



General Assembly

Distr.: General
17 December 2021

Original: English

Human Rights Council

Forty-ninth session

28 February–1 April 2022

Agenda item 6

Universal periodic review

Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review*

Suriname

* The annex is being circulated without formal editing, in the language of submission only.



Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, held its thirty-ninth session from 1 to 12 November 2021. The review of Suriname was held at the 2nd meeting, on 1 November 2021. The delegation of Suriname was headed by the Minister of Justice and Police, Kenneth Amoksi. At its 12th meeting, held on 9 November 2021, the Working Group adopted the report on Suriname.
2. On 12 January 2021, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Suriname: Bahamas, Republic of Korea and Somalia.
3. In accordance with paragraph 15 of the annex to Human Rights Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21, the following documents were issued for the review of Suriname:
 - (a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a);¹
 - (b) A compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in accordance with paragraph 15 (b);²
 - (c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c).³
4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Belgium, Germany, Liechtenstein, Panama, Slovenia, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Uruguay was transmitted to Suriname through the troika. These questions are available on the website of the universal periodic review.

I. Summary of the proceedings of the review process

A. Presentation by the State under review

5. The delegation of Suriname reiterated the continued commitment of the Government to the promotion and protection of all human rights and fundamental freedoms in Suriname. It also remained committed to the promotion of democracy, good governance and strengthening of the rule of law as a fundamental framework for economic prosperity, sustained peace and international cooperation.
6. Suriname recognized the valuable contribution of the United Nations human rights system and in particular the universal periodic review mechanism to the observance and the protection of human rights.
7. Suriname had continued its cooperation with the human rights mechanisms of the United Nations through several capacity-building activities, aiming at improved implementation and reporting under several treaties.
8. The national report for the universal periodic review of Suriname had been prepared in consultation with various stakeholders, including civil society and non-governmental organizations.
9. Over the previous five years, Suriname had ratified several human rights instruments, including the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951 (No. 100), the Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958 (No. 111), and the Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 13), of the International Labour Organization (ILO).

¹ [A/HRC/WG.6/39/SUR/1](#).

² [A/HRC/WG.6/39/SUR/2](#).

³ [A/HRC/WG.6/39/SUR/3](#).

10. The instruments of accession to the United Nations Convention against Corruption and the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment had been prepared for submission to the respective depositaries. The formal submission would take place shortly.

11. With regard to the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict, Suriname had deposited the relevant instrument of ratification in May 2012 but had yet to deposit the declaration setting forth the minimum age at which it would permit voluntary recruitment into its national armed forces and a description of the safeguards it had adopted to ensure that such recruitment was not forced or coerced. The formal submission of the declaration to the depositary would take place shortly.

12. Suriname had abolished the death penalty in its Military Penal Code in August 2021, following its abolishment in the Penal Code in 2015. This had allowed Suriname to take further steps towards the ratification of the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty.

13. A working group was drafting a law that would allow the National Human Rights Institute to function in accordance with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles). Civil society would be consulted in this regard, and public awareness-raising campaigns were foreseen.

14. Suriname had established two working groups to address issues regarding detention centres, including overcrowding and safety, with the aim of permanently resolving them. Several infrastructure projects were being implemented, including the overall renovation of correctional facilities. The construction of a prison in Moengo and the rehabilitation of the prison in Nieuw Amsterdam were planned for 2022. The Government had also put in place policies to continue to prevent overcrowding in prisons and was working towards amending legislation to introduce alternative sentences.

15. On trafficking in persons, Suriname had put in place a “first response trafficking in persons protocol”. Officials were trained and refreshment courses were provided on how to identify and handle victims of trafficking in persons. Investigating, prosecuting and convicting traffickers continued to be a challenge in the interior of Suriname.

16. Different groups had been trained on how to recognize, handle and prevent domestic and gender-based violence, within the context of the project “Gender-based violence interventions in response to COVID-19”. A children’s helpline had contributed to raising awareness, and the public, in particular children, were being urged to report cases of domestic and child abuse.

17. With respect to access to health care and education in the interior of the country, the Government financially supported the payment of salaries, operational costs and medical supplies, making health care free for people living there.

18. In October 2021, for the first time ever, a high school had been opened in the interior of Suriname and another was being built in the district of Para. The Government was planning to build more schools at all levels, thereby making education more accessible for people in the interior of the country.

19. The goal of the Government was for its officials to travel regularly to the interior to conduct assessments and evaluate issues affecting the interior. The missions would include officials from the Ministry of Justice and Police, the Ministry of Natural Resources, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Education and district commissioners.

20. The Government had implemented several policies and actions in response to the challenges posed by the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic. Measures had been put in place to provide assistance to groups in vulnerable situations, including women, children, elderly persons and persons with disabilities.

21. While fighting the COVID-19 pandemic, Suriname had also been confronted with a challenging fiscal choice between servicing increased sovereign debt and spending more to protect health, deliver education and ensure the livelihoods of its citizens. Suriname had

developed a comprehensive crisis and recovery plan for the period 2020–2022. Suriname had subsequently successfully implemented the economic and budgetary reforms necessary for the International Monetary Fund to approve the plan and release funding. The crisis and recovery plan comprised a coherent set of financial and economic policy objectives and measures aimed at reversing the ongoing process of impoverishment of large parts of the population and at achieving real sustainable growth and development. In the meantime, a multi-year development plan for the period 2022–2027 had also been developed and presented to parliament in October 2021.

22. The Government would continue to take measures to increase purchasing power. Through the social safety net, elderly persons, single persons, persons with disabilities, the unemployed and large families in particular would be supported financially, materially and otherwise.

