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MULTILATERAL EVALUATION MECHANISM (MEM)

*Evaluation Report on Drug Policies:
Measures to Control and Counter the Illicit
Cultivation, Production, Trafficking, and
Distribution of Drugs, and to Address their
Causes and Consequences*

Suriname

Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD)
Secretariat for Multidimensional Security (SMS)

2022



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**Evaluation Report on Drug Policies:
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EIGHTH EVALUATION ROUND

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PREFACE

The Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM), established by a mandate from the Second Summit of the Americas (Santiago, Chile - 1998), is a unique multilateral evaluation tool designed to measure the progress made and challenges faced by the member states of the Organization of American States (OAS) in implementing the Hemispheric Plan of Action on Drugs of the OAS Hemispheric Drug Strategy, currently in force.

The Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD) of the Secretariat for Multidimensional Security (SMS) is the OAS specialized agency in charge of implementing this Mechanism.

The current MEM round is based on the objectives of the Hemispheric Plan of Action on Drugs 2021-2025 of the Hemispheric Drug Strategy 2020 and their respective priority actions. These documents take into account the recommendations of the outcome document of the United Nations General Assembly Special Session on the World Drug Problem (UNGASS 2016) and the United Nations 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development, as well as cross-cutting issues, such as the gender perspective and human rights, cultural context, and social inclusion approaches, among others.

Seven evaluation rounds have been completed from 1998 to 2019 and, during 2020, the MEM Intergovernmental Working Group (IWG), composed of member state delegates, agreed on a new methodology for the eighth round, consisting of annual thematic evaluations with the support of independent technical consultants, as follows: 2021 – Measures for Prevention, Treatment, and Recovery Support; 2022 – Measures to Control and Counter the Illicit Cultivation, Production, Trafficking, and Distribution of Drugs, and to Address their Causes and Consequences; 2023 – Institutional Strengthening; Research, Information, Monitoring, and Evaluation; International Cooperation; and 2024 – Comprehensive Evaluation based on updated information from all thematic areas.

MEM evaluations are carried out based on information provided by the member states' National Coordinating Entities (NCEs), which is analyzed by the MEM Governmental Expert Group (GEG), composed of experts designated by the countries, who do not participate in their own country's evaluation, thus ensuring the transparency and impartiality of the process. The GEG is always supported by the group of independent technical consultants and the MEM Unit. The eighth round represents a more rigorous evaluation process, in which countries are requested to provide valid means of verification to support the information submitted and ensure compliance of each priority action.

Specifically, the GEG's work for the thematic assessment for the area of “Measures to Control and Counter the Illicit Cultivation, Production, Trafficking, and Distribution of Drugs, and to Address their Causes and Consequences” was conducted during 2022, and covers the 2019 to 2022 period (unless otherwise specified). This work was adapted to the COVID-19 pandemic with

the use of technology and virtual tools, as well as taking it into consideration in the evaluation assessments.

Finally, it should be noted that one of the main purposes of MEM evaluation reports is to serve as a useful diagnostic tool to identify opportunities for improvement in drug policies and strategies, both at the national and regional levels.

OBJECTIVE
1

DEVELOP AND/OR STRENGTHEN NATIONAL- AND REGIONAL-LEVEL INTERDICTION CAPACITY, AS WELL AS THE CAPACITY TO REDUCE THE ILLICIT CULTIVATION, PRODUCTION, TRAFFICKING, AND DISTRIBUTION OF PLANT-BASED AND SYNTHETIC DRUGS THROUGH THE USE OF COMPREHENSIVE AND BALANCED PROGRAMS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE REALITIES OF EACH COUNTRY’S DOMESTIC LEGISLATION AND RESPECT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS.

Priority Action 1.1: Develop or strengthen intelligence and interdiction capabilities to detect, investigate, and dismantle laboratories or facilities used in the illicit manufacture of drugs.

Suriname does not implement or participate in ongoing training programs to detect, investigate, or dismantle laboratories or facilities used in the illicit manufacture of drugs, for personnel involved in interdiction operations.

The country does not have protocols and operating procedures to detect, investigate, and dismantle clandestine laboratories or facilities for the illicit processing or manufacture of drugs.

Priority Action 1.2: Implement policies that promote gender mainstreaming in agencies and organizations in charge of drug control.

The agencies in charge of drug control in Suriname do not implement policies that promote gender mainstreaming.

Priority Action 1.3: Design, implement, and strengthen programs aimed at land, riverine, maritime, and aerial interdiction.

Suriname has programs or strategies aimed at riverine and maritime interdiction through monitoring, inspections, or checkpoints. However, the country does not have programs or strategies aimed at land or aerial interdiction of drugs.

Priority Action 1.4: Review and update, as appropriate, legal frameworks related to the use of specialized investigation tools and techniques.

Suriname does not have laws or regulations providing for the use of specialized investigation tools and techniques to prevent and reduce drug trafficking.

Priority Action 1.5: Review and/or update mechanisms countries use to monitor the evolution of drug trafficking and related crimes, for the purpose of identifying and responding to new trends and threats.

Suriname has updated assessments and studies to identify new trends and threats on drug trafficking and related crimes.

Priority Action 1.6: Define and implement coordinated actions between national and regional entities to dismantle organized criminal groups involved in drug trafficking and related crimes.

Suriname implements actions to identify organized crime groups involved in drug trafficking and related crimes. In this sense, actions are based on information received from national and international partners, and investigations are then carried out.

The country does not carry out inter-institutional collaboration or cooperation mechanisms to coordinate activities aimed at dismantling organized crime groups involved in drug trafficking and related crimes.

Suriname has not participated in operations or investigations in cooperation with other countries aimed at dismantling organized criminal groups involved in drug trafficking and related crimes.

Priority Action 1.7: Enhance the capacity of national and regional forensic laboratories or similar investigation entities to analyze and identify chemical substances, precursors, pharmaceutical products, and synthetic drugs, including new psychoactive substances (NPS) and facilitate information sharing with global repositories and across governmental counterparts.

