)						2004		Global. Comm.	Indiv. Comm.	RAC	1 st semester	2 nd semester	Total	1 st semester	2 nd semester	Total	
						Ext. to be req. Y/N	Amount to be decommitted (D)										Ongoing Indiv. Comm.
YEAR	Acc. No.	No. Indiv.	Title Indiv. Comm.			Date end Implem.	No. Category old RAI	Amounts in EURO									
Global Comm.	Global Comm.	Comm.															
Total Ongoing Global Commitment								151,572	63,146,000	14,456,929	48,689,071						
Total Ongoing Individual Commitment								1,082,321	12,565,923	5,970,358	6,595,565	1,715,567	1,121,899	2,837,466	946,000	191,900	1,137,900
Total								1,233,894		RAL: 55,284,636	Old RAL: 930.803	0				0	
1999	7ACPSUR43	0	Support to the Road Authority			20040630	1	Y		1,847,000	1,419,851	427,149				0	0
1999	7ACPSUR43	1	DHV Consultants BV SRG 1,549,198,705			20040319	1		118,994	842,000	588,005	253,995	135,000	0	0	135,000	0
1999	7ACPSUR43	2	Road Authority WP 060701-050702 SRG 295,300,000			20020705	1			155,000	102,039	52,961	0	0	0	0	0
1999	7ACPSUR43	3	City Garage NV			20030510	1			41,700	37,530	4,170	4,170	0	0	4,170	0
1999	7ACPSUR43	4	Fernandes Concern Beheer			20030802	1			30,154	27,139	3,015	3,015	0	0	3,015	0
1999	7ACPSUR43	5	WP 2 (1/2/2003-31/1/2004			20040131	1			291,000	119,719	171,281	50,000	0	0	50,000	0
1999	7ACPSUR43	6	Jacobs Consultancy			20031017	1			59,997	0	59,997	35,998	23,999	59,997	0	0
Total										1,419,851	874,432	545,419			0		
1999	7ACPSUR45	0	Engineering & Consultancy Services for Port Paramaribo			20020131	1	Y		495,000	495,000	0				0	
1999	7ACPSUR45	1	Port MGMT Consultants BV SRG 538,560,000			20020326	1			495,000	339,046	155,954	155,954	0	0	155,954	0
Total										495,000	339,046	155,954			0		
1999	7ACPSUR46	0	Preparation of Restoration of St. Peter & Paul Cathedral			20000229	1	N		80,000	80,000	0				0	
1999	7ACPSUR46	1	Preparation of Restoration of St. Peter & Paul			20000423	7			80,000	66,171	13,829	13,829	0	0	13,829	0
Total										80,000	66,171	13,829			0		0

Forecasts 2004 – 2005 Extensions, Decommittments And Payments (continued)

Situation 31 December 2003

Forecast 2004

Forecast 2005

YEAR					2004		Global. Comm.	Indiv. Comm.	RAC	1 st semester	2 nd semester	Total	1 st semester	2 nd semester	Total	
					Ext. to be req. Y/N	Amount to be decommitted (D)										Ongoing Indiv. Comm.
Global Comm.	Acc. No. Global Comm.	No. Indiv. Comm.	Title Indiv. Comm.	Amounts in EURO	Date end Implem.	No. Category old RAI										
Total Ongoing Global Commitment							151,572	63,146,000	14,456,929	48,689,071						
Total Ongoing Individual Commitment							1,082,321	12,565,923	5,970,358	6,595,565	1,715,567	1,121,899	2,837,466	946,000	191,900	1,137,900
Total							1,233,894		RAL:	55,284,636	Old RAL:	930,803	0		0	
1999	8ACPSUR3	0	Micro Project Board/Office Technical Assisstance	20050531	1	N		5,000,000	4,619,763	380,237			0		0	
1999	8ACPSUR3	1	IRAM	20050710	2		143,135	488,100	312,715	175,385	20,250	6,000	26,250	6,000	6,000	
1999	8ACPSUR3	3	NADO Computers SRG 24,034,387	20020321	8			13,423	13,423	0			0		0	
1999	8ACPSUR3	4	Micro projects Office Suriname SRG 2,628,000,000	20040814	1			1,324,000	634,118	689,882	200,000	200,000	400,000	200,000	200,000	
1999	8ACPSUR3	5	Micro Projects Office Suriname SRG 438,000,000	20040814	1			221,000	56,277	164,723	50,000	50,000	100,000	50,000	50,000	
1999	8ACPSUR3	6	HJ de Vries Motors NV	20020801	2			41,700	37,491	4,209	4,200	0	4,200		0	
1999	8ACPSUR3	7	WP2 (Micro Project Program Dec. 2001- Nov.2002)	20021130	7		69,599	187,928,	118,329	69,599			0		0	
1999	8ACPSUR3	8	Work Program 3 (1/12/02-30/11/03)	20031130	7		125,204	226,000	100,796	125,204			0		0	
1999	8ACPSUR3	9	WP2 – Projects Implementation Program (2003-2004) MPP	20040814	1			1,590,000	0	1,590,000	500,000	500,000	1,000,000	500,000	500,000	
1999	8ACPSUR3	10	MPP-NGO Support Program NO2	20040814	1			250,000	0	250,000	50,000	50,000	100,000	50,000	50,000	
1999	8ACPSUR3	11	WP No 4 – MPP II	20041130	1			200,000	0	200,000	80,000	80,000	160,000	40,000	40,000	
Total								4,542,151	1,273,148	3,269,002			0		0	
										0			0		0	
2000	7ACPSUR47	0	Environmental Management Program (NIMOS)	20020331	7			590,000	590,000	55,706			0		0	
2000	7ACPSUR47	1	IADB SRG 641,920,000	20020903	7		55,706	590,000	534,294	55,706			0		0	
Total								590,000	534,294							
2000	8ACPSUR8	0	Integrated Tourism Development Program	20050731	1	N		2,475,000	1,360,210	1,114,790			0		0	
2000	8ACPSUR8	1	Carl Bro international	20051105	1			1,001,000	588,837	412,163	80,000	100,000	180,000	100,000	80,000	
2000	8ACPSUR8	2	WP (01/09/2002 – 31/08/2003)	20031031	2		241,000	339,000	97,872	241,128			0		0	
2000	8ACPSUR8	3	CKC Motors	20031210	1			20,210	0	20,210	20,210		20,210		0	
Total								1,360,210	686,709	673,501			0		0	
2001	6ACPSUR46	0	Integrated Transport Policy Study	20021231	1	N		500,000	449,467	50,533			0		0	
2001	6ACPSUR46	1	GOPA	20031011	2			449,467	121,356	328,111	206,755		206,755		0	
Total								449,467	121,356	328,111			0		0	

Forecasts 2004 – 2005 Extensions, Decommitments And Payments (continued)

Situation 31 December 2003

Forecast 2004

Forecast 2005

Title Project (Global Commitment)						2004		Global. Comm.	Indiv. Comm.	RAC	1 st semester	2 nd semester	Total	1 st semester	2 nd semester	Total	
						Ext. to be req. Y/N	Amount to be decommitted (D)										Ongoing Indiv. Comm.
YEAR	Acc. No.	No. Indiv. Comm.	Title	Indiv. Comm.	Amounts in EURO	Date end Implem.	No. Category old RAI										
Global Comm.	Global Comm.	Comm.															
Total Ongoing Global Commitment								151,572	63,146,000	14,456,929	48,689,071						
Total Ongoing Individual Commitment								1,082,321	12,565,923	5,970,358	6,595,565	1,715,567	1,121,899	2,837,466	946,000	191,900	1,137,900
Total								1,233,894		RAL: 55,284,636	Old RAL: 930.803						
2001	7ACPSUR48	0	Construction of Road to the Ferry Terminal Suriname-Guyana			20060831	1		404,000	0	404,000			0			0
2001	8ACPSUR12	0	Construction of Road to the Ferry Terminal Suriname-Guyana			20060831	1		12,796,000	1,119,000	11,677,000			0			0
2001	8ACPSUR12	1	Roughnton International			20070228	1		1,119,000	0	1,119,000	0	111,900	111,900		111,900	111,900
Total									1,119,000	0	1,119,000			0			0
2002	6ACPSUR60	0	Drug Demand Reduction Program in Suriname			20070731	1	N	745,000	0	745,000			0			0
2002	7ACPSUR49	0	TA for the preparation and Implementation of the Privatization			20030831	7	N	150,000	0	150,000			0			0
2002	7ACPSUR49	1	IDC			20030711	7		0	0	0			0			0
Total									0	0	0			0			0
2003	7ACPSUR50	0	TA-Strengthening of the Public and Private Partnership (PPP)			20031116	7	N	80,000	80,000	0			0			0
2003	7ACPSUR50	1	NEI			20030815	7		5,813	80,000	48,000	32,000	26,187	26,187			0
Total									80,000	48,000	32,000			0			0
2003	9ACPSUR1	0	Restoration of St. Peter & Paul Cathedral			20101231	8		2,800,000	0	2,800,000			0			0
2003	9ACPSUR2	0	Rehabilitation, Upgrading and Institutional Strengthening			20091231	8		29,800,000	0	29,800,000			0			0
2003	9ACPSUR3	0	TA to the Rehabilitation of the Port of Paramaribo			20081231	1		500,000	0	500,000			0			0
2003	9ACPSUR4	0	Study-Construction of Two New Bridges			20060630	1		80,000	0	80,000			0			0

ANNEX IX.B

**Forecasts 2004 New Global Commitments
(including individual commitments and payments)**

				1 st Semester		2 nd Semester		Total		Payments 2004 Estimation risk factor			1 st Semester		2nd Semester		Total		
Title Project (Global Commitment)		Month 2004	Amount In €	RISK	Ind. Com A	Paym. B	Ind. Com C	Paym. D	Ind. Com A+C	Paym. B+D	Low L	Medium M	High H	Ind. Com Paym		Ind. Com. Paym		Ind. Com Paym.	
TOTAL			5,674,000		210,000	150,000	1,401,000	430,000	1,611,000	580,000	380,000	200,000	0	1,627,000	1,100,000	40,000	475,001	667,000	1,575,000
Supporting the Private Sector	February	2,400,000	2			370,000	200,000	370,000	200,000			200,000		800,000	400,000				
Technical Cooperation Facility (TCF)	February	1,129,000	1	210,000	150,000	356,000	230,000	380,000	380,000	380,000				77,000	100,000	40,000	100,000	117,000	200,000
Institutional Strengthening*	2 nd semester	1,470,000	3											750,000	300,000			750,000	300,000
Formulation of Privatization Program**	2 nd Semester	675,000	1			675,000		675,000							300,000		375,000		675,000
* 400,000 to Transport Master Plan																			
** The budget earmarked 500,000 in order to fulfil the Transport Sector Policy Study																			

ANNEX IX.C

**Forecasts 2004-2005 New Individual Commitments
(including payments) on Ongoing Projects**

YEAR	Acc.No	Title New	1 ST Semester		2 nd Semester		Total		Payments 2004 Estimation risk factor			1 ST Semester		2 nd Semester		Total	
			Indiv Comm. A	Paym. B	Indiv. Comm. C	Paym. D	Indiv. Comm. A+C	Paym. B+D	Low L	Medium M	High H	Indiv Comm. A	Paym. B	Indiv. Comm. C	Paym. D	Indiv. Comm. A+C	Paym. B+D
Global Comm.	Global Comm.																
Total ongoing new individual commitments and payments			2,091,667	418,344	39,470,000	4,165,000	41,561,667	4,583,344	0	860,000	3,685,000	2,380,000	12,275,000	0	11,900,000	2,380,000	24,175,000

Suriname

Forecast 2004

Forecast 2005

2000	8ACPSUR3	WP N0 5-Micro Project Office			100,000	20,000	100,000	20,000					80,000			0	80,000
2000	8ACPSUR3	Capacity building/Instit. Streng.			200,000	100,000	200,000	100,000					100,000			0	100,000
2000	8ACPSUR3	WP No 3 – Project Implemen.			300,000	150,000	300,000	150,000					150,000			0	150,000
2000	8ACPSUR3	Evaluation of Micro Proj. Phase II					0	0					80,000	80,000		80,000	80,000
2000	8ACPSUR8	WP (01/12/03 – 31/11/04) * **	346,667	38,344		150,000	346,667	188,344			150,000					0	0
2000	8ACPSUR8	WP (01/12/04 – 30/06/05			300,000	50,000	300,000	50,000			50,000			150,000	100,000	0	250,000
2000	8ACPSUR8	Pilot Projects Supply Contract			180,000	150,000	180,000	150,000			150,000			30,000		0	30,000
2000	8ACPSUR8	Training Supply Contract No 1	80,000	70,000		10,000	80,000	80,000			80,000					0	0
2000	8ACPSUR8	Training Supply Contract No 2			90,000	80,000	90,000	80,000			80,000			10,000		0	10,000
2002	6ACPSUR60	Individual Expert Contract	265,000	200,000			265,000	200,000			200,000				65,000	0	65,000
2002	6ACPSUR60	Start Up WP (03/04 – 06/04	20,000	10,000		10,000	20,000	20,000			20,000					0	0
2002	6ACPSUR60	WP (07/04 – 06/05)			100,000	20,000	100,000	20,000			20,000			60,000	20,000	0	80,000
1999	7ACPSUR43	Construction of Road Authority Office	300,000			90,000	300,000	90,000			90,000			150,000	60,000	0	210,000
2002	7ACPSUR49	IDC					0	0								0	0
2001	8ACPSUR12	Works Contract “Road to the Ferry”			12,000,000	3,000,000	12,000,000	3,000,000			3,000,000			3,000,000	3,000,000	0	6,000,000
2003	9ACPSUR1	TA Supervision Cathedral	500,000			100,000	500,000	100,000			100,000			100,000	100,000	0	200,000
2003	9ACPSUR1	Works Contract Cathedral					0	0					2,300,000	460,000	690,000	2,300,000	1,150,000
2003	9ACPSUR2	TA Supervision Port Rehabilitation			1,200,000	120,000	1,200,000	120,000			120,000			240,000	240,000	0	480,000
2003	9ACPSUR2	Works Contract Rehabilitation			25,000,000	0								7,500,000	7,500,000	0	15,000,000
2003	9ACPSUR3	TA Support to Port Project	500,000	100,000	0	75,000	500,000	175,000			175,000			125,000	125,000	0	250,000
2003	9ACPSUR4	Study TA Constr. of 2 new bridges	80,000			40,000	80,000	40,000			40,000			40,000		0	40,000

ANNEX X

Donor Matrix

- General -

Donor	Grant/ Loan	Economic Development /Capacity building	Social Development	Productivity Sector Activity	Environment, gender	Total
India*	Loan		4.2 Mio €	3.4 Mio €		7.6 Mio €
Indonesia			No amount specified			
China*	Grant Grant/Loan	3.9 Mio €	1.6 Mio €	149.7 Mio €		5.5 Mio € 149.7 Mio €
France	Grant Loan	0.4 Mio €	1.0 Mio € 0.5 Mio €			1.4 Mio € 0.5 Mio €
Netherlands**	Grant	189.0 Mio €	98.3 Mio €	38.7 Mio €	30.8 Mio €	356.8 Mio €
EC	Grant	7.9 Mio €	10.3 Mio €	70.8 Mio €		89.0 Mio €
IDB*	Grant Loan	1.4 Mio € 6.6 Mio €	1.3 Mio € 26.0 Mio €	0.7 Mio € 24.0 Mio €	1.6 Mio €	5.0 Mio € 56.6 Mio €
PAHO*	Grant		5.2 Mio €			5.2 Mio €
UNDP*	Grant	0.6 Mio €	0.3 Mio €	0.1 Mio €	9.7 Mio €	10.7 Mio €
CIS						
WWF					0.7 Mio €	0.7 Mio €
TOTAL	Grant Loans	203.2 Mio € 6.6 Mio €	118.0 Mio € 30.7 Mio €	110.3 Mio € 177.1 Mio €	42.8 Mio €	474.3 Mio € 214.4 Mio €
GRAND TOTAL					LOANS & GRANTS	688.7 Mio €

* Originally stated in US\$ amounts: converted at a rate of 1.25 €/US\$

** This includes 136 Mio € of the Parity Fund. Moreover, of the remaining € 220.8 Mio, € 73.4 Mio was spent at the end of 2003.

N.B.: The amounts expressed by the donors are mostly committed funds. Part of these committed funds has already been spent, but since the project is not yet completed the amounts spent will show up in the total committed amount.

Donor matrix – Specific -

Donor	Project Description	Economic Development/ Capacity building	Social Development	Productivity Sector Activity	Environment /Gender
India* <u>Loan</u> 7.6 Mio €	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water drainage project (concessional loan) Steel rolling mill at Paranam (concessional loan) 14 heavy duty earth excavators (concessional loan) 		4.2 Mio €	2.0 Mio € 1.4 Mio €	
<i>Loan</i>			4.2 Mio €	3.4 Mio €	
Indonesia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Per year 3 scholarships for 3 master degrees are awarded Per year 2 scholarships for dance and culture are awarded 				
China* <u>Grant</u> 5.5 Mio € <u>Loan/grant</u> 150 Mio €	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New office building for the Ministry of Foreign affairs, in preparation Housing programme, ongoing Cold Storage Project Int. Airport, completed Jan '04 ((free interest loan) Support to industrial development, in preparation (grant/loan) Road Rehabilitation Project (2nd phase), in preparation (buyer's credit) Palm Tree Plantation & Processing Project, in preparation 	3.90 Mio €	1.60 Mio €	0.70 Mio € 13.60 Mio € 42.60 Mio € 92.80 Mio €	
<i>Grant</i> <i>Loan/grant</i>		3.90 Mio €	1.60 Mio €	149.7 Mio €	
France <u>Grant</u> <u>Mio €</u> <u>Loan 0.5 Mio €</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Combat transmittable diseases, especially malaria, amongst maroons, 3 yr program Institutional support to increase security in the interior, 3 year program Promotion of the French language Cultural and sportive exchange across the Guiana shield Financing of project studies (loan) TA to urban development plan for Suriname 	0.41 Mio €	0.38 Mio € 0.01 Mio € 0.03 Mio € 0.50 Mio € 0.15 Mio €		
<i>Grant</i> <i>Loan</i>		0.41 Mio €	0.98 Mio € 0.50 Mio €		

Netherlands	• Institutional Strengthening Ministry of Finance	10.6 Mio €			
	• Land management	10.9 Mio €			
	• Cycle international relationships	0.1 Mio €			
	• Start fund sectoral approach	25.2 Mio €			
	• Preparation fund PLOS	3.0 Mio €			
	• National Archive	5.4 Mio €			
	• Justice building	1.8 Mio €			
Grant	• IDB program Low Income shelter		2.9 Mio €		
356.8 Mio €	• Sector Fund Housing		17.5 Mio €		
	• Health care projects		34.7 Mio €		
	• Sector Fund Health care		12.0 Mio €		
	• Educational projects		2.9 Mio €		
	• Sector Fund Education		10.0 Mio €		
	• Fund NGO's		2.7 Mio €		
	• Socially related projects		4.0 Mio €		
	• PRM IFONS		11.3 Mio €		
	• Social safety net		0.3 Mio €		
	• Agricultural projects			7.1 Mio €	
	• Sector Fund Agriculture			17.0 Mio €	
	• Export oriented Investment Comfish			0.4 Mio €	
	• Rehabilitation Airport JA Pengel			6.5 Mio €	
	• Renovation Sea dike Nickerie			5.8 Mio €	
	• TA private sector			1.8 Mio €	
	• Environmental projects				17.8 Mio €
	• Suriname Conservation International				3.0 Mio €
	• Water project				10.0 Mio €
	• Parity Fund	136.0 Mio €			
Grant		189.0 Mio €	98.3 Mio €	38.7 Mio €	30.8 Mio €

EC Grant 89 Mio €	• Integrated Transport Policy Study, closing	0.50 Mio €			
	• Support to the Road Authority (Phase I)	1.85 Mio €			
	• Study Road Authority (phase II), ongoing	1.08 Mio €			
	• Privatisation Programme Transport	0.40 Mio €			
	• Strengthening of public/private partnership, ongoing	0.08 Mio €			
	• Institutional Strengthening of State and NSA's in policy development	0.50 Mio €			
	• Business Forum; Support to the Private/Public Partnership	2.40 Mio €			
	• 9 th EDF Technical cooperation facility	1.13 Mio €			
	• Suriname/EC/UNFPA Joint Programme in Sexual Reproductive Health		1.70 Mio €		
	• Micro Projects, ongoing		5.00 Mio €		
	• Drug demand reduction programme, ongoing		0.75 Mio €		
	• Restoration of the Cathedral, in preparation		2.80 Mio €		
	• Integrated Tourism Development Programme, ongoing			2.48 Mio €	
	• Construction of road to the ferry, ongoing			13.20 Mio €	
	• Rehabilitation, upgrading of harbour, in preparation			29.80 Mio €	
	• TA to port rehabilitation, ongoing			1.00 Mio €	
	• Study for construction of two new bridges			0.08 Mio €	
• TA for preparation and implementation of privatisation of banana sector			0.15 Mio €		
• Support to banana sector			13.20 Mio €		
• Support to rice sector, ongoing			9.23 Mio €		
• Rehabilitation 3 bridges East connection			1.70 Mio €		
Grant		7.9 Mio €	10.3 Mio €	70.8 Mio €	

IDB* <u>Grant</u> 5.0 Mio € <u>Loan</u> 56.6 Mio €	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Census preparation, ongoing (loan) 	2.70 Mio €			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decentralization, ongoing (loan) 	3.90 Mio €			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institutional strengthening of National Assembly, ongoing (grant) 	0.50 Mio €			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institutional Strengthening of Debt Management, ongoing (grant) 	0.48 Mio €			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening Financial Sector, in preparation (grant) 	0.40 Mio €			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low income shelter, in preparation (loan) 		7.80 Mio €		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Development Fund, ongoing (loan) 		8.24 Mio €		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Basic Education Improvement, in preparation (loan) 		10.00 Mio €		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health sector reform program, ongoing (grant) 		1.10 Mio €		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Judicial Education in Domestic Violence, closing (grant) 		0.04 Mio €		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Youth Empowerment and Development, ongoing (grant) 		0.12 Mio €		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture and Trade Policy Reform, closing (loan) 			24.00 Mio €	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest Policy Reformulation, closing (grant) 			0.10 Mio €	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Entrepreneurship promotion, in preparation (grant) 			0.20 Mio €	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening Airport Security (grant) 			0.35 Mio €	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation of Land Policy Reform, closing (grant) 			0.12 Mio €	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental Management Program, closing (grant) 			1.50 Mio €	
Grant		1.4 Mio €	1.3 Mio €	0.7 Mio €	1.6 Mio €
Loan		6.6 Mio €	26.0 Mio €	24.0 Mio €	
PAHO* <u>Grant</u> 5.2 Mio €	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Several small health programmes combined 		0.50 Mio €		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Screening and treatment cervical cancer, ongoing 		0.75 Mio €		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotion of Safe Physical Environment, ongoing 		0.50 Mio €		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Immunization, ongoing 		0.20 Mio €		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Healthy growth and development, ongoing 		0.30 Mio €		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Healthy systems and services development, ongoing 		0.30 Mio €		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (UN) Transforming Reproductive health, ongoing 		2.44 Mio €		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amazon Malaria Initiative, ongoing 		0.20 Mio €		
Grant			5.2 Mio €		

UNDP* Grant 10.7 Mio €	• Awareness for regional and international trade issues, ongoing	0.09 Mio €			
	• Study impacts regional + int. trade agreements	0.16 Mio €			
	• Public sector reform, ongoing	0.18 Mio €			
	• Parliamentary Strengthening, ongoing	0.14 Mio €			
	• Involving volunteers in national development efforts, ongoing		0.05 Mio €		
	• Counselling and support to HIV positive persons		0.02 Mio €		
	• Advocacy for changes in legislation regarding STD, ongoing		0.02 Mio €		
	• National Strategic Plan on HIV/AIDS, completed		0.04 Mio €		
	• Poverty Targeting of Labour Training Institutions		0.18 Mio €		
	• Support bauxite negotiations, completed			0.04 Mio €	
	• Facilitation of SME's in cultural and natural local capital, ongoing			0.05 Mio €	
	• Prepare Suriname's report for Convention on Climate Change, ongoing				0.28 Mio €
	• Prepare Suriname's National Biodiversity Action Plan, ongoing				0.07 Mio €
	• Biodiversity conservation in Central Suriname Nature Reserve, ongoing				9.21 Mio €
• Support to democracy, ongoing				0.14 Mio €	
Grant		0.6 Mio €	0.3 Mio €	0.1Mio €	9.7 Mio €
WWF Grant 0.7 Mio €	• Effective and Sustainable management Brownsberg Nature Park				0.23 Mio €
	• Statistical analysis Forest research data				0.02 Mio €
	• Several gold mining pollution projects				0.29 Mio €
	• Database improvement Zoological Collection and Herbarium Suriname				0.01 Mio €
	• Forest Certification				0.02 Mio €
	• Creation of the North-western Surname Reserves				0.05 Mio €
	• Wildlife trade management Improvement				0.04 Mio €
	• Marine Turtle monitoring and protection season 2003				0.06 Mio €
Grant					0.72 Mio €

Conservation International Suriname (CIS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management plans for Central Suriname and Sipaliwini, Nature Reserves • Pikin Rio and Gran Rio mapping project (funds provided by GCF) • Upper Suriname consultation project (GCF) • Werehapi scooping project (GCF) • Raleigh falls eco-tourism project • Modernizing/ upgrading nature science curriculum for primary schools • Educational trips for teachers • Rapid assessment of the waters of the Suriname River • National awareness program: biodiversity conservation • Bioprospecting along upper Suriname Rivver and Kwamalasemutu area • Establish libraries in schools of Kayana and Kwamalasemutu • Operational assistance to Suriname Toursim Foundation • River otter monitoring field trip on Coppename River 				
Grant					
TOTAL	Grant Loan	203.2 Mio € 6.6 Mio €	118.0 Mio € 30.7 Mio €	110.3 Mio € 177.1 Mio €	42.8 Mio € -

* Originally stated in US\$ amounts: converted at a rate of 1.25 €/US\$

ANNEX XI

EIB projects

		Project	Project number	Commitment (€)	Payments (€)
EDF IV	1.	1 st credit line to Landbouwbank	42.030.59.010	4,000,000	4,000,000
	2.	2 nd credit-line to Landbouwbank	42.030.59.013	7,494,000	7,494,000
	3.	Credit-line National Development Bank	42.010.59.012	2,000,000	2,000,000
EDF V	4.	Global Loan (1) Development Bank	5.SUR.009/5.SUR.010	4,250,000	4,250,000
	5.	Global Loan (2) Development Bank	5.SUR.007	2,700,000	2,700,000
EDF VIII	6.	Staatsolie Company	8.SUR.001	300,000	203,619.16
	7.	Staatsolie Company	EIB own funds	4,000,000	4,000,000

ANNEX XII

Special Framework Of Assistance (SFA – Banana Project)

Allocation, Commitments, Disbursements

		Year	Allocation (millions EUR)	Commitments (millions EUR)	Disbursements (millions EUR)
1	Budget line B5023-95-3	1995	3.5	3.5	3.0
2	Budget line B7-8710	1999	3.1	2.659	1.822
3	Budget line B7-8710	2000	2.7	2.384	-
4	Budget line B7-8710	2001	2.7	2.125	0.573
5	Budget line B7-8710	2002	2.5	0.847	-
6	Budget line B7-8710	2003	2.2*		
				11.515	5.395
	Estimated total allocation		16.7		

* Approved by Member States Committee in November 2003

ANNEX XIII

Transport Policy Matrix Proposal

Policy	Relevance	Feasibility	Sustainability
Measures to Control Monopoly			
Transport Sector Regulation Creation of an independent transport regulator; or Setting up rule based licensing system for transport service and infrastructure operations	Good Governance measure. Monopoly is leading to high costs and unresponsive service. Clear licensing rules will create a contestable market	Proposal consistent with national policy. Sector policy will need modification	Requires on-going commitment by Government and guaranteed independence for the Regulator
Air Transport Sector Removal of SLM monopoly on ground services Implement CARICOM open skies Extend international aviation agreements	More competition will improve service quality, extend the range of services and reduce costs and prices. Removal of ground services monopoly is CARICOM commitment	Proposal consistent with national policy. Sector policy will need modification	SLM has to become more efficient (link to privatization proposal)
Ports Rule based system for port development	Contestable market will encourage NVHS to become more efficient	MTCT currently oppose this policy proposal	Requires change of policy
Measures to Promote Transparency			
Airports Separation of airfields from CAA	Good governance measure to avoid conflicts of interest	Administrative measure; can be made when CAA is formed	Will require a decision on PSO payments for minor airfields
Measures to Promote Efficiency			
Part Privatization of SLM	Will help reduce costs and improve competitive position.	Consistent with national policy	Will help SLM survive; partnership with major foreign

Policy	Relevance	Feasibility	Sustainability
			operator could strengthen market position
Part Privatization of ZAL	Will help reduce costs	Consistent with national policy	
Airfield Public Service Obligations	Subsidies should be explicit and need to be reduced		
Part Privatization of Havenbeheer	Will help reduce costs and improve service	MTCT is currently opposed to this proposal	Requires change of policy; sale process must be transparent
Inland Waterways Closure of SMS	SMS no longer has any strategic role. Losses are becoming unacceptable	Unavoidable; alternative of restructuring likely to be expensive and ineffective	Private operators will need subsidy for ferry PSO. Redundant workers should be offered retraining and placement assistance.
IWW Public Service Obligations	Subsidies should be limited to socially necessary services	Consistent with national policy	Will require GoS commitment to pay subsidies
Public Transport Removal of monopoly on big bus services	Will promote service improvements	Administrative measure: consistent with national policy	Bus transport industry is efficient and competitive, so there will be no shortage of market entrants.
NVB public service obligations	Subsidies should be limited to socially necessary services	Consistent with national policy	Will require GoS commitment to pay subsidies
Measures to Promote Sustainability			
Funding Road Maintenance Road Authority – increase RA road levy	Road maintenance is badly	Proposal is consistent with	Requires firm GoS commitment.