23. Suriname reiterated its commitment to the promotion and protection of human rights and acknowledged the importance of collaborating with the various national stakeholders and international partners. It appreciated the collaboration with relevant special procedures of the Human Rights Council.

B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

24. During the interactive dialogue, 53 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

25. Uruguay welcomed the efforts made by Suriname in the area of human rights, including the progress made in ratifying the Convention against Torture. It congratulated Suriname for the progress made towards the total abolition of the death penalty.

26. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela appreciated the efforts of Suriname to comply with the recommendations accepted during the second cycle of the universal periodic review as a sign of its commitment to protecting the human rights of its people. It was pleased that in 2017 Suriname had acceded to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and that the country was moving towards the establishment of a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles. It also highlighted the creation in 2017 of the National Council on Domestic Violence, charged with implementing the national strategy against domestic violence, and the adoption of policies against gender-based violence within the framework of the response to COVID-19. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela commended Suriname for the measures adopted to raise public awareness of the rights of persons with disabilities under the Convention, especially their rights to equality and non-discrimination.

27. Algeria welcomed the ratification by Suriname of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the signature of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict.

28. Argentina praised Suriname for its collaboration with the organs of the Human Rights Council.

29. Armenia welcomed the commitment of Suriname to eliminating child, early and forced marriage by 2030 and appreciated the amendment of the law on child marriage in that regard. It encouraged Suriname to draw up a general law that would prohibit and define racial discrimination and cover acts of direct or indirect discrimination in all fields of law and public life. It noted with appreciation that the ratification of the Convention against Torture was in the final stages of approval by parliament.

30. Australia commended Suriname for taking steps to amend the Military Penal Code to abolish the death penalty.

31. The Bahamas congratulated Suriname for the peaceful conduct of general elections and positively noted the strides made in the field of human rights, despite challenges such as vulnerability to climate change, exogenous shocks, economic challenges and the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. The Bahamas was pleased to note the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the steps taken to ratify the

Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict. It encouraged Suriname to expedite the ratification of that Optional Protocol. It stated that other noteworthy areas of progress by Suriname included its efforts to prevent and respond to trafficking in persons, for example by holding a comprehensive awareness-raising campaign, developing a national plan of action and renewing the mandate of the working group on trafficking in persons. It welcomed the establishment of a constitutional court, the development of a national plan of action for children and the extension of the mandate of the National Council on Domestic Violence. The Bahamas positively noted the efforts made to promote the participation of women in the labour market, the introduction of parental leave and proposed legislation to promote an enhanced work-life balance.

32. Barbados noted the attention given by Suriname, particularly since the COVID-19 pandemic, to the issue of domestic violence, as demonstrated by the implementation of the project “Gender-based violence interventions in response to COVID-19”.

33. Belgium acknowledged the progress made by Suriname since its previous universal periodic review and especially welcomed the setting up of the integrated child protection network Integraal Kinderbeschermings Netwerk (IKBeN). There was still room for progress, however, especially concerning the rights of children and women.

34. Brazil commended the progress achieved since the previous review, for example in terms of building skills for the collection and analysis of gender-related data, which contributed to the implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 5. While welcoming the efforts made to expedite the ratification of the Convention against Torture, Brazil encouraged Suriname to conclude that process and to consider ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.

35. Canada recognized the progress that the country had made since the previous review. Canada commended Suriname for the efforts made to strengthen its laws protecting children from violence and abuse, in particular the creation of a victims’ shelter, the establishment of a constitutional court and the reduction in the length of preventive detention. Canada also commended Suriname for holding free and fair elections and for having an inclusive Government.

36. Chile appreciated the efforts of Suriname to ratify international standards, to fulfil its obligations to the treaty bodies and to develop capacity in collaboration with OHCHR. It highlighted the electoral process carried out in 2020 and the presentation of the bill on equal treatment in employment, which prohibited discrimination based on sexual orientation or gender identity in the labour market.

37. China appreciated that Suriname had taken active measures to promote economic and social development, develop education and health services, effectively respond to the COVID-19 pandemic, promote gender equality, protect the rights of women, children and persons with disabilities, protect the rights of indigenous peoples and effectively combat human trafficking.

38. Colombia highlighted the efforts that Suriname had made in the area of human rights, in particular those referred to in the national report of Suriname regarding the adoption of international human rights standards, the prohibition of slavery and of human trafficking and the rights of indigenous and tribal peoples.

39. Costa Rica welcomed the efforts made to establish the National Human Rights Institute, as well as the training of law enforcement officials on the rights of LGBTIQ+ persons. It welcomed the reform in the regulatory framework to combat discrimination in the workplace. It commended Suriname for the ratification of the Convention against Torture and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, as well as for abolishing the death penalty in the Military Penal Code.

40. Cuba highlighted the updating of the national legislative framework, in particular in matters of gender equality and the fight against discrimination against women. It commended the progress made in the reduction of poverty and the development of social policies for the protection of vulnerable sectors and groups.