Central Laboratory Suriname is responsible for, and capable of, analyzing chemical substances, precursors, pharmaceutical products, and synthetic drugs, including new psychoactive substances (NPS).

The country participates in the following ongoing training program for personnel involved in the analysis of chemical substances, precursors, pharmaceutical products, and synthetic drugs, including NPS:

- Training to operate the donated United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) TruNarc devices – 2019

Suriname does not have mechanisms to facilitate or share information at the national level across relevant governmental counterparts, nor with global repositories on chemical substances, precursors, pharmaceutical products, and synthetic drugs, including NPS.

Priority Action 1.8: Enhance the capacity of relevant drug control and financial regulatory competent authorities to identify and address new challenges whereby synthetic drugs and their precursors and pharmaceutical products, being illicitly sold online and shipped through land, riverine, maritime, and aerial means.

Suriname does not have mechanisms to investigate or disrupt drug trafficking through the Internet.

Priority Action 1.9: Enhance coordination with private sector entities to prevent diversion of chemical substances and precursors and deny criminals access to the materials, platforms, and services of the licit supply chain, which are exploited by criminal organizations for the illicit manufacture, sale, and trafficking of drugs.

Suriname has partnerships and information exchange mechanisms with private sector entities to prevent access to materials and services exploited for illicit drug trafficking purposes. In this sense, the Unit Service Import, Export and Foreign Exchange Control of the Ministry of Economics, Entrepreneurship and Technological Innovation provides the information to the private sector.

The country does not use tools or resources of the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) to strengthen cooperation with the private sector to prevent the diversion of chemicals.

Priority Action 1.10: Enhance capacities for forfeiture, seizure, and management of assets, tools, or products related to illicit drug markets.

Suriname does not have national authorities with the appropriate budget, human and material resources, as well as ongoing training for the forfeiture, seizure, and management of assets, tools, or products related to illicit drug markets.

The country's competent personnel do not receive ongoing training for the forfeiture, seizure, and management of assets, tools, or products related to illicit drug markets.

OBJECTIVE
2**STRENGTHEN NATIONAL MEASURES TO ADDRESS THE CHALLENGES POSED BY NPS AND ILLICIT SYNTHETIC DRUGS, AND THE THREAT OF FENTANYL-RELATED SUBSTANCES, NON-MEDICAL SYNTHETIC OPIOIDS, AND ILLICIT AMPHETAMINE DERIVATIVES.**

Priority Action 2.1: Establish and/or strengthen early warning systems (EWS) at the national level to promote collaboration and the exchange of information with other existing regional or international systems.

Suriname does not have an early warning system (EWS) to identify or trace new psychoactive substances (NPS), illicit synthetic drugs, or the threat of fentanyl-related substances, non-medical synthetic opioids, illicit amphetamine derivatives, not other substances subject to international control.

Priority Action 2.2: Improve domestic capabilities to detect and analyze NPS by making resources and tools available for those responsible in this area.

Suriname improves its capabilities to detect and analyze NPS using special investigative techniques, updated equipment, and acquisition of technology. In this sense, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) procedures for the use of the TruNarc devices are used to detect and analyze NPS.

Priority Action 2.3: Design and implement, when appropriate, national regulatory tools to address the challenges posed by NPS and national controls on emerging illicit synthetic drugs and their precursor chemicals.

Suriname does not have regulatory frameworks or guidelines to identify and address the challenges posed by the onset of NPS and emerging synthetic drugs.

Priority Action 2.4: Promote participation in the Project ION Incident Communication System (IONICS) to facilitate real-time communication of incidents involving suspicious shipments of, trafficking in, or illicit manufacture or production of NPS, including fentanyl-related substances and other non-medical synthetic opioids and amphetamine derivatives.

Suriname does not participate in the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB)'s Project ION (International Operations on NPS).

Priority Action 2.5: Develop innovative regulatory approaches, such as generic controls, analogue legislation, and temporary or emergency controls, to enhance national controls on synthetic opioids for non-medical use, and NPS, particularly when scheduling fentanyl-related substances by class.

Suriname does not have innovative legislation or regulatory approaches to synthetic opioids for non-medical use or NPS.

OBJECTIVE

3

STRENGTHEN OR DEVELOP LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORKS FOR THE EFFECTIVE MONITORING AND CONTROL OF ESSENTIAL CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES AND PRECURSORS TO PREVENT DIVERSION OF THESE SUBSTANCES TO THE MANUFACTURING OF ILLICIT DRUGS AND COUNTER ITS TRAFFICKING, INCLUDING PERIODICALLY UPDATING NATIONAL LISTS OF CONTROLLED CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES.

Priority Action 3.1: Promote inter-agency coordination with industry to prevent diversion of controlled chemical substances.

Suriname does not have a competent national authority responsible for developing guides, codes of conduct, or other instruments to inform the industry and users in general of controlled chemical substances.

The country does not have instruments or mechanisms to inform the industry and users in general of applicable controls and cooperation methods, to prevent the diversion of controlled chemical substances.

Suriname has an updated register of all individuals and corporations handling controlled chemical substances.

The country competent authorities do not carry out regular inspections or audits of the establishments of individuals and corporations authorized to handle controlled chemical substances.

Priority Action 3.2: Conduct analyses, including through existing mechanisms of information exchange, on substances, their analogues, and precursors, which pose a threat to public health in member states, to identify substances for expedited international control.

Suriname carries out analyses that include the exchange of information through existing international mechanisms of substances, their analogs, and precursors, which pose a threat to public health. In this sense, on a yearly basis, and in a normal situation, the country reports through the forms A, B, and C to INCB. This is where the expected, used, and imported amounts are reported.

Priority Action 3.3: Strengthen the existing international control system to prevent the diversion of controlled chemical substances, pharmaceutical products, and precursors used in the illicit manufacture of drugs, as well as interdiction to counter the trafficking of chemical substances.

Suriname has the Narcotic Drugs Act incorporating the control measures in Article 12, Paragraphs

8 and 9 of the 1988 United Nations Convention to prevent diversion of controlled chemical substances towards illicit activities.