Policy	Relevance	Feasibility	Sustainability
Ministry of Public Works Road levy for MPW Improve maintenance management	under-funded. Roads are in a cycle of failure, which is creating donor dependence	national policy of “user pays”, but may attract opposition. Increases should be phased	Levies should be set in US\$ terms to avoid erosion through domestic inflation
Ministry of Regional Development – increase funding			
Control of Heavy Vehicles Increase taxation on heavy vehicles Modernize vehicle weights & dimensions legislation	Taxes do not reflect costs of road damage and encourage use of heavy vehicles Axle load limits inefficiently low; VWD should be coordinated with neighbouring countries	Legal measure that should attract general support Legal measure that should attract general support	Charges should be set in real (or US\$) terms to avoid erosion by domestic inflation. Measure only advisable if road maintenance is improved
Inland Waterways Formation of Saramacca Canal Foundation	Canal has been neglected; user involvement will ensure better maintenance	Requires acceptance by MPW	Prime use of Canal is irrigation and drainage. Sustainability will depend mainly on fee income from non-transport users
Measures to Promote Road Safety			
Road Safety Improvements Use of seat belts and limits on alcohol	These are measures known to be effective at reducing road casualties	Legal measure; enforcement will require training, equipment and funding	Requires GoS commitment and funding

Policy	Relevance	Feasibility	Sustainability
Increase effectiveness of annual inspections	Current inspection system is ineffective	Requires training and funding	Companies licensed for inspections will have to be monitored
Increase technical capacity of police and MPW	Improved capabilities should help improve enforcement, safety education and road layout	MPW and Police staff are able to benefit from training	Requires GoS commitment and funding
Measures to Protect the Environment			
Environmental Monitoring and Protection			
Monitoring air quality in Paramaribo	Monitoring is needed to establish effectiveness of control measures and need (if any) for more stringent limits	Technically feasible	Requires GoS commitment and funding
Legal limits on vehicle emissions	Will improve air quality in central Paramaribo	Legal measure; enforcement will require training, equipment and funding	Requires GoS commitment and funding
Legal requirement for Environmental Impact Assessment	Need for a consistent national framework for environmental assessments	Draft Environmental Law expected to be passed in 2004. Implementation will require training and funding.	Requires GoS commitment and funding
Urban Traffic Management Improvement	Paramaribo is becoming increasingly congested; relatively simple measures could make a significant improvement	Technically feasible; will require training, equipment and funding	Requires GoS commitment and funding
Regional Integration			
Promotion of Regional			

Policy	Relevance	Feasibility	Sustainability
<p>Integration Securing an international transport agreement</p> <p>Securing customs agreements on transit</p>	CARICOM commitment; needed to promote regional trade	Major negotiation effort required, involving CARICOM, EC, Brazil and (possibly) Mercosur	Sustainable, once negotiated
Infrastructure Development			
<p>Roads Rehabilitation of main road network</p> <p>Road maintenance strengthening</p>	<p>Maintenance of unrehabilitated roads impractical; economic benefits from road improvement</p> <p>Maintenance planning and control need to be improved; will become increasingly important as the expenditure levels increase</p>	<p>Technically feasible. Economic feasibility had be assessed case by case</p> <p>Technically feasible</p>	<p>Sustainable only if maintenance is improved</p> <p>Requires GoS commitment and funding</p>
<p>Ports Rehabilitation of Nieuwe Haven, Paramaribo</p> <p>Redevelopment of N.Nickerie in collaboration with potential users</p>	<p>EC committed project</p> <p>Potentially important to rice, banana and off-shore oil industries</p>	<p>Technically feasible. Economic and financial feasibility should be reviewed.</p>	<p>Depends on traffic guarantees or funding contributions from users</p>
Inland Waterways			
Rehabilitation of Saramacca Canal	Canal has important irrigation and drainage functions, as well as a minor transport role	Technically feasible. Economic viability depends on non-transport uses	Effective maintenance will depend on the formation of the Saramacca Canal Foundation

ANNEX XIV Proposed Transport Indicators – January 2004

Performance Indicators

				1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	
Network extend	Roads	Kilometers of primary, secondary and tertiary roads	Primary road					1,455 km	RA, MPW
			Others					3,115 km	
	Port and shipping	length of quay, depth at berth, by port	Length of quay					520 m	Port companies
			Depth at berth					5-8 m	
	Aviation	Number of Airstrips length & width of runways	Length < 500 m					14	DCA, ZAL
			500 m<Length<1000m					33	
			1000 m<Length<3000					0	
			Length > 3000 m					1(*)	
			TOTAL					48	

				1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	
Network condition	Roads	Percent of network in good, poor condition / IRI by section	Good condition					64%	RA, MPW
			Fair condition					5%	
			Poor condition					31%	

				1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	
Funds allocated to routine and periodic maintenance, rehabilitation and construction	Roads	Allocated per kilometer of road USD/year				0.862	1.090	1.099	RA, MPW
		Allocated to Road Fund							RA, MPW, M Finance

(*) J.A. PENGEL – Zanderij International Airport

				1999	2000	2001	2002	2003			
Traffic flows	Roads	Density per road type (primary/secondary road network)							RA, MPW		
	Ferries	Passengers and vehicles departing and arriving at borders							Ferry companies		
	Port and shipping (*)	Freight by port in tons	Import		290,836	269,870	309,253	348,597	579,848	MAS, Port companies	
			Export		33,816	11,970	28,272	14,580	23,967		
		Number of ships calling per location	Ships		534	471	553	594	603		
			Schooners/coasters		266	186	62	135	231		
		Average container through put time for importing	Import containers	20" FT		6,598	6,987	6,644	7,367		7,912
				40" FT		4,493	4,601	5,002	5,845		6,857
				45" FT		15	27	66	103		169
					11,106	11,615	11,712	13,315	14,938		
			Export Containers	20" FT		1,470	1,172	1,489	2,303		1,472
				40" FT		663	774	945	1,057		1,169
	45" FT			0	0	0	1	0			
			2,133	1,946	2,434	3,361	2,641				
	Aviation	Passengers departing and arriving								DCA, ZAL	
		Freight arriving and departing									
		Number of aircraft calling per location	J.A. Pengel			2,656	2,484	2,606	3,388		
Zorg en Hoop					8,899	8,545	13,476	13,144			
Passing over					11,513	10,479	7,068	6,319			
TOTAL					23,068	21,508	23,150	22,851			
International			1,718	1,885	1,685	1,971					

					1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	
Fleet	Roads	Number of vehicles in the country	Cars	P1<800kg			5,431	5,871		Central Bank?
				800kg<P2<1200kg			34,846	39,985		

(*) Nieuwe Haven Terminal

				1200kg<P3 <1600kg			10,149	12,214		
				1600kg<P4			4,221	5,405		
				TOTAL			54,647	63,475		
			Buses	B1<20 pers			610	1238		
				20 pers <B2<30 pers			1273	1813		
				30 pers <B3			190	419		
				TOTAL			2073	3470		
			Trucks	V1<1000kg			12598	14928		
				1000kg<V2 <2000kg			2561	2985		
				2000kg<V3 <3000kg			1069	1262		
				3000kg<V4 <4000kg			610	745		
				4000kg<V5 <5000kg			296	362		
				5000kg<V6			1780	2149		
				TOTAL			18914	22431		
	Aviation	Aircraft registered in Suriname	Commercial						13	DCA
			Agricultural						16	
			Private						7	
			Flight instruction						3	
			Certification						3	
			TOTAL						42	

Fuel sales	Roads	Quantity of fuel sale each year	l/year	Oil companies
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Impact Indicators

Trade flows Domestic, intra- regional and international		- To be defined-						
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			1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	
Vehicle operating costs	Roads	Percentage of primary Road network maintained by the Road Authority as function of decrease of the Vehicle operating costs					21%	RA, MPW

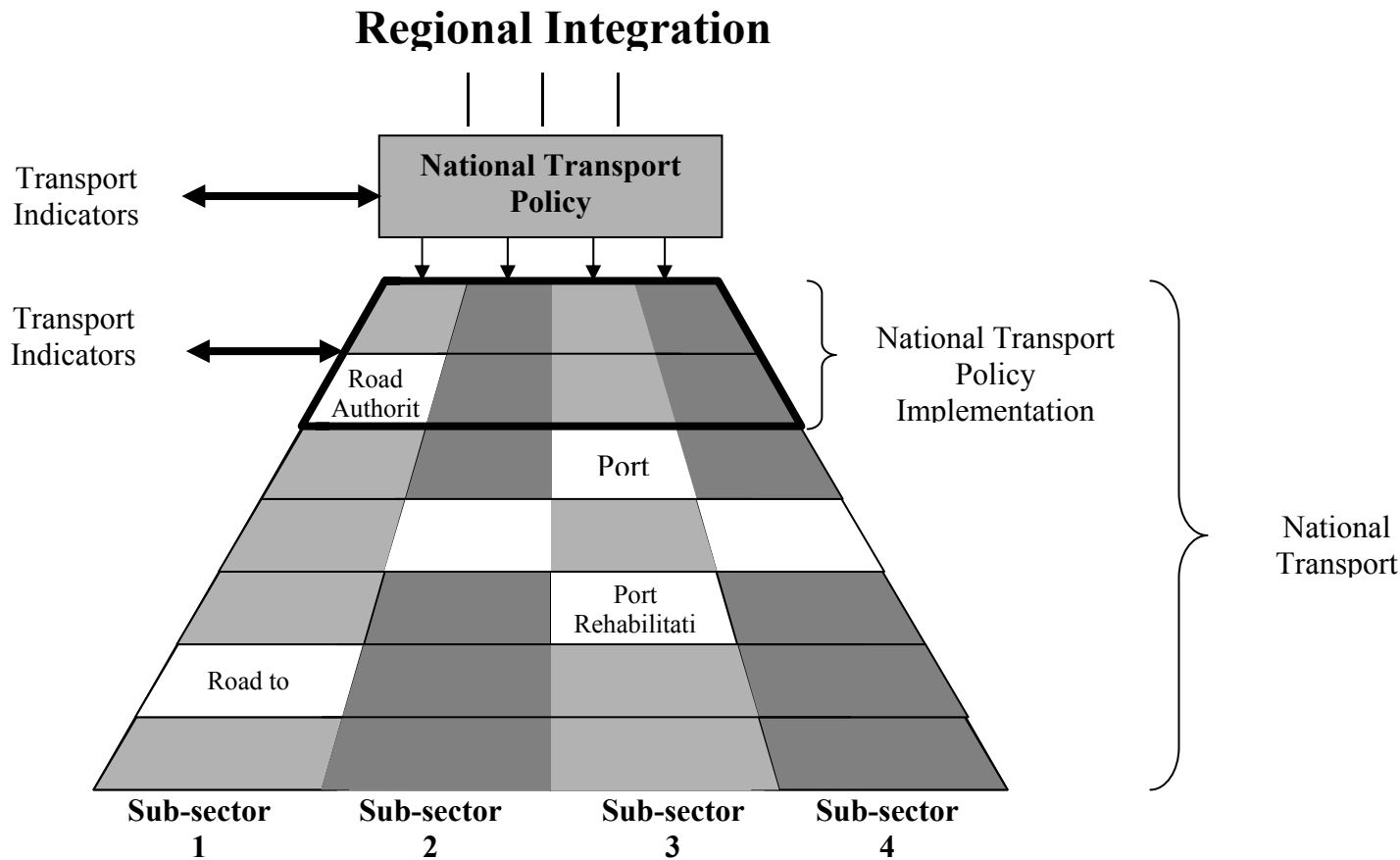
			1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	
User charges	Port and shipping	Freight rates	Break bulk cargos				3.83 USD/tons	Port companies
			Liquid bulk cargos				1.50 USD/tons	
			20" FT				42.50 USD/tons	
			40" FT				85.00 USD/tons	
			45" FT				110.00 USD/tons	
	Roads	Bus fares				0.45 SRD	0.63 SRD	
	Aviation	Freight rates and passenger fares						DCA, ZAL

Time spent traveling and numbers of trip per household	Roads	Time spent traveling to work numbers of trip per household per day					
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			1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	
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Accidents	Roads	Deaths and injuries in road accidents	Fatalities (billion vehicle/km)					39.3	ABS
			(per 100,000 population)					15.8	

Ship time and Port Productivity	Port and shipping	Ship time waiting for berth, time at berth, by port Ship time at berth, cargo handled		Port companies	
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= EC Support Strategy to the National



Coordination:
 Government
 Inter-ministerial
 State & Non-state actors
 (PPP)



Vereniging Surinaams Bedrijfsleven

The Vice-President
of the Republic of Suriname
Mr J. Ajodhia
Dr. S. Redmondstraat 118
In this city

Re: Supervisory Board Road Authority

Annexes: Letter no. 215, dd. 19 August 2002
Idem 230, dd. 2 September 2002
Idem 121, dd. 7 July 2003

Letter no. 006

Paramaribo, 16 January 2004

Dear Mr Vice-President,

With reference to our enclosed letter no. 121 dd. 07 July 2003 with regard to the nomination of Mr D. Lo Fo Sang as representative of Trade and Industry in the Supervisory Board of the Road Authority, we noticed that until this day this nomination has not taken place yet and that there was no reaction and/or notification from the Government.

We would like to emphasise again that the role of the Surinamese Trade & Industry Association within the Supervisory Board is urgently required for an optimal execution of activities within the scope of good management of the Surinamese road system.

In view of the above-mentioned and previously arguments quoted in the abovementioned letter, we request you to look at the possibility to let the appointment of Mr D. Lo Fo Sang as member of the Supervisory Board of the Road Authority take place in the very short term, in conformity with the agreements made.

We rely on your wise policy in this matter and we remain in the meantime,

Suriname Trade & Industry Association
On behalf of the Executive Committee
(signature)

Engineer E.P. Isselt
Vice-Chairman

Cc: Minister of Public Works, D. Balesar, Licentiate
Minister of Planning and Development Co-operation, M Sc K. Raghoebarsingh
Minister of Finances, M Sc H. Hildenberg
Minister of Transportation, Communication and Tourism, M Sc G. Castelen
Executive Committee Association of Surinamese Producers



Vereniging Surinaams Bedrijfsleven

To the Minister of
Public Works and Traffic,
Mr D. Balesar, Licentiate
Coppenamestraat 167
In this city

Re: Supervisory Board Road Authority

Letter no.: 230 Date: 02 September 2002

Dear Mister Minister,

In continuation of our letter no. 215 dd. 19 August 2002 and in close consultation with the Executive Committee of the Association of Surinamese Producers – because of changed circumstances and recent developments – one decided to withdraw Engineer R.H. Ramdin as representative of Trade and Industry in the Supervisory Board of the Road Authority Suriname.

One proposed to appoint Mr D. Lo Fo Sang, Committee Member of the Suriname Trade & Industry Association, in his place in the Supervisory Board.

Awaiting your further notices about this matter, we remain,

Yours sincerely,
Suriname Trade & Industry Association

Engineer M.A. Meyer, Chairman
(signature)

Cc: Engineer R. Ramdin
Executive Committee Association of Surinamese Producers



Vereniging Surinaams Bedrijfsleven

To: The Vice-President of the Republic of Suriname
Mister J. Ajodhia
Dr. S. Redmondstraat 118
In this city

No.: 121
Re: Supervisory Board
Road Authority

Annex: Copy letter no. 230
dd. 2-9-02

Paramaribo, 7 July 2003

Dear Mr Vice-President,

With reference to our enclosed letter no. 230 dd. 02 September 2002, being a continuation of letter no. 215 dd. 19 August 2002, directed to the Minister of Public Works and Traffic, Mr D. Balesar, Licentiate, which contains the nomination of Mr D. Lo Fo Sang so that he can take place in the Supervisory Board of the Road Authority, we regret that we have to notice that till this day we have not received a reaction.

In view of the previous history of the coming about of the Road Authority and the up till now accepted principles for the concluding of strategic co-operation between the Government and the Private Sector, the so-called PPPs (Public Private Partnerships), we cannot understand that one ignores us in such a way. Not involving the Suriname Trade & Industry Association as acknowledged largest employers' organisation of Trade and Industry in Suriname, means that the interests of the largest group of "users", are not taken into account or in a sufficient way. The road-users still have to pay for the maintenance of the road infrastructure via surcharges on fuel, so that it is logic that they also have something to say about the determining of the policy with regard to this infrastructure.

If the Government of Suriname intentionally wishes to deviate from the road taken, then this means that all other partnerships between the Government and Trade and Industry, will get in the fire line, just like with: the Nieuwe Haven (New Port), the Business Forum, the Tourism Foundation, the Socioeconomic Council and the Tripartite Consultation, and others.

We are also of the opinion that the role of the VSB (Suriname Trade & Industry Association) within the Supervisory Board of the Road Authority, is urgently required at this moment, since we could distillate from well-informed sources that with regard to the original scheme, a number of fundamental differences in insights manifest themselves at the Ministry of Public Works, with as consequence not an optimal or bad execution of activities within the scope of good management of the primary road system.

Awaiting your speedy reaction, we remain in the meantime,

Yours sincerely,

Suriname Trade & Industry Association
On behalf of the Executive Committee,
(signature)
Engineer M.A. Meyer, Chairman
(seal)

Cc: The Minister of Public Works and Traffic
Director Road Authority



Vereniging Surinaams Bedrijfsleven

To: The Minister of Public Works and Traffic
Mr D. Balesar, Licentiate
Coppenamestraat 167
In this city

No.: 215

Re: Supervisory Board Road Authority

Paramaribo, 19 August 2002

Dear Mr Balesar,

Your letter dd. 16 August 2002 No. OW-2733 to the Director of the Road Authority, caused great indignation and disappointment with the VSB, the Suriname Trade & Industry Association.

The VSB has pleaded since the sixties for the establishment of a Road Authority and Road Fund, which both should be managed by a Supervisory Board in which the road users should contribute for the greater part, just like it is usual in the rest of the world.

The foundation of the SRA, the Suriname Road Association, was a result of that and since its foundation in 1960 the SRA has done a lot of work, namely the increase of the level of the knowledge about the laying of roads and road maintenance.

At the (broad) seminar that was held in the Torarica Hotel, hard agreements were made between the public and private sector about the functioning of the Road Authority and the appointment of the Members of the Supervisory Board.

Just because this Road Authority would imply an increase of the taxes for road users, one agreed that the maintenance and management of the primary roads would be financed by means of the increase of the taxes on fuel and therefore would not mean a decrease of the normal budget of the Ministry of Public Works.

In 1995 we already objected against the Road Authority Act, but we got the guarantee from the then Minister of Public Works and Traffic, Mr R. Randjiet Singh, that the interpretation would take place in conformity with the agreements made. One and another in the presence of the European Union that supported this process enormously.

On the basis of these agreements and the confidence that existed between the public and the private sector, your predecessor in office, Mr R.V. Mangal, did stick to the agreements made. We would like to remind you of the following.

1. The agreements made between the public and private sector, are the result of the new co-operation between the State and Non-State Actors, like these are called in the new Cotonou-Agreement, that was signed between the EU- and ACP-States.
2. The EU and other donors took the position – in the past 10 years especially – that matters like the maintaining of the road system, could best be realised when the road users themselves would be made responsible for the realisation. At the EU, after the signing of the COTONOU-Agreement, a lot of emphasis is laid on this.

In view of what is written above, we would like to inform you by means of this letter that the VSB (Suriname Trade & Industry Association) and ASFA (Association of Surinamese Producers) cannot accept the proposal for

the staffing of the new Supervisory Board for the Road Authority like indicated in your letter dd. 16 August 2002 No. 2733.

If the parties agree that there is a Road Authority and the financing of this Authority is settled by means of extra levying of taxes on the road users, then it is also logic that the management is as much as possible conveyed to these road users.

We cannot undo the process for the formation of a PPP – Public Private Partnership that was started.

For the constitution of the new Supervisory Board, the following bodies should nominate a member:

1. The Ministry of Public Works as most involved ministry at the determining of the policy with regard to Public Works.
2. The Ministry of TCT, idem in connection with the policy with regard to Transportation.
3. The Ministry of Finances, idem in connection with the policy with regard to levying.
4. The VSB and the ASFA, as the largest covering organisation of Employers and Producers.
5. The SRA, Suriname Road Association, as representative of the inspection institute (ORIS, University of Suriname [UVS]), the organisations of smaller road users (taxis, light vehicles) and the Association of Service Station Owners.
6. The AVV, General Contractors' Association, as representative of the constructors of roads and other infrastructure.
7. The Organisation of heavy transportation of Natural Resources (agriculture, wood, mining, etc.).

Finally we would like to remind you that at the time of the signing of the financing agreement with the European Union for the financing of infrastructure works in Suriname (among which the road to the ferry link Guyana-Suriname), one agreed with the European Union that the Government of Suriname on the basis of agreements and promises made, would adapt the Road Authority Act of 1995 within a certain period (1 year) and with regard to the agreements made between the persons responsible for the Road Authority and the specification of the members of the Supervisory Board, just like indicated above.

We regret that it came this far, but the VSB, the Suriname Trade & Industry Association and the ASFA, the Association of Surinamese Producers, are at all times prepared to work together with you in order to improve the National Infrastructures for the optimisation of the investment climate in our country.

We count on it that we have served you with what is written above and are looking forward to your communications about this matter.

Yours sincerely,

Suriname Trade & Industry Association
On behalf of the Executive Committee,
(signature)
Engineer M.A. Meyer, Chairman
(seal)

Cc: - Cabinet of the President of Suriname
- Association of Surinamese Producers
- Director Road Authority
- AAV
- ORIS
- SRA (Suriname Road Association)

ANNEX XVII Cost for society/Impact of road maintenance

Cost supported by road users:

Vehicle-operating costs

- Increased use of vehicle spare parts and repairs
- Higher depreciation of vehicles
- Higher use of fuel and grease

Maintenance

In general terms, vehicle-operating costs due to bad road maintenance are 2-3 times higher than the required fund to maintain the road

Year	2003	2004?
Percentage of Primary Roads Network (PRN) maintained	21%	48%	100%
KM of PRN maintained	306	698	1455
Routine maintenance requirements/KM*	\$3,388	\$3,388	\$3,388
Periodic maintenance requirements/KM*	\$3,156	\$3,156	\$3,156
Total maintenance requirements/KM*	\$6,544	\$6,544	\$6,544
Required routine maintenance budget	\$1,035,203	\$2,366,179	\$4,929,540
Required periodic maintenance budget	\$964,316	\$2,204,150	\$4,591,980
Total required maintenance budget	\$1,999,519	\$4,570,330	\$9,521,520
Incremental vehicle-operating costs**	\$18,805,002	\$12,377,976	\$0
Total cost support by road users/year	\$20,804,521	\$16,948,306	\$9,521,520
Total cost support by road users/km PRN/year	\$14,299	\$11,648	\$6,544

- According to RA's management system HDM-4, **Cost factor 2.5

NB: Actual budget for the RA in 2003 was \$1,000,000; RA's fixed costs are estimated to \$175,000 per year

Cost supported by tax payers

Money spent for rehabilitation of 1 km road could be used for maintaining 3 kilometers of existing road. Usually rehabilitation/reconstruction (without maintenance policy) occur every 5 years or less, when with maintenance policy the rehabilitation/reconstruction occur every 20 years.

Year	2003	2004?
Percentage of Primary Roads maintained	21%	48%	100%
KM of PRN maintained	306	698	1455
KM of PRN non-maintained	1149	757	0
Incremental rehabilitation cost/year (due to no maintenance)*	\$22,566,002	\$14,853,571	\$0
Incremental rehabilitation cost/km PRN/ year (due to no maintenance)*	\$15.509	\$10,209	\$0

* Cost factor 3

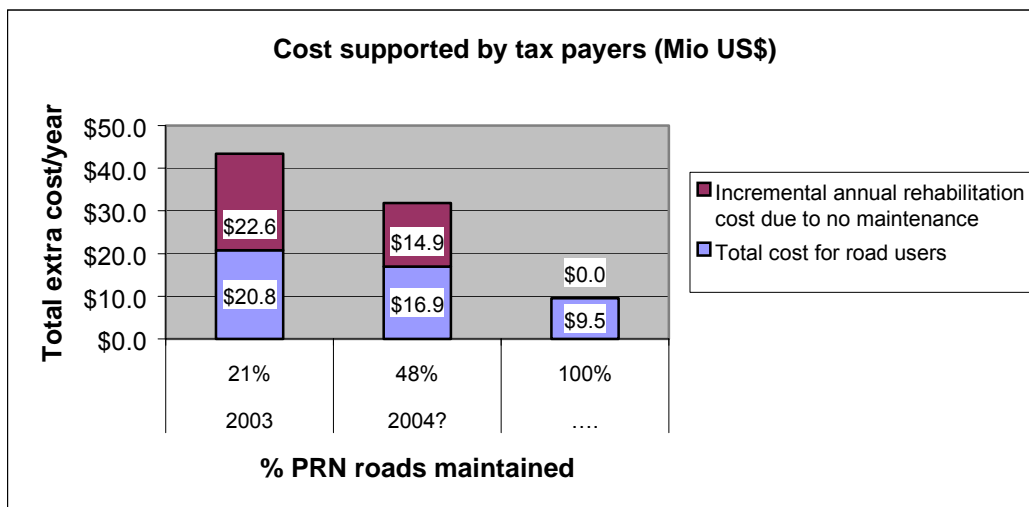
Socio-economical impact of poor road maintenance policy

- **Cost for consumers:** higher product costs (due to the transport costs allocated in the product price)
- **Loss of competition position in the region:** higher product costs and delays in delivery, investors choose countries with well-maintained roads
- **Traffic accidents:** cost of about 1% of GDP per year
- **Social function:** access to houses (ambulance, fire brigade, police, elderly people), schools, jobs, markets, health care etc.
- **Environmental:** increased noise, air and dust pollution

Grand total costs supported by tax payers (road users)

Year	2003	2004?
Percentage of Primary Roads maintained	21%	48%	100%
Total cost imposed on road users incl. maintenance cost	\$20,804,521	\$16,948,306	\$9,521,520
Incremental annual rehabilitation due to no maintenance (79% of PRN)	\$22,566,002	\$14,853,571	\$0
Total extra costs/ year	\$43,370,524	\$31,801,877	\$9,521,520
Total extra costs/KM PRN/year	\$29,808	\$21,857	\$6,544
Total extra costs/tax payer/year*	\$207	\$151	\$45

* Estimated to 210.000 citizens



Conclusion:

Investments in the transport sector in Suriname (by government and donor community) **have increased substantially** since the year 2000 **without adjusting adequate maintenance** fundings to it.