41. Denmark commended Suriname for improving conditions in prisons and detention facilities. It was concerned that problems related to overcrowding and insufficient sanitation persisted. It stated that providing quality education, including comprehensive sexuality education that included explanations of consent and the importance of using contraceptives, was key to empowering all women and girls. It highlighted that the Convention against Torture Initiative stood ready to explore ways to assist Suriname in making progress on the ratification of the Convention against Torture.
42. The Dominican Republic encouraged Suriname to pursue its efforts to bolster its legal framework for the protection of human rights.
43. Fiji commended Suriname for the steps taken to abolish the death penalty in its Military Penal Code and to ratify the Convention against Torture.
44. Finland made recommendations.
45. The delegation of Suriname reiterated that it had abolished the death penalty in the Military Penal Code and that it would take further steps to ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty. With respect to the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict, the formal submission of the declaration required under article 3 of the Optional Protocol would take place shortly. Regarding the Convention against Torture, a formal communication on accession would be submitted shortly to the depository.
46. France made recommendations.
47. Georgia welcomed the measures introduced by Suriname for the promotion and protection of human rights during the current review cycle. It also lauded Suriname for acceding to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. It appreciated the commitment of Suriname to establish and operationalize a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles and the initiation of steps in that regard.
48. Germany commended Suriname for abolishing the death penalty in the Military Penal Code in August 2021. It also noted that the democratic transition of power in 2020 had been exemplary. It remained concerned that the judgment of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights concerning the Moiwana Community and the Saramaka people had yet to be fully implemented and it also remained concerned about the increase in domestic violence since the start of the pandemic.
49. Haiti welcomed the efforts made by Suriname to strengthen its framework for the promotion and protection of human rights, as well as its cooperation with the mechanisms of the international human rights system. It stated that the death penalty had been abolished in 2015 but that the process for its abolition in the Military Penal Code was still under way. Haiti had taken note with interest of several plans adopted at the national level, including the 2017–2022 development plan and the 2020–2030 crisis and recovery plan, in order to guarantee an adequate standard of living for the entire population. Haiti encouraged Suriname to continue its efforts to fight discrimination in all its forms, especially against certain minorities.
50. Iceland made recommendations.
51. India commended the legislative and policy measures to promote and protect human rights taken since the previous review. It welcomed the accession by Suriname to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. It noted with appreciation the adoption of the Environmental Framework Act 2020 and the efforts to strengthen social protection in the country.
52. Indonesia welcomed the fact that Suriname was in the final stages of ratifying the Convention against Torture.
53. Iraq welcomed the increased cooperation of Suriname with international human rights mechanisms. It welcomed the decision to set up a constitutional court.
54. Ireland acknowledged the efforts made by Suriname to advance human rights domestically and commended it for the progress made since the previous universal periodic

review cycle, including the steps to reflect the 2015 abolition of the death penalty in the Penal Code also in the Military Penal Code. It stressed the importance of taking concrete steps to promote and protect the rights of indigenous peoples, including the right to an adequate standard of living. It encouraged Suriname to engage with its indigenous peoples, particularly in the areas of land rights, culture and access to health care. It also encouraged Suriname to take steps to improve the protection and promotion of the rights of the child.

55. Israel welcomed the steps taken by Suriname in addressing human trafficking within its borders, including by launching a national action plan for preventing and responding to trafficking in persons. Israel commended Suriname for the news that the ratification of the Convention against Torture was in its final stage of approval by parliament. Israel recognized the efforts made to protect the rights of the child.

56. Italy welcomed the entry into force of the national action plan on preventing and reducing child labour for the period 2019–2024 and encouraged the development of additional measures to ensure its effectiveness. It praised Suriname for the progress made towards the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict, with a view to ratifying it by the end of 2021.

57. Malawi noted the important progress made by Suriname towards the ratification of the Convention against Torture.

58. Malaysia commended Suriname for acceding to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the various national plans and policies focused on protecting the rights of women, children and youth. Malaysia also commended the cooperation with the treaty bodies for capacity-building activities and the launch of the national plan of action to prevent trafficking in persons. Malaysia noted the concern expressed by the Committee on the Rights of the Child about the high rate of children dropping out of school. It hoped that Suriname would increase its efforts to keep children in school, including by raising the age of compulsory education.

59. The Maldives positively noted the adoption of the 2020 Environmental Framework Act and hoped that the Act would form the basis for a national environmental strategic plan that balanced economic growth and environmental protection. It acknowledged that Suriname had sent several human rights-related bills to parliament and hoped that they would be ratified as soon as possible.

60. Mauritius applauded Suriname for the legislative amendments passed to increase the minimum age of marriage to 18 years for boys and girls alike. It congratulated Suriname for ensuring the participation of women in the labour market by promoting mandatory maternity and paternal leaves.

61. Mexico welcomed the accession of Suriname to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the adoption of the Gender Vision Policy Document 2021–2035 and the Gender Plan of Action 2019–2020.

62. Montenegro appreciated the commitment of Suriname to promoting, protecting and guaranteeing human rights for all in the country and to continuing to cooperate with the Human Rights Council and other United Nations bodies and human rights mechanisms. Montenegro noted that a significant number of international conventions and optional protocols remained to be ratified. It encouraged Suriname to intensify its efforts to further develop and implement the requisite legislative framework and policies for the effective protection of the rights for all, in particular for marginalized and vulnerable groups.

63. Morocco welcomed the many achievements listed in the national report, in particular human rights education in schools and professional human rights training.

64. Nepal appreciated the accession by Suriname to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and noted the efforts made to ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, and the Convention against Torture. Nepal also noted the efforts made to prevent and respond to trafficking in persons, including through the implementation of the 2019 national plan of action on trafficking in persons. Nepal positively noted the

establishment of the National Council on Domestic Violence and the efforts made to eradicate poverty and strengthen social protection.

65. The Netherlands commended Suriname for its efforts to uphold freedom of expression and to ensure a diverse, pluralistic and independent media landscape. It encouraged Suriname to continue its efforts in that field. The Netherlands remained concerned about the prevalence of domestic violence and the illegality of abortion in Suriname.

66. The delegation of Suriname stated that, regarding the implementation of the judgments of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights, including on the Moiwana Community and the Saramaka people, a new Agent and Deputy Agent of State had been designated. The administrative procedure for formally notifying the Court of those designated representatives was under way. An assessment was also being conducted on those parts of the Court's judgments, including regarding the Saramaka people and the Moiwana Community, that remained to be implemented and on how to ensure implementation. That was being done while taking into account the efforts and progress made within the framework of the Presidential Commission on Land Rights, established to achieve effective implementation of land rights in Suriname. The issue of land rights was a high priority for the Government.