Priority Action 3.4: Strengthen or develop appropriate domestic controls over precursors including measures to control the international trade in precursor chemicals and other controlled chemical substances, consistent with the framework established in the United Nations Drug Conventions, and law enforcement measures.

Suriname has implemented the following control measures listed in Article 12, Paragraph 8 of the 1988 United Nations Convention:

Control measures	Yes	No
Control of all persons and enterprises engaged in the manufacture and distribution of controlled chemical substances	x	
Control, under license, the establishment and premises in which manufacture or distribution of controlled chemical substances may take place	x	
Require that licensees obtain a permit for manufacturing or distributing controlled chemical substances	x	
Prevent the accumulation of controlled chemical substances in the possession of manufacturers and distributors, in excess of the quantities required for the normal conduct of business and the prevailing market conditions	x	

The country has implemented the following control measures listed in Article 12, Paragraph 9 of the 1988 United Nations Convention:

Control measures	Yes	No
A system to monitor international trade in controlled chemical substances to facilitate the identification of suspicious transactions	x	
The monitoring system shall be used by manufacturers, importers, exporters, wholesalers, and retailers to inform the competent authorities of suspicious orders and transactions	x	
Any controlled substance is seized if there is sufficient evidence that it will be used in the illicit manufacture of narcotics or psychotropic substances	x	
The competent authorities are notified, as soon as possible, if there is reason to believe that the import, export, or transit of a substance is destined for the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances, including, in particular, information about the means of payment and any other essential elements which led to that belief	x	
Requirements to ensure that imports and exports are properly labelled and documented. Commercial documents such as invoices, cargo manifests, customs, transport, and other shipping documents must include the names of the substances, the quantity, and the name and address of the exporter, the importer and, when available, the consignee. These documents are kept for a period of no less than two years and may be made available for inspection by competent authorities	x	

Suriname complies with the request for information in Article 12, Paragraph 10 of the 1988 United Nations Convention.

Another domestic precursor chemical control measure Suriname undertakes is Customs checking for precursor chemicals.

Priority Action 3.5: Promote participation in the Pre-Export Notification (PEN) Online system and Precursor Incident Communication System (PICS) to facilitate information exchange on controlled chemical substances.

Suriname does not use the International Narcotics Control Board’s (INCB) information system for pre-export notifications (PEN Online) of controlled chemical substances nor does it have alternative mechanisms to timely respond to pre-export notifications of controlled chemical substances made by other States.

The country uses the INCB’s Precursor Incident Communication System (PICS).

Priority Action 3.6: Train relevant drug investigation, control and interdiction personnel and researchers on the identification and handling of precursors and other controlled chemical substances used in the illicit manufacture of drugs.

Suriname receives the following training for drug control personnel and for the identification and handling of controlled chemical substances:

Training Programs	Institution in charge
UNODC TruNarc Devices Training 2019	Central Laboratory Suriname and Korps Politie Suriname

Priority Action 3.7: Allocate resources to acquire necessary equipment and supplies for the preliminary identification of substances, and the protective equipment required by personnel in charge of these tasks.

In Suriname there are no budgetary mechanisms to ensure allocation of resources to acquire necessary equipment or supplies for the preliminary identification of substances and the protective equipment required by personnel in charge of these tasks.

Priority Action 3.8: Use, as appropriate, CICAD’s Model Regulations for the control of Chemical Substances Used in the Illicit Production of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (2019) in the formulation of national chemical control regulations.

Suriname does not use the OAS/CICAD Model Regulations for the Control of Chemical Substances Used in the Illicit Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances.

OBJECTIVE

4

ENSURE ADEQUATE AVAILABILITY AND ACCESSIBILITY OF SUBSTANCES SUBJECT TO INTERNATIONAL CONTROL FOR MEDICAL AND SCIENTIFIC PURPOSES, WHILE ALSO PREVENTING THEIR DIVERSION TOWARDS ILLICIT ACTIVITIES, IN ACCORDANCE WITH INTERNATIONAL DRUG CONTROL CONVENTIONS.

Priority Action 4.1: Streamline, in accordance with national legislation and international obligations, the process for issuing authorizations for national production, and to import and export controlled substances for medical and scientific purposes.

Suriname has special processes for issuing authorizations for importing substances subject to international control for medical and scientific purposes. The following table indicates how long it takes, on average, for an import authorization to be issued:

Product type	Average time to issue import permits	Average time to issue export permits
Narcotic or psychotropic raw materials for the manufacture of medicines	Six months	–
Medication containing narcotic or psychotropic drugs	Six months	–
Analytical patterns classified as narcotic or psychotropic	–	–
Medication classified as narcotic or psychotropic for the personal use of travelers entering or leaving the country	–	–

The country has an updated register of individuals or companies importing substances subject to international control for medical and scientific purposes.

Priority Action 4.2: Adopt measures, in accordance with national laws, to train competent authorities and health professionals on ensuring access to substances subject to international control for medical and scientific purposes.

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

Priority Action 4.3: Improve access to controlled substances for medical and scientific purposes by addressing existing barriers, including those related to laws, regulations, and measures to promote access and build capacity for health care systems.

Suriname has Decree E-37 of the Institution *Bedrijf Geneesmiddelen Voorziening* (Medicine Supply Company) as the regulatory framework to govern the acquisition of substances subject to

international control for medical and scientific purposes.

OBJECTIVE
5

ADOPT OR STRENGTHEN CONTROL MEASURES TO PREVENT DIVERSION OF CONTROLLED PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS CONTAINING NARCOTIC DRUGS AND/OR PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES, AND THOSE CONTAINING PRECURSOR SUBSTANCES USED IN THE PRODUCTION OF CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES.

Priority Action 5.1: Strengthen or implement control measures on pharmaceutical products containing precursor substances, narcotics, or controlled psychoactive substances, to prevent their diversion for non-medical purposes, abuse, and trafficking.

Suriname does not have an updated register of individuals and corporations handling pharmaceutical products containing precursor substances, narcotics, or psychotropic substances.

The country issues licenses to manufacturers and distributors authorizing the handling of pharmaceutical products containing precursor substances, narcotics, or psychotropic substances.