Proper definition of the Road Authority mandate is not provided for, resulting in competence conflicts and non-optimal utilization of scarce maintenance funds available in the road sector as a whole.

The currently applied poor road maintenance policy increases substantially the **vehicle costs** to be supported by the citizens.

The strengthening of the RA and the increased maintenance of the primary road network (PRN) will have a **strong** and soon **positive impact** on the **economy**.

Therefore it becomes **urgent to provide the necessary fundings to the Road Authority** and to **increase its operations in order to cover the existing PRN, ready to be maintained and estimated to 698km (48% of total PRN, estimated budget: \$4,570,330).**

The **annual decrease cost per taxpayer** will result in a **saving of US\$ 162 per year**. This is **12.3 % of the GDP per capita** (estimated at US\$ 1,320 per capita, as stated in the Country Strategy Paper of the Suriname-EU cooperation).

The currently applied funding for road maintenance decreases substantially the principle of **‘The User-pays’**, resulting in that **other groups** than the road user-groups are paying for road maintenance.

Recommendations

Define the Road Authority maintenance mandate, to be Routine and Periodic Maintenance. (Ref. Report of DHV of April 2002, the draft updated law in DHV-report *‘Institutionele opzet’* of August 2002 and the Final Evaluation report of Jacobs)

Agree on 698 Km of road to be maintained by the Road Authority in 2004 and provide a technical forecast, per year increased, to maintain the total Primary Road Network. (Good co-operation between Min. OW and Road Authority is essential here).

Provide for the Road Maintenance Funding in accordance to the build-up of kilometers maintained being a fixed percentage of the fuel price. (restoring of principle User-pays/make User-fees independent of inflation/exchange rate fluctuations)

For 2004, 5% of the retail price for Diesel and Gasoline should be put as a User –fee to provide for funding to maintain the 698 Km to be the maintenance mandate for the RA in 2004.

Finalise the mid-term evaluation of the project ‘Support to the Road Authority’ and start the preparations of the project-proposal ‘Support to the Road Authority, phase II’.

ANNEX XVIII Business community organizations (VSB and ASFA) visit the President

Business community organizations (vsb and asfa) visit the President R.R. Venetiaan for discussions on important current affairs regarding the business community, on 3 march 2003

At the invitation of the President of the Republic of Suriname, H.E. Drs. R.R. Venetiaan, a meeting was held on Monday 3 March 2003 with the Boards of the ASFA {Suriname Manufacturers Association) and the VSB (the Suriname Trade and Industry Association). Other participants in this meeting included the Minister of Finance, the Minister of Labour, Technological Development and Environment, the Minister of Trade and Industry, as well as the Director of Political Affairs of the Cabinet of the President.

For some time now the VSB and ASFA have been under the impression that the President, *casu quo* the Government, cut off communications with these organizations, which was gathered from the fact that no response followed on important recommendations made from the side of the organized Business Community. The procedure followed in the completion of the matter regarding "Wage Tax Increase" and "Income tax for Persons and Corporate Bodies" is a striking example hereof.

Based on the Policy Plan of the VSB for the year 2003 it was made clear to the President to what degree this Employers'/Private Sector Organization contributes to the Surinamese nation by means of employment, taxes, the Gross Domestic Product, its participation in Government committees and the preparation for international economic integration.

At the General Members' Meeting of the VSB held on 24 February 2003 the dissatisfaction of the members was displayed and held in sharp contrast to the situation at the time of the "Structured Cooperation" in the nineties.

The VSB members gave the Board and elected management of the Association the mandate to see to it that the VSB is, once again, involved optimally in the preparation, outlining and implementation of the National Development Policy.

The President and his delegation were briefed candidly on the position of the Board with regard to the members, as well as on the fact that the Business Community and a large part of society were concerned and fearful of the possibility that our country may, once again, fall in the hands of undemocratic powers.

In illustration of the above the Business Community mentioned a large number of cases and they were of the opinion that, with the support of the VSB, better results might have been achieved.

The important issues were included in a memorandum and handed to the Government delegation together with a copy of the VSB Policy Plan 2003.

Suffice it to mention the following:

- drafting a new Constitution;
- corruption control and settling matters with former administrators of the last regime;
- regulations with regard to public tender and awarding (including semi-governmental companies);
- the red tape, which is very frustrating to the Business Community;
- the lack of incentives for national entrepreneurs;
- the non-participation of the VSB in the Road Authority and other important national bodies.

The VSB listed a large number of issues in which it could have contributed to avoid the current impasse as a consequence of which the Business Community and society now face increasing hardship.

Being an organized Business Community the ASFA and VSB would be able to find proper solutions together in formulating and implementing the Government Policy with regard to:

- a) the exchange rate issue;
- b) settling the national debt;
- c) Government tender. Re-introduction of transparent rules and supervision on the compliance with all Government tender in works, deliveries and services {Central Tender Board);
- d) tax measures, *casu quo* national income in relation to economic growth;
- e) care of the environment and monuments;
- f) international economic integration.

With regard to all these issues the VSB, together with other parties, could make a contribution so that Public Private Partnership (PPP) could truly be put into practice. It follows that the roles must be more clearly defined and the Government must apply international standards as to the determination of the representativeness and definition

of the Business Community as well as the determination of the representation of various sectors and organizations in consultative structures.

The VSB made an urgent appeal to the President, on a national level, to involve the Business Community in the most flexible and structured manner in the implementation of the policy regarding the national production, the rendering of services and the growth of our economy.

In addition, the Government could be assisted by experts from the Business Community in current negotiations on the international economic integration of our country.

In this regard, a better understanding must be shown for the position and role of the two largest Employers' Organizations in the integration of Suriname in CSME (Caricom Single Market and Economy), the ACS (Association of Caribbean States), the FTAA (Free Trade Area of the Americas), the EPA's of the EU-ACP (Economic Partnership Agreements EU-ACP) and the WTO (World Trade Organization). Laborious and complex negotiations lie ahead and, nationally, a permanent negotiating body must be visible that may be advised more effectively, a National Negotiating Machinery (NNM).

The structures of the CRNM (Caribbean Regional Negotiating Machinery) will have to be watched closely and Suriname must strive towards incorporation in these bodies.

The President and Ministers covered in detail the issues pointed out by the VSB (and ASFA) sharing with the Business Community the problems that the Government faces and the possible causes that might have led to the improper handling of matters with regard to the Business Community. An important factor was that of the time available for the statutory realization of matters, such as the tax increase.

With reference to the existing consultative bodies, such as the Tripartite consultations (TO), the socio-economic Council (SER), the Business Forum and direct consultation with the Minister, it was agreed, from both sides, to reach long-lasting and permanent methods of consultation and input so that a close Public Private Partnership (PPP) on various levels may become possible.

By shortening the lines of communication the Business Community will be involved earlier, more efficiently and more effectively in matters concerning the socio-economic development enabling a joint approach towards large reforms to be launched in the near future.

Neither the Government nor the Business Community alone can take the development of Suriname in hand and, at present, the following issues demand attention:

- .Public Sector Reform
- .Skills Development
- .Improvement of the Investment Climate
- Accommodation and re-education of labourers as a consequence of CSME and FTAA
- .Private Sector Development
- .Improvement of the Investment Climate for Foreign Direct Investment and Domestic Direct Investment. Setting up Investsur .
- .Long overdue reform of our legislation.

The President and three attending Ministers all pointed out that they highly appreciated the candid manner in which issues had been highlighted and discussed, which constituted a great incentive for further co-operation with the organized Business Community.

Paramaribo, March 3, 2003

Suriname Trade and Industry Association

ANNEX XIX

Position SSB/ASFA towards the tripartite consultations

The Tripartite Consultations started on 31 May 2002. The expectations of the parties were high. In this consultative body the representatives of the three social partners, namely the government, the business world and the trade unions come together. The thought that one had was that the institution of the Tripartite Consultative Body would be a precursor of the Socioeconomic Council that has to be instituted and that after the institution of this Council, the Tripartite Consultative Body would cease to exist.

The Tripartite Consultations did not fulfill the expectations that several participants had at its institution. Because of the fact among other things, that the members took different views among themselves on crucial points. The most urgent matters would be discussed already furthermore, in expectation of the Socioeconomic Council, within the Tripartite Consultative Body, although this body does not have a legal basis. Up till now, this consultative body has, in our opinion, limited itself to the procedural matters and to the making of an inventory of possible items on the agenda. Many urgent issues like the increase of the taxes and the petrol price that should be discussed within the Tripartite Consultative Body, stayed beyond it.

That is why the business community which is represented here by the employer's organisations of VSB and ASFA, is thinking the position and the functioning of the Tripartite Consultative Body in the past ten months, over.

The continuation of the Tripartite Consultations in its current form is not advisable according to the VSB/ASFA, now that the Socioeconomic Council will be instituted within the foreseeable future. Proposals in order to come to the institution of the Socioeconomic Council are already under discussion.

VSB/ASFA are therefore recommending the following:

That the social partners will do everything possible to successfully install the SEC. That the structure of the current Tripartite Consultations will be used to, in advance of the installation of the Socioeconomic Council, inform each other about the upcoming hot issues (three at the most).

That definitively will be determined what the status of the Tripartite Consultative Body will be at the installation of the Socioeconomic Council. The business community supports the fact that the Tripartite Consultative Body will change into the Socioeconomic Council and will therefore cease to exist at the establishment of this institution. Beside it, there could be possible incidental Tripartite Consultations, strongly simplified in order to inform each other on ad hoc basis.

Paramaribo, 4 April 2003

(signature)
The Chairman of the VSB
Mr Engineer M. Meyer
(seal of the VSB)

(signature)
The Chairwoman of the ASFA
Mrs K. Lieuw Kie Song
(seal of the ASFA)

ANNEX XX

Status of ratification by Suriname of the Principal

INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS TREATIES

As of 02 November 2003

The international human rights treaties of the United Nations that establish committees of experts (often referred to as "treaty bodies") to monitor their implementation are the following:

- (1) the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR), which is monitored by the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights; **Accession 28th March 1977**
- (2) the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (CCPR), which is monitored by the Human Rights Committee; **Accession 28th March 1977**
- (3) the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (CCPR-OP1), which is administered by the Human Rights Committee; **Accession 28th March 1977** and
- (4) the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aimed at the abolition of the death penalty (CCPR-OP2-DP).
- (5) the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (CERD), which is monitored by the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination; **Succession 15th March 1984**
- (6) the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), which is monitored by the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women; **Accession 31st March 1993**
- (7) the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW-OP);
- (8) the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CAT), which is monitored by the Committee against Torture;
- (9) the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), which is monitored by the Committee on the Rights of the Child; **Ratification 31st March 1993**
- (10) the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC-OP-AC) on the involvement of children in armed conflict; **Signature only 10th May 2002**
- (11) the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC-OP-SC) on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography. **Signature only 10th May 2002**
- (12) the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (MWC), which was adopted by the General Assembly in 1990 and will enter into force when 20 States have accepted it;

Source: Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

ANNEX XXI

Micro Projects

REVISED BUDGET PROJECTS (SECTOR / REGION) MPP II (January, 2004)

		Coast 39.7%		Interior 32.3%		Paramaribo 28%		100%		
18,2%	Awareness	available	8 €	available	8 €	available	8 €	available	24 €	
		implemente	165 000	implemente	170 000	implemente	210 000	implemente	545,000	
		d	5 €	d	3 €	d	6 €	d	14 €	
		balance	91 560	balance	52 615	balance	96 289	balance	240,464	
			72 440		117 385		112 711		€	304,536
		PIP II	3 €	PIP II	6 €	PIP II	4 €	PIP II	13 €	304,536
		balance	€ 0	balance	€ 0	balance	€ 0	balance	€ 0	€ 0
			8		9		10		27	
61,8%	Social Basic Needs	available	24 €	available	18 €	available	20 €	available	62 €	
		implemente	875 000	implemente	450 000	implemente	580 000	implemente	1,855,000	
		d	31 €	d	8 €	d	18 €	d	57 €	
		balance	659 378	balance	169 110	balance	348 570	balance	1,177,058	
			€ 165,622		780 800		721 430		€	677,942
		PIP II	7 €	PIP II	12 €	PIP II	11 €	PIP II	30 €	637,942
		balance	€ 0	balance	€ 40,000	balance	€ 0	balance	€ 40,000	€ 40,000
			38		20		29		87	
20%	Income generating	available	12 €	available	14 €	available	8 €	available	34 €	
		implemente	200 000	implemente	250 000	implemente	50 000	implemente	600,000	
		d	7 €	d	8 €	d	0 €	d	15 €	
		balance	93 361	balance	127 330	balance	50 000	balance	220,691	
			106 630		222 670		50 000		€	379,309
		PIP II	6 €	PIP II	13 €	PIP II	2 €	PIP II	21 €	379,309
		balance	€ 0	balance	€ 0	balance	€ 0	balance	€ 0	€ 0
					21		2		36	
100%	total	available	44 €	available	40 €	available	36 €	available	120 €	
		total	1,190,000	total	970,000	total	840,000	total	3,000,000	
		implemented	43 €	implemented	19 €	implemented	24 €	implemented	86 €	
		balance	844,299	balance	349,055	balance	444,859	balance	1,361,787	
			€	€	€	€	€	€	1,361,787	
		PIP II	16 €	PIP II	31 €	PIP II	17 €	PIP II	64 €	1,321,787
		balance	€ 0	balance	€ 40,000	balance	€ 0	balance	€ 40,000	€ 40,000
			59		50		41		150	

Financing Agreement:

€ 3,000,000

inforeuro koers:

planning MPP II

total amount projects executed

projects in planning

1. OVERVIEW OF PROJECTS PER GEOGRAPHICAL AREA

(Situation as of December 2003)

Area	Sector	Number of projects	Amount in SRG	Amount in EUR (*)	%
PA	SI	18	909,517,686.00	278,993.16	21.24%
	AW	6	285,503,618.00	87,577.80	6.67%
	IG	0	0.00	0.00	0.00%
Total PA		24	1,195,021,304.00	366,570.95	27.91%
CA	SI	31	1,616,011,302.00	495,708.99	37.74%
	AW	5	244,615,500.00	75,035.43	5.71%
	IG	7	241,746,627.00	74,155.41	5.65%
Total CA		43	2,102,373,429.00	644,899.82	49.10%
INT	SI	8	483,337,233.00	148,262.95	11.29%
	AW	3	133,288,408.00	40,886.01	3.11%
	IG	8	368,089,657.59	112,910.94	8.60%
Total INT		19	984,715,298.59	302,059.91	23.00%
Grand Total:		86	4,282,110,031.59	1,313,530.68	100.00%

* 1 EUR = SRG 3,260 (INFOR/EUR December 2003)

PA = Paramaribo

CA = Coastal Area (Nickerie, Saramacca, Commewijne, Coronie, Wanica)

INT = Interior (Marowijne, Sipaliwini, Para, Brokopondo)

2. OVERVIEW OF PROJECTS PER SECTOR

(Situation as of December 2003)

Sector	Number of projects	Amount in SRG	Amount in EUR (*)	%
SI	18	909,517,686.00	278,993.16	30.23%
	31	1,616,011,302.00	495,708.99	37.74%
	8	483,337,233.00	148,262.95	11.29%
Total SI	57	3,008,866,221.00	922,965.10	70.27%
AW	6	285,503,618.00	87,577.80	6.67%
	5	244,615,500.00	75,035.43	5.71%
	3	133,288,408.00	40,886.01	3.11%
Total AW	14	663,407,526.00	203,499.24	15.49%
IG	0	0.00	0.00	0.00%
	7	241,746,627.00	74,155.41	5.65%
	8	368,089,657.59	112,910.94	8.60%
Total IG	15	609,836,284.59	187,066.35	14.24%
Grand Total:	86	4,282,110,031.59	1,313,530.69	100.00%

SI = Social Infrastructural projects

AW = Awareness Projects

IG = Income Generating (Production) Projects

Project number	Sign date	Location	Sector	Sub-sector	Project Title	Target Group	Supporting NGO	Tot. Project amount (SRG)	EC Contribution(SRG)	%
2001-006	11/01	PA	SI	Education	Construction Boarding School Saron	SARON Children Boarding School	VPSI	83,412,000	45,000,000	54%
				School Rehabilitation		100 Pupils of 6-18 year from districts and interior			(Labour and Material)	
2001-015	11/01	PA	SI	Education	Renovation Mgr Wulfingschool	MGR WULFING Secondary School	BMP	89,283,705	63,483,705	71%
				School Rehabilitation		368 Students (12-18 year) from the school			(Labour and Material)	
2001-025	11/01	PA	SI	Social Infrastructure	Construction Multi-purpose hall for the Sporthall Community Centre	SANATHAN DHARM Children Shelter	VPSI	71,950,000	54,000,000	75%
						77 children (orphans & children put for adoption)			(Labour and Material)	
2001-010	11/01	PA	SI	Education	Renovation L. Schutzschool	L. SCHUTZ Secondary School	PCOS	66,746,519	49,718,614	74%
				School Rehabilitation		275 Students of the school and students of 2 primary schools			(Labour and Material)	
2001-017	09/02	PA	SI	Education	Rehabilitation and extension of the Annie Creche (daily school for handicapped children)	ANNIE CRECHE School for disabled children	BMP	113,715,530	50,010,470	44%
				School Rehabilitation		Day-care facility for 40-50 children between 0-8 years with mental and/or physical disabilities			(Labour and Material)	
2001-027	09/02	PA	SI	Education	Rehabilitation STIZONA Vocational School for handicapped children	Youngsters between 16 and 23 years with learning disabilities from STIZONA School	Quota International	93,278,054	53,076,846	57%
				School Rehabilitation					(Labour and Material)	

Project number	Sign date	Location	Sector	Sub-sector	Project Title	Target Group	Supporting NGO	Tot. Project amount (SRG)	EC Contribution(SRG)	%
2001-080	04/03	PA	SI	Social Infrastructure	Construction of Multi-purpose sporthall	ELISABETH's HOF BOARDING SCHOOL	BMP	57,842,162	41,958,512	73%
				Rehabilitation of community center	Elisabeth'shof Boarding School	50 Districts Male pupils from the boardingschool and youth and women in the neighbourhood who make use of the sportfacilities			(Labour and Material)	
				Community Development						
2002-001	04/03	PA	SI	Gender	Rehabilitation of the left wing of the	ZINZENDORF HERBERG shelters women	PCOS	136,356,321	67,156,197	49%
				Rehabilitation of women shelter	Zinzendorferberg (Women Shelter)	and children in crisis situation, (victims of domestic violence)			(Labour and Material)	
2002-027	04/03	PA	SI	Education	Rehabilitation Buchner School	BUSCHNER PRIMARY SCHOOL in suburb at the edge of Paramaribo and Wanica District	NIKOS	83,341,426	51,393,045	62%
				School Rehabilitation		They are in the age of 4-14 years. 251 Pupils, 15 teachers will benefit from the renovated school			(Labour and Material)	
2002-038	04/03	PA	SI	Social Infrastructure	Rehabilitation Children shelter of the Suriname	SURINAME YOUTH CENTRE who accomodates children and youngsters between 4 and 15 years from the neighbourhood Kwatta	BMP	22,765,678	16,294,378	72%
				Rehabilitation of Youth Centre	Youth center				(Labour and Material)	
2003-049	04/03	PA	SI	Social Infrastructure	Construction of Children Shelter "Pikin	"PIKIN SEKREPATU CRECHE" offers 24 hours daycare to children from 0-5 years in the neighbourhood, while mothers are at work.	BMP	82,987,592	45,647,812	55%
				Construction of children shelter	Sekrepatu Creche"				(Labour and Material)	
2001-083	08/03	PA	SI	Education	Renovation of Sanitair and Watersupply of	ST.HELENA PRIMARY SCHOOL	PCOS	35,914,563	27,053,066	75%
				School Rehabilitation	St.Helenaschool	Population of 330 primary school pupils (School was initially built in 1928)			(Labour and Material)	
				Social Infrastructure						

Project number	Sign date	Location	Sector	Sub-sector	Project Title	Target Group	Supporting NGO	Tot. Project amount (SRG)	EC Contribution(SRG)	%
2002-035	08/03	PA	SI	Rehabilitation of Youth Centre	Rehabilitation Youth Center Duta Watjana	"DUTA WATJANA" Youth Centre gives accommodation to women and children from the neighbourhood	IRSD	65,009,351	48,839,351	75%
				Community Development					(Labour and Material)	
2002-066	08/03	PA	SI	Social Infrastructure	Renovation Public School Drambrandersgracht	Construction of library and mediatheek for the	SUCET	41,686,858	31,429,779	75%
				School Rehabilitation		Public School DRAMBRANDERS GRACHT which is a Secondary school			(Labour and Material)	
2002-075	08/03	PA	SI	Social Infrastructure	Renovation W.I. Ritfeld Secondary School	Population of 350 students in the age of	PCOS	90,346,530	67,888,530	75%
				School Rehabilitation		12 to 17 years of the RITFELD MULO SCHOOL			(Labour and Material)	
2002-086	08/03	PA	SI	Social Infrastructure	Renovation W.I. Ritfeld Primary School	Population of 300 pupils between 6 and 12years	PCOS	97,269,518	70,152,903	72%
				School Rehabilitation		of the Primary RITFELD LAGERE SCHOOL			(Labour and Material)	
2001-099	12/03	PA	SI	Social Infrastructure	Great Paramaribo (North Ressort)	"CLEVIA SCHOOL" Community		85,123,158	64,510,108	76%
				School Rehabilitation	Construction of Gymnasium and Library for the Primary School Clevia (Public School)	Parents and teachers of the pupils			(Matreial & labour)	
2002-040	12/03	PA	SI	Social Infrastructure	Wanica	COMMUNITY LIVORNOWEG		89,134,358	61,904,370	69%
				Watersyppy	Watersupply for the Livorno Road and Suburb				(Labour and Material)	
						TOTAL AMOUNT CATEGORY: PA-SI (18 proj)			909,517,686	

Project number	Sign date	Location	Sector	Sub-sector	Project Title	Target Group	Supporting NGO	Tot. Project amount (SRG)	EC Contribution(SRG)	%
2002-003	01/02	PA	AW	Education	Training & Upgrading	"BOARD LOTJES HUIS"	BMP	17,360,350	12,888,250	
					Werkers Lotjeshuis	Training for nurses working at Lotjes Huis with 30 handicapped children			(Training/Material)	
2003-007	05/03	PA	AW	Education	"Art for Green Festival 2003"		BMP			
				Environment		2-days' Festival held by children for children Population of 10 schools in suburbs of Paramaribo and other students		55,295,680	43,770,680	79%
									(Logistics /material)	
2003-012	05/03	PA	AW	Education	"Youth Information Fair 2003"		BMP	133,589,500	44,440,000	33%
						Information Fair on all possibilities for future education and schools in Suriname for the total Suriname school-population			(Logistics/Material)	
2001-061	05/03	PA	AW	Training for Income generation	Production by Artisans from Nieuwe Hoop	"Nieuwe Hoop Community"	PAS	65,837,222	47,164,722	72%
						75 Artisans (Male and female) living in Paramaribo and interior who produce handicraft to make an income.			(Training and Material)	
2003-041	10/03	PA	AW		"International Conference on Land Rights for Indigenous People and maroons"	"ASSOC.OF INDIG. PEOPLE in SURINAME "	BMP	179,846,315	59,115,980	33%
				Environment and Land	Indigenous People and maroons"	"Conference Committee of Indigenous and Maroon representatives in cooperation with the Anton De Kom University of Suriname"			Logistics of Conference and Advertisements	
				Rights for Indigenous People and maroons	Participants: Politicians, lawyers, policy makers, academics and the total Suriname community					
						for local and international participants. The Conference will serve as a first step towards legal recognition of indigenous and Maroon landrights before the end of the Int. Decade of the World's Indigenous people				

Project number	Sign date	Location	Sector	Sub-sector	Project Title	Target Group	Supporting NGO	Tot. Project amount (SRG)	EC Contribution(SRG)	%
2003-032	12/03	PA	AW	Education	Paramaribo and coastal districts	"	BMP	112,256,513	78,123,986	70%
					Children International Documentary festival "Kids & Docs"				(Logistics, Transport)	

TOTAL AMOUNT CATEGORY PA-AW (6 proj)

285,503,618

2001-005	11/01	CA	SI	Social Infrastructure	Nickerie	People of LONGMAY COMMUNITY , women and children of social organisations and schools	PROWEST	62,768,187	39,600,687	63%
					Construction of Community Center Longmay				(Labour and Material)	
2001-008	11/01	CA	SI	Social Infrastructure	Nickerie	Community of Nickerie in general and single mothers of the YWCA Organisation in Nickerie in particular	Sticting PROJEKTA	60,257,591	45,453,233	75%
				(Women)	Renovation YWCA Building Nickerie Community Development				(Labour and Material)	
2001-012	11/01	CA	SI	Education	Nickerie	"PARADISE PUBLIC SCHOOL" and neighbouring communities who make use of the school in the afternoon for vocational training	PCOS	67,412,480	50,412,480	75%
				School Rehabilitation	Renovation Public School Paradise				(Labour and Material)	
2001-016	09/02	CA	SI	Education	Nickerie	"RAMBHARAN MISHRESCHOOL" gives room for 300 pupils and was in need for sport accommodation which is rented to neighbouring organisation	PAS	66,229,350	49,743,100	75%
				School Rehabilitation	Construction of Sport accommodation for the Rambharan Mishreschool Community Development				(Labour and Material)	
2001-020	'09/02	CA	SI	Social Infrastructure	Nickerie	Community Van PETTEN POLDER: 60 families living in the van Pettenpolder by means of water supply	SAHARA	85,720,250	66,634,150	78%
				Community development	Infrastructure for housing project in the Van Petten Polder				(Labour and Material)	
2001-056	09/02	CA	SI	Gender	Rehabilitation of the Building "MELATIE"	MELATIE BUILDING from SISWATAMA Church	VPSI	81,937,790	61,037,790	74%
				rehabilitation of Shelter for young women		150 Young women from various districts working and studying in Paramaribofind shelter here			(Labour and material)	