67. As a result of the work of the Presidential Commission on Land Rights, established in November 2020, a bill on indigenous and tribal peoples' collective rights had been submitted to parliament in June 2021 for further deliberation. The bill aims to fulfil national and international obligations, regulate the legal protection of indigenous and tribal peoples and ensure legal certainty for all.

68. In collaboration with stakeholders, including representatives from indigenous and tribal peoples' organizations, the Presidential Commission on Land Rights had also worked on a comprehensive road map to implement the law once adopted.

69. Measures were being taken to reduce the high rates of domestic violence and child abuse, which had increased during the COVID-19 pandemic. The measures included a children's helpline available 24 hours a day. The helpline had also intensified the public awareness-raising campaign. The Department of Social Services had started a positive parenting programme to train social workers on how to provide social and moral guidance to parents.

70. In order to support access to employment and education for persons with disabilities, the training institute of the Department of Social Services provided practical training for young persons with disabilities.

71. Suriname was on course to set up the National Human Rights Institute in accordance with the Paris Principles. A draft law would be submitted to parliament.

72. The Penal Code contained articles to protect children from corporal punishment, including in schools and homes. In addition, there were policies and regulations in place, as a result of which persons had lost their jobs in schools after meting out corporal punishment.

73. Regarding gender-based violence, the Government had submitted a draft law on violence and sexual harassment in the workplace to parliament for approval. The text of the law was based on the ILO Violence and Harassment Convention, 2019 (No. 190).

74. Suriname remained committed to promoting and defending human rights for all, based on the principle of equality. Both the Constitution (art. 8 (2)) and the revised Penal Code prohibited discrimination based on sexual orientation. Laws had been amended to explicitly prohibit discrimination in all its forms and manifestations. A bill on equal treatment in employment, which had been submitted to parliament in 2019 for approval, prohibited discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation or gender identity.

75. Seminars on identifying discrimination and violence against the lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender community had been organized by LGBT Platform Suriname, raising awareness in that regard.

76. In a society as multicultural as Suriname, the subject of sexual orientation and gender identity required a broad consultation process at the national level involving all sectors of society, including civil society. The national process of consultations was ongoing.

77. Pakistan thanked Suriname for presenting its report. It commended Suriname for its cooperation with human rights mechanisms and acknowledged its efforts to promote respect for and enjoyment of human rights. Pakistan noted the commitment of Suriname to operationalizing a national human rights institution and appreciated the steps taken to advance the national human rights agenda, including the establishment of a constitutional court, the integration of human rights, education and training, the fight against domestic violence and the promotion of women's empowerment.

78. Panama made recommendations.

79. Paraguay congratulated Suriname for its commitment to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals and welcomed the progress and efforts made in relation to the fight against trafficking in persons and domestic violence, especially during the COVID-19 pandemic. It expressed concern about reports of an increase in cases of trafficking in remote areas in the interior of the country and of difficulties faced by indigenous peoples to gain access to education in the absence of a multilingual approach to education.

80. The Philippines acknowledged the progress made by Suriname in the implementation of the recommendations from the previous universal periodic review cycle, especially in the areas of human rights education, trafficking in persons and protection of children. It was pleased to note the implementation of programmes to address gender-based violence, strengthen the capacity of duty bearers and provide assistance to victims.

81. Portugal welcomed the efforts made by Suriname for the establishment of a national human rights institution in line with the Paris Principles. It expressed the hope that Suriname would give the institution a broad mandate and the capacity to promote and monitor the effective implementation of all human rights obligations and standards, including those relating to women and children. It noted with satisfaction the important steps taken towards the abolition of the death penalty in Suriname, such as the 2015 reform of the Penal Code and the pending reform of the Military Penal Code.

82. The Republic of Korea commended Suriname for the efforts made to improve the human rights framework. It especially welcomed the execution of the law to establish a constitutional court. It noted efforts to combat trafficking in persons, including the launch of the national plan of action on preventing and responding to trafficking in persons, and encouraged the country to continue its efforts in that regard.

83. Senegal welcomed the measures taken to strengthen the legal, normative, institutional and political framework for the protection and promotion of human rights, including by acceding to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, implementing the 2019 national plan of action against trafficking in persons and intensifying efforts to protect the rights of children.

84. Serbia welcomed the measures taken regarding gender equality.

85. Slovenia welcomed the accession by Suriname to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. It remained concerned, however, about the status of children and women, as domestic violence remained a pervasive problem, and that an increased number of children were subject to abuse and neglect.

86. Tunisia welcomed the commitment of Suriname to advancing its institutional and legislative framework for human rights and to cooperating with regional and international human rights bodies. It commended Suriname for ratifying the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, as well as for the progress made in the process of ratifying the Convention against Torture and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict.

87. Ukraine noted with appreciation the positive steps taken by Suriname to address human trafficking and combat domestic violence. It encouraged the country to make further efforts to provide assistance to victims of human trafficking and to ensure that human

trafficking offences are investigated promptly, thoroughly and impartially, that perpetrators are prosecuted and punished and that victims have access to adequate protection and assistance measures, including legal assistance.

88. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland welcomed the recent success of Suriname in holding national elections in May 2020, which were assessed as free and fair by international election observers. It recognized that Suriname had ratified the 2014 Protocol to the ILO Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29). It remained concerned about the conditions in places of detention and about the level of gender-based violence in society.

89. The United States of America made recommendations.

90. Suriname acknowledged that mental health required special attention, as the number of cases of suicide, depression and domestic violence had been increasing and had worsened further owing to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.