Suriname does not carry out regular inspections or audits of the establishments of individuals and corporations authorized to handle pharmaceutical products containing precursor substances, narcotics, or psychotropic substances.

Priority Action 5.2: Update existing and other regulations and control measures to prevent diversion of pharmaceutical products containing narcotic drugs and/or psychotropic substances.

Suriname has the following penalties for infractions or violations by individuals or corporations that handle pharmaceutical products containing precursor substances, narcotics, or psychotropic substances:

Type of Penalty	Year when it was last updated
Criminal	2002 (Narcotic Drugs Act)
Civil	
Administrative	

Priority Action 5.3: Strengthen national capacity and regional cooperation to prevent trade in and diversion of materials and equipment for illicit production or manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, including pill presses and encapsulating equipment.

Suriname does not offer periodic training programs for personnel responsible for preventing trade in and diversion of materials and equipment for illicit production or manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.

The country does not share information with other regional or global systems on the diversion of materials and equipment for illicit production or manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.

Priority Action 5.4: Promote the incorporation of competent national authorities to the International Import and Export Authorization System (I2ES) of the International Narcotics Control Board, a secure online platform, ready to issue, load, and exchange expeditiously import and export authorizations of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances for medical use, between countries.

Suriname does not use the International Narcotics Control Board's (INCB) International Import and Export Authorization System (I2ES). However, it has an alternate mechanism ready to issue expeditiously import authorizations of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances for medical use. In this sense, the Head of Pharmaceutical Inspection of the Ministry of Health pre-authorizes all imports.

The country has not received training on the INCB's I2ES System.

OBJECTIVE

6

STRENGTHEN OR DEVELOP SPECIFIC OPERATIONAL AND INTELLIGENCE GATHERING AND SHARING MECHANISMS TO DETECT METHODS USED BY CRIMINAL ORGANIZATIONS, INCLUDING THE EXPLOITATION OF LAND, RIVERINE, MARITIME, AND AERIAL ROUTES.

Priority Action 6.1: Train law enforcement personnel involved in drug investigations in specialized investigative techniques and intelligence collection, analysis, and operations, including through the use of existing information systems and intelligence data exchanges.

Suriname does not implement or participate in periodic training programs for personnel involved in drug investigations in specialized investigative techniques and intelligence collection, analysis, and operations.

Priority Action 6.2: Enhance the capabilities of law enforcement agencies that investigate and counter drug trafficking and the crimes that facilitate and are associated with trafficking, such as corruption and money laundering, through ongoing training of the involved personnel.

Suriname participates in the following periodic training programs and other capacity-building activities to investigate and counter crimes associated with drug trafficking, such as corruption and money laundering:

- Strengthen cross-border, bilateral and international cooperation with INTERPOL and the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), among others, as well as joint implementation within the Seaport Cooperation Program (SEACOP), Europe Latin America Programme of Assistance against Transnational Organised Crime (PACTO), Police, Justice and Penitentiary Systems, the Citizen Security Program for Central America and the Caribbean, the Cocaine Route Program on Cocaine and Organized Crime in Latin America, the Caribbean and West Africa

Priority Action 6.3: Strengthen cooperation and the exchange of information among the domestic, regional, and international law enforcement agencies to carry out operations and investigations to counter drug trafficking and related crimes.

Suriname has information gathering mechanisms to exchange intelligence information, at a domestic, regional, and international level, to detect routes and methods used by drug trafficking criminal organizations. In this sense, the Narcotic Intelligence Unit (NIU) is the pre-eminent service that collects and exchanges drug-related information nationally with the various services such as the Anti-Narcotics Brigade, Port Control Unit (PCU), Combating International Drug Trafficking (CIDT) team, the East and West checkpoints, the Customs Criminal Investigation Department and the Immigration Services. Regionally and internationally, the country does not have a structural exchange of intelligence. The Interpol Suriname branch shares information with

other member countries through their own channels.

Priority Action 6.4: Promote and strengthen the exchange of information and intelligence on matters of drug interdiction and effective border control measures to prevent drug trafficking by land, river, sea, and air.

Suriname has the following tools that promote and strengthen cooperation and the exchange of information and intelligence among domestic law enforcement agencies responsible for drug interdiction and effective border control:

- The country has the PCU at the Jules Sedney harbor complex and the BID team at the Johan Adolf Pengel Airport in cooperation with the Dog Brigade who regularly share information with the NIU and the Anti - Narcotics Brigade

Priority Action 6.5: Improve the information systems on drug trafficking and related crimes, including alerts on changing behavior patterns and modus operandi of criminal drug trafficking organizations.

Suriname has the national information system on drug trafficking and related crimes, including alerts on changing behaviors and modus operandi of criminal organizations. Additionally, the NIU has information about changing behavior and modus operandi of criminal drug organizations. The information is collected, processed, analyzed, and then shared with the appropriate intervention units.

OBJECTIVE

7

ESTABLISH, UPDATE, OR REINFORCE, AS APPROPRIATE, THE LEGISLATIVE AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORKS IN THE AREAS OF PREVENTION, DETECTION, INVESTIGATION, PROSECUTION, AND CONTROL OF MONEY LAUNDERING DERIVED FROM DRUG TRAFFICKING, SUCH AS THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE FINANCIAL ACTION TASK FORCE (FATF).

Priority Action 7.1: Strengthen implementation of the legal, regulatory, and operational frameworks in the areas of prevention, detection, investigation, prosecution, and control of money laundering associated with drug trafficking.

Suriname has strengthened the legislative frameworks to counter money laundering derived from drug trafficking. In this sense, the country has a Money Laundering Act and the Criminal Code, which includes Money Laundering and related criminal offences.

Priority Action 7.2: Develop and implement specialized ongoing training in areas of prevention, detection, investigation, prosecution, and control of money laundering derived from drug trafficking, consistent with known and emerging risks.