Project number	Sign date	Location	Sector	Sub-sector	Project Title	Target Group	Supporting NGO	Tot. Project amount (SRG)	EC Contribution(SRG)	%
2001-013	04/03	CA	SI	Education	Nickerie	GROOT HENAR PUBLIC SCHOOL for	SAHARA	64,973,110	48,029,260	74%
				School Rehabilitation	Rehabilitation Public School Groot Henar	430people between 4 and 60 years wh make use of the school in Groot Henar			(Labour and Material)	
2001-046	08/03	CA	SI	Education	Nickerie	Population of 300 children between 6 and 14 years benefit from the renovated PUBLIC SCHOOL SKROETJIEWEG	SAHARA	83,561,070	63,068,070	75%
				School Rehabilitation	Renovation Public School Skroetjieweg				(Labour and Material)	
2002-003	08/03	CA	SI	Education	Nickerie	PUBLIC SCHOOL WAGENINGEN I offers education to almost 280 students (School was initially built in 1959)	PCOS	91,726,013	68,780,810	75%
				School Rehabilitation	Renovation Public School Wageningen 1				(Labour and Material)	
2002-031	08/03	CA	SI	Education	Nickerie	SECONDARY SCHOOL PARADISE with a population of 460 students (12-17 years) (School was initially built in 1978)	PCOS	126,506,365	79,237,065	63%
				School Rehabilitation	Renovatiuon Secondary School Paradise				(Labour and Material)	
2001-021	'11/01	CA	SI	Social Infrastructure	Wanica	300 Families in the area of the Lachmisingweg	SOW	238,835,209	45,585,209	19%
				Water Supply	Water Supply Lachmisingweg	(+ 1200 people) of different ethical groups and religions : " BENEFICIARY GROUP LACHMISING "			(Materials)	
2001-036	01/02	CA	SI	Social Infrastructure	Wanica	Accommodation for Social activities for the	BMP	51,415,193	37,607,693	73%
				Community Development	Renovation of the Community Center Helena Christina	COMMUNITY HELENA CHRISTINA Plusminus 500 people in the neighbouring areas of Helena Christina			(Labour and Material)	

Project number	Sign date	Location	Sector	Sub-sector	Project Title	Target Group	Supporting NGO	Tot. Project amount (SRG)	EC Contribution(SRG)	%
2001-063	09/02	CA	SI	Social Infrastructure	Wanica	INSANIET SPORT COMPLEX offer recreation to	LSB	81,953,372	49,249,022	60%
				Community development	Construction of tribune for sport-complex	plusminus 2000 people (youth, women and			(Labour and Material)	
					Insaniet, Tout-le-Fault Kanaal	senior citizens)				
2001-077	04/03	CA	SI	Education	Wanica	Pupils, Teachers, parents, with a total number	PCOS	66,782,663	49,945,913	75%
				School Rehabilitation	Rehabilitation St. Wilhelmus School Wanica	of approx. 680 persons who benefit from the			(Labour and Material)	
						ST. WILHELMUS SCHOOL				
2001-078	04/03	CA	SI	Social Infrastructure	Wanica	COMMUNITY GUMMELS PROJECT (200 p)	BMP	130,031,121	68,000,000	52%
				Water Supply	Water Supply for the Community of the	among which many women and children			(Materials)	
					Gummelsproject at Boxel					
2002-013	04/03	CA	SI	Social Infrastructure	Wanica	Community of Tout Lui Fautkanaal (youth &	BMP	312,482,998	68,000,000	22%
				Water Supply	Water Supply Tuit Lui Fautkanaal	womenand senior citizens : 2000 people			(Materials)	
2002-049	04/03	CA	SI	Social Infrastructure	Wanica	BOLLITREE HEE COMMUNITY	BMP	47,481,500	35,611,125	75%
				Electricity Supply	Electricity Supply for Bollitriehee Community	20 Families in the Weg naar Zee-area, among			(Materials)	
						which many school children				
2002-060	08/03	CA	SI	Social Infrastructure	Wanica	40 residences at Shadday Area (70% Women)	BMP	33,028,886	24,741,698	75%
				Water and Electricity Supply	Electricity and Water Supply El Shaddaiweg	COMMUNITY EL SHADAIWEG			(Materials)	
2002-070	08/03	CA	SI	Social Infrastructure	Wanica	COMMUNITY EL SHADAIWEG	BMP	21,200,250	16,945,250	80%
				Road Rehabilitation	Road Rehabilitation El Shaddairoad	40 Families living in the El Shaddai area and who			(Labour and Material)	
						make use of the road				

Project number	Sign date	Location	Sector	Sub-sector	Project Title	Target Group	Supporting NGO	Tot. Project amount (SRG)	EC Contribution(SRG)	%
2001-030	01/02	CA	SI	Social Infrastructure/ Community Development Youth	Commewijne Rehabilitation Meerzorg Sportscenter	Under supervision of the PUBLIC SCHOOL MEERZORG the sport center is being used by pupils of the school and rented for sport activities by members of the Meerzorg community	BMP	60,883,000	46,203,000 (Labour and Material)	78%
2001-040	01/02	CA	SI	Social Infrastructure/ Environment	Coronie Renovation Emanuel Mortuarium in Coronie	"Community of Coronie" felt the need for the rehabilitation of the only mortuarium for a population of 3000 people	NIKOS	39,988,435	29,181,083 (Labour and Material)	73%
2001-041	01/02	CA	SI	Education School Rehabilitation	Marowijne Rehabilitation Sieregard Primary School in Moengo	90 Pupils of 4-14 years in Moengo City supported by the PARENTS ASSOCIATION SIEREGARD MULO SCHOOL	IRSD	58,636,641	39,994,534 (Labour and Material)	68%
2001-056	09/02	CA	SI	Gender Rehabilitation of shelter for young women	Rehabilitation Building MELATIE	MELATIE Building from SISWATOMO Church 150 young women from various districts who study and work in Paramaribo	VPSI	81,937,790	61,037,790 (Labour and Material)	74%
2002-009	12/03	CA	SI	Social Infrastructure School rehabilitation	Nickerie Construction of the Public School Klein Henar			119,092,600	81,000,000 (Labour and material)	68%
2001-043	09/02	CA	SI	Education School Rehabilitation	Marowijne Construction of the fense for the BARRON School in Moengo City and supply of brick machine	MANAGEMENT BARRON SCHOOL 425 Students from the school (14-21 year) who come from varioius neighbourhoods to this school. The fense is necessary to protect the school against thieves	PAS	71,149,831	52,613,181 (Labour and Material)	74%

Project number	Sign date	Location	Sector	Sub-sector	Project Title	Target Group	Supporting NGO	Tot. Project amount (SRG)	EC Contribution(SRG)	%
2001-044	12/03	CA	SI	Social Infrastructure	Marowijne		IRSD	98,338,192	74,209,122	75%
				Community Development	Construction of Community centre in Moengo					
2002-056	12/03	CA	SI	Social Infrastructure	Wanica	COMMUNITY ANAND		72,660,068	52,511,714	72%
				Community Development	Construction of Community centre Anand				(Labour and Material)	
2003-034	12/03	CA	SI	Social Infrastructure	Great-Paramaribo (South Ressor)	After a fire had ruined the Blakelyschool, the		169,967,463	81,412,710	48%
				School Rehabilitation	Re-construction of the "Blakelyschool"	teachers and parents and neighbours put forces			(Matreial & labour)	
						together to re-build the school to give it the				
						community purpose that it serves in the				
						neighborhood of Mattonshoop area				
2001-089	12/03	CA	SI	Social Infrastructure		"COMMUNITY OF ZOETE PATAT ROAD"		21,956,000	12,848,000	59%
				Watersupply	watersupply Zoetepatat Road and surrounding				(Material and Labour)	
2002-048	12/03	CA	SI	Social Infrastructure	District Wanica	"COMMUNITY OF SANTOPOLDER &		154,354,150	84,249,000	55%
				Rehabilitation Watersupply		L'ASPERANCE ROAD"			(Material and labour)	
2001-009	12/03	CA	SI	Education	District Commewijne	"PUBLIC SCHOOL MEERZORG I"		90,842,400	72,669,300	80%
				School Rehabilitation	Rehabilitation of school-complex				(Material and labour)	

TOTAL AMOUNT CATEGORY CA-SI (31 proj)

1,616,011,302

Project number	Sign date	Location	Sector	Sub-sector	Project Title	Target Group	Supporting NGO	Tot. Project amount (SRG)	EC Contribution(SRG)	%
2002-115		CA	AW	Health	"World Aids Day 2002"	"STICHTING MAMIO NAMEN POJECT"			37,340,000	
2003-017	05/03	CA	AW	Health	"Healthy Lifestyles 2003"	""SURINAME RED CROSS ORGANISATION" Youth Volunteers of the Suriname red Cross Organisation organised awareness campaign on healthy lifestyles for adoloscents in the age of 14-25 years from Paramaribo and Coastal Districts	BMP	92,501,229	23,870,000	26%
									(Logistics/Material/Propaganda)	
2003-029	05/03	CA	AW	Health	"GIVE FOR LIFE" Aids Teleton Fundraising Campaign - May 2003	"STICHTING LOBI" & "MAMIO NAMEN" organised a one-day Teleton Fundraising Campaign to collect funds for the set-up of a National Fund to purchase medicines for people living with aids (total amount collected: appr.600 mio SRG)	BMP	200,000,000	50,000,000	25%
									(Purchase of Medical Supplies)	
2003-019	08/03	CA	Aw	Health and Analysyes of Social-economic situation	Nickerie "Towards reduction of suicidal behaviour in the district of Nickerie"	Councelors Training and awareness educational campaign in Nickerie to depress the number of suicidal victims in Nickerie (Mostly between 15 and 30 years)	BMP	297,716,760	81,000,000	27%
									(Logistics/Fees/Material)	
2002-031	08/03	CA	Aw	Heath Awareness on HIV-AIDS	Nickerie	"WELZIJS INSTITUUT NICKERIE" Citizens of 8 areas in Nickerie will have the opportunity to discuss and learn more about the problems of HIV/AIDS in groups by means of theatre, radio and tv-programmes based on	BMP	70,598,500	52,405,500	74%

TOTAL AMOUNT CATEGORY CA-AW (5 proj.)

244,615,500

Project number	Sign date	Location	Sector	Sub-sector	Project Title	Target Group	Supporting NGO	Tot. Project amount (SRG)	EC Contribution(SRG)	%
2002-023		CA	IG	Women in production	Trade fair for Women held in Paramaribo in 2002	"Women in Business Group"		60,000,000	45,000,000	75 %
									(Logistical support)	
2002-025	04/03	CA	IG	Production by women	Strengthening of the economic position of Marron women living in Paramaribo	Women Maroon Organisation "MAFONDO" Producers of embroidery in Paramaribo	NVB	60,112,800	41,280,800	69 %
									(Training & Material)	
2003-004	12/03	CA	IG	Gender	District Commewijne	"NYUN FOTO SISA" Community Based Org.	NVB	78,971,525	61,001,525	77 %
				Women in production	Production of construction stones by women	existing of women in the district			(Training & Material)	
2001-075	12/03	CA	IG		District Commewijne			95,190,625	73,315,625	77 %
					Hydroponics Lavecotam (Tamanredjo)					
2001-003	11/01	CA	IG	Education	Saramacca	"BEE FARMERS SARAMACCA"	NVB	20,514,000	15,373,835	75 %
					Introductopn of Honey Bee Production	Approx.20 Bee farmers and School Pupils			(Training , Logistics and Equipm)	
						receivedtraining and material in Bee Honey Production				
2002-095	08/03	CA	IG	Gender	Saramacca	COMMUNITY OF KALEBASKREEK	NVB	36,176,342	27,187,992	75 %
					Stimulation of Production of Pomtayer	Construction of small agricultural shop and storage unit for the production of pomtayer for a population of 110 villagers			(Material and Labour)	
2002-088	12/03	CA	IG		Wanica	Community of MATOEKOE (Lelydorp)		26,703,650	19,867,650	74 %
					Tuinbouwproject Matoekoe				(Training and Material)	
						TOTAL AMOUNT CATEGORY CA-IG (7 proj.)			241,746,627	

Project number	Sign date	Location	Sector	Sub-sector	Project Title	Target Group	Supporting NGO	Tot. Project amount (SRG)	EC Contribution(SRG)	%
2001-018	01/02	INT	SI	Education	Marowijne & Sipaliwini	300 children of 2-14 years from villages in	PCOS	73,199,700	51,052,575	70 %
				School construction	Construction School Gosutu	Marowijne and Sipaliwini			(Labour and Material)	
2001-014	11/02	INT	SI	Education	Sipaliwini	MANAGEMENT OF THE NASON SCHOOL	PAS	67,247,827	50,000,000	74 %
				School Rehabilitation	Construction of 4 Class-room for NASON School	200 Pupils from Paramaccan villages Bada			(Labour and Material)	
						Tabiki, Nason, Tabiki and Bori-doro				
2002-100	04/03	INT	SI	Gender	Sipaliwini	Womens Organisation "ME SA WE"	NVB	67,955,542	51,851,509	76 %
					Construction of Women Centre "Kajapati"	Members of the Womens Organisation and			(Labour and Material)	
						other villagers of Kajapati will use this centre				
						for multi-purpose events and educational				
						training				
2001-001	04/03	INT	SI	Education	Para	Parents association of the Public School Zanderij	LIONS CLUB PARA	48,460,302	35,810.302.00	74 %
				School Rehabilitation	Rehabilitation of the Public School at Zanderij	together with the LIONS Social Organisation of				
						Para took the initiative to rehabilitate the school				
						which can accommodate 120 pupils from the				
						neighbourhood in the age of 4-19 years				
2001-028	04/03	INT	SI	Education	Brokopondo	Community Organisation "HOLI UN SREFI"	Equilance	81,244,236	55,370,236	67 %
				School Rehabilitation	Rehabilitation of the Frans Pryor School in	250 children between 4-15 years who are				
					Tapoeripa	living in Tapoeripa, Drepada, Boslanti,				
						Compagnie Kreek and the centre of the				
						Brokopondo district will benefit from the				
						rehabilitated school				

Project number	Sign date	Location	Sector	Sub-sector	Project Title	Target Group	Supporting NGO	Tot. Project amount (SRG)	EC Contribution(SRG)	%
2002-062a	12/03	INT	SI	Social Infrastructure	Sipaliwini	Community of approx. 400 families of Amerindians		337,936,598	154,531,978	46 %
2002-062b				Water supply	Watersupply for the communities in Apoera Washabo and Section				(labour and material)	
					<i>(Example project of joint-financing with Government of Suriname/Community/Private Sector and EC as Dev.partner)</i>					
2001-091	12/03	INT	SI	Social Infrastructure	Marowijne (Galibi village of Amerindians)		PCOS	100,138,770	74,108,770	74 %
				School Rehabilitation	Renovation of the Antoniussschool				(Labour and Material)	
2003-021	12/03	INT	SI	Social Infrastructure		Community of Bendekondre Village	SMOS	62,415,100	46,422,165	74 %
				Transport/Producti on	Construction of pier and community centre in Bendekondre village					
						TOTAL AMOUNT CATEGORY INT-SI (8 proj)			483,337,233	
2001-029	11/01	INT	Aw	Education	Sipaliwini	FOUNDATION DEVELOPMENT OF CHILDREN WITH RADIO AND TELEVISION (SORS)	KENKI SKORO	68,813,500	52,015,000	76 %
					Educational Programmes for Children in the Interior	5000 School children living in the interior and southern parts of the coastal districts			(Training Equipment, Computer, Printer and Training Material)	
2003-019	08/03	INT	Aw	Awareness and Education on Health	Sipaliwini	Training of 233 trainers in the interior who will be equipped to give information on sexual and reproductive health according to traditional and cultural habits	MEDICAL MISSION	56,547,225	43,470,000	77 %
									(Training, Logistics)	

Project number	Sign date	Location	Sector	Sub-sector	Project Title	Target Group	Supporting NGO	Tot. Project amount (SRG)	EC Contribution(SRG)	%
2002-118	12/03	INT	AW	Awareness				51,036,630	37,803,408	74 %
				Human Rights Education						
						TOTAL AMOUNT CATEGORY INT-AW (3 proj)			133,288,408	
Project number	Date	Location	Sector	Sub-sector	Project Title	Target Group	Supporting NGO	Total Project amount in SRG	EC Contribution in SRG	%
2001-024	01/02	INT	IG	Gender	Marowijne	" GAKABA WOMENS ORGANISATION "	PCOS	92,088,533	51,950,991	56 %
				Women in Production	Construction of cassave Mills in Gakaba	Direct beneficiaries are the 600 women in the villages and indiract 1800 villagers in Gakaba/ Marowijne District			(Labour/Material/Training)	
2001-052	08/03	INT	IG	Gender Awareness	Marowijne	" COMMUNITY PINATJARIMI "	NVB	31,613,609	24,375,259	77 %
				Women in production	Construction of Rice Mills in Pinatjarimi Village	Approx. 40 women of the Maroon village Pinatjarimi and the entire population of 125 maroons will benefit from the construction of the shed and installation of the rice mill, including training on maintenance and marketing			(Labour, Material and Training)	
2001-055		INT	IG	Gender	Sipaliwini	" Women of Upper-Suriname River "	NVB	40,000,000	32,950,000	82 %
				Women in Production		Sustainable cattle production				
2001-084	08/03	INT	IG	Gender	Marowijne	Women Organisation "MUNGO TAPU SISA"	NVB	12,628,905	9,567,298	76 %
				Women in production	Construction of Cassave mill in Mungo Tapu				(Labour, Material and Training)	

Project number	Sign date	Location	Sector	Sub-sector	Project Title	Target Group	Supporting NGO	Tot. Project amount (SRG)	EC Contribution(SRG)	%
2002-004	08/03	INT	IG	Gender	Marowijne	Women Organisation "WAN HATTI UMA UN	NVB	43,139,045	32,523,736	75 %
				Women in Production	Construction of Rice Mill in Wan Hatti Maroon Village	SA DU (30 Female members) in a village of 500 Maroons will operate the rice mill and manage the production			(Labour, Material and Training)	
2003-015	12/03	INT	IG	Gender	Sipaliwini	Women community of Hekununu, Tumaipa & PenPen	NVB	107,580,320	80,968,730	75 %
				Women in production	Strengthening of the economic position of women in					
	12/03	INT	IG		Sipaliwini (Tapanahony)	Foundation "Gaan Gron"	PAS	73,061,329	54,753,644	75 %
					Food supply and Income generating activities	Community of Poeketi Village				
2001-088	12/03	INT	IG		Brokopondo	Community of Klaaskreek	Equalance	116,619,985	81,000,000	69 %
					Pluimveehouderij Klaaskreek Village					
						TOTAL AMOUNT CATEGORY INT-IG (8 proj)			368,089,658	

Box 1. Core Principles for Effective Banking Supervision

The Basel Core Principles comprise 25 basic principles that need to be in place for a supervisory system to be effective. The Principles relate to:

Objectives, autonomy, powers and resources

CP 1 is divided into six parts:

- CP 1.1 deals with the definition of responsibilities and objectives for the supervisory agency.
- CP 1.2 deals with, skills, resources and independence of the supervisory agency.
- CP 1.3 deals with the legal framework.
- CP 1.4 deals with enforcement powers
- CP 1.5 requires adequate legal protection for supervisors.
- CP 1.6 deals with information sharing.

Licensing and structure

- CP 2 deals with permissible activities of banks.
- CP 3 deals with licensing criteria and the licensing process.
- CP 4 requires supervisors to review, and have the power to reject, all significant transfers of ownership in banks.
- CP 5 requires supervisors to review major acquisitions and investments by banks.

Prudential regulations and requirements

- CP 6 deals with minimum capital adequacy requirements. For internationally active banks, these must not be less stringent than those in the Basel Capital Accord.
- CP 7 deals with the granting and managing of loans and the making of investments.
- CP 8 sets out requirements for evaluating asset quality, and the adequacy of loan loss provisions and reserves.
- CP 9 sets forth rules for identifying and limiting concentrations of exposures to single borrowers, or to groups of related borrowers.
- CP 10 sets out rules for lending to connected or related parties.
- CP 11 requires banks to have policies for identifying and managing country and transfer risks.
- CP 12 requires banks to have systems to measure, monitor and control market risks.
- CP 13 requires banks to have systems to measure, monitor and control all other material risks.
- CP 14 calls for banks to have adequate internal control systems.
- CP 15 sets out rules for the prevention of fraud and money laundering.

Methods of ongoing supervision

- CP 16 defines the overall framework for on-site and off-site supervision.
- CP 17 requires supervisors to have regular contacts with bank management and staff, and to fully understand banks' operations.
- CP 18 sets out the requirements for off-site supervision.
- CP 19 requires supervisors to conduct on-site examinations, or to use external auditors for validation of supervisory information.
- CP 20 requires the conduct of consolidated supervision.

Information requirements

- CP 21 requires banks to maintain adequate records reflecting the true condition of the bank, and to publish audited financial statements.

Remedial measures and exit

- CP 22 requires the supervisor to have, and promptly apply, adequate remedial measures for banks when they do not meet prudential requirements, or are otherwise threatened.

Cross-border banking

- CP 23 requires supervisors to apply global consolidated supervision over internationally active banks.
- CP 24 requires supervisors to establish contact and information exchange with other supervisors involved in international operations, such as host country authorities.
- CP 25 requires that local operations of foreign banks are conducted to standards similar to those required of local banks, and that the supervisor has the power to share information with the home country supervisory authority.

Source: Implementation of the Basel Core Principles for Effective Banking Supervision, Experiences, Influences, and Perspectives: IMF and World Bank, September 23, 2002

ANNEX XXIII Suriname: Major Trading Partners

A Suriname's Main Source of Imports in 2000

Country	US\$
World	526,448,416
<i>Of which</i>	
USA	139,873,728
Netherlands	120,480,848
Trinidad and Tobago	90,404,384
Japan	40,983,708
Panama	13,510,690
Belgium	12,832,424
China	11,308,503
Netherland Antilles	9,201,186
Canada	9,033,624
Guyana	8,959,425

Source: United Nations Statistics Division, Comtrade, 2003

B Suriname's Exports (in percent) in Selected Years

Top Partners	1994		1995		1996		2000	
	Country	%	Country	%	Country	%	Country	%
1	Norway	28.2	Netherlands	27.5	Norway	23.6	Norway	24.3
2	Netherlands	27.1	Norway	24.5	USA	19.7	USA	21.1
3	USA	17.8	USA	22.0	Netherlands	18.1	Netherlands	14.5
4	Japan	6.7	Japan	6.0	Japan	9.7	France	9.9
5	Spain	6.3	Brazil	5.1	Netherland Antilles	7.2	Canada	8.4
6	Brazil	6.0	Netherland Antilles	5.0	Canada	5.4	UK	6.2
7	UK	3.0	Trinidad and Tobago	2.2	France	3.6	Japan	4.4
8	Trinidad and Tobago	1.7	UK	2.2	Trinidad and Tobago	2.9	Trinidad and Tobago	3.6
9	France	1.4	France	1.7	Russian Federation	2.7	Iceland	1.2
10	Russian Federation	0.6	Russian Federation	1.2	UK	1.6	Barbados	0.9
Total Exports to the World	US\$ m 536.760		US\$ m 482.677		US\$ m 426.714		US\$ m 481.120	

Source: United Nations Statistics Division, Comtrade Trade Data Base.

N.B. Norway continues to be the dominant importer, a feature primarily dictated by bauxite-alumina exports from Suriname. The decline in the share of the three main importers on merchandise trade of Suriname is partly due to softening of markets for bauxite/alumina (Norway and the USA) and to the decline in competitiveness of Suriname's products in the Netherlands, which absorbed a more diversified range of imports from its ex-colony.

The data in the **Table below** summarizes the global insertion of the economy into the world system. Here global insertion is measured as the ratio of average trade (export plus imports divided by 2) to GDP.

Year	GDP in USD	Exports in Million USD	Imports in Million USD	Global Insertion Index	Change Insertion Ratio	Export Growth	Import Growth	GDP Growth
1990	858.8	550.7	558.4	0.65				
1991	879.0	462.3	580.2	0.59	-8.2	-16.1	3.9	2.3
1992	850.4	490.0	600.8	0.64	8.1	6.0	3.6	-3.3
1993	807.8	386.3	399.1	0.49	-24.2	-21.2	-33.6	-5.0
1994	802.2	339.8	349.5	0.43	-11.6	-12.0	-12.4	-0.7
1995	913.2	439.9	401.6	0.46	7.3	29.5	14.9	13.8
1996	1005.0	434.3	426.3	0.43	-7.1	-1.3	6.2	10.1
1997	1083.5	566.5	568.1	0.52	22.3	30.4	33.3	7.8
1998	1117.1	510.3	589.2	0.49	-6.0	-9.9	3.7	3.1
1999	998.9	482.5	516.1	0.50	1.6	-5.4	-12.4	-10.6
2000	955.7	513.9	507.9	0.53	6.9	6.5	-1.6	-4.3
2001	968.2	453.9	456.5	0.47	-12.0	-11.7	-10.1	1.3


Source: Adapted from Roselea Hamiton's "Implications for Suriname's economy of the WTO, FTAA, CSME and ACP-EU Trade Agreement" UNDP 15/12/2002

The data indicates that the global insertion ratio of Suriname declined from 65% in 1990 to 43% in 1996 and has risen very slowly and irregularly since then. The index is a useful measure but not very easy to interpret. For example, the decline to 43% 1996 seems to have been led by a relatively faster decline in the performance of exports, in particular in key exports, as compared to imports. After 1996, the recovery was due mainly to a relatively faster rise in imports and a tendency for imports to outstrip exports. Throughout the period, the overall effect has nevertheless been a balance of trade deficit that was not eased in the long run by the turn around in trade policy and trade insertion after 1996.