91. In addition, there remained challenges regarding the affordability and accessibility of health care, especially in rural areas and far into the interior of the country. Despite the various challenges, the Government remained committed to ensuring the right to health and continued its efforts in that regard.

92. Under the Basic Health Care Act, modern contraceptives were limited to the use of the pill and condoms. In the interior of the country, contraceptives were being provided free of charge with support by the Government.

93. On natural resources, a national action plan was currently being drafted. Phasing out the use of mercury would form an integral part of the plan. A project on improving environmental management in the mining sector, with an emphasis on artisanal and small-scale gold mining, was being implemented in collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme. The goal of the project was to establish mining and technical centres in selected mining areas as a means to teach environmentally friendly and mercury-free mining methods. Furthermore, the Ministry of Natural Resources had established a department of community engagement and development. Community input through a free, prior and informed consent process was now an integral part of the process for the issuance of mining permits.

94. With regard to the prevention of child marriage, the draft civil code would abolish marriage involving children under the age of 18 years. The draft civil code had been submitted to parliament for approval.

95. A committee dealing with maternal and newborn health had been established. A maternal and newborn health plan would be implemented, including for the early identification of high-risk pregnancies during antenatal care.

96. Suriname remained committed to ensuring the enjoyment of all human rights for all and in that regard would continue to collaborate with various national stakeholders and international partners.

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

97. **The recommendations formulated during the interactive dialogue/listed below have been examined by Suriname and enjoy the support of Suriname:**

97.1 **Continue efforts to ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict (Chile);**

97.2 **Ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Denmark) (Fiji) (Bahamas);**

97.3 **Continue efforts to ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Iraq);**

- 97.4 **Complete the ratification of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Malawi); Complete the process of ratifying the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, which is at an advanced stage as highlighted in the national report (Morocco); Finalize the process of ratifying the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (France);**
- 97.5 **Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Costa Rica) (Armenia) (Australia) (Iceland) (Mexico) (Portugal) (Finland) (France);**
- 97.6 **Consider the possibility of acceding to the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Argentina);**
- 97.7 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict (Finland) (France);**
- 97.8 **Continue measures towards finalizing the ratification process of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict (Georgia);**
- 97.9 **Continue its ongoing efforts to ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict (Algeria);**
- 97.10 **Follow up on the efforts made to complete the procedures for ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict (Tunisia);**
- 97.11 **Proceed to ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Costa Rica);**
- 97.12 **Request technical support from OHCHR to advance in the ratification of the main international human rights instruments to which the country is not yet a party, as well as to ensure the incorporation into its national legal system of the obligations deriving from ratified human rights treaties (Uruguay);**
- 97.13 **Establish and operationalize a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Chile); Establish and operationalize, in consultation with stakeholders, in particular with human rights civil society organizations, a national human rights institution in conformity with the Paris Principles (Haiti); Step up efforts to establish and operationalize a national human rights institution as per the Paris Principles (Nepal); Establish and operationalize a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Ukraine); Establish and fully operationalize a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Australia); Create a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (France);**
- 97.14 **Consider operationalization of the National Human Rights Institute in accordance with the Paris Principles (India);**
- 97.15 **Continue the progress to establish and operationalize a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles, involving also possible bilateral and international cooperation (Indonesia);**
- 97.16 **Intensify efforts to operationalize the work of the National Human Rights Institute in line with the Paris Principles (Iraq);**
- 97.17 **Advance the goal to establish a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Malaysia);**
- 97.18 **Take steps to operationalize the National Human Rights Institute (Pakistan);**

- 97.19 **Make further efforts to fully operationalize the National Human Rights Institute in accordance with the Paris Principles (Republic of Korea);**
- 97.20 **Take dedicated measures to effectively operationalize the National Human Rights Institute, established in 2016, in compliance with the Paris Principles, with a broad mandate, including the promotion and protection of women's rights, children's rights and gender equality (Slovenia);**
- 97.21 **Pursue the efforts made previously in terms of the promotion of human rights and the protection of fundamental freedoms, particularly with regard to equality and non-discrimination (Morocco);**
- 97.22 **Continue to promote sustainable economic and social development, increase efforts to reduce poverty and improve people's living standards (China);**
- 97.23 **Implement the commitment made at the Nairobi Summit on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the International Conference on Population and Development to put in place evidence-based population policies that promote sustainable development, equality and respect for human rights (Panama);**
- 97.24 **Ensure the meaningful participation of women, children, persons with disabilities and local communities in the development and implementation of climate change and disaster risk reduction frameworks (Fiji);**
- 97.25 **Step up efforts to abolish the death penalty through the revision of the Military Penal Code and consolidate this commitment through the prompt ratification of the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Uruguay);**
- 97.26 **Continue its efforts towards the complete abolition of the death penalty, with the abolition of the death penalty in its Military Penal Code (Fiji);**
- 97.27 **Abolish the use of death penalty and as a first step immediately establish an official moratorium on executions (Finland);**
- 97.28 **Fully abolish the death penalty (Iceland);**
- 97.29 **Advance in the abolition of the death penalty in the Military Penal Code (Mexico);**
- 97.30 **Abolish the death penalty (Portugal);**
- 97.31 **Investigate allegations of excessive force used by police and hold those responsible accountable (Canada);**
- 97.32 **Enact comprehensive measures to address concerns of mistreatment by police, including the use of unnecessary force during arrests and beatings while in detention, this includes stopping the police from using violence or committing demeaning acts on persons found violating government curfew orders (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**
- 97.33 **Investigate reports of mistreatment by police, including the use of excessive force during arrests and beatings while in detention, and hold accountable any officers responsible (United States of America);**
- 97.34 **Adopt comprehensive public policies aimed at ensuring the rights of persons deprived of liberty (Chile);**
- 97.35 **Sustain the endeavours to prevent and combat human trafficking and guarantee assistance to the victims (Italy);**
- 97.36 **Build the capacity of officials to improve identification and protection of victims of human trafficking (Malawi);**
- 97.37 **Continue efforts to combat trafficking in persons, in accordance with the requirements of the national action plan to prevent and combat trafficking in persons (Tunisia);**