Suriname has the following periodic training programs for officials and those in vulnerable sectors on prevention, detection, investigation, and prosecution of money laundering derived from drug trafficking:

- Trainings provided by the Organization of American States (OAS) and the Caribbean Financial Action Task Force (CFATF), which training courses are attended by the prosecution and the police. OAS Money Laundering “Training in directing Money Laundering Investigations and Litigating Money Laundering Actions: Paramaribo, Suriname November 2 - 4, 2020, for the designated units and the Office of the Public Prosecution

Priority Action 7.3: Enhance investigations by competent authorities into drug trafficking cases linked to money laundering and illicit use of assets.

Suriname has protocols that enable the authorities to conduct financial and asset investigations parallel to drug trafficking investigations. In this sense, the prosecution and the police have regular consultations and discussions with each other regarding money laundering cases. There are no written protocols. The “Container Control Program” which is carried out within the framework of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) is supported by a wide range of internationally legally binding instruments.

Priority Action 7.4: Strengthen interagency coordination and cooperation in relation to the development of national anti-money laundering strategies, including through coordinating committees and task forces.

Suriname has the following mechanisms allowing for inter-agency coordination and cooperation in preventing and controlling money laundering based on the *Meldpunt Ongebruikelijke Transacties* (MOT) Act:

The Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) provides information on the manifestations and on the prevention and combating of money laundering and financing of terrorism to the service providers, the Public Prosecution Service, other officials entrusted with the investigation of criminal offences and to the public in accordance with Article 4, paragraph 2 of the MOT Act.

Per Article 7, if necessary for the analysis of the disclosure, the FIU is authorized to request information concerning a party in respect of which a disclosure is made from government, financial and non-financial institutions. Government, financial and non-financial institutions are obliged to provide the information requested by the FIU on the basis of paragraph 1 of this Article.

The FIU annual reports, available from the website, are yearly statistics recorded describing received information requests from the Public Prosecution Service and sent information requests to financial and non-financial institutions regarding money laundering analysis and investigations.

Priority Action 7.5: Strengthen the exchange of financial intelligence as related to money laundering, including through the standardization of information systems.

Suriname has the Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU).

The country has information systems aimed at the investigation and prosecution of money laundering in analyzing cases deriving from drug trafficking. In this sense, FIU conducts Operational analysis using available and obtainable information to identify specific targets, to follow the trail of particular activities or transactions, and to determine links between those targets and possible proceeds of crime, money laundering, predicate offenses and terrorist financing. Implementation of Strategic analysis by using available and obtainable information including data that may be provided by other competent authorities to identify money laundering and terrorist financing related trends and patterns.

Priority Action 7.6: Identify and analyze money laundering threats to mitigate risks through public policies that strengthen the regime for preventing and countering money laundering, in accordance with applicable international instruments.

Suriname has mechanisms for analyzing money laundering risks, in accordance with the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) recommendations. In this sense, there is a unit, the Financial Investigation Service (FOT), regarding money laundering. These mechanisms include implementation of operational analysis by means of collection, registration, processing, and analysis of received unusual transactions aimed at the prevention and investigation of criminal activities.

Priority Action 7.7: Strengthen partnerships with the financial industries to identify and investigate illicit transactions and money laundering operations related to the proceeds of drug trafficking activities.

Suriname has established partnerships with the financial industries to identify and investigate illicit transactions and money laundering operations related to the proceeds of drug trafficking activities. In this sense, the country has FIU Suriname as an independent unit of the Ministry of Justice and Police and works together with the FOT of the Suriname Police Force working together in close collaboration with Surinamese Banks.

OBJECTIVE

8

ESTABLISH AND/OR STRENGTHEN AGENCIES FOR THE ADMINISTRATION AND DISPOSITION OF SEIZED AND/OR FORFEITED ASSETS IN CASES OF DRUG TRAFFICKING, MONEY LAUNDERING, AND OTHER RELATED CRIMES, IN LINE WITH APPLICABLE INTERNATIONAL LAW, AND IN LINE WITH RELEVANT STANDARDS, SUCH AS THE FATF RECOMMENDATIONS AND THE RECOMMENDATIONS ON PREVENTIVE FREEZING OF ASSETS.

Priority Action 8.1: Establish and/or strengthen, as appropriate, national entities responsible for the administration and disposition of assets seized and/or forfeited in cases of drug trafficking, money laundering, and other related crimes.

Priority Action 8.2: Establish specialized agencies and appropriate mechanisms for the transparent administration of seized and forfeited assets, in accordance with national laws and international standards.

Suriname has the Attorney General’s Office and the Police as the designated competent authorities responsible for the administration and disposition of seized and forfeited assets, through the Code of Criminal Procedure.

The country has the Code of Criminal Procedure to facilitate the accountability and transparency of the management of seized and forfeited assets.

Priority Action 8.3: Develop and implement specialized, ongoing training programs for law enforcement officials charged with the administration and disposition of seized and forfeited assets.

Suriname participates in the following specialized, periodic training programs for the management and disposition of seized and forfeited assets:

National agencies	Name and type of training received
Korps Police Suriname, Customs and Directorate of National Security	OAS: “Training in directing Money Laundering Investigations and Litigating Money Laundering Actions”: Paramaribo, Suriname November 2 - 4, 2020
Korps Police Suriname and National Laboratory	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) TruNarc devices training for Police and laboratory personnel in July 2019
Korps Police Suriname, Customs and Directorate of National Security	Participation in UNODC Precursors training for Port Control Unit in Aug. 2019
Immigration, Custom, Police, Seaport and Airport authorities	Trafficking in person training offered by an international organization in October 2019

Priority Action 8.4: In accordance with each country’s constitutional principles, apply legislative and regulatory measures to facilitate the seizure, forfeiture and management of assets, instruments, or products of illicit drug-related activities.

Suriname has legislation, in accordance with international conventions and treaties, to facilitate the seizure, forfeiture, and management of assets and instruments derived from drug trafficking and other related crimes. In that sense, the Disclosure of Unusual Transactions Act of 2002 as amended in 2016 applies.