Export Unit Price Development in US\$

Year	Alumina US\$/ton	Aluminum US\$/ton	Crude Oil US\$/brl	Rice US\$/ton	Banana US\$/ton	Shrimp US\$/ton	Fish Processing US\$/ton	Round Wood US\$/cb mt
1988	177.73	1,931.30	12.36	464.24	317.88	11,488.19	1,940.17	293.20
1989	281.51	1,969.35	14.80	394.05	354.17	12,805.12	1,455.77	200.00
1990	240.38	1,586.21	16.12	391.37	363.96	10,778.99	1,678.18	318.18
1991	180.59	1,524.71	15.17	417.46	322.70	10,504.34	1,011.56	318.18
1992	158.63	1,284.06	14.21	371.32	334.45	14,566.42	1,322.58	245.90
1993	153.92	1,219.51	10.10	401.07	283.69	13,414.04	836.73	300.00
1994	155.23	1,280.00	10.28	384.62	300.30	14,136.34	659.57	469.23
1995	195.46	1,733.84	11.70	410.49	476.19	12,653.85	673.91	500.00
1996	191.48	1,548.15	15.29	414.12	342.86	12,653.85	702.13	500.00
1997	190.22	1,653.57	8.28	405.48	254.55	16,883.12	977.78	150.00
1998	172.00	1,403.57	5.81	299.69	297.78	9,351.15	626.67	123.78
1999	159.80	1,228.57	16.06	221.48	263.74	5,441.86	650.00	163.12
2000	182.88		23.03	217.48	217.10	5,013.69	709.09	353.66
2001	174.52		20.27	228.03	200.71	4,649.37	657.56	230.77

Source: IMF

	Fiche Pays	Surinam				
			08-avr-03			
		ACP member: yes	LDC: no	GSP beneficiary: yes	WTO: member	

ade C-1 (BS)

HS4 main traded products imported into EU

EU imports rs4	source : Comext 2002	% total of country	cumul. % of total imp	1000 euro	Share of Extra-EU	tons
2818	CORUNDUM, ARTIFICIAL, WHETHER OR NOT CHEMICALLY D	40,6%	40,6%	45.541	8,2%	220.889
0306	CRUSTACEANS, FIT FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION, WHETHER I	14,1%	54,7%	15.835	0,7%	3.466
7108	GOLD, INCLUDING GOLD PLATED WITH PLATINUM, UNWROU	11,7%	66,3%	13.088	0,1%	1
1006	RICE	11,0%	77,3%	12.351	3,2%	40.789
0803	BANANAS, INCL, PLANTAINS, FRESH OR DRIED	3,5%	80,9%	3.985	0,2%	6.557
0303	FROZEN FISH (EXCL, FISH FILLETS AND OTHER FISH MEAT OF	3,0%	83,8%	3.323	0,3%	1.867
0709	OTHER VEGETABLES, FRESH OR CHILLED (EXCL, POTATOES,	2,1%	85,9%	2.395	0,4%	1.150
71SS	CONFIDENTIAL TRADE OF CHAPTER 71	2,0%	88,0%	2.295	0,9%	0
0305	FISH, FIT FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION, DRIED, SALTED OR IN	1,6%	89,6%	1.777	0,2%	611
4403	WOOD IN THE ROUGH, WHETHER OR NOT STRIPPED OF BARK	1,1%	90,6%	1.196	0,1%	2.948
total imports from	Surinam	100%		112.307	0,01%	

HS4 main traded products exported from EU

EU exports rs4	source : Comext 2002	% total of country	cumul. % of total imp	1000 euro	Share of Extra-EU	tons
8802	POWERED AIRCRAFT -E.G. HELICOPTERS AND AEROPLANES-,	21,5%	21,5%	41.190	0,2%	57
99RR	RETURNED GOODS")	3,5%	25,0%	6.667	0,2%	4.380
2208	UNDENATURED ETHYL ALCOHOL OF AN ALCOHOLIC STRENG	3,4%	28,4%	6.436	0,1%	1.955
8502	ELECTRIC GENERATING SETS AND ROTARY CONVERTERS	2,8%	31,2%	5.327	0,2%	238
8704	MOTOR VEHICLES FOR THE TRANSPORT OF GOODS, INCL, CH	2,5%	33,7%	4.700	0,1%	4.682
8703	MOTOR CARS AND OTHER MOTOR VEHICLES PRINCIPALLY D	2,2%	35,8%	4.202	0,0%	1.148
8429	SELF-PROPELLED BULLDOZERS, ANGLEDOZERS, GRADERS, L	1,9%	37,7%	3.536	0,1%	4.129
0402	MILK AND CREAM, CONCENTRATED OR CONTAINING ADDED	1,6%	39,3%	3.000	0,2%	7.688
8708	PARTS AND ACCESSORIES FOR TRACTORS, MOTOR VEHICLES	1,5%	40,8%	2.866	0,0%	877
2106	FOOD PREPARATIONS N,E,S,	1,4%	42,2%	2.679	0,1%	1.304
8431	PARTS SUITABLE FOR USE SOLELY OR PRINCIPALLY WITH TH	1,4%	43,5%	2.613	0,0%	376
3004	MEDICAMENTS CONSISTING OF MIXED OR UNMIXED PRODU	1,3%	44,8%	2.427	0,0%	116
8536	ELECTRICAL APPARATUS FOR SWITCHING OR PROTECTING E	1,3%	46,1%	2.424	0,0%	214
1507	SOYA-BEAN OIL AND ITS FRACTIONS, WHETHER OR NOT REFI	1,2%	47,3%	2.313	0,4%	3.304
7210	FLAT-ROLLED PRODUCTS OF IRON OR NON-ALLOY STEEL, OF	1,2%	48,5%	2.292	0,1%	4.006
6908	GLAZED CERAMIC FLAGS AND PAVING, HEARTH OR WALL TI	1,0%	49,5%	1.913	0,1%	8.497
total exports to	Surinam	100%		191.143	0,02%	

SURINAME:

ELEMENTS	STATUS	ACTION REQUIRED
Integration and completion of Treaty revision	<p>Negotiation of nine Protocols completed. The revised Treaty Establishing the Caribbean Community including the CARICOM Single Market and Economy is open for signature;</p> <p>The Heads of Government has agreed to the development of separate Protocols in relation to the following new issues: government procurement, electronic commerce, trade in goods from free zones, and free circulation.</p> <p>The fieldwork on Government procurement commenced with the CARICOM study at the end of April. Component 1 is finalised with the comparative matrix of all CARICOM countries</p>	<p>Revised Treaty submitted to Twenty-second Meeting of the Conference in July 2001 for signature. Suriname signed and ratified the Revised Treaty. Suriname yet to implement various elements of the Revised Treaty;</p> <p>Additional technical work needed to determine how these issues should be reflected in the Treaty of the Community; Suriname to formulate national positions on these issues.</p> <p>Suriname to actively participate in the project that is funded by the IDB and the CIDA: Government Procurement Frameworks in the Caribbean Community: Towards a Regional best Practice Regime for the Caricom Single Market and Economy.</p>
Treaty Implementation	The responsibility of the Inter Government Task Force extended by the Conference to include implementation of the Protocols and responsibility for new areas	Programmes under Protocol II established. Suriname is in the process of removing restrictions under this programme in accordance with the deadlines
Caribbean Court of Justice	Suriname signed on to the original jurisdiction of the court. Reservations are entered for the appellate jurisdiction	Necessary legislation to put in place Public Education
Free Movement of Goods Free Trade 1.1.1 Removal of licensing requirements for CARICOM goods and unauthorised application of trade measures and practices.	<p>Suriname applies a tax on raw manufactured wood products and timber of Community origin</p> <p>The Secretariat conducted a Study during 2002 to inventorize all unauthorized restrictions to trade in goods.</p>	<p>Amendment of Law to exclude exports to Caricom Member States</p> <p>Suriname applies a statistical fee and consent fee on import of Community origin. Suriname imposes import licenses on certain goods of Community origin.</p>

ELEMENTS	STATUS	ACTION REQUIRED
Harmonisation and development of regional standards	<p>Suriname signed the agreement establishing the CARICOM Regional Organisation for Standards and Quality (CROSQ) at the Intersessional HoG (feb 02). Barbados would be the Headquarters for CROSQ.</p> <p>The Secretariat developed Rules of Procedures governing the operations of CROSQ</p>	<p>Suriname ratified the agreement establishing the CROSQ</p> <p>Suriname is to make the necessary budgetary provisions to ensure payment of the assessed contribution to CROSQ for 2002 and 2003 and 2004.</p> <p>Suriname is in the process of establishing a National Standards Body. Legislation needs to be approved by Parliament.</p>
Free Movement of Services	<p>Protocol II on the <i>Right of Establishment, Provision of Services and Movement of Capital</i> is applicable to Suriname. Provisions for the Movement of Community Nationals are also relevant. Protocol II entered into provisional application in July 1998.</p> <p>The COTED and COFAP, with the approval of Conference, to establish Programmes for the removal of those restrictions which cannot be removed immediately by Member States.</p> <p>The project to determine legislative and administrative action required at the national level to assist member states to meet their obligations under Protocol II is finalised</p>	<p>Suriname to enact Legislation to give effect to the provisions of the Protocol and is not to introduce new restrictions in this area;</p> <p>Suriname notified its existing restrictions through its final schedule at the 12th meeting of the COTED; the HoG approved the Schedule. These restrictions should be removed in accordance with the notified timeframes.</p> <p>Existing restrictions, which are not included in the schedule should immediately be notified to the COTED between now and 2005;</p> <p>Upcoming restrictions after 2005 should be removed immediately;</p> <p>The Schedule is submitted. Legal and admin restrictions should be removed according to the agreed timeframe</p>
<p>Free Movement of Persons</p> <p><u>Facilitation of Travel</u></p> <p>1.3.1 Elimination of need for Passports</p>	<p>Suriname does not accept forms of identification other than passports from CARICOM nationals;</p> <p>The Community is currently reviewing possible use of electronic ID.</p>	<p>Compliance by Suriname.</p> <p>Secretariat to follow-up.</p>
Facilitation at immigration points	<p>The CARICOM E/D Form approved by the Fourteenth Meeting of the Conference is not being used by Suriname.</p> <p>Secretariat conducted "free movement of persons" meeting</p>	<p>Suriname uses agreed format</p> <p>Suriname uses lines for Caricom Nationals and Non Caricom nationals.</p>

ELEMENTS	STATUS	ACTION REQUIRED
<p><u>Facilitation of Movement</u> Elimination of need for work permits</p>	<p>Suriname to complete the legislative process to give effect to the decision that was taken in 1995: the free movement of CARICOM Nationals who were University Graduates with effect from January 1996;</p> <p>In 1996 Member States further agreed to extend this provision to artistes, sports persons, musicians and media workers. Suriname has not yet made the necessary provisions in the national legislation;</p> <p>Protocol II is in effect providing for the movement of persons as services providers or to establish business including management, supervisory and technical staff and their spouses and immediate dependent family members.</p>	<p>Caricom Nationals who are included in the Chapter III categories are excluded from the need of a work permit.</p> <p>Justice and Policy to comply with other provisions concerning entry in Suriname</p>
<p>Mechanisms for equivalency and accreditation (or mutual recognition)</p>	<p>Suriname has no accreditation body in place.</p> <p>Technical advice on Model Legislation and on establishment of accreditation bodies to be provided to Member States</p> <p>Regional Accreditation Body to be established.</p>	<p>Suriname is in the process of establishing its national accreditation body;</p>
<p>Harmonisation and transferability of Social Security benefits²²</p>	<p>Suriname has not signed the Social Security Agreement;</p>	<p>Suriname to sign and ratify;</p> <p>Suriname to enact legislation.</p>
<p><u>Fiscal</u> Harmonisation of Internal Tax Regimes</p>	<p>Work is ongoing towards harmonisation of Corporate Tax structures. Draft Articles have been sent to Member States, relating to nine (9) elements in the Corporate tax structure.</p>	<p>Responses are expected from member states.</p>
<p>Intra-Regional Double Taxation Agreement</p>	<p>Suriname has not signed this agreement</p>	<p>Suriname to sign and ratify.</p>
<p>Harmonisation of incentives to industry, agriculture and services (including tourism) in an enabling investment climate.</p>	<p>Work is ongoing towards harmonisation of incentives</p>	
<p>Economic Policy Consultation/ Coordination Convergence</p>	<p>Work is proceeding in this area</p>	

²² Suriname has a different social security system

ELEMENTS	STATUS	ACTION REQUIRED
External Economic Relations Common External Tariff	<p>Memberstates to implement 4th fase of the CET based on the 2002 HS</p> <p>Memberstates to implement the HS 2002</p>	<p>Final phase of the CET is implemented as of 1 Jan 2003.</p> <p>Suriname to implement the version of the HS 2002 asap in order to facilitate the external trade negotiations (e.g. WTO, FTAA, ACP-EU) and the customs administration.</p>
Common External Economic and Trade Policy	<p>Study on CET for Agriculture products completed and the Working Group mandated by COTED, has begun the review and analysis of the Report.</p> <p>Existing bi-lateral agreements: CARICOM-Canada</p> <p>CARICOM-Venezuela</p> <p>CARICOM-Colombia</p> <p>CARICOM-Dominican Republic Suriname is signatory</p> <p>CARICOM-Cuba Suriname is signatory</p> <p>CARICOM-Costa Rica Suriname is signatory</p> <p>Existing multilateral agreements: ACP-EU (Cotonou)</p> <p>Engaged in FTAA negotiations</p>	<p>Suriname to consider recommendations done by the Working Group</p> <p>A comprehensive Trade Policy Review to be undertaken on national level. (e.g. revision of e.g.: raw materials act, negative list, act on primary goods, bilateral agreements)</p> <p>Negotiations to commence</p> <p>Suriname to decide on its participation</p> <p>Idem</p> <p>Preparations to enact agreement Parliament to approve</p> <p>Parliament to approve</p> <p>Suriname to implement</p> <p>Approved by Parliament Necessary provisions to put in place</p> <p>Suriname to participate more actively in the working groups. (1)Market Access, (2)Agriculture, (3)Investment, (4)Services, (5)Government Procurement, (6)Intellectual Property Rights, (7)Subsidies, Anti-Dumping and Countervailing Duties, (8)Competition Policy and (9)Dispute Settlement, (10)Rules of Origin, (11) Smaller Economies</p>

ELEMENTS	STATUS	ACTION REQUIRED
Requisite Support Mechanisms Legal Harmonisation of Laws: Customs (including documentation and regulations); Companies Banking and Securities Intellectual Property	The refined draft of the Harmonised Customs Legislation has been circulated to the Member States in May (1998) under Savingram No.327/1998. Funding for preparation of model legislation recently mobilised as part of Single Market Project. Legislation in place in some Member States. Intellectual Property Working Group to develop CARICOM policy in Intellectual Property, to <i>inter alia</i> , meets Protocol III Intellectual Property obligations.	Implementation by Member States taking into consideration the importance of a harmonised system across the region for enhancing the effectiveness of the CSME. Enabling legislation is urgent particularly in context of Protocol II Obligations.
Anti-dumping, Countervailing and Fair Competition;	Funding for preparation of model legislation has been mobilised as part of Single Market Project. Protocol VIII - Rules of Competition - will provide the framework.	Model legislation drafted and submitted to Suriname. Suriname to comment on the drafts
Organisation at level of Secretariat	The Secretariat has been reorganised to reflect the importance and multi-sectoral nature of this issue. Specialised Single Market and Economy Unit established in Barbados to assist in facilitating implementation of the CSME	Mobilisation of resources to support the process at the regional level Suriname to inventorize its needs regarding implementation of the CSME and submits its request to the CSME unit.
Organisation at National Level (Including Programme for consultations)	The Ministry of Trade and Industry is focal point for the CSM&E.	Suriname to establish a necessary system to facilitate and encourage consultations and awareness.
Organisation at Regional Level (Including programme for consultations)	Community Development and Cultural Cooperation (including Culture, gender, youth and sport) – Suriname.	Suriname to play a more active role with respect to its portfolio.

Paramaribo Suriname, 20 February 2004

ASSESSMENT I Migration profile for Republic of Suriname

Although statistical information is sketchy, the following migratory movements have been identified for the Republic of Suriname, subject to further confirmation (Mid Term Review):

TYPE 1: OUTWARD MIGRATION

Emigration from Suriname takes place mainly to: 1) Neighbouring French Guyana, 2) the Netherlands and 3) North America. Unskilled people emigrate to French Guyana. Skilled people to the Netherlands and North America. For all three locations the reason for emigration is primarily economic.

- to French Guyana

Surinamese nationals are attracted to French Guyana because of social welfare benefits on offer in this Overseas French department. It is not uncommon for Surinamese to travel to French Guyana to give birth and have their child registered as a French citizen. This practice has been going on for some time and there are now signs that this group living in French Guyana would like dual nationality with Suriname.

- to the Netherlands

Between 1995 and 2001 recorded statistics give the yearly average of Surinamese immigration to the Netherlands at around 3,520 persons whilst the emigration of Surinamese from the Netherlands was around 1,760 persons per year²³. The net immigration (i.e. immigration minus emigration) from Suriname in the period 1997-2001 was estimated at 2,100 persons²⁴. Emigrating Surinamese have a high level of education and have a relatively high employment rate (aged 15-64, 1st and 2nd generation).

The four major migrant groups in the Netherlands are the Surinamese, Turks, Moroccans and Antilleans. In 1996, they comprised 5.6 per cent of the total population and over three quarters of all legally resident migrants. Surinamese, Moroccan and Antillean communities are predominantly concentrated in the four major cities. In 1996 163,000 people of Surinamese origin were estimated to live in the 4 major cities.²⁵ In 2002 the population of Surinamese origin living in the Netherlands was estimated at 315,000 or 1.96% of the total population. Of which 186,000 were first generation and 129,000 were second generation²⁶.

- to North America

A number of Surinamese migrate mostly to the United States and less to Canada. However, the number is significantly less than those migrating to the Netherlands.

TYPE 2: LABOUR MIGRATION INFLUX²⁷

Most inward migration (immigration) comes from Brazil and Guyana and is labour related. Work is in the “informal” sector. Much of the movement is undocumented and so actual figures are difficult to precise. Nevertheless, it is estimated that there are around 40,000 Brazilians and 30,000 Guyanese living in Suriname. This would represent about 30% of the total adult work force of the country (formal and informal sectors together).

The Brazilians immigrants are mainly unskilled and work illegally in the unregulated gold mining industry (garimpeiros) in the interior, although there is a growing Brazilian trading community in the capital Paramaribo - the main urban area of the country.

²³ The Statistical Yearbook of the Netherlands 2003.

²⁴ Immigration and the Dutch Economy. CPB Netherlands Bureau for Economic Policy Analysis, the Hague, the Netherlands, June 2003.

²⁵ The documentation and evaluation of anti-discrimination training activities in the Netherlands ILO <http://www.ilo.org/public/english/protection/migrant/papers/nldoceva/ch1.htm>

²⁶ The Statistical Yearbook of the Netherlands 2003.

²⁷ From diplomatic sources it appears that the actual figure of foreign national immigrants living in Suriname may be higher than described in this report i.e. between 165,000 and 225,000 (80,000 - 100,000 Guyanese, 40,000 - 60,000 Brazilian, 25,000 - 40,000 Chinese and 20,000 - 25,000 Haitians/Dominican republicans)

Unskilled Guyanese also work in the unregulated gold mining industry (porkknockers) in the interior and in Nickerie in the agricultural sector. Guyanese are also involved in the fishing industry, which requires some capital investment. The fishing sector is better controlled by Government than the gold mining sector.

Elsewhere, as has been mentioned in a United States (USA) Departmental report²⁸, Suriname is used for transshipment of Chinese being smuggled to the USA. The Chinese usually remain in the country for an indeterminate period and work in the numerous Chinese shops. However, other sources tend to suggest that Chinese are increasingly opting to remain in Suriname permanently rather than move to the USA. Chinese nationals also enter the country legally to work on road rehabilitation projects and in the timber industry. It is estimated that there are, globally, between 20,000 to 35,000 Chinese in Suriname at any one time. Sex workers from Brazil, Colombia, Dominica and Guyana are trafficked into prostitution in Suriname or on to the Netherlands or other European destinations.

In recent years the Government of Suriname has taken initiatives to tackle illegal immigration from Brazil and, under pressure from the USA, people trafficking, mostly from China. There are no major social tensions within Suriname resulting directly from immigration, with the possible exception of the Chinese working in the timber industry.

TYPE 3 REFUGEES

There are no significant numbers of refugees in the Republic of Suriname.

REMITTANCES

Remittances from Surinamese working in the Netherlands are quite significant given the high number of people of Surinamese origin living there. The amount is estimated at around US\$ 10 million per year, although this figure needs to be confirmed.

Elsewhere, the Brazilian community working in Suriname may be sending money to Brazil. The Guyanese remittances are sent to either the United States, Canada or Guyana.

²⁸ Trafficking in Persons (TIP) report. USA Department of State. 2003.

Box 1 : Immigrants

Total number of residents (<i>Guesstimate</i>)	0.53 million
Of which : Own nationals	0.43 million
Immigrants (<i>Guesstimate</i>)	0.10 million (19 %)
Status immigrants	
Refugees	N/A %
Labour migrants /permanent	N/A %
Labour migrants/seasonal	N/A %
p.m. internally displaced persons	
Immigration trend	
Number of arriving immigrants in 90/95:	N/A million
Number of arriving immigrants in 95/2000:	N/A million
Education: Skilled labour	N/A %
Main countries of origin	
Rate of return	N/A %
Finance	
Amount of outgoing migrant remittances:	N/A \$ million
Remittances as % of GDP:	N/A %

Box 2: Emigrants

Total number of emigrants	Approx 0.30 million of Surinamese origin living in the Netherlands (since the 1960's)
Status emigrants	
Refugees	N/A %
Labour migrants /permanent	N/A %
Labour migrants/seasonal	N/A %
Legal situation emigrants	
Documented	N/A %
Undocumented	N/A %
Trend	
Number of leaving migrants in 90/95:	N/A million
Number of leaving migrants in 95/2000:	N/A million
Education: Skilled labour	N/A %
Main countries of destination	
Rate of return	N/A %
Finance	
Amount of incoming migrant remittances	N/A \$ million
Remittances as % of GDP:	N/A %

February 2004

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1. Executive summary

The Country Environmental Profile was constructed to accompany the Joint Annual Review 2004 as a mandatory annex. The CEP is based on the information that was available after contacting a number of consul tees. This CEP is still a draft as the information provided is not yet complete.

Suriname is situated along the north coast of South America, bordering French Guiana, Brazil and Guyana. The population is estimated 433,000 in a land area of 166,000 km². The largest concentration of people is in greater Paramaribo, the capital. Suriname is one of the least densely populated tropical rainforest countries in the world. Suriname is a small economy well endowed with natural resources, highly dependent on international markets, and vulnerable to external shocks. Agricultural, forestry, fisheries, mining and petroleum resources characterize the country.

Due to lower level of industrial activity in Suriname, overall pollution of the environment appears to be modest to low. However there are some threats especially from the increasing importance of mining. A Canadian mining company, Cambior, started operations in the Gross Rosebel region, Suralco started a reconnaissance programme of bauxite resources in western Suriname and small-scale gold mining has gained increasing importance in Suriname. Especially the small-scale gold mining is putting increasing pressure on the environment. Mercury is used in the process, which is left to spill in nature, and in addition, the mining leads to desertification of large areas in the interior.

In agriculture, the main threats for the environment are pesticide use, deforestation and water pollution. Awareness on decreasing pollution from the urban environment is modest. Paramaribo has a drainage problem, sewer systems have been poorly maintained and pumping stations and sluices are not functioning properly and waste is not managed. The country is rich in pristine rainforest, ecosystems and biodiversity that offer significant opportunities for conservation.

As this CEP is still incomplete, the first recommendation is the review of this document by a consultant. While environment is not a focal sector of the EC delegation in Suriname it is a cross-cutting principle. The CEP should asses the environmental situation more in to depth, review the institutional and legal framework, evaluate NIMOS and the NMR, make an extensive overview of the other donor activities in environment. The Environmental Policy Assessment that is currently being complied with support of the Dutch cooperation will be an important source of information. The more in to depth assessment of the environment should result in an environmental action plan for the EC delegation in Suriname.

Furthermore, it is recommended that a set of standard values for Regulations of Pollutions will be defined. While NIMOS has drafted an Arrangement of Regulations against Pollution, no standards have been set to define the acceptable levels of contamination. An assessment will have to be made of international and regional standards to construct the appropriate values for Suriname.

In addition, if the new environmental act has been approved by the National Assembly (expected July 2004), the next step will be to strengthen the part of environmental monitoring and enforcement.

2. Background

This Country Environmental Profile was constructed to accompany the Joint Annual Review as a mandatory annex. As there are no previous country profiles available for Suriname, the main sources for the information provided in this profile were the consultees and the documents they have provided: NIMOS, IDB, Stinasu, the Dutch Embassy (Mr. Noordam), Stichting Schoon Suriname, WWF. Due to the time constraint a number of possible consul tees still need to be contacted e.g. Ministry of Labour, Technology and Environment (ATM), Conservation International.

The profile is based on the current information available. As there are a number of areas where information was unavailable, this draft environmental profile is in certain areas incomplete. We recommend that the draft CEP will be reviewed by a consultant to fill in the blanks and add more depth to the profile.

2.1 Physical conditions

The Republic of Suriname is situated along the north coast of South America between 2-6° N and 54-58° W, bordering in the east with French Guiana, in the south with Brazil, in the west with Guyana and in the north with the Atlantic Ocean. The historical borders of Suriname are established either by rivers or by watershed, in the east and west by the Marowijne and Corantijn Rivers respectively, and in the south by the watershed between the Amazonian basin and the basins of the Suriname Rivers.

The second of the three Guianas in size and population, it has a human population of approximately 433,000 in a land area of 166,000 km², the largest concentration being in Paramaribo, the capital of the Republic Suriname. Suriname is one of the least densely populated tropical rainforest countries in the world. It also has the world's highest percentage of intact tropical rain forest, with 80 percent still in pristine condition.²⁹ The total forest area in Suriname is 90% of the land area.

According to the physical geography Suriname is located within the limits of the Guiana plateau, its low land that presents, except for the lower coastal area in the north, a huge Guiana shield. This shield is composed of Precambrian rocks eroded and deeply weathered for the largest part. Although in descriptions of this region of the term "mountainous" are used, in fact this term is applied to formations with relatively low peaks above mean sea level. Several formations form a chain of mountains stretching over the whole centre of the country up to the southern border. The remaining region of Suriname, except for the coastal low lands is characterized by a wide spread of monotonous landscape about 200 –350 meters above mean sea level, including small hills, separated by narrow swampy depressions, which are well drained by complex system of water ways.

The climate of Suriname is one of a semi humid type with two rainy and two dry seasons, where rainfall may vary in the coastal area from about 1500mm to 3000mm, resulting in many rivers, swamps and creeks.

2.2 Economic trends

In 2003 authorities have taken strong steps to stabilize macroeconomic conditions following a sharp depreciation of the currency and a rise in inflation in 2002. Real GDP growth slowed from 4.5 percent in 2001 to 3 percent in 2002. The 12-month inflation rate in June 2003 stood at 28.4 percent. Due to a fire in the General Bureau of Statistics newer statistics are currently unavailable. A positive economic outlook depends largely on the government's ability to maintain currency stability and control inflation.

One of the trends in the Surinamese economy is that mining is becoming an even more significant part of the GDP. A Canadian mining company, Cambior, opened its Gross Rosebel gold mine in the first quarter of 2004. The mine has a projected capital budget of US\$ 95m, output during its first year of operation should reach 270,000 troy ounces. Cambior intends to explore a wider area around the mine to identify further reserves for projects expansion from 2005. It aims to increase ore extraction to 16,000-18,000 tonnes per day. The company performed its own Environmental Impact Assessment on the planned mining operations. In addition, Suralco started a reconnaissance programme of bauxite resources in western Suriname. This programme will take 12 months to complete after which a feasibility study for an alumina plant with a capacity of 1m tonnes will be conducted. Bauxite reserves are believed to be close to 300m tonnes in Western Suriname. Suralco will also investigate the possibility of building a hydroelectric plant and an aluminium smelter in western Suriname. Owing to renewed interest in the hydroelectric potential of western Suriname, NIMOS will evaluate an environmental impact study of the Kabalebo hydroelectric project, which was prepared in 1979-1981. Canadian consultants will also look at the EIA of the Gross Rosebel project and the oil drilling activities of Staatsolie Maatschappij Suriname.

Moreover, small-scale gold mining has gained increasing importance in Suriname, both as a source of subsistence for an estimated ten thousands of people and as cause for environmental degradation. Gold mining activities are mainly concentrated within areas of Eastern Suriname, better known as the Greenstone Belt, which is rich in biodiversity and inhabited by a variety of tribal communities and covers approximately 15% of Suriname's landmass. Mercury pollution of soil and water leads to harmful effects on humans, especially those who are directly and indirectly exposed to mercury i.e. the gold miners and the communities in the vicinity of gold mining activities who depend on the water and food from areas polluted by mercury. As mercury accumulates in the food chain and in the human tissue the long-term effects of mercury contamination are more serious than the short-term effects.

²⁹ Conservation priorities for the Guyana Shield: 2002 consensus, Conservation International

The rice industry in Suriname continues to suffer from low market prices for rice, which according to the farmers are below current production costs. While most farmers continue to operate, they are increasingly focussing on other activities as well such as cattle-farming. The state-owned banana producer, Surland expects to resume export sales in February 2004, after closing down operation in April 2003 with debt of an estimated US\$ 21m and laying idle for nearly two years. Surland has now replanted 370 ha, and will have 2350 ha under cultivation by 2005. Helped by special EU assistance available for traditional banana exporters, an investment programme of EUR 13m is being executed.

In January 2004, the National Assembly has approved an agreement with China's Zhong Heng Tai Investment Company for a major palm oil project in eastern Suriname. The total concession area is 526 km², with a palm oil production area of 400 km². After an initial phase of forest clearing, a nursery with a capacity of 160,000 plants in year one will be established. This will rise to 640,000 plants in year three. Field planting must begin in year three, covering an area of 10 km². Palm oil factories will be opened in years six, then eleven and twelve in line with growing plant maturity.

Timber extraction will form an important component of the project as forests will need to be cleared to provide room for the oil palms to grow and the factories to be built. There have been concerns from environmentalists about the sustainability of clearing a large part of the forest to make room for the project. Some local organisations have asked the Organization of American States and international conservation organisations to lobby against the plan. Some conservationists suggest that the area would be better used to develop sustainable forestry, eco-tourism and water conservation.

2.3 Social conditions

The US Census Bureau of Statistics estimated Suriname's population at 433,682 in mid-2002. Most of the population lives in the coastal zone, with just under half living in the capital, Paramaribo and its outskirts, leaving large areas of the interior almost entirely uninhabited.