- 97.38 Enforce legislation and provide adequate resources and training for all officials in the criminal justice system to effectively investigate and prosecute modern slavery cases (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 97.39 Further strengthen the social protection system and better protect the rights of persons in vulnerable situations (China);
- 97.40 Continue to strengthen its successful national policies for the eradication of poverty and social exclusion (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 97.41 Continue taking steps to mitigate poverty and reduce socioeconomic impacts, and implement a national social security system (Pakistan);
- 97.42 Expand the water, sanitation and hygiene programme to ensure access to improved water sources and sanitation facilities, especially for people living in the interior (Bahamas);
- 97.43 Deepen measures to ensure the enjoyment of the right to an adequate standard of living by promoting decent work (Barbados);
- 97.44 Consider further measures to ensure access to essential health services for all (India);
- 97.45 Continue efforts in improving health-care infrastructure, in particular access to health care for women in rural communities (Indonesia);
- 97.46 Continue the implementation of provisions under the national mental health plan to prevent suicides among children and adolescents (Malaysia);
- 97.47 Advance in the implementation of measures to reduce the number of preventable maternal deaths by guaranteeing high-quality obstetric and postpartum care in health centres and universal access to care, especially for vulnerable women (Colombia);
- 97.48 Strengthen its efforts against maternal mortality, develop maternal health-care policies and measures that ensure accessible care for all women (Georgia);
- 97.49 Strengthen efforts to reduce the rate of maternal mortality (Malaysia);
- 97.50 Strengthen efforts to ensure adequate provision of prenatal and postnatal care to address the rates of infant, child and maternal mortality (Bahamas);
- 97.51 Provide access to safe and affordable contraceptives, family planning services and adequate information on sexual and reproductive health (Belgium);
- 97.52 Further intensify efforts towards the improvement of access to education for all children (Georgia);
- 97.53 Continue with legislative and policy measures for ensuring access to education for all children (India);
- 97.54 Improve access to primary and secondary education for all children, including those with disabilities (Montenegro);
- 97.55 Continue to allocate sufficient funding to ensure universal access to education, especially for children in the rural areas (Philippines);
- 97.56 Take further steps to improve access to education for all children, with a special focus on providing inclusive education for children with disabilities and indigenous children (Republic of Korea);
- 97.57 Seek to improve access to primary and secondary education for all children, including those with disabilities (Serbia);
- 97.58 Continue advancing in the fight against gender stereotypes and prejudices, and for the achievement of gender equality (Cuba);

- 97.59 Take necessary measures to achieve gender equality in political and public life (Nepal);
- 97.60 Adopt measures to eliminate all forms of discrimination and violence against children, with special attention to Amerindian and Maroon communities, migrants and children of Haitian migrants (Mexico);
- 97.61 Adopt the draft law on equal treatment of women and men and ensure it includes a definition of discrimination against women in line with article 1 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Australia);
- 97.62 Advance efforts to raise awareness regarding equal opportunities and responsibilities for men and women in order to abolish discrimination on the basis of gender and encourage greater representation of women in positions of responsibility (Barbados);
- 97.63 Actively encourage use of and access to shelters for survivors of gender-based violence, as well as expand educational and outreach programmes to encourage survivors to report abuse (Canada);
- 97.64 Continue taking measures to eradicate all forms of violence and discrimination against women, girls and lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons (Chile);
- 97.65 Continue efforts to eliminate violence against women and attain gender equality (Costa Rica);
- 97.66 Implement all the necessary measures to promote gender equality and fight against violence against women (France);
- 97.67 Strengthen efforts to curb cases of violence against women (Indonesia);
- 97.68 Strengthen the efforts to combat all forms of violence and discrimination against women and girls, children and lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons (Italy);
- 97.69 Diversify national plans to strengthen gender equality policies and the fight against gender-based violence in the country (Dominican Republic);
- 97.70 Continue to strengthen its programmes for the empowerment of women and gender equality, especially in the area of the fight against domestic violence (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 97.71 Take adequate measures to protect women and children from domestic violence (Germany);
- 97.72 Ensure greater stakeholder involvement in developing and implementing measures to prevent and address all forms of gender-based violence (Philippines);
- 97.73 Continue its endeavours to combat gender-based violence, including domestic violence, and ensure that shelters and health-care services are accessible to all victims, especially to those from rural backgrounds (Republic of Korea);
- 97.74 Enhance the progress made in combating domestic violence, especially against women, preventing discrimination against women and supporting gender equality in various fields (Tunisia);
- 97.75 Seek training for law enforcement and judicial officers to ensure accountability for gender-based violence and discrimination against lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex communities (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 97.76 Continue to address domestic violence and promote efforts to combat all forms of violence against women and girls (Barbados);