OBJECTIVE

9

DESIGN, IMPLEMENT, AND STRENGTHEN COMPREHENSIVE AND BALANCED NATIONAL PROGRAMS TO REDUCE THE ILLICIT CULTIVATION, PRODUCTION AND MANUFACTURE OF DRUGS THROUGH THE ADOPTION OF EFFECTIVE MEASURES, SUCH AS COMPREHENSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE ALTERNATIVE DEVELOPMENT, ENHANCED LAW ENFORCEMENT COOPERATION, AND OTHER APPROPRIATE POLICIES AND PROGRAMS, TAKING INTO ACCOUNT THE PARTICULAR NEEDS OF SUB-NATIONAL REGIONS OF EACH COUNTRY, RESPECTING HUMAN RIGHTS.

Priority Action 9.1: Design, implement, and update national policies and programs to prevent and decrease illicit cultivation, production, and manufacture of drugs.

Suriname has not designed, implemented, or updated national policies or programs to prevent and decrease illicit cultivation, production, or manufacture of drugs.

Priority Action 9.2: Establish budgetary mechanisms to ensure sufficient and consistent allocation of resources to counternarcotics programs.

Suriname does not direct budgetary allocations towards financing counternarcotics programs.

Priority Action 9.3: Promote supply reduction measures that take into account licit traditional uses, whenever there is historical evidence of such uses, as well as environmental protection.

Suriname does not take into account the licit traditional use in designing and implementing policies and programs to reduce the illicit supply of drugs.

The country does not include environmental protection measures in its policies and programs to reduce the illicit supply of drugs.

Priority Action 9.4: Strengthen interagency cooperation to provide a comprehensive response against the illicit production of drugs, including collaboration among the public and private sectors and the international community.

Suriname has not established mechanisms for interinstitutional cooperation between public and private institutions to provide a comprehensive response to the illicit production of drugs.

Priority Action 9.5: Support supply reduction programs with crime prevention initiatives, in cooperation with civil society and other stakeholders, as appropriate, to address social and economic risk factors.

Suriname does not support the development of supply reduction programs with drug-related crime prevention initiatives that address social and economic risk factors.

OBJECTIVE
10

DESIGN, IMPLEMENT OR STRENGTHEN LONG-TERM ALTERNATIVE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS, INCLUDING RURAL AND URBAN ALTERNATIVES, COMPREHENSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE ALTERNATIVE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS, AND, AS APPROPRIATE, PREVENTIVE ALTERNATIVE DEVELOPMENT, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE POLICIES, LAWS AND NEEDS OF EACH COUNTRY, AS APPROPRIATE, WHILE RESPECTING HUMAN RIGHTS.

Priority Action 10.1: Design and implement comprehensive and sustainable alternative development programs, including preventive alternative development, as appropriate, while respecting human rights.

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

Priority Action 10.2: Exchange experiences and best practices in the design and implementation of comprehensive and sustainable alternative development programs, including preventive alternative development, as appropriate.

Not applicable.

Priority Action 10.3: Promote and disseminate the results of comprehensive and sustainable alternative development programs, and the benefits they provide to affected communities.

Not applicable.

Priority Action 10.4: Design and/or strengthen monitoring and evaluation systems for comprehensive and sustainable alternative development programs aimed at reducing illicit crop cultivation and improving the well-being of communities, through the use of indicators that measure programs' effectiveness.

Not applicable.

Priority Action 10.5: Strengthen state presence in areas affected by or at risk of illicit drug cultivation, consistent with the circumstances of each member state.

Not applicable.

Priority Action 10.6: Promote, in accordance with national realities, the participation of local communities and relevant organizations in the development of comprehensive and sustainable alternative development programs, taking into account their needs and capabilities.

Not applicable.

Priority Action 10.7: Promote partnerships and innovative cooperative initiatives with the private sector, civil society, and international financial institutions to spur investment and job creation in areas and communities affected by or at-risk of illicit drug cultivation and production, and share related practices, lessons learned, expertise, and skills.

Not applicable.

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

Priority Action 11.1: Conduct research and studies on the environmental impact of illicit crop cultivation and illicit production of drugs.

Suriname has not carried out, during the evaluation period (2019-2022), research or studies to determine the characteristics and extent of the environmental impact caused by the illicit cultivation of crops and illicit drug production.

Priority Action 11.2: Design and implement specific research-based plans to mitigate the environmental impact of illicit crop cultivation and drug production, with the participation of local communities.

Not applicable.

Priority Action 11.3: Promote and strengthen the use of environmental management tools, as appropriate.

Not applicable.

OBJECTIVE
12
ADDRESS THE EFFECTS OF SMALL-SCALE DRUG TRAFFICKING ON PUBLIC HEALTH, THE ECONOMY, SOCIAL COHESION, AND CITIZEN SECURITY.

Priority Action 12.1: Develop and implement local approaches for controlling micro-trafficking and related crimes.

Priority Action 12.4: Encourage the development and implementation of comprehensive intervention strategies to counter local illicit distribution and sale of drugs.

Suriname has developed and implemented approaches for controlling micro-trafficking and related crimes, that take into account effects on public health, the economy, social cohesion, and citizen security. In this sense, the narcotic brigade has an information service through media and social media that provide information to children from primary and secondary schools with the effects of small-scale drugs trafficking, the use of drugs and how it affects public health and the economy, social cohesion, and citizen security.

Priority Action 12.2: Promote the interagency exchange of information at the national level to better understand the scope and adverse effects of small-scale drug trafficking, including on health, society, the economy, and security.

Suriname promotes the interagency exchange of information on the effects of small-scale drug trafficking in the health, social, economic, and security sectors. These exchanges are carried out in accordance with the following table:

Entities among which information was exchanged	Means of exchange	Year
Information bulletin, report to Directorate National Security, The Council, Media, Ministry of Justice, and Police	Quarterly and Annual reports. Media, publications	2019- 2021

Priority Action 12.3: Promote programs and strategies to prevent the exploitation of at-risk populations by drug trafficking networks, at the national and international level.

Suriname does not have programs or strategies that prevent the exploitation of at-risk populations affected by drug trafficking networks, at the national or international level.