Suriname is well known for its ethnic diversity with the human population composed of Indigenous & Maroon peoples, Creoles (one-third), Indians (one-third), Javanese and Chinese. Also, there are smaller ethnic groups, which have their roots in Europe and the Middle East. Due to the gold rush in the 1990s, Brazilians have settled in the country and are well integrated in the population.

The official language is Dutch. For most Surinamese³ the mother tongue is Sranan Tongo, an English-Based Creole language. Many Surinamese of Asian origin speak Sarnami-Hindi or Suriname-Javanese. The population is roughly 40% Christian, 33% Hindu and 20% Muslim.

Suriname is ranked 74th out of 173 countries in the human development index of the UN Development Programme, which puts it in the medium development band, six places below Venezuela and five places below Colombia.

Economic crises and periodic interruptions of aid flows since the early 1980s have severely constrained the government's ability to invest, particularly in public services and infrastructure. Education, including higher education, is free. Primary school education is compulsory for children between the ages of six and twelve. Three-quarters of school-age children are in primary or secondary education. Based on survey evidence, the illiteracy rate in 2001 was an estimated 14% of the total population. State spending on education was equivalent to 3.4% of GDP in the period 1990-2000.

Despite the lack of public investment in Suriname's healthcare and the heavy loss of trained personnel through emigration (an estimated 82% of nurses that were trained between 1970 and 1998 were working overseas), the country's healthcare indicators are generally comparable with those of its Caribbean neighbours.

2.4 Environmental awareness

The environmental awareness in Suriname has not yet really developed. However, an increasing number of environmental programmes is run by several local organisations.

➤ NIMOS

- The NIMOS institute organised five workshops in the past two years to construct and create awareness for a new to be adopted environmental framework
 1. Regional workshop on legal environmental framework
 2. Draft the legal framework

3. Background behind legal framework
 4. Environmental legislation awareness plan
- In 2003 an awareness officer was hired, who visits the districts, runs awareness programmes in schools and has constructed an awareness strategy.
 - In addition, the institute made a film on the new environmental law to be used as a promotional item. Before the law was drafted, NIMOS visited almost all districts in Suriname to create awareness of the environment.
- **Stinasu and Nature Conservation (Natuurbeheer)**
Stinasu and Natuurbeheer are currently in the process of merging their awareness programmes. Both organisations run programmes at primary and secondary school focussed on nature conservation and biodiversity
- **Stichting Schoon Suriname (SSS)**
- OPOYUAI, which is programme done in cooperation with the Rotary which is focussed on increasing environmental awareness in teenagers
 - SSS provides the content for a environmental page in the 'Ware Tijd', a local newspaper.

2.5 Administrative and legal context for environmental protection

Currently Suriname's administrative and legal context for environmental protection is insufficient. The current laws in the forms in which they exist were created to regulate the various sectors, but are not sufficient to accommodate environmental management. The current legislation is fragmented and dispersed over various sectors. It also lacks subsidiary legislation and regulation, is out of date, fails to use implementation and enforcement powers.

On June 4th 1998, a Technical Cooperation Agreement (TCA) was signed between the Inter-American development bank (IDB) and the Government of Suriname to support the development of a national legal and institutional framework for environmental policy and management. The total cost of the project was 1.3 Mio EUR, of which the European Commission contributed EUR 590,000. The institutional framework has been set up and a draft Framework for Sustainable Environmental management has been prepared which will resolve a number of the above-mentioned issues. The expected passing date of the law is July 2004.

3 State of the environment

3.1 Physical environment

3.1.1. Climate

Suriname has a humid tropical climate, with an average annual rainfall ranging from 2000 to 2500 mm, an average maximum temperature of 31oC, while the average minimum temperature centres on 23oC. The relative humidity is very high: 70-90 percent. As a result of crossing the Inter-Tropical Convergence Zone (ITC-zone) over Suriname two times a year, four seasons can be distinguished, i.e. a long rainy season from April to the middle of August, a long dry season from the middle of August to the end of November, a short rainy season during December and January and a short dry season during February and March. Extremely dry seasons rarely occur. The following rainfall zones can be distinguished;

- coastal strip in Coronie district with annual precipitation average of 1,500 - 1,750 mm
- a coastal strip around the town of Nieuw-Nickerie with 1,750 - 2,000 mm
- north and west Suriname: 2,000 - 2,250 mm
- southeast Suriname: 2,250 - 2,500 mm
- central Suriname: 2,500 - 3,000 mm

Currently the pressures on climate in Suriname are not high. The absolute and relative amounts of GHG emitted into the atmosphere are low. However the bauxite industry is planning further expansion and a new smelter is planned to process the larger amounts of bauxite to be exploited. For the new smelter there will be an additional need for a hydro-energy lake as is planned in the Kabalebo River near the border with Guyana. Taking these developments into account the emitted GHG will be doubled. While the absolute number of GHG emitted will remain low the relative number (emission) per person will become high.

While Suriname signed the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 1992 and ratified it in 1997, there is not yet a clear policy on climate change. There are some policy statements, but these

are insufficient for there are no mechanisms provided to implement these statements. Moreover, they are too generalized for a clear directional route to mitigate the man-induced source of climate change and adapt to the adverse effects of climate change. In the Government Statement 2002-2005 it is stated that all the multi-lateral agreements, including the environmental conventions, will be implemented efficiently and effectively. In the Multi-annual development plan 2001-2005 the policy statement of formulating regulations with regards to climate change is included, which should be implemented by assessing the consequences of climate change for adequate riverbanks and coast and coast protection and the development of an adequate strategy. However, so far no funds have been released to realize the means.

3.1.2 Air quality and odour

While the general assumption is that the air quality in Suriname is of a high standard as approximately 90% of the country is uninhabited and there is relatively little heavy industry, there has never been an overview study to verify this. Neither is there a law setting a standard for air quality.

3.1.3 Water quality and resources

Here follows a description of Suriname's water resources of marine, surface and ground water.

1. Marine Water Resources

Suriname's part of the Atlantic Ocean extends from the coast to the boundary of the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) at 370 km offshore. This area is subdivided into two zones:

- The Deep Sea, located between the northern boundary of the EEZ and the Continental Shelf (approximately 150 km offshore). This area with depths of over 4,000 m covers 75,000 sq. km.
- The Continental Sea, located between the Continental Slope and the coast. From the edge of the Continental Shelf (between 200 m and 100 m depth) the sea floor gradually rises over a distance of 150 km up to the coastline. The Continental Sea covers about 65,000 sq. km.

Three sub-zones, each approximately 50 km wide, can be distinguished:

- Outer Zone or Blue Water Zone between the Continental Shelf and the 60 m depth contour (25,000 sq. km.).
- Middle Zone or Green Water Zone between the 60 m and 30 m depth contour (20,000 sq. km.). The water in this zone is coloured green and it has a rather deep light penetration compared to the next (Brown water) zone.
- Inner Zone or Brown Water Zone. This zone, between the 30 m depth contour and the coastline, covers about 20,000 sq. km. The brown water is filled with mud from the Amazon River, brought by Guyana Current that flows from east to west. Light penetration is less than 10 cm. Within the Brown Water Zone, the Surinamese Territorial Waters are found: a 22.2 km wide zone along the coast, with an area of about 8,500 sq. km. Within the Territorial Waters, the shallower coastal waters (between the 6 m depth contour and the coastline) are known as the Shallow Sea Zone. The zone of the Shallow Sea is 7-18 km wide (about 12 km on average) and measures about 4,500 sq. km.

2. Surface Water Resources

Suriname's water bodies on land include rivers, swamps, and lagoons/lakes. Certain wetlands are being protected under the RAMSAR Convention; however, a national comprehensive inventory of wetlands has not yet been executed.

The main rivers of Suriname are (from west to east): the Corantijn (including the rivers Sipaliwini, Curuni, Lucie and Kabalebo), Nickerie, Coppename, Saramacca, Suriname, Commewijne and Marowijne (including the rivers Tapanahoni, Palumeu, Ulemari, Litani and Lawa).

The sources of the Corantijn River are located near the boundary with Brazil in the Acarai Mountain. The tidal influence can reach the Cow Falls during periods of low flow, some 210 km from the river mouth. The Nickerie River originates in the Bakhuis Mountain. The tidal influence can reach the Stondansi Falls during low flow. The sources of the Coppename River are in the Wilhelmina Mountains. The tidal influence can reach as far as Kwintikriki Falls during periods of low flow. The Saramacca River emerges in the central highlands of the country (the Emma Range and the Van Asch van Wijk Mountains). The length of the river is approx. 460 km. During periods of low flows the tidal influence can reach Kwakugron (km 220).

The sources of the Suriname River are in the Eilerts de Haan Mountain range. It is the only partly regulated river in Suriname. In 1964 a dam was constructed for hydropower at Afobaka, resulting in the 1560 km² Brokopondo Lake. The salt intrusion during periods of low flow is perceptible just upstream of Paranam. When the reservoir was constructed, the vegetation drowned, resulting in low oxygen content in the Suriname River downstream of the Brokopondo reservoir. Between Afobaka and Paranam, there is a recovery of oxygen content as a result of oxygen uptake from the air, while between Paranam and Paramaribo there is again a decrease which is caused by discharge of wastewater. Because of its relatively low oxygen content, the Suriname River cannot absorb any more domestic and industrial wastewater and still support aquatic life. The drop in oxygen content downstream of Afobaka must have considerably reduced the possibilities for commercial fisheries.

The Commewijne River originates in the Hok-A-Hing Mountains and is the only river without rapids in its upper course. According to the data available at the Hydraulic Research Division the salt intrusion during dry seasons extends to Tamarin (approx. 10 km down-stream of the Cottica River).

The most important sources of the Marowijne River are in the mountainous highlands bordering on Brazil. The estuary of the Marowijne River is located downstream of the Armina Falls, about 90 km from the outfall. The salt-intrusion in the Marowijne estuary is perceptible during dry seasons up to several kilometres upstream of Albina.

Swamps

Across the country, swampy areas border the rivers or creeks in certain localities. Extensive swamps occur only in the Coastal Plain. The largest and most inaccessible swamp is the Peruvia swamp in the district of Coronie. The Nani Creek and the Coesewijne River areas are also known for their large swamps.

Lagoons/Lakes

Many salt- and brackish-water lagoons are located just behind the coastline. The largest of them is Bigi Pan. In Suriname; the only natural lake is the small Nani Lake (northwest Suriname). Many man-made lakes have been constructed in recent times. The largest of them is the Brokopondo Reservoir, covering 1560 km²

3. Groundwater Resources

On the basis of the type of aquifers, two main areas can be distinguished: the Coastal Zone and the Interior. The following aquifers can be distinguished in the Coastal Zone:

Burnside Formation (A-sands aquifer):

This aquifer contains fresh water in many places, including Paramaribo, north of Lelydorp village (depth 120 -160 m), Nieuw Nickerie (depth 340 m). North of Paramaribo the water becomes brackish.

Coesewijne Formation:

The top of this aquifer is found at a depth of 15 m in the Old Coastal plain, dipping to 70 m at Paramaribo and to 230 m at Nieuw-Nickerie. This aquifer contains mainly fresh groundwater and becomes brackish north of Paramaribo.

Zanderij Formation:

The Zanderij sands form an aquifer with commonly good water properties. In the Young Coastal Plain, however, the aquifer mostly contains brackish water.

Drinking water for coastal areas is being extracted from the Burnside Formation, Coesewijne Formation and Zanderij Formation aquifer. Little is known about groundwater of the Interior, which may be present in the weathered overburden, fracture zones in the bedrock and in alluvial deposits along major rivers.

Future developments, as population growth and urbanization, will enhance the impacts on the existing water resources of the country. However, the largest impact on the existing water resources remains the ongoing change in the rainfall patterns of the climate. Under these circumstances resources of freshwater availability for agricultural purposes, hydroelectric power and navigation will be seriously affected. The northern part of district Coronie might become even semi-arid region of Suriname.

Decrease in rainfall pattern will also affect transportation as rivers are used as waterways to transport people and goods to the various locations in the interior. Decreased freshwater discharge will be compensated in the lower courses of the rivers with salt-water intrusion from the Atlantic Ocean. Saltwater intrusion will also be enhanced due to the withdrawal of freshwater from the rivers for irrigation purposes.

An efficient utilization of water resources should be installed. In this respect a total assessment of all the available water resources in Suriname is needed followed by a national water policy including regulations on water withdrawals from water bodies and the discharge of effluents within the different river basins. Regarding the potable water supply in urban areas, efficiency improvements in production and distribution of potable water is needed. It is reported that the loss of potable water due to leakage in the piping system is about 3—40%.

An additional concern for the water resources is the increasing activities in informal gold mining. The small-scale gold miners use mercury to detect gold. This mercury pollutes the rivers, which are used as a source of drink water in the interior and fishing source. No extensive studies have been conducted so far, to detect the extent of the pollution of mercury in the interior.

3.1.4 Noise and vibration

There has not been a study concerning the noise and vibration in Suriname, so little is known on this subject. There are regulations for companies on the maximum amount of decibels to be produced but not for citizens. There is a Nuisance Act but enforcement appears to be poor.

3.1.5 Geology, topography and soils

Suriname has a total land area of 166,000 sq. km., with a geomorphologic subdivision into four landscapes, from north to south as follows:

1. The Young Coastal Plain

The Young Coastal Plain borders in the North to the Atlantic Ocean and in the South to the Old Coastal Plain. From East to West its width increases from 10 to 40 km. The altitude varies from 0-2 m above mean sea level. The oldest part of the young coastal plain was formed during a transgression period (pyrite rich soils), while the younger parts were deposited during a period of a rather constant sea level (little pyrite). As a consequence of the processes of sedimentation and soil formation various soil types occur in the Young Coastal Plain, ranging from sand (shell), clay (ripened and unripe) to peat. In several parts the clay plain is intersected by low, narrow sand ridges, and locally by ridges consisting mainly of shells and shell fragments. The maximum thickness of the sand ranges from 1.10 to 6.70 m. With the exception of variable pH the clay soils in general have moderate to poor physical properties.

2. The Old Coastal Plain

The Old Coastal Plain with a width of about 20 km lies 2-10 m above the mean sea level. In the South it borders the Cover Landscape or Savanna Belt. The northern part of the Old Coastal Plain consists of a complex of eroded sand ridges, while the rest is a dissected plain of silt loams and silt clays. The sands have moderate to poor chemical properties and good to poor physical properties, while the plain of silt loams and silt clays has a rather low pH and moderate to poor fertility. Furthermore, the Old Coastal Plain in Suriname has been divided into two sub-landscapes, namely Lelydorp Landscape and Para Landscape. Narrow swamp zones sometimes separate the individual surfaces, varying greatly from one hectare to some hundreds of square kilometres. It is not a continuous zone of deposits like the Young Coastal Plain. However, sand ridges and clay may occur. Another characteristic of the Old Coastal Plain is the occurrence of erosion gullies, to a certain extent filled up with greyish soft clays (Mara deposits).

3. The Cover Landscape or Savanna Belt

The Cover Landscape or Savanna Belt is the result of the serious erosion of the Guiana Shield in the Tertiary Period. It occupies a more or less continuous belt along the full width of Suriname, with an estimated area of about 10,000 sq. km. and it is also known as the Coesewijne formation. The Belt is a dissected plain, 5-10 km wide in the east and 60-70 km in the west, with elevations varying from about 10 m in the north to 50 m in the south, consisting mainly of sandy to sandy loam soils. The soils of the Savanna Belt are subdivided into bleached and unbleached soils. The bleached soils consisting of more than 99 percent of silica (SiO₂) are extremely infertile. The unbleached soils consist of sandy loam to sandy clay loams, with some occurrences of brown sands. These soils, with generally lighter textured top soils and good physical properties are chemically very poor.

4. The Interior

Approximately 80% of Suriname is the Interior, which consists of deep, weathered residues as part of the Precambrian Guiana Shield. The parent material is mainly metamorphosed igneous and sedimentary rock. The Interior is undulating, hilly and mountainous and has elevations varying from 50 to about 1230 m above sea level. The soils are generally well drained and consist of reddish brown and yellow coarse sandy loam to sandy clays. Bleached soils also do occur locally on poor sandy parent material. Shallow gravely soils also do occur on steep slopes. The occurrence of iron and or quartz gravel in the soil profile, especially on hilltops is evident. In general the soils have a low chemical status.

3.1.6 Natural disaster risks

Suriname does not experience natural disasters. It lies outside the hurricane belt, there are no volcanic eruptions, earthquakes or extensive droughts. At the most there is some minor flooding, but never at the level of endangering men. However, there is a threat of man-made disasters, whether or not environmental related. Of few occasions this triggered the discussion on the need of a national disaster relief plan, resulting in some initial initiatives. Although, some draft plan with respective legislation was prepared, this never led to any adoption by the government.

3.2 Biological conditions: biodiversity, ecology and nature conservation

3.2.1 Biodiversity

The Guyana Shield offers significant opportunities for conservation. With the highest percentage of intact tropical rain forest on Earth, as well as the lowest population density of any tropical rain forest region, the Guyana Shield is one of the world's last great wild places, with a significant biodiversity.

The number of species of flora and fauna in Suriname is estimated at 670,000. Approximately 9600 are known of which an estimated number of 75 are endemic. Most inventories have taken place around the urban centres of the Coastal Plain and well accessible airstrips in the Interior. Large areas of the Interior, including the mountain ranges, remain completely unknown for their flora, fauna, ecosystems and ecological relations.

Table 1 Rare and endangered species of fauna in Suriname

Scientific Name	English Name	Sranan(-Tongo)/ Dutch Name
Mammalia	Mammals	Zoogdieren
<i>Pteronura brasiliensis</i>	Giant Otter	Bigiwatradagoe/ reuzenotter
<i>Trichechus manatus</i>	Guianan Manatee	Seku/zeekoe
<i>Panthera onca</i>	Jaguar	Jaguar
	Cock of the rock	
Aves	Birds	Vogels
<i>Jabiru mycteria</i>	Jabiru	Blasman/jabiru
<i>Oryzoborus crassirostris</i>	Larged-billed Seed-finch	Twatwa/ zwarte bisschop
<i>Harpia harpyja</i>	Harpy eagle	Loiri Aka/ harpij arend
Reptilia	Reptiles	Reptielen
<i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i>	Olive Ridley Turtle	Warana
Amphibia	Amphibians	Amphibieën
<i>Denodobatus azureus</i>	Blue Poison Arrow Frog	Okopipi/ Blauwkikker
	Black Caiman	
	Giant armadillo	

Source: NIMOS, Conservation International, WWF

3.2.2 Ecology

The following ecosystems are described according to relationships rather than their presence in the four landscapes.

1. Marine Ecosystems

The Ocean area stretches from the coastline up to the boundary of the EEZ. This system may be subdivided into:

- the Deep Sea
- the Continental Sea which can be divided in the three sub-zones:

Outer Zone or Blue Water Zone

Along the edge of the Continental Sea (fossil) coral reefs are found overgrown with algae and sponges. Crabs and worms are common. Among the fishes, red snapper are common above the fossil coral reefs

Middle Zone or Green Water Zone

Due to the abundance of algae, the colour of the water in this zone is green. The fauna in this zone consists of shrimp species (brownies, spotted browns), crabs, lobster, worms, jellyfishes and sponges

Inner Zone or Brown Water Zone

The diversity of animals is rather low; only shrimp species, catfish, and commercial fish such as sea trout, gaffop fish, butterfish, and weakfish are found. Shellfish and worms inhabit the bottom.

2. Brackish-water and Estuarine Ecosystems

The ecosystems of saline and brackish wetlands cover an area of about 3,250 sq. km. On the mudflats along the coast, black mangrove (*Avicennia germinans*) is the first vegetation that grows. It forms an almost uninterrupted belt of forest along the coast. On the soft tidal mudflats many species of benthic diatoms are found in high densities. Tanaids constitute the staple food for most species of shorebirds that feed on the tidal mudflats. The zone above and below mean high water level is inhabited by many crab species, especially fiddler crabs (*Uca* spp.). The firm and tough clay banks along erosion coasts are characterized by the occurrence of some relatively large, hole-dwelling decapods. Furthermore, the estuarine zone, important as spawning and nursery ground, is

home to shrimp, snook (*Centropomus* spp.), Brazilian mullet (*Mugil brasiliensis*), and the tilapia (*Oreochromis mossambicus*) that has been introduced. In the river mouths mainly catfishes such as *Arius* spp. are caught. More than 4 million shorebirds, 600,000 ciconiiform birds, 100,000 ducks, 100,000 larids and skimmers, and 30,000 other birds are present in the saline and brackish zone. Suriname is of extremely great importance as breeding and feeding area for the South American endemic Scarlet Ibis (*Eudocimus ruber*). This area is by far the most important wintering area too within South America for shorebirds breeding in the boreal and arctic regions of North America.

During the process of silting up, the saltwater lagoons become overgrown by halophytes such as *Sesuvium portulacastrum*, *Batis maritima* and *Sporobolus virginicus*. Salt-tolerant grasses and/or ferns such as *Eleocharis mutata*, *Cyperus articulatus*, *Paspalum vaginatum* and the fern *Acrostichum aureum* invade the brackish lagoons. Swamp scrub grows in scattered locations all over the marshes. Within these marshes, as they move inland due to accretion, freshwater marshes develop richer in variety of species such as *Cyperus articulatus*, *Leersia hexandra*, and *Typha angustifolia*, and three species of armoured catfishes (*Hoplosternum littorale*, *H. thoracatum* and *Callichthys callichthys*).

Along the muddy downstream riverbanks of the brackish coastal area, red mangrove forests (*Rhizophora* species) are found. In the mouth of the main rivers the Guiana White or River Dolphin (*Sotalia fluviatilis*) may occur, while the American Manatee (*Trichechus manatus*) inhabits the main creeks and swamp creeks.

The few high sandy beaches are important nesting places for the Green Turtle (*Chelonia mydas*), the Leatherback Turtle (*Dermochelys coriacea*), the Olive Ridley (*Lepidochelys olivacea*), and occasionally the Hawksbill (*Eretmochelys imbricata*), while they are good habitats for the Iguana (*Iguana iguana*) as well.

Due to mudflats in front of the sandy beaches, ridges are formed on which forest adapted to the dry conditions (xerophytic forest) develops. Coastal ridge forests change into high dry land forests as they move further inland as a result of accretion; some become high seasonal swamp forest, depending on the fluctuations of the water in the soil.

The Red Howler Monkey (*Alouatta seniculus*) and the Jaguar (*Panthera onca*) are common on the sand ridges. Locally, there are also good populations of White-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*) and Agouti (*Dasyprocta leporina*).

3. Freshwater Wetlands

Grass and shrub swamps Fresh water grass and shrub swamps occur practically only in the Young Coastal Plain. They are of a mixed composition, but sometimes they are dominated by species such as *Typha angustifolia*, *Cyperus giganteus*, *Leersia hexandra*, *Thalia geniculata*, and *Montrichardia arborescens*. The grass and shrub swamp vegetation in the Old Coastal Plain is poorer of species, often dominated by *Eleocharis interstincta*, *Lagenocarpus guianensis* and/or *Rhynchospora gigantea*. In these swamps several bird species have their habitat, for instance the Purple Gallinule (*Porphyryla martinica*), the Grey-Necked Wood-Rail (*Aramides cajanea*), the Striated Heron (*Butorides striatus*), and the Snail Kite (*Rostrhamus sociabilis*). Other animal species that live in these swamps are: Capybara (*Hydrochaeris hydrochaeris*), Spectacled Caiman (*Caiman crocodilus*), Anaconda (*Eunectes murinus*), Pipa Toad (*Pipa pipa*) and several swamp fish species such as armoured catfishes and several Cichlidae species.

In the northern freshwater marshes of western and eastern Suriname, *Erythrina glauca* forests are found. Pre-Columbian ridged fields have sometimes been found in such forests. In the Young Coastal Plain in the central part of Suriname, where ridged fields are almost absent, low swamp forests are found, similar in environment but richer in species. Salt-tolerant *Chrysobalanus icaco* and *Annona glabra* trees predominate. The composition of these swamp *Chrysobalanus-Annona* forests shows a strong resemblance with the undergrowth of *Mauritia flexuosa* palm forests. However, these palm forests are generally found further inland in permanent freshwater swamps, where, especially in the western part of the country, they are the breeding habitat for the Blue-and-Yellow Macaws (*Ara ararauna*). *Mauritia flexuosa* forests presumably originated in periods of frequent burning; these fire-resistant palms must have been selected by such a process so as to form single-species forests. During a prolonged absence of fire, *Mauritia flexuosa* forests become richer in species until mixed high swamp forests are formed. Elsewhere, in the younger part of the Young Coastal Plain, extensive *Triplaris surinamensis* forests are found. Most of these forests, which grew after the intense peat fires of 1926, no longer have dense canopies because of recent peat fires (1964). However, some of these forests have become richer in species in the absence of fire and resemble mixed high swamp forests. In shallow marshes with annual surface water fluctuations between 0 and 80 cm, a low swamp forest develops, dominated by *Pterocarpus officinalis* and/or *Tabebuia insignis*. This low swamp forest gradually changes into a type of higher swamp forest consisting of species such as *Virola surinamensis*, *Symphonia globulifera* and *Euterpe oleracea*. In deeper marshes with annual surface water fluctuations varying from 0 to 2 m or more, a *Dalbergia glauca* scrub develops first. This scrub gradually develops into another type of high swamp forest: *Crudia glaberrima* - *Macrobium acaciifolium* forest. Low swamp forests cover about 3% of Suriname.

In the shallow freshwater swamps of the Coastal Plain, mixed *Virola surinamensis*-*Symphonia globulifera*-*Euterpe oleracea* forest, which is relatively rich in species, forms the vegetation at the final stage of succession (climax). Sometimes, the *Hura crepitans* may dominate. These *Hura* forests serve as a foraging area for the Blue-and-Yellow Macaws (*Ara ararauna*). In the deeper swamps of the coastal plains, the species poor *Crudia glaberrima*-*Macrobium acaciifolium* forest is the climax vegetation. Characteristic of this forest is a light canopy of xeromorphic leaflets, while *Euterpe* palms as well as substantial undergrowth are lacking. Along creeks and rivers of the Savanna Belt and the Interior, *Virola* - *Symphonia*- *Euterpe* swamp forests are also found, there however enriched by a great number of species from the surrounding high dryland forest. Very sporadically, *Pentaclethra macroloba* trees dominate the swamp forest. Swampy areas are inundated most of the year, so that a peat layer is formed on the mineral soil. As a rule, this peat layer does not dry up during the long dry season (August through December). However, if the rains fail to appear in the next short rainy season (December through February) and the next dry season is really dry, a dry period of 8 continuous months may be created. During such periods, the peat layer desiccates and peat fires can transform extensive areas of high swamp forest into marshes. Peat fires occurred in 1912, 1926, 1940 and 1964. High swamp forest still covers about 2% of the country.

The animals occurring in grass and scrub swamps are less common in low and high swamp forests. The animals that have been observed in these forests are more associated with trees, like monkeys, sloths, tree snakes, and woodpeckers.

High seasonal swamp forests, also called marsh forests, are found on poorly drained soils: low ridges, levees of rivers, and plateaus of the Coastal Plain, as well as along creeks and rivers in the Savanna Belt and the Interior. During the rainy seasons, the soil may be totally inundated. In the dry seasons the soil never desiccates. The micro relief of the soil surface consists of a so-called kawfutu (cow's foot) structure: a pattern varying from small knobs to polygons several meters wide. In the rainy season, small gullies between these structures contain surface water and the structures themselves may be inundated temporarily. However, peat is not formed. Species diversity is intermediate between that of the high swamp forests, and the high dryland forests. Marsh forests are usually rich in palms, among which *Attalea maripa* and *Euterpe oleracea*. In the undergrowth there are many broad-leafed monocotyledons, such as *Heliconia* species and *Ischnosiphon* species. Although marsh forests usually have a mixture of species, on ridges near the coast they have brackish to fresh groundwater, *Hura crepitans* trees dominate isolated forests. Scattered on the levees of the Corantijn, Nickerie, Coppename, and Saramacca rivers *Mora excelsa* trees predominate.