- 97.77 Continue to strengthen its child protection systems, including by further implementing its integrated child protection network and considering establishing specialized courts and police units for child protection (Brazil);
- 97.78 Strengthen ongoing actions for the protection of children's rights, including actions in the legislative sphere (Cuba);
- 97.79 Intensify its efforts to combat child trafficking and sexual exploitation (Algeria);
- 97.80 Take measures to protect children from being economically exploited and adopt policies to effectively address child labour in both the formal and informal sectors (Montenegro);
- 97.81 Continue effective measures to protect the rights of the child, including by eradicating child labour, child abuse and reducing school dropout rates (Nepal);
- 97.82 Continue efforts in eliminating child, early and forced marriages, as well as sexual abuse and exploitation of children, especially girls (Ukraine);
- 97.83 Eradicate child labour (Ukraine);
- 97.84 Step up efforts for child protection by adopting regulatory instruments and policies and by providing the IKBEN network with adequate resources and assistance (Belgium);
- 97.85 Increase efforts to recognize indigenous peoples and demarcate their traditional territories through legislation (Canada);
- 97.86 Take actions, in follow-up to the recommendations of the second cycle, on mitigating the negative impact of mining to strengthen the legal framework for the rights of indigenous populations, respecting the right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment (Costa Rica);
- 97.87 Continue to boost the changes in the regulatory and the institutional framework for the promotion and protection of human rights that would lead to greater inclusion and better standards of living for indigenous peoples and communities (Dominican Republic);
- 97.88 Adopt measures to strengthen the effective exercise of the economic rights of indigenous peoples and their special protection (Mexico);
- 97.89 Take further steps to ensure the meaningful participation of indigenous peoples in decision-making on all matters affecting them (Philippines);
- 97.90 Step up the process of legal and formal recognition of indigenous and tribal peoples in order to improve their situation and guarantee their rights (Senegal);
- 97.91 Establish a formal platform to guarantee and protect the rights of indigenous and tribal peoples (Australia);
- 97.92 Implement the judgment of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights regarding the Moiwana Community and Saramaka people swiftly and completely (Germany);
- 97.93 Ensure full and swift implementation of the various judgments made by the Inter-American Court of Human Rights regarding the land rights of indigenous peoples in Suriname (Ireland);
- 97.94 Enact a law that provides for demarcation of the lands of indigenous peoples and empowerment regarding decisions affecting the exploitation of natural resources on their lands (United States of America).
98. The following recommendations will be examined by Suriname, which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the forty-ninth session of the Human Rights Council:

- 98.1 Increase efforts to ratify the main international human rights instruments, especially the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Italy);
- 98.2 Ratify the main international treaties on human rights that are still pending so as to move towards achievement of Sustainable Development Goals 5, 10 and 16 (Paraguay);
- 98.3 Ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and its Optional Protocol (Finland);
- 98.4 Prioritize the parliamentary debates necessary for the consideration of the ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Uruguay);
- 98.5 Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and accept the competence of the Committee on Enforced Disappearances (France);
- 98.6 Consider ratifying the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Argentina);
- 98.7 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Iceland);
- 98.8 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Portugal);
- 98.9 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Ukraine);
- 98.10 Ratify the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization Convention against Discrimination in Education (Mauritius);
- 98.11 Consider ratification of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization Convention against Discrimination in Education (Senegal);
- 98.12 Sign the Declaration on Children, Youth and Climate Action and ratify the Convention on Cluster Munitions and the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (Panama);
- 98.13 Ratify the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (Armenia);
- 98.14 Extend a standing invitation to the special procedures of the Human Rights Council to ensure greater coordination and guarantee cooperation with the system (Costa Rica);
- 98.15 Consider the possibility of extending an open and standing invitation to all human rights mechanisms, as previously recommended (Paraguay);
- 98.16 Issue a standing invitation to Human Rights Council special procedure mandate holders (Portugal);
- 98.17 Extend a standing invitation to the special procedures of the Human Rights Council (Slovenia);
- 98.18 Extend a standing invitation to all special procedures of the Human Rights Council (Ukraine);

- 98.19 Establish a permanent national mechanism for the implementation, reporting and follow-up of human rights recommendations, considering the possibility of receiving cooperation to that end within the framework of Sustainable Development Goals 16 and 17 (Paraguay);
- 98.20 Establish a national mechanism for implementation, reporting and follow-up of recommendations emanating from human rights bodies and mechanisms (Bahamas);
- 98.21 Operationalize the National Human Rights Institute by allocating sufficient human, technical and financial resources in the national budget (Maldives);
- 98.22 Take the necessary steps towards the adoption of legislative and other measures to explicitly prohibit discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity (Fiji);
- 98.23 Make article 80 of the Civil Code gender neutral to guarantee the full enjoyment of the right to family life by LGBTI+ persons (Iceland);
- 98.24 Review and make compatible with applicable law all policies and measures on gender recording in the deeds of the civil registry, to allow supplementing the registers of birth following gender and sex reassignment (Iceland);
- 98.25 Enact legislation that specifically addresses discrimination against lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender persons (Israel);
- 98.26 Consider passing legislation that specifically addresses discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity (Argentina);
- 98.27 Enact legislation to explicitly prohibit discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity (Australia);
- 98.28 Take concrete and sustainable measures to fight against the negative effects of climate change (Haiti);
- 98.29 Continue to adopt an inclusive and participatory approach in climate adaptation initiatives (Philippines);
- 98.30 Take steps to modernize Surinamese prisons to an acceptable standard of safety, capacity and sanitation (Canada);
- 98.31 Bring its prison and detention conditions fully into line with international human rights norms and standards, including the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules) (Denmark);
- 98.32 Take additional steps to prevent and combat trafficking in persons, such as creating specific shelters for victims, with a particular focus on women and girls from Amerindian and Maroon communities (Brazil);
- 98.33 Enforce the Penal Code more effectively to investigate and prosecute individuals and organized groups engaged in trafficking people for sexual and labour exploitation, with the maximum penalty of life imprisonment being sought in courts for egregious cases (Malawi);
- 98.34 Redouble efforts to combat human trafficking in the framework of Sustainable Development Goals 5 and 16 (Paraguay);
- 98.35 Support, through economic and social policies, the institution of the family and the preservation of family values (Haiti);
- 98.36 Formulate public policies and a national plan to combat child poverty (Maldives);