EVALUATIVE SUMMARY

Objective 1

Develop and/or strengthen national- and regional-level interdiction capacity, as well as the capacity to reduce the illicit cultivation, production, trafficking, and distribution of plant-based and synthetic drugs through the use of comprehensive and balanced programs in accordance with the realities of each country's domestic legislation and respect for human rights.

CICAD notes with concern that Suriname does not implement or participate in ongoing training programs for personnel involved in interdiction operations in order to detect, investigate, or dismantle laboratories or facilities used in the illicit manufacture of drugs, and that the country does not have action protocols and procedures for detection, investigation, or dismantling of clandestine laboratories or facilities used for the processing or illicit manufacture of drugs. CICAD also notes that the agencies in charge of drug control in Suriname do not implement policies that promote gender mainstreaming. Additionally, CICAD observes that the country has programs and strategies for maritime and riverine interdiction of drugs through monitoring, inspections, and checkpoints; however, it does not have programs or strategies aimed at land or aerial interdiction of drugs. Moreover, CICAD notes that Suriname does not have laws or regulations providing for the use of specialized investigation tools and techniques to prevent and reduce drug trafficking. On the other hand, CICAD notes that the country has updated assessments and studies to identify new trends and threats related to drug trafficking and related crimes. Additionally, CICAD observes that Suriname implements actions to identify organized criminal groups involved in drug trafficking and related crimes; however, it does not have inter-institutional collaboration or cooperation mechanisms to coordinate activities aimed at dismantling organized crime groups involved in these crimes, nor has it participated in operations or investigations with other countries aimed at dismantling these groups. On the other hand, CICAD notes that the country has an institution that is responsible for, and capable of, analyzing chemical substances, precursors, pharmaceutical products, and synthetic drugs, including new psychoactive substances (NPS) and participates in ongoing training programs for personnel involved in the analysis of these substances. However, CICAD observes that Suriname does not have mechanisms to facilitate or share information at the national level across government counterparts, nor with global repositories on these substances. CICAD notes that the country does not have mechanisms to investigate or disrupt drug trafficking through the Internet. CICAD further observes that the country has partnerships and information exchange mechanisms with private sector entities to prevent access to materials and services exploited for illicit drug trafficking purposes; however, it does not use tools or resources of the INCB to strengthen cooperation with the private sector to prevent the diversion of chemicals. Furthermore, CICAD notes that Suriname does not have national authorities with the appropriate budget, human and material resources for the forfeiture, seizure, and management of assets, tools, or products related to illicit drug markets, nor does its competent personnel receive ongoing training on this area.

Objective 2

Strengthen national measures to address the challenges posed by NPS and illicit synthetic drugs, and the threat of fentanyl-related substances, non-medical synthetic opioids, and illicit amphetamine derivatives.

CICAD observes that Suriname does not have an early warning system (EWS) to identify and trace new psychoactive substances (NPS), illicit synthetic drugs, or the threat of fentanyl-related substances, non-medical synthetic opioids, illicit amphetamine derivatives, and other substances subject to international control. On the other hand, CICAD notes that the country improves its capabilities to detect and analyze NPS through the use of special investigative techniques, updated equipment, and acquisition of technology. However, CICAD observes that Suriname does not have regulatory frameworks or guidelines to identify and address the challenges posed by the onset of NPS and emerging synthetic drugs. Moreover, CICAD notes that the country does not participate in the INCB's Project ION. CICAD also observes that Suriname does not have innovative legislation or regulatory approaches to synthetic opioids for non-medical use or NPS.

Objective 3

Strengthen or develop legal and institutional frameworks for the effective monitoring and control of essential chemical substances and precursors to prevent diversion of these substances to the manufacturing of illicit drugs and counter its trafficking, including periodically updating national lists of controlled chemical substances.

CICAD notes that Suriname does not have a competent national authority responsible for developing guides, codes of conduct, or other instruments to inform the industry and users in general of controlled chemical substances nor has it developed such instruments and mechanisms. Although CICAD observes that the country has an updated register of all individuals and corporations handling controlled chemical substances, its competent authorities do not carry out regular inspections or audits of the establishments of individuals and corporations authorized to handle these substances. CICAD notes that Suriname carries out analyses that include the exchange of information through existing international mechanisms of substances, their analogs, and precursors, which pose a threat to public health. CICAD further observes with satisfaction that Suriname has legislation incorporating the control measures in Article 12 of the 1988 United Nations Convention to prevent diversion of controlled chemical substances towards illicit activities, which includes all the control measures listed in Paragraphs 8 and 9, and incorporate the requests for information set forth in Paragraph 10. CICAD notes that the country does not use the INCB's PEN Online system to issue pre-export notifications of controlled chemical substances; however, it does use the PICS system. CICAD observes that Suriname receives training for drug control personnel and for the identification and handling of controlled chemical substances. However, CICAD notes with concern that the country has no budgetary mechanisms to ensure allocation of resources to acquire necessary equipment and supplies for the preliminary identification of substances and the protective equipment required by personnel in charge of these tasks. Further, CICAD observes that Suriname does not use the OAS/CICAD Model

Regulations for the Control of Chemical Substances Used in the Illicit Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances.

Objective 4

Ensure adequate availability and accessibility of substances subject to international control for medical and scientific purposes, while also preventing their diversion towards illicit activities, in accordance with international drug control conventions.

CICAD notes that Suriname has special processes for issuing authorizations for importing substances subject to international control for medical and scientific purposes and that it has an updated register of individuals or companies importing substances subject to international control for medical and scientific purposes. However, CICAD observes that the country does not have training or awareness activities for competent national authorities and health professionals on proper access to substances subject to international control solely for medical and scientific purposes. On the other hand, CICAD notes that the country has a regulatory framework to govern the acquisition of substances subject to international control for medical and scientific purposes.

Objective 5

Adopt or strengthen control measures to prevent diversion of controlled pharmaceutical products containing narcotic drugs and/or psychotropic substances, and those containing precursor substances used in the production of controlled substances.