In many places on the old ridges in eastern Suriname, the *Parinari campestris* makes up the canopy. Marsh forests consisting mainly of *Pentaclethra macroloba* trees occur along the middle course of the Suriname River. Marsh forests cover 3% of the country.

Along creeks in the Interior, *Virola*-*Symphonia*-*Euterpe* swamp forests are found, enriched by a great number of species also found in the surrounding high dryland forests. Creek forests along watercourses in the savanna areas in the Savanna Belt are often reduced to *Mauritia*-palm gallery forests as a result of frequent peat fires.

4. Savanna (Xerophytic) Forests

High and low savanna (xerophytic) forests cover at least two per cent of the country. In Suriname, the forest transition from savanna to high dryland forest is usually referred to as savanna forest. The high savanna forest is a two-storied dry evergreen formation with a dense upper canopy, reaching 25-30 m in height; it commonly occurs on deep white sands. Although high savanna forests are usually mixed in composition, in many places such trees as *Eperua falcata*, *Humiria balsamifera*, *Dimorphandra conjugata*, *Swartzia bannia*, and others dominate them. The low savanna forests or savanna woods are usually considered a succession stage between shrub savanna and high savanna forest, a succession that can only take place in the absence of fires. They vary in height from 10-20 m, but do not have different storeys. It is a very dense, closed formation and generally fairly homogeneous. In low savanna forests, the species mentioned above (with the exception of *Eperua falcata*) can dominate, while *Clusia fockeana*, *Licania incana*, and other trees may also dominate. In the hilly/mountainous areas in the Interior, with their thin soils on laterite, conglomerate, dolerite, granite, grey sandstone etc. savanna forests formed primarily of the species belonging to the Guava family (Myrtaceae), are found. Such savanna forests are known as mountain savanna forests.

The savannas in Suriname have been pretty well studied upon, especially their vegetation. Suriname has only two major types of savannas: tree savannas and shrub savannas. Tree savannas are savannas with scattered trees or small forest islands. Shrub savannas are savannas that accommodate scrubs or scattered forest islands. Tree savannas are usually found on soils, which do not desiccate too strongly during the dry season (clay or loamy soils), while shrub savannas are found on soils, which dry out for some period each year (extremely well-drained soils or soils with an impermeable layer at shallow depth). In Suriname the savannas can be classified in ten different types, mainly based on their soil and vegetation. Three types occur in the Old Coastal Plain, three in the Savanna Belt, and four in the Interior. Sipaliwini Savanna, the largest, is situated in the southern part of the country and designated as a Nature Reserve. It has an area of 650 sq. km, while the area of the other types varies

from 10 - 400 sq. km. Large mammals do not occur on the savannas, except for the White-tailed Deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*). The savanna fox (*Cerdocyon thous*) is very rare. Several species of birds can be noticed in the savannas. The Redfoot Tortoise (*Geochelone carbonaria*), three lizard species and some snake species represent the reptiles. The endemic, and very rare Blue Arrow-poison Frog (*Dendrobatus azuereus*) is the best-known amphibian to inhabit the most southern Sipaliwini savanna. In the absence of fire, savannas may progress to the forest stage. Tree savannas first become overgrown by a low secondary vegetation, then by secondary forest, and finally by high dryland forest or high seasonal swamp forest, depending on the water capacity of the soil. Shrub savannas give way to high scrub, which gradually changes into low savanna forest and finally becomes high savanna forest. Savannas are found scattered over the whole Surinamese forest area. In spite of their isolated locations, their species show striking resemblance, a holdover from the time when an extensive savanna area covered much of Suriname during Pleistocene savanna climates. Only 1 % of Suriname may properly be considered savanna.

5. High Dryland (mesophytic) Forests

The largest part of Suriname, about 80% is covered by high dryland forest. These forests perform well on the well-drained soils of the higher ridges, levees, and plateaus of the Coastal Plain, the loamy sands of the Savanna Belt and in the Interior. The high dryland forests occur from sea level up to 400-600 m. The general characteristics are the presence of a high and dense canopy at 20-45 m and emergent trees up to 50-60 m. Species diversity is enormous (between 100-300 tree species per hectare).

In western Suriname, in the Savanna Belt, species such as *Mora gonggrijpii*, *Aspidosperma excelsa* and *Ocotea rodiaei* can form isolated stands. In the hilly interior, small concentrations of trees such as *Vouacapoua americana*, *Manilkara bidentata* or *Bertholletia excelsa* are found.

In these forests large mammals occur, such as the South American Tapir (*Tapirus terrestris*), two species of peccaries, large cats, and also eight species of monkeys. At least 500 bird species have their habitats in the forests in the Interior, the most spectacular being the macaws, the parakeets, and the toucans. Hardly anything is known of the distribution and habitats of the reptiles and amphibians.

Lower montane forests occur from approximately 400 m up to 1,230 m. These forests are scattered on the highest hills, often overlain by a lateritic crust. Mosses, liverworts and vascular epiphytes are abundant. Some species of trees may be dominant. The vegetation of the upper reaches of the Tafelberg is a mosaic of elfin woodland and lower montane rain forest. The forests on this tepui are somewhat different from those that are on other high points in the country.

6. Open Freshwater Ecosystems

The following classification of freshwater habitats is a provisional one, since the ecosystems have been hardly studied. It is based mainly on hydrological and morphological characteristics.

The fresh water types can be classified as black water, clear water and white water. Black water has a dark brown colour, a very low concentration of dissolved minerals, and has a high acidity (pH 3.8 - 4.9), due to dissolved tannins leached out of the leaf litter. The rivers and creeks in the white sand Savanna Belt are black waters. Clear water is greenish to transparent, with no suspended particles and a concentration of dissolved minerals that may range from very low to relatively high, and a pH that ranges between very acid and neutral (pH 4.5 - 7.8). Examples of clear water types are the rivers and creeks south of the Savanna Belt. White water (the lower courses of the larger rivers) has a milky white to grey colour due to the suspended inorganic material, and contains a relatively high concentration of dissolved minerals and has a pH of about 7.

Water plants present under the shelter of the shores of rivers are free-floating plants such as *Eichhornia* spp. *Pistia stratiotes* and *Salvinia auriculata*, but also soil-rooting species with free-floating leaves like *Nymphaea* spp.

If favorable light conditions prevail, richly variegated water plant vegetations may develop with species such as *Cabomba aquatica*, *Nymphoides indica*, *Nymphaea* spp., and *Utricularia* spp. However, near cultivated areas due to eutrofication free-floating species such as *Pistia stratiotes* and *Eichhornia crassipes* along with species such as *Salvinia auriculata*, *Azolla caroliniana* and *Ceratopteris* spp. can be found, while along the shore a strong development of grass mats may be seen. In heavily shaded creeks near densely forested areas, *Toninia fluviatilis*, a water plant, occurs.

Some of these rivers are well-known habitats for threatened mammals such as the manatee (*Trichechus manatus*), and the Giant Otter (*Pteronura brasiliensis*). The rivers in the Coastal Plain and Savanna Belt are well known for their populations of the Spectacled Caiman (*Caiman crocodilus*), and the Dwarf Caiman (*Paleosuchus palpebrosus*), while the Smooth-fronted Caiman (*Paleosuchus trigonatus*) occurs mainly in rivers and creeks in the Interior. The fresh water fish species are more or less well known (app. 420 species), although several rivers have not yet been inventoried.

In the Interior, where rivers have worn their channels in the Guiana Shield, numerous rapids and cataracts occur. These form the characteristic habitat of the Podostemaceae plant family. The rocks and huge stones in the rapids and cataracts are overgrown with many green Algae, which are grazed by several species of fish mainly of the

Loricariidae family. Also many small fishes, known as aquarium fishes, do occur here. Species of the Podostemaceae family are the main food source for the *Myleus rhomboidalis* fishes, which are very common in these habitats. Other well-know fish species are the electric eel (*Electrophorus electricus*), several species of piranhas of the Serrasalminidae family, and members of the Erythrinidae and Characidae families.

There is one natural lake, the Nani Lake, which is well known for the population of the Giant Otter (*Pteronura brasiliensis*).

Most man-made aquatic habitats in cultivated areas, such as trenches, irrigation channels and puddles, are characterized by strong eutrofication and high light incidence. In these circumstances free-floating, light and nutrient loving water plants like *Eichhornia crassipes* and *Pistia stratiotes* grow abundantly, together with such species as *Azolla caroliniana*, *Salvinia auriculata* and *Ceratopteris* spp. A special case is the Brokopondo reservoir covering 1,560 sq. km. Once the dam had been closed in 1964, the developing lake made a good habitat for *Eichhornia crassipes* and *Ceratopteris pteridoides*. These species developed explosively and in the middle of 1966 they covered 53% and 22% of the then lake area. Other strongly expanding species were *Lemna valdiviana*, *Spirodela intermedia*, and, along the shores, *Utricularia gibba*. In 1972 *Eichhornia crassipes* was confined to the youngest parts of the reservoir, whereas *Ceratopteris pteridoides* had disappeared. The most abundant fish species in this Reservoir are the piranhas (*Serrasalmus* spp.) and the *Cichla ocellaris*. There are many canals in the coastal area. Two of the larger ones are the Corantijn Canal in NW Suriname and the Saramacca Canal, connecting the Suriname River and Saramacca River.

3.3 Socio-economic conditions, socio cultural conditions and human health

3.3.1 Socio-economic conditions

3.3.1.1. Population

The US Census Bureau of Statistics estimated Suriname's population at 433,682 in mid 2002, a very sparsely populated country. About 98% of Suriname's population is concentrated in the coastal zone, especially in the districts of Paramaribo (the capital city) and Wanica.

The combined population density of the districts of Paramaribo and Wanica totals 464 persons per sq. km. The remaining 2% are spread along the rivers in the Interior. The average population density for the entire country is 2.6 persons per sq. km. The development of the population of Suriname since the independence in 1975 is characterized by a relatively small increase from 370,000 to 433,682 in 2002. The small increase is due the fact that after the independence many citizens emigrated to the Netherlands. Population growth slowed to 0.8% between 1996 and 2000 from 1.2% between 1990 and 1996.

Table 2 Population and Human Major Economic Activities in Suriname

Ecological zones	Area in km ²	Estimated total population	Type of inhabitants	Population Density pers./km ²	Key Economic activity
Ocean Zone	75,000	n.a.	n.a.	0	Fisheries Navigation
Continental Shell Zone	65,000	n.a.	n.a.	0	Fisheries Navigation Oil exploration/exploitation
Young Coastal Plain	10,000	400,000	Urban & rural Indigenous, Maroons	40	Urban development, Industry, agriculture, oil exploration, bauxite mining, forestry
Old Coastal Plain	10,000	10,000	Rural	10	Agriculture, oil exploration, bauxite mining, forestry
Savanna Belt	10,000	10,000	Indigenous, Maroons Miners & Garimpeiros	10	Agriculture, gold mining, forestry
Interior	136,000	5,000	Indigenous	0.03	Hunting, gold mining

Source: NIMOS, ABS

The population is ethnically diverse: around one-third are Creole descendants of African slaves; another one-third is descended from Indian indentured labourers who arrived after 1873; and one-sixth is ethnically Javanese. There are also Chinese, Guyanese and Brazilian minorities. In the interior, there are communities of Amerindians and Maroons - the latter of which are descendants of slaves who escaped to the forests.

3.3.1.2 Income revenue

Suriname's economy is a small economy well endowed with natural resources, highly dependent on international markets, and vulnerable to external shocks. Agricultural, forestry, fisheries, mining (bauxite, gold, granite and other minerals) and petroleum resources characterize the country. The coastal zone is Suriname's backbone and source of the socio-economic dynamism. More than 90% of the various economic activities in production, manufacturing, horticulture, agriculture, financial and banking services, and government (public) services take place here. Both population and industrial infrastructure are concentrated in the coastal zone especially in the districts of Paramaribo and Wanica.

Mining is Suriname's leading economic sector, accounting for 15% of GDP in 2001. Bauxite, which is processed into alumina, is the most important mineral product, followed by gold and crude oil. Agriculture accounts for 9% of GDP. GDP per capita amounts to US\$ 1,375 per capita in 2001.

3.3.1.3 Land use

An integrated land-use planning in Suriname is missing. However there are some directives given by the various ministries, according to which land use activities as well as in the coastal zone as in the interior of the country are carried out. As main land use type in the coastal area are found agriculture, including aqua culture, livestock and fishery, whereas shifting cultivation and wood logging are land use type experienced in the interior.

The land rights of indigenous peoples and maroons are acknowledged through (peace) treaties signed during colonial and recent times. However, government through appropriate legislation does not fully acknowledge the rights of indigenous peoples and maroons. The Government's position that indigenous peoples and maroons are permissive occupiers of state lands contradicts the Government's formal obligation to allow indigenous peoples and maroons to own, use, and peacefully enjoy their traditional lands, as stipulated by Human Rights Instruments to which Suriname is a contracting party. Both the Inter American Commission on Human Rights and the UN Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination have recently, each as a result of formal complaints by representatives of indigenous peoples and maroons in Suriname, taken the human rights situation in Suriname under their consideration.

3.3.1.4 Access/ transportation

Roads are the main mode of transport. There is a road network covering around 8,837 km of roads, of which about 26% was paved in 2000. A bridge across the Coppename River was completed in July 1999, linking the roads from Paramaribo to Nickerie in the west of the country. Another bridge across the Suriname River, connecting Paramaribo to eastern Suriname was completed in May 2000. Guyana to the west and French Guiana to the east can be reached by ferry.

The rivers are an important means of transport for alumina cargo and for remote interior communities. The major seaport is Paramaribo. The Nieuwe Haven port terminal at Paramaribo handles an estimated 500-600 vessels per year. A EUR 29.8 million, EU financed port investment and modernisation programme is planned. The signing of the Financing Agreement for the project is foreseen in the beginning of 2004.

3.3.1.5 Infrastructure facilities

The state-owned electricity company, Elektriciteit Bedrijven Suriname (EBS) supplies electricity in the urban areas of Suriname and is responsible for the generation, transmission and distribution of the energy. The company operates generating plants at Paramaribo and Nickerie, which supply 15% of its capacity. 85% of its power comes from the 189 MW hydroelectric power station of Suriname Aluminium Company (Suralco). A new 161 KV transmission line, with finance from China, will be installed in 2004, which will reduce the loss of power on the connection to Paramaribo. Currently the EBS is not able to supply all its (potential) customers.

Suriname is self-sufficient in oil and has reserves of an estimated 170m barrels. Staatsolie, the state-owned oil company is the sole oil producer. Of the total production in 2002, 60% was refined locally, 22% was sold to the bauxite-alumina industry, and the rest was exported to Caricom markets. The growth of the oil industry will depend largely on the success of exploration activities, both onshore and offshore. Studies by the US Geological Survey and Billiton also indicate promising oil and gas prospects offshore, however so far no firm proposals were received for the exploration of these fields.

A regulation adopted in 1938 forbids private well construction and rainwater storage, requiring the people to have their houses connected to the distribution system of the Suriname Water Company in urban areas. The water supply in the urban areas comes from several aquifers found in the coastal area of Suriname. Through several wells groundwater is withdrawn at an average of about 0.66 m³/ sec. The supply of potable water faces scarcity problems during the dry periods and extremely dry years. The wells located near the coastal line are subjected to salinity. Here salt intrusion plays a major role. The increase of sea water level will further enhance this intrusion. Also mining of ground water from confined aquifers enhances the salt intrusion. In the interior, the main source of water supply is the local rivers. Pollution of the rivers through informal gold mining might become an increasing problem.

After a water supply system was installed in Paramaribo in 1933, the privies in the backyard were replaced by flushing toilets and the excreta were disposed in septic tanks. The effluent of the septic tanks flows in to the closed sewerage system. As of 1997, 63% of the urban population and 34% of the rural population has access to sewerage disposal services³⁰

As planning and construction of the sewer system have not kept pace with the increasing urbanization, Paramaribo has traditionally been confronted with a drainage problem. Lack of funds in the preceding two decades has resulted into poor maintenance of the sewer system, the pumping stations and the sluices. The result is frequent flooding of streets and premises and overflow of septic tanks and sewers, especially after heavy tropical rains.

Most of the institutions within the Water Supply and Sanitation sector are weak. They are affected by lack of necessary financial means, lack of sufficient qualified personnel and clear legislative direction.

3.3.1.6 Agricultural development

The main crop farming which is done on a large scale in Suriname is rice, banana (Surland has restarted operations in 2002 and expects to begin exporting bananas in 2004) and oil palm (recent initiative of oil palm project in Patamacca by Chinese company). The main threats from crop farming are pesticide use, deforestation and water pollution. The Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry & Fisheries is responsible for both the agricultural policy and regulating the trade and use of agrochemicals. Research on pesticide residues and the effects thereof is impeded by the lack of sufficient equipment and skilled personnel. Regulating pesticide imports, handling and use is also a constraint due to lack of funds, manpower and the revision of the Pesticide Law.

³⁰ Draft National Assessment report Barbados programme of action +10 review

Besides institutional strengthening in order to monitor and enforce laws, items that need to be addressed in legislation are: formulation of pesticide residue standards; banning of the importation of expired chemicals; third party certification of imported chemicals to ensure quality control and correct labelling; creation of buffer zones to protect habitations from aerial spraying; issuance of licenses and regulation of aerial spraying;

Although almost 90% of Suriname, approximately 15 million hectares, is densely forested, forestry and wood processing have contributed modestly to the GDP. Currently, the total exploitable area in forestry and wood processing is approximately 4,600,000 hectares. While the sector has an immense growth potential, actual economic exploitation appears to be facing the following constraints: relatively small log dimensions and the extreme interspersion of species, difficulties of inland transportation, the location of Suriname away from major export markets and the difficulty to get workers to settle in remote forestry areas devoid of elementary infrastructure.

Apart from deforestation itself, the main environmental threats of forestry are the waste generated by the sawmills (recovery is only 35-40%). Weak soils are easily damaged by heavy logging equipment. A problem that could develop in Suriname is forest resource depletion caused by illegal logging, trespass, and over exploitation of the forest resources by villagers and individual farmers living in and around the forests. In October 2002 WWF has started Guianas Sustainable Forest Resources Management Project. Within this project WWF has financially supported the Platform Forestry Sector Suriname to create a Strategic Action plan 2003-2008 for the forestry industry in Suriname, which was published in October 2003.

3.3.1.7 Mineral industry

Bauxite mining in Suriname dates from 1916. Suralco was incorporated in 1957 and the Brokopondo Agreement signed in 1958 when there were no requirements for environmental protection. Later a joint venture was established with Billiton. The Brokopondo agreement was re-negotiated in 1994 at which time requirements to improve environmental performance were included. In the absence of Surinamese standards, Billiton agreed to follow parent company standards and Suralco to follow the Alcoa health, safety and environment systems.

Impacts from bauxite mining and processing that have been identified in a study in 1999, which still included the smelter which has been shut down in the mean time, are:

- large areas of red-mud disposal in abandoned open pits and in red mud lakes. Red mud is composed predominantly of iron, aluminium, silica, calcium and sodium, and is classified as non-hazardous;
- Lesser quantities of other wastes such as spent pot liners (SPL's). Carbon pot liners, used to hold alumina, cryolite solution during processing, are regularly replaced and the SPLs tipped. SPLs contain cyanide, fluorides and heavy metals and are classified as hazardous in the USA. The bauxite sector is likely to have disposed of several thousand tons of SPLs during each year. However, the closure of the smelter will have eliminated SPL waster. Disposal was to a lined landfill;
- Abandoned open pits, which fill with water and become breeding ground for mosquitoes. Suralco is said to have a programme to eliminate closed water systems but in 1999 this was not yet complete. Mine water recharge is also acidic;
- Alkaline effluents with suspended solids due to starch and sand content.

The study concluded that whilst the bauxite sector is taking responsibility for environmental protection, it is using a number of different standards, some of which may be inappropriate for Suriname. This is not to suggest that these standards are inadequate, but there is clearly a need for harmonisation and for Government to decide which standards are appropriate.

For the Gros Rosebel goldmine, which started its mining operations in 2004 an extensive Environmental Impact Assessment was conducted by Cambior, the Canadian mining company itself. Gros Rosebel is using cyanide leaching techniques. Potential impacts of the mining operations are ground disturbance, dewatering, transport, use and storage of cyanide and other materials, impacts related to tailings disposal as well as dust, noise, deforestation and visual impacts. It is our understanding that Canadian consultants will take a look at the EIA of the Gros Rosebel project to assess it thoroughly.

Gold mining, especially small-scale gold mining, has gained increasing importance in Suriname, both as a source of subsistence for an estimated ten thousands of people and as cause for environmental degradation. Gold mining activities are mainly concentrated within areas of Eastern Suriname, better known as the Greenstone Belt, which is rich in biodiversity and inhabited by a variety of tribal communities and covers approximately 15% of Suriname's landmass. Many of the negative environmental effects and related health hazards from small-scale gold mining and processing are the direct or indirect consequence of poor mining and processing methods. These result in the destruction of rivers and creek valleys, uncontrolled use of mercury, the open burning of the gold amalgam and

the direct release of mining waste water into the surrounding open waters. Hardly any rehabilitation of mined land is done.

There is no environmental control and no awareness of the scale of the problem as resources are inadequate to measure impact. To-date there has been no full-scale mercury monitoring programme of the 3 major rivers, plus streams, lakes, bio-monitoring, etc. Some projects, which included sampling and analysis of sediments, waters and fish, human hair and urine to detect mercury levels, have been completed. However, these were small-scale and did not form part of a structured programme to assess mercury in the environment. It is estimated that between 20 and 30 tonnes of mercury (based on an Hg/Au ratio of 1:1), have been discharged into the environment annually during the last 8-10 years. Technology to prevent, or at least largely minimize, such impacts is available and plans have been designed to introduce applicable methods to gold miners through awareness campaigns and training, unfortunately without much success. Complicating factor is the illegal nature of the activities and the financially and institutionally weak government, incapable of regulating the sector. WWF has a project planned to make the miners aware of substitutes for mercury in mining gold. However, not only should future discharges be prevented, but one should also focus on remediating the effects of past discharges.

3.3.1.8 Tourism

The overall responsibility with respect to the tourism sector in Suriname lies with the Ministry of Transport, Communication & Tourism. In carrying out this task, the Ministry is supported by the Suriname Tourism Foundation as an integral part of the department. The Suriname Tourism Foundation is committed to the sustainable development of the tourism sector with an emphasis on community-based driven initiatives especially of those within the Interior. Momentarily, the Foundation is implementing a National Integrated Tourism Development Programme 2002-2005 that is financed by both the European Union and the Government of Suriname.

Suriname possesses the resources, among others the high percentage of pristine rainforest and a unique cultural heritage, to develop specialty tourism of considerable value. Low-volume, high value tourism can provide Suriname with substantial and sustainable economic benefits. Eco-tourism could contribute to the employment and the recognition of the importance of the Maroons and the Indigenous peoples.

3.3.2 Socio-cultural conditions and human health

3.3.2.1 Cultural heritage

Suriname has a significant cultural heritage, which results from the various colonial, ethnic and native interactions in its history. As the native community of Suriname, Indigenous groups have introduced agriculture products such as cassava, pottery making, and the manufacturing of canoes from hollowed tree-trunks that are used to navigate the rivers and creeks. Furthermore, evidence of a significant cultural heritage are the buildings in the inner city of Paramaribo. Some key sites are listed below.

- The Central Suriname Nature Reserve (CSNR)
Suriname's heritage and environmental pride undoubtedly is the Central Suriname Nature Reserve (CSNR) established by the Government of Suriname in 1999, which covers an estimated 16000 sq. km. Hailed as a unique spot in the Amazon area in terms of topography and soil, this vast area harbours an enormous variety of ecosystems. The reserve forms a corridor linking the three most important pre-existing protected areas in Central Suriname: the Raleighvallen Nature Reserve (78 sq. km.) in the north, and the Tafelberg (140 sq. km) and Eilerts de Haan Gebergte (220 sq. km.) Since November 2000, the World Heritage Centre has put the CSNR on the List of World Heritage Sites, making it the largest single monument in the world.
- Like the many scattered rock drawings (petroglyphs) over the country, in May 2000, northeast of the village of Kwamalasamutu in Southern Suriname, the Trio community found important petroglyphs. This finding is not only of important cultural value to the inhabitants of the area, but also of historic importance for Suriname as it could shed light on Suriname's history of 1500 and 1600 A.D. of which so little is known. A team of local and expatriate historians, archaeologists and anthropologists is expected to map the area.
- The St. Peter and Paul's Cathedral of Paramaribo, built in 1890 and judged to be one of the largest wooden buildings of high architectural value in the Caribbean and South America, is undergoing a restoration after more than ten years of closure. The building has been recognized as an architectural heritage of Suriname and as such, it is one of the buildings earmarked as historical monument. The restoration is funded by the European Union.
- Along the Suriname River, approximately 55 km southeast of Paramaribo are the historic ruins of Joden Savanna, which means Jewish Savannah. Built during the 17th century by Jewish migrants, it was once a prosperous settlement for owners of sugar cane plantations. It was abandoned in 1832 when a fire destroyed wooden houses of the village. Nonetheless, the synagogue Beracha Ve Shalom continued to be used until about 1860. Near the ruins of the synagogue graveyards both of the Jewish migrants and former slaves can be

found. Presently, the Stichting Joden Savanna (Foundation Joden Savanna) is making efforts to transfer this historic site into a tourist attraction.

3.3.2.2 Human health

The health sector was severely affected by fiscal problems in the late 1990s as the government fell seriously behind on payments to major hospitals and healthcare institutions. There has been a heavy loss of trained personnel through emigration: estimate published in 2001 suggested that 82% of nurses trained between 1970 and 1998 were working overseas. Despite the lack of public investment, Suriname's healthcare indicators are generally comparable with those of its Caribbean neighbours. Life expectancy at birth in 2000 was 71.4 years; infant mortality is at 25 per 1,000 live births; clean drinking water is available for 95% of the population; and access to sanitation facilities exists for 83% of the population.

During the period of 1997 - 1999 the 10 leading causes of death in Suriname were heart & vascular diseases, cerebral vascular diseases, accidents & crimes, malignant neoplasms, gastro-intestinal diseases, prenatal death, diabetes mellitus, acute respiratory infections, diseases of the urinary tract and HIV/aids. During the nineteen twenties, the crude death rate of Suriname was about 20 deaths per 1,000 of the population. Since the seventies and up to the late nineties, however, this rate has decreased considerably to around 6 and 7. Between the sexes, there is a difference in mortality rates. Females died at an average later age than males: they lived about 4.4 years longer. On the other hand, the number of births per 1,000 of the population in the period of 1972-1998 has also decreased from 28 to 24.

4 Environmental policy, legislation and planning framework

4.1 Policy and legislation

The Government Declaration of the period 2000-2005 emphasizes that responsible management of environmental problems requires an efficient and effective approach. The overall goal of the national environmental policy was defined as: protection, conservation, improvement and rehabilitation of environmental quality.

4.1.1 Legislation

Studies on environmental management in Suriname have indicated that current laws in the forms in which they exist were created to regulate the various sectors, but are not sufficient to accommodate environmental management. The current legislation is fragmented and dispersed over various sectors. It also lacks subsidiary legislation and regulation, is out of date, fails to use implementation and enforcement powers and establishes a low regime of fines and penalties. An overview of the key existing environmental legislation is presented in the annex.

NIMOS has developed a draft Framework law for Sustainable Environmental management which will provide a broad and flexible framework for addressing environmental issues and for responding to changes in socio-economic and ecological parameters. This framework law will provide a basis and reference point for the coordination of sectoral activities and the rationalization and harmonization of sectoral regimes. The following elements have been included in the Framework Act:

- Institutional arrangements for environmental management
- Principles of a long-term environmental policy and planning
- Principles of public participation
- Liability system
- Duties and competences of the coordinating body and its relation to the other bodies and institutions
- Environmental impact assessments and inspections
- Financial conditions
- Control mechanisms e.g. sanctions, penalties
- Dispute settlement procedures

The draft act has been submitted to the Ministry of Labour, Technology and Environment in 2003 and will be presented for approval to the Council of Ministries and the State Council, after which it will go to the National Assembly. Expected passing date is July 2004. See also paragraph on NIMOS in chapter 2.4 Environmental Awareness.