- 98.37 Advance in the development and implementation of measures to guarantee access to education and medical services in the field of sexual and reproductive health appropriate for each age group (Colombia);
- 98.38 Provide access to comprehensive sexuality education as part of the school curriculum (Denmark);
- 98.39 Develop a comprehensive sexual and reproductive health education programme, focusing on the prevention of adolescent pregnancies and sexually transmitted diseases (Mexico);
- 98.40 Implement specific measures to promote inclusive education of children with disabilities (Israel);
- 98.41 Adopt a coherent strategy to ensure universal access to education, especially in respect of girls, to reduce disparities in the level of education between rural and urban areas (Mauritius);
- 98.42 Take appropriate measures towards the inclusion of a multilingual approach to education in the framework of Sustainable Development Goals 5 and 10 (Paraguay);
- 98.43 Facilitate an in-depth public debate that includes women's organizations and trade unions to provide inputs for the current draft legislation on sexual harassment in the workplace, and simultaneously invest in raising awareness on sexual rights for specific target groups in a culturally appropriate language (Panama);
- 98.44 Establish additional shelters for victims of gender-based violence, especially in rural areas, and ensure that legal assistance, rehabilitation and psychosocial support are provided to victims there (Montenegro);
- 98.45 Implement the law on domestic violence more efficiently and provide adequate protection for victims of domestic violence, inter alia, by efficiently holding perpetrators accountable and giving victims adequate legal and psychosocial support (Netherlands);
- 98.46 Implement a multisectoral policy approach, aiming at enhancing and guaranteeing the provision of professional gender-based violence services, especially in rural areas (Belgium);
- 98.47 Decriminalize abortion by revising article 309 of the Penal Code to respect, protect and fulfil women's and girls' human rights to health (Iceland);
- 98.48 Decriminalize abortion in all circumstances and remove legal, administrative and practical barriers to accessing safe and legal abortion services in order to comply, inter alia, with article 36 (2) of the Constitution of Suriname (Netherlands);
- 98.49 Bolster measures that would provide for a complete prohibition of corporal punishment against boys and girls (Dominican Republic);
- 98.50 Amend legislation to explicitly prohibit corporal punishment in all settings, including in the family, in day-care and afterschool care facilities, schools, alternative care settings and residential care (Ireland);
- 98.51 Abolish corporal punishment, in law and in practice, by enacting specific national legislation prohibiting corporal punishment in all environments (Israel);
- 98.52 Consider adopting comprehensive legislation to protect the rights of persons with disabilities (Malaysia);
- 98.53 Enact a law to prohibit discrimination against persons with physical or mental disabilities in education, services or employment, and provide equal access to buildings (United States of America).

99. **All conclusions and/or recommendations contained in the present report reflect the position of the submitting State(s) and/or the State under review. They should not be construed as endorsed by the Working Group as a whole.**

III. Voluntary pledges and commitments

100. Suriname made the following commitments in the framework of the universal periodic review:

(a) To uphold the highest standards in the promotion and protection of all human rights and fundamental freedoms in Suriname;

(b) To continue to cooperate with the human rights mechanisms of the United Nations through capacity-building activities aimed at improving implementation and reporting under the human rights treaties to which Suriname is a party and that cover, among others, civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights and the rights of children, women and persons with disabilities;

(c) To work constructively with OHCHR to advance in the ratification of the main international human rights instruments to which the country is not yet a party, as well as to ensure the incorporation into its national legal system of the obligations deriving from ratified human rights treaties;

(d) To continue to engage with international and regional partners on issues relating to the promotion and protection of human rights and to share best practices and lessons learned in that regard;

(e) To continue to work towards the operationalization of the National Human Rights Institute in accordance with the Paris Principles;

(f) To continue to contribute, at the international level, to the advancement of, among others, women's rights, children's rights, the rights of persons with disabilities, health and sustainable development;

(g) To continue its efforts towards fulfilling national and international commitments, to regulate the legal protection of indigenous and tribal peoples and to ensure legal certainty for all;

(h) To review and implement the accepted recommendations from the universal periodic review;

(i) To cooperate with the special procedures of the Human Rights Council in the promotion and protection of human rights.

101. Suriname pledges its full commitment to the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Suriname and to the promotion of democracy, good governance and strengthening of the rule of law as a fundamental framework for economic prosperity, sustained peace and international cooperation.

Annex

Composition of the delegation

The delegation of Suriname was headed by H.E. Mr. Kenneth Amoksi, Minister of Justice and Police, and composed of the following members:

- Ms. Patricia MEULENHOF, member of the Cabinet of the Minister of Justice and Police responsible for human rights issues / Chair of the Presidential Commission on Land Rights;
 - Ms. Miriam MAC INTOSH, Ambassador, Permanent Secretary Foreign Policy, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Business and International Cooperation;
 - Mr. Rakesh GAJADHAR SUKUL, Director of Health, Ministry of Health;
 - Mr. Dew SHARMAN, Deputy Speaker of the National Assembly;
 - Ms. Ilse KRENTEN, Public Prosecutor;
 - Ms. Melinda REIJME, Policy Advisor Bureau Gender Affairs, Ministry of Home Affairs;
 - Ms. Bidiawatie NANDEN-HARPAL, Head of the Bureau for Women and Child Policy, Ministry of Justice and Police;
 - Ms. Nirmala RAMDIN, representative of the Bureau for Women and Child Policy, Ministry of Justice and Police;
 - Ms. Santusha WELZIJN, Chief UN Affairs (Ag.), Human Rights Bureau, Ministry of Justice and Police;
 - Ms. Meryll MALONE, Senior Desk Officer, International Organizations Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs International Business and International Cooperation.
-