CICAD notes that Suriname does not have an updated register of individuals and corporations handling pharmaceutical products containing precursor substances, narcotics, or psychotropic substances; however, the country issues licenses to manufacturers and distributors of these products, but it does not carry out regular inspections or audits of the establishments of individuals and corporations authorized to handle them. CICAD observes that the country has criminal, civil, and administrative penalties for infringements or violations by individuals or corporations that handle pharmaceutical products containing precursor substances, narcotics, or psychotropic substances. CICAD notes that Suriname does not conduct periodic training programs for personnel in charge of preventing the trade and diversion of materials and equipment for the illicit production or manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, nor does it share information with other regional or global systems on this matter. Furthermore, CICAD observes that the country does not use the INCB's I2ES system; however, it has an alternative, expeditious mechanism in place that is ready to issue import authorizations between countries for narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances for medical use. CICAD also notes the country has not received training in the use of the I2ES system.

Objective 6

Strengthen or develop specific operational and intelligence gathering and sharing mechanisms to detect methods used by criminal organizations, including the exploitation of land, riverine, maritime, and aerial routes.

CICAD notes that Suriname does not implement or participate in periodic training programs for personnel involved in drug investigations in specialized investigative techniques and intelligence collection, analysis, and operations. However, CICAD observes that the country participates in periodic training programs and other capacity-building activities to investigate and counter crimes associated with drug trafficking, such as corruption and money laundering. Additionally, CICAD notes that Suriname has information gathering mechanisms to exchange intelligence information, at a domestic, regional, and international level, to detect routes and methods used by drug trafficking criminal organizations. CICAD also observes that the country has tools that promote and strengthen cooperation and the exchange of information and intelligence among domestic law enforcement agencies responsible for drug interdiction and effective border control. Moreover, CICAD notes that Suriname has a national information system on drug trafficking and related crimes, including alerts on changing behaviors and modus operandi of criminal organizations.

Objective 7

Establish, update, or reinforce, as appropriate, the legislative and institutional frameworks in the areas of prevention, detection, investigation, prosecution, and control of money laundering derived from drug trafficking, such as the recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF).

CICAD notes with satisfaction that Suriname has strengthened its legislative frameworks to counteract money laundering derived from illicit drug trafficking. Furthermore, CICAD observes that the country has periodic training programs for officials and those in vulnerable sectors, on prevention, detection, investigation, and prosecution of money laundering derived from drug trafficking. Additionally, CICAD notes that Suriname has protocols that enable authorities to conduct financial and asset investigations parallel to drug trafficking investigations. CICAD also observes that the country has mechanisms allowing for inter-agency coordination and cooperation in preventing and controlling money laundering. CICAD notes that Suriname has a Financial Intelligence Unit and has information systems aimed at the investigation and prosecution of money laundering in analyzing cases deriving from drug trafficking. CICAD further observes that the country has mechanisms for analyzing money laundering risks, in accordance with FATF recommendations. Additionally, CICAD notes that Suriname has established partnerships with the financial industries to identify and investigate illicit transactions and money laundering operations derived from activities related to drug trafficking.

Objective 8

Establish and/or strengthen agencies for the administration and disposition of seized and/or forfeited assets in cases of drug trafficking, money laundering, and other related crimes, in line with applicable international law, and in line with relevant standards, such as the FATF recommendations and the recommendations on preventive freezing of assets.

CICAD notes with satisfaction that Suriname has competent authorities for the administration of seized and forfeited assets and has legal provisions that facilitate the accountability and transparency of the management of seized and forfeited assets. Furthermore, CICAD observes that the country offers and participates in specialized, periodic training programs for the management and disposition of seized and forfeited assets. Moreover, CICAD notes that Suriname has legislation, in accordance with international conventions and treaties, to facilitate the seizure, forfeiture, and management of assets and instruments derived from drug trafficking and other related crimes.

Objective 9

Design, implement, and strengthen comprehensive and balanced national programs to reduce the illicit cultivation, production and manufacture of drugs through the adoption of effective measures, such as comprehensive and sustainable alternative development, enhanced law enforcement cooperation, and other appropriate policies and programs, taking into account the particular needs of sub-national regions of each country, respecting human rights.

CICAD notes with concern that Suriname has not designed, implemented, or updated national policies and programs to prevent and decrease illicit cultivation, production, or manufacture of drugs. CICAD also observes that the country does not direct budgetary allocations towards financing counternarcotics programs. Furthermore, CICAD notes that Suriname does not take into account licit traditional uses when designing and implementing policies and programs to reduce the illicit supply of drugs nor does it include environmental protection measures in these policies and programs. CICAD also observes that the country has not established mechanisms for interinstitutional cooperation between public and private institutions to provide a comprehensive response to the illicit production of drugs. Moreover, CICAD notes that Suriname does not support the development of supply reduction programs with drug-related crime prevention initiatives that address social and economic risk factors.

Objective 10

Design, implement or strengthen long-term alternative development programs, including rural and urban alternatives, comprehensive and sustainable alternative development programs, and, as appropriate, preventive alternative development, in accordance with the policies, laws and needs of each country, as appropriate, while respecting human rights.

CICAD notes that Suriname has not designed nor implemented comprehensive and sustainable alternative development programs or preventive alternative development, therefore, the priority actions of this objective are not applicable.

Objective 11

Design and implement plans and/or programs to mitigate and reduce the impact of illicit crops and drug production on the environment, in cooperation with local communities and national policies of member states.

CICAD notes that Suriname has not carried out, during the evaluation period (2019-2022), research or studies to determine the characteristics and extent of the environmental impact caused by the illicit cultivation of crops and illicit drug production, therefore, the priority actions of this objective are not applicable.

Objective 12

Address the effects of small-scale drug trafficking on public health, the economy, social cohesion, and citizen security.

CICAD notes that Suriname has developed and implemented approaches for controlling micro-trafficking and related crimes that take into account effects on public health, the economy, social cohesion, and citizen security. Additionally, CICAD observes that the country promotes interagency exchange of information on the effects of small-scale drug trafficking in the health, social, economic and security sectors. However, CICAD notes that Suriname does not have programs or strategies to prevent the exploitation of at-risk populations affected by drug trafficking networks, at the national or international level.



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