Currently there is no law requiring an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) or a Strategic Environment Assessment (SEA). Together with the draft law on Environmental management also draft regulations for Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) have been made. These are at the moment also awaiting approval by

Parliament. With the formal approval by the National Assembly on these two pieces of legislation an important step towards the achievement of sustainable development will be set.

While the EIA has been drafted, what is still missing is the set of standards for pollution regulation. The values are still blank in the draft law. A study will need to be conducted to design standard values for Suriname.

In the drafted law action points have been included which should improve enforcement of the environmental laws. Time will tell whether these are sufficient.

To create awareness for the upcoming new environmental legislation, NIMOS has developed an Environmental Legislation Awareness Plan. However, this programme still needs to be implemented.

4.1.2 Sustainable development plans

The government has not set up a sustainable development plan so far. Agenda 21 was never implemented and the commission that was installed to follow up on it has not been active since 1999. Through some of the international conventions that Suriname has signed and ratified, studies were conducted to assess the environment, but so far it has not resulted in concrete environmental action plans that have been adopted by the Government.

4.1.3 Key international environmental conventions

The following main conventions were signed and ratified by Suriname:

- Suriname ratified the UN Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) on 12th January 1996. Major threats to biodiversity include lack of awareness on the impact of unsustainable methods in economic activities such as logging, mining and the wildlife trade. The sustainable use of natural resources as traditionally practiced by the indigenous people and tribal communities is threatened by the lack of recognition of their land rights, increasing poverty and underdevelopment which have resulted in the pursuit of economic alternatives, e.g. small scale gold mining, which continue to result in negative environmental and social impacts.
- The Framework Convention on Climate Change (Rio de Janeiro, June 1992) was signed on 23 September 1997 and ratified on 14 October 1997. Suriname is not yet party to the Kyoto Protocol. Climate change is probably the most complex and challenging environmental problem to face. The priority issues in climate change, biodiversity and land degradation has considerable cross-convention similarities and offer significant opportunities for integrated and synergistic approaches.
- The United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification was signed in May 2000. To reduce unwanted adverse effects such as land degradation due to climatic variations (drought) and human activities (overexploitation of dry lands). For Suriname the main concern regarding combating land degradation presently is the sectors gold mining and agriculture. Preventive steps already taken to adequately anticipate and monitor this land degradation are the development of action plans and integrate the concerns into multi-sectoral national plans assuring the interface of these actions plans with plans of other critical sectors such as rural development, water resources and forestry.

4.2 Institutional framework

Environmental issues generally tend to cut across ministries and their conventional responsibilities. Against this background, a specific national institutional framework for environmental managements was designed. After extensive consultation in national seminars and based on experience gained in the creation of environmental organization of institution in other countries, the framework was accepted and established by the Government. This framework was formulated in a project, ATN-SF5941-SU Environmental Management Program, which was co-funded by the Government of Suriname, the Inter-American Development Bank and the European Union.

The institutional framework for the management of Suriname's environment is based on several operational entities utilizing cross-sectoral coordinating mechanisms, as follows:

1. NMR was established by Presidential Order in June 1997. Its mandate is to support the Government of the Republic of Suriname by means of advises concerning the preparation of environmental policy at the national level and exercise of control in the implementation thereof. The Council, according to the Presidential Order, executes its activities by means of NIMOS, while the President can charge the ministries most suitable to that end and/or NIMOS with the actual control and sanctions to be taken if there are any and which arise from the same. The regulations for NMR membership provide for a wide representation of both government and non-government parties, including representatives of Maroon and Indigenous communities, trade and industry, consumer organizations, and trade unions.

2. NIMOS was established on March 15, 1998 by the President of the Republic of Suriname, as the Executing Agency of the National Council for the Environment. Specific tasks for NIMOS are defined in Presidential Decree 7483/98 of November 16, 1998 and a few days later, on November 26, 1998, NIMOS was registered as a foundation in the Public Registry of foundations of Suriname under number 2407.
The objectives of NIMOS are:
 - a. realize national environmental legislation in the widest sense,
 - b. prepare and realize regulations with regard to protection of the environment,
 - c. coordinate and supervise the observance of those regulations.
3. The Ministry of Labour, Technological Development and Environment, responsible for the integration of environmental policy into the national development policy
4. The Inter Ministerial Advisory Committee comprised of representatives of the sector ministries and NIMOS to discuss environmental problems in the different sectors and to come with proposals for solutions. This committee is currently not active.
5. The Ministries have their own state responsibilities for widely different aspects of national environmental management according to the Government Decree on the Tasks of Ministries 1991.

Since the installation of this new structure, no assessment has been made of the capacity and financial resources of authorities responsible for environmental management except for the NIMOS institute.

4.3 EC and other international development assistance

4.3.1 EC

This covers experience relating to interventions with specific environmental objectives, and the integration of environment into programmes with other primary objectives, including the application of environmental assessment procedures.

1. Rehabilitation, upgrading, expansion and institutional strengthening of the Nieuwe Haven Terminal Paramaribo - 7.ACP.SUR.045 (€ 0,495 Mio)

The preparatory study that was concluded on the rehabilitation, upgrading, expansion and institutional strengthening of the port of Paramaribo had an environmental impact assessment as an integral part of the study.

The finalisation of the joint appraisal of the project between the NAO, port stakeholders (state and non-state actors) and the EC was in accordance to the planning for 2003, resulting in the introduction of the FP in June 2003 and approval at the EDF-committee in September 2003 for € 29.8 mio. Signing of the Financing Agreement is foreseen in January 2004.

2. Construction Road to the Ferry Terminal - 7.ACP.SUR.048/8.ACP.SUR.012 (€ 13.2 Mio)

For the construction of the Road to the Ferry Terminal, a comprehensive Environmental Impact Assessment study has been conducted. The results of this study will be incorporated in the tender for works to minimize the environmental hazards during construction and use of the road.

3. National Environmental Programme (NIMOS) - 7 ACP SUR 047 (€ 0,59 Mio)

On June 4th 1998, a Technical Cooperation Agreement (TCA) was signed between the Inter-American development bank (IDB) and the Government of Suriname to support the development of a national legal and institutional framework for environmental policy and management.

The total cost of the project was 1.3 mio EUR, of which EUR 590,000 contributed under the above mentioned project.

In 2003 an evaluation was carried out, which showed that most of the expected results of the project have been achieved, but the timeliness of implementation of the project components was poor, as a result of a number of factors. The main factors were delays as a result of late signing of the MoU between IDB and the EC, as well as political changes in the country. Lack of a full-time General Director and Financial Officer at the NIMOS Office contributed to further delays as a result of late payments. Most of the project components have been completed over the past 18 months, with the pressure of having to bring the project to an end.

Results:

- Publication of “Overview of Environmental Related laws and Regulations in Suriname” by NIMOS, which sets out the environmental related tasks of the various Government bodies and the legal basis for these tasks;
- Designation of NIMOS as the coordinator of the project on National Country Plan for the Ozone Depleting Substances funded by the United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP);
- Development of a NIMOS website: www.nimos.org
- Start of a long-term Public Awareness Strategy
- NIMOS served as the operational focal point for the Inter-American Forum on Environmental Law (FIDA, an Inter-American Network of Experts and Officials in Environmental Law, Enforcement and Compliance).
- In November 2003, a draft National Policy on Environment was finalised by NIMOS, which will be presented to the Environmental Council in March 2004.
 - The draft national Environmental Legislation has been submitted to the Ministry of Labour, Technology and Environment in 2003 and will be presented for approval to the Council of Ministries and the State Council, after which the National Assembly. (Expected date: July 2004)

4. Caribbean Regional Environmental Programme (CREP)

CREP was designed to demonstrate a model for sustainable use of natural resources. It is a four-year programme whose purpose is to strengthen regional cooperation and capacity in conservation management and sustainable development in order to assure greater attention to environmental issues in the CARIFORUM region. The Caribbean Conservation Association (CCA) is implementing CREP. The programme, which has a budget of EUR 9,1 Mio is funded under the 7th EDF.

In Suriname the following project has been proposed: Marketing of a Community Heritage (Maroon) and Ecology based tourism at Brownsberg National Park. World Wildlife Fund is implementing infrastructure upgrade and expansion of the park facilities.

The proposed demonstration activities are:

- Feasibility of Craft & Furniture Production
- Cost Assessment of Improved Water & Sanitation supply to Brownsberg
- Feasibility, design & construction of Craft, Training & Visitor Centre
- Sustainable Harvesting of Forest Products
- Training of Natural Resources Management
- Design of Marketing Strategy of Site to increase visitors
- Developing Skills of Community Youth's in use of natural materials

The principal national implementing agencies are expected to be STINASU and the TJUFANGA.

5. Micro Projects Programme (8 ACP SUR 3)

The Micro Projects Programme (8 ACP SUR 3) is, among others, one of the key actors in community-level efforts in biodiversity, climate change and/or international waters at the level of bilateral organizations with a contribution in the policy dialogue, technical assistance and community development.

For example, on 14 and 15 November 2003 an international workshop was held (financed under the above EC project) on Land Rights for Indigenous and Maroons to which Indigenous people and Maroons, lawyers, politicians, members of the National assembly, and others shared information on the current state of affairs regarding the rights of the indigenous people and tribal people in Suriname (about 15% of the population) and the UN, OAS and local legal obligations in this respect.

6. Participation in National Steering Committee of Small Grants Programme, GEF

Although environment is no focal sector for the EC programme in Suriname, the Office in Suriname is a member of the National Steering Committee of the Small Grants Programme under the GEF, and as such contributes to the programming and implementation of the GEF in Suriname.

4.3.2 Other funding agencies

In the table below an overview is provided of the main activities in environmental (related) projects of donors in Suriname. As not yet all donors have been contacted the list does not yet provide a complete overview.

5 Donor Matrix of Environmental (related) projects in Suriname

Donor	General	Biodiversity/ Nature conservation	Legal/ institutional framework
Conservation International	Operational assistance to Suriname Tourism Foundation Raleigh falls eco-tourism project Modernizing/ upgrading nature science curriculum for primary schools Educational trips for teachers National awareness program: biodiversity conservation Establish libraries in schools of Kayana and Kwamalasemutu	Workshop that set Conservation Priorities for the Guayana Shield Management of Central Suriname Nature Reserve Management plans for Central Suriname and Sipaliwini, Nature Reserves Pikin Rio and Gran Rio mapping project (funds provided by GCF) Upper Suriname consultation project (GCF) Werehapi scooping project (GCF) Rapid assessment of the waters of the Suriname River Bioprospecting along upper Suriname River and Kwamalasemutu area River otter monitoring field trip on Coppename River	
EC	Environmental Impact Assessment Nieuwe Haven Paramaribo Environmental Impact Assessment Construction Road to the Ferry Terminal	Caribbean Regional Environmental Program (CREP): sustainable use of natural resources Micro Projects Program - 8 ACP SUR 3; one of the key actors in community-level efforts in biodiversity, climate change	National Environmental Programme - 7 ACP SUR 047: development of national legal and institutional framework; together with IDB

Donor	General	Biodiversity/ Nature conservation	Legal/ institutional framework
IDB		Funding to Conservation International for developing eco-tourism and sustainability of Central Suriname Nature Reserve	National Environmental Management Program: development of national legal and institutional framework; together with EC Forestry Policy Reformulation; was adopted in 2003 by the government Preparation of Land Policy Reform for Suriname
Netherlands	Financed an extensive workshop on non-urban environment in December 2004; assessed what the environmental issues are in Suriname and where priorities should be: still awaiting outcome of this Environmental Policy Assessment Water drainage project Great Paramaribo (urban environment) Environmental Fund supports small projects that have difficulty in obtaining funds: - Wind energy project in Galibi; - Awareness program Stichting Schoon Suriname; -Awareness program NIMOS; feasibility study on compost gathering	Contribution to JSOOC, a forestry institute to develop sustainable forestry Funding of Foundation of Forestry Management and Control (SBB) Suriname Conservation Foundation: for the management of nature reserves	Netherlands Climate Change Structure Assistance program: Support program for the Ratification of the Kyoto protocol
UNDP		The Global Environment Facility (GEF) of the UNDP, supports activities at national, regional and international levels in 4 environmental focal areas:(a) conservation of biological diversity; (b) reduction of adverse climate change; (c) protection of international waters; (d) reduction of the rate of atmospheric ozone depletion.	

Donor	General	Biodiversity/ Nature conservation	Legal/ institutional framework
WWF		<p>Funding of Guyana Shield Initiative: conservation of nature reserves</p> <p>Organising a Regional Workshop on the Development of a Vision and Action Plan for the Conservation of the Biodiversit of the Guianan Ecoregion Complex</p> <p>Effective and Sustainable management Brownsberg Nature Park</p> <p>Statistical analysis Forest research data</p> <p>Several gold mining pollution projects</p> <p>Database improvement at Zoological Collection and Herbarium Suriname</p> <p>Forest Certification</p> <p>Creation of the North-western Surname Reserves</p> <p>Wildlife trade management Improvement</p> <p>Marine Turtle monitoring and protection season 2003</p>	

6 Recommended priority actions

The following list of priority actions is yet incomplete and should be viewed as a starting point for a discussion on what the priority actions should be.

We recommend the following priority actions

- Environment is a cross-cutting principle of the EC-SUR cooperation. Therefore it is recommended that this draft Country Environmental Profile will be reviewed and finalised by a consultant. The CEP should assess the environmental situation more in to depth, review the institutional and legal framework, evaluate NIMOS and the NMR, and make an extensive overview of the other donor activities in environment. The assessment should also include a poverty/ environment analysis.
- While NIMOS has drafted an Arrangement of Regulations against Pollution, no standards have been set to define the acceptable levels of contamination. An assessment will have to be made of international and regional standards to construct the appropriate values for Suriname.
- When the new environmental act has been approved by the National Assembly (expected July 2004), the next step will be to strengthen the part of environmental monitoring and enforcement.
- Coordination between the Ministry of Planning & Development, the Ministry of Natural Resources, the Ministry of Labor, Technology & Environment and the sector approach of the Dutch Embassy should be intensified
- To undertake, in 2004, as recommended in the Transport Sector Policy finalised end of 2003, an Environmental Monitoring and Protection :Assessment, including:
 - Air pollution
 - Monitoring and Control
 - Installation of equipment and training
 - Transport Environmental Impact assessment
 - Urban Traffic Management
 - Construct Study

ANNEX I Map of Suriname



ANNEX II Reference list

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European Commission Development; Towards sustainable water resources management. Guidelines for water resources development co-operation. A strategic approach; September 1998

Thera's Publications; Environmental Legislation Awareness Plan and Sustainable Development; June 2003

Conservation International; Conservation Priorities for the Guayana Shield; 2003

Platform Houtsector Suriname: Strategic Action plan 2003-2008 for the Forestry industry in Suriname

ANNEX III Consultees

CIS

Mrs A. Tjon Sie Fat, Director of Operations

Dutch Embassy

Mr G. Noordam, Development Cooperation Environment and Agriculture

Mrs S. Bhairo-Marhe, Environmental Advisor

IDB

Mr. W. Grisley, operation specialist

NIMOS

Mrs N. del Prado, Director Office of Environmental Monitoring and Enforcement

Mr C. Nelom, Director Office of Environmental Monitoring and Enforcement

Mr T. Verkuijl, previous employee of Nimos

Stichting Schoon Suriname

Mr N. Waagmeester, President of the foundation

STINASU

Mr Ritveld, press officer

WWF Guianas GFECF

Mr M. Fontaine, Director

ANNEX IV Overview of the current laws related to environment

An overview of the key existing environmental legislation is presented below for which the source was NIMOS. Full references are available at NIMOS. Legislation presented ranges from mineral resources and land use to public health.

Mineral Resources

Title	Objective	Implementing agency	Remarks
Mining Decree 1986 S.B. 1986 no. 28	To provide a framework for the exploration and exploitation of minerals	Ministry of Natural Resources	article 2 of this decree stipulates that all raw materials in and above the ground, including the territorial sea, are property of the State· with regard to environmental protection the articles 2, 4, 16, 43, 45 are applicable· several implementation regulations are issued under this decree
Government Decree on Mining Installations S.B. 1989 no. 38	To provide provisions for mining installations placed on or above the sea area.	Ministry of Natural Resources (Geological Mining Services)	· it was formulated according to: UNCLOS, SOLAS, MARPOL conventions (see International Environmental Legislation)· chapter III consists of articles concerning environmental protection
Petroleum Law 1990 S.B. 1991 no. 7	to provide provisions for the exploration and exploitation of hydrocarbons	Ministry of Natural Resources	· according to article 6e the state enterprises should see to it that the petroleum activities are performed in such a manner as to prevent adverse consequences for the environment and the natural resources.
Drilling Law G.B. 1952 no. 93	To provide provisions for drilling in Suriname	Head of the Geological Mining Services	
Head of the Geological Mining Services	Agreement between the Government of Suriname and Suralco L.L.C. concerning the development of the hydro power potentials	Ministry of Natural Resources	There are no provisions with regard to environmental protection
Gross Rosebel Agreement S.B. 1994 no. 22	Agreement between the Government of Suriname, Grassalco N.V. and Golden Star Resources Limited for the exploration and exploitation of Minerals	Ministry of Natural resources	An Environmental Impact Statement is a requirement· all plans for activities and reclamation should consist of norms according to the legislation in California, USA

CULTURAL HERITAGE

Title	Objective	Implementing agency	Remarks
Law on Historical Monuments G.B. 1963 no. 23	To provide provisions for the preservation of historical monuments, art and architectures in Suriname.	Ministry of Education & Community Development	
Law of 07 February 1952 G.B. 1952 no. 14	To control the export of objects which have historical, cultural and scientific value	Ministry of Education & Community Development	· a permit is required to export objects of historical, cultural and scientific value

Legal Framework

National Environmental Legislation

AIR and NOISE

Title	Objective	Implementing agency	Remarks
Hindrance Law G.B. 1930 no. 64 as amended	to provide provisions for the preservation of historical monuments, art and architectures in Suriname.	Ministry of Education & Community Development	
Law of 07 February 1952 G.B. 1952 no. 14	to control the export of objects which have historical, cultural and scientific value	Ministry of Education & Community Development	· a permit is required to export objects of historical, cultural and scientific value

LAND / LAND-USE

Title	Objective	Implementing agency	Remarks
Planning Law 1973 G.B. 1973 no. 89	to provide provisions for national and regional planning e.g. land-use policy issues	Minister of , Planning, Planning Coordination Commission and Planning Council.	· although this act was promulgated since 1973 its implementation has been hampered· this Law contains the mechanism to establish Special Management Areas, to be developed as MUMAs
Law on the Issuance of State Owned Lands 1937 G.B. 1937 no. 53	to provide general regulations on the issuance of State owned lands	The President	· under this Law the Brownsberg Nature Park was issued to STINASU on a long-term lease basis
The Construction Law 1956 G.B. 1956	to provide requirements for	Ministry of Public Works	

no. 30	the construction of buildings		
City-Construction Law G.B. 1972 no. 96	to provide provisions for urban development	Ministry of Public Works	
Law on Ecological Circumstances in Residential Areas S.B. 1980 no. 68	to improve the ecological circumstances in residential areas	The District Commissioner	
Police Criminal Law G.B. 1915 no. 77 as amended		Ministry of Justice and Police	· article 39a penalizes the disposal of waste on public places· article 73 penalizes the disposal of car wreckages on public roads
Civil Code G.B. 1860 no. 4			· second Book of Affairs, third Title of Property, article 625 deals with ownership/propetary rights as well as expropriation for the general good prior to compensation

WATER

Title	Objective	Implementing agency	Remarks
Water Supply Law G..B. 1938 no. 33	to set out prohibitions with respect to water wells holes, tanks, and barrels which actually serve as water supply sources	Ministry of Natural Resources, Ministry of Public Health	· according to this Law the President is responsible for its implementation, but in practice the aforementioned ministries assume this role
Waterboard Law G.B 1932 no. 32 as amended	to establish water boards which are in charge of maintenance of waterways and waterworks within designated areas	Execution by the water boards, on behalf of the Ministry of Regional Development	· the manner in which the Water boards execute their tasks is of importance to the protection, improvement of the living conditions and the maintenance of the quality of the natural environment
Harbours Decree 1981 S.B. 1981 no. 86	to provide provisions for harbour activities	Shipping Services (since 30 march 1998, the Maritime Authority Suriname) and the District Commissioner, who are assisted by the Prosecutor's office, the Police and the Ministry of Trade and Industry	· prohibits discharge of waste, oil, and oil-contaminated water and condemned goods into public waterways and harbours
Drilling Law G.B. 1952 no. 93	to regulate drilling activities in Suriname	The Geological Mining Services	· drilling of liquid containing layers should be done in a manner by which these liquids do not come in contact with both each other and other mineral depositions

Decree Multi-Purpose Corantijn Project - Management S.B. 1984 no. 14	to supervise the water management system and to develop, stimulate and manage agricultural activities in the northwest of Suriname	Multi-Purpose Corantijn Project-Management on behalf of the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries	
Police Criminal Law G.B. 1915 no. 77 as amended		Ministry of Justice and Police	· in article 51 polluting of a water source or water well is fined
Penal Code G.B. 1911 no.1 as amended		Ministry of Justice and Police	· in the articles 224 and 225 contamination of water resources is penalized
Government Decree on Mining Installations S.B. 1989 no. 38	to provide provisions for mining installations placed on or above the sea area.	Ministry of Natural Resources	· chapter III consists of articles concerning protection of the environment · it is prohibited to drain or throw overboard substances in concentrations, which are hazardous to the marine environment · during the removal of mining installations the protection of the marine environment should be taken into consideration
Government Decree on Pesticides G.B. 1974 no. 89	to implement article 13 of the Pesticides Act	The Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries	· article 13 part 2 forbids the removal or destruction of empty packages or remainders of undiluted pesticides in such a manner that water procurement areas or surface waters are polluted

VEGETATION, FISH and WILDLIFE

Title	Objective	Implementing agency	Remarks
Forest Management Law S.B. 1992 no. 80	to provide a framework for forest management, exploitation, and related sector activities (e.g. primary processing and export) to guarantee sustainable utilization of the forest bases resources	Minister of Natural Resources and the Foundation for Forest Management and Production Control	· currently 13 implementing resolutions have been issued under the Forest Management Law · this Law also contains requirements to respect the traditional rights of tribal communities
Balata Law G.B. 1914 no 51	to provide provisions for research on the availability of 'bolletrie' trees (rubbertrees) and the exploitation of balata on	The President and Administrator of Finance are charged with the implementation,	· currently there are no balata exploitation activities in Suriname

	state land as well as private land	while the State Council assumes an advisory role in this	
Plant Protection Law G.B. 1965 no. 102 as amended	to prevent and combat diseases and plagues in crops	Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries	
to measure, weight and examine the export of wood	to measure, weight and examine the export of wood	LBB	
Nature Protection Law 1954 G.B. 1954 no. 26 as amended	to put in place arrangements for the protection and maintenance of nature monuments	LBB is in charge of the management of nature reserves and the Nature Protection Commission assumes an advisory role.	· it forms the basis for the establishment of nature reserves · by Government Decree several state-owned lands were designated as nature reserve
Government Decree 1998 on Nature Protection S.B. 1998 no. 65	to establish the Central Suriname Nature Reserve	Ministry of Natural Resources, Nature Conservation Division	· with the establishment of the Suriname Conservation Fund, project area management in the Central Suriname Nature Reserve and Sipaliwini Nature Reserve will be implemented
Police Criminal Law G.B. 1942 no. 152 as amended			· article 44 indicates that a permit is required in order to hunt or to capture wildlife in certain areas of the country's domain. This means that these areas are protected. · article 45 of this Law fines those who fish using stupefaction
Law on Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Economic Zone 1978 S.B. 1978 no. 26	to determine the economic zone (200 nautical miles) and the extension of the territorial sea to 12 nautical miles in relation with the exploration and exploitation, the maintenance and management of natural resources, living and non-living on the sea bed, in the underground and above ground waters	Ministry of Natural Resources, Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries	· the provisions of this Law and requirements thereto can by Government Decree be declared applicable for the protection of the marine environment
Sea-Fisheries Decree S.B. 1980 no. 144	to issue permits for fishing in the territorial waters and the economic zone	Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries	
Government	to protect the fish stocks in	Ministry of	

Decree on Fish Stock Protection G.B. 1961 no. 144 as amended	inland waters	Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries	
Game Law 1954 G.B. 1954 no. 25 as amended	to protect fauna and regulating game	Ministry of Natural Resources	· the Law on Economic Offences is also applicable

Occupational Health and Safety & Public Health

Title	Objective	Implementing agency	Remarks
Safety Law G.B. 1947 no. 142 as amended	to advance safety and hygiene in enterprises so that the chance of accidents and occupational diseases can be reduced to a minimum	Ministry of Labour	· for the implementation of this Law 9 regulations have been issued
Labour Inspection Law S.B. 1983 no. 42	to outline the tasks and responsibilities of the Labour Inspection	Ministry of Labour	· in cases where the safety of persons are in danger, the Inspection has the authority to close the enterprise in question
Pesticide Law G.B. 1972 no. 151	to regulate the trade and the use of agrochemicals	Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries and the Ministry of Public Health	· it is prohibited to sell, have in store or use agrochemicals which were not imported according to this Law.
Quarantine Law G.B. 1886 no. 39	to prevent infection through shipping	Ministry of Public Health, Harbour authorities	· under this Law, 4 regulations for implementation have been realized
Mosquito Control Law	to combat mosquitoes and other insects judged to be destructive to the health of human beings and animals		
Water Supply Law G.B. 1938 no. 33	to establish prohibitions with respect to water wells holes, tanks, and barrels which actually serve as water supply sources	Ministry of Natural Resources, Ministry of Public Health	· According to this Law the President is responsible for its implementation, but in practice the aforementioned ministries assume this role
Vaccination Law S.B. 1983 no. 21	to prevent outbreaks of epidemics of certain children's diseases	Ministry of Public Health	
Infectious Diseases Law G.B. 1953 no.	to prevent and combat the spread of infectious diseases.	Ministry of Public Health	

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Foodhandlers Law G.B. 1953 no. 138	to require food handlers to undergo a medical test prior to operating a business entity	Ministry of Public Health	· implementation Decree-G.B. 1957 no. 99, lists such business entities as bakeries, cafes, lodging facilities, barber shops and professions such as teachers for the education of children below 15 years of age and workers in children's homes
Law on Combating Animal Diseases G.B. 1954 no 25	prevent and combat animal diseases and to supervise the incidence of destructive materials in animals and animal products (for example, rabies)	Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries	· this Law is the basis of 3 regulations for implementation
Foodstuffs Law G.B. 1911 no. 25	to prevent the use of and trade in foodstuffs which are destructive for health, falsified and, from other perspectives, not up to the standard.	Minister of Public Health, the District Commissioner and the Head of the Examination Service of Foodstuffs	· there are several regulations for implementation under this Law
Meat Sampling Law G.B. 1961 no. 45	to refuse admittance of meat and meat products which are detrimental to human health	Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries, the Director of Animal Husbandry, Head of Veterinary Inspection and the District Commissioner	· there are several regulations for implementation under this Law
Penal Code G.B. 1911 no 1			· article 226 and 227 with respect to harmful products- article 393 pertains to adulterated foodstuffs and medicines
Government Decree Negative List 1999 no. 34	to regulate the international traffic of goods	Ministry of Trade & Industry	· import and export allowed only after the approval of the Government concerning chemical waste, pesticides, animals, mercury, radio active materials, etc.