

Doing Business in Suriname Guide

SITA
SURINAME INVESTMENT & TRADE AGENCY

IDB

Doing Business in Suriname Guide

Supported by: Inter-American Development Bank Group (IDB Group)
Prepared by: FT Locations, fDi Strategies (Financial Times Limited)
In collaboration with: Government of Suriname, Suriname Investment and Trade Agency (SITA), and the Embassies and Consulates of Suriname

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Welcome by the President



Suriname is preparing for a significant new chapter in its development. With first production from the GranMorgu offshore project expected in 2028, our country has an opportunity to expand its economy and improve the lives of its people. The decisions we make now will shape how widely those benefits are shared and how long they endure.

Our ambition is to use this moment to build a more productive and diversified economy. Investment in energy can stimulate demand for local goods and services, strengthen infrastructure and create opportunities for new enterprises. Alongside it, we see considerable potential in agriculture and food processing, tourism, logistics, business services and other activities that can sustain growth across generations.

Suriname brings distinctive strengths to this task. Our natural resources, cultural diversity and connections with the Caribbean and South America provide a foundation on which businesses can build. Our people bring enterprise, knowledge and the determination to secure a better future for their families. We welcome investors who recognise these strengths and are ready to develop them in partnership with us.

For my Government, success must be visible in people's lives: in skilled employment, stronger local businesses and opportunities for young people to build their careers here at home. We seek investment that develops capabilities, introduces technology and creates lasting economic value throughout the country.

We also recognise our responsibility to protect the forests, waterways and biodiversity that are central to Suriname's identity and future. Responsible development requires care for the communities and natural systems on which our prosperity depends.

This guide presents the breadth of opportunities available and the practical information needed to explore them. I invite you to consider the contribution your enterprise can make, and the opportunities Suriname can offer in return.

We welcome partners with a long-term perspective, a commitment to responsible business and the ambition to grow with us. Together, we can turn this period of opportunity into lasting prosperity for Suriname.

DRS. JENNIFER GEERLINGS-SIMONS
President of the Republic of Suriname

Foreword by the Minister



Investors need confidence in the institutions and processes that support their decisions. They need clear rules, accessible information, and need to feel welcomed when considering an investment in the Republic of Suriname, so that their next steps are made easier. Strengthening that confidence, both within Suriname and through our presence abroad, is central to our work.

Our reform agenda includes the establishment of a One Stop Shop for investment; in addition, work is under way on drafting new investment and local content legislation. Our objective is to improve coordination across government, reduce duplication and make the requirements for establishing and operating a business clearer. Through these reforms, we anticipate a more predictable investment environment that supports international enterprise and strengthens opportunities for Surinamese workers and businesses.

Our overseas missions are an important part of this effort. For companies exploring Suriname, they offer a first point of contact close to your own market. They can facilitate initial discussions, introduce you to the Suriname Investment and Trade Agency (SITA) and relevant institutions, and help establish connections with potential business partners. We encourage investors to engage with our missions early, whether to discuss an opportunity, prepare a business visit or identify the appropriate contacts for a proposed project.

Our diplomatic network also supports and facilitates commercial partnerships. Working with SITA, our missions play a crucial role in connecting international buyers with Surinamese exporters, supporting trade missions and business delegations, and facilitating engagement with chambers of commerce and business organisations. We welcome the participation of our diaspora, whose knowledge and professional networks can contribute to stronger commercial ties.

This international engagement and our domestic reform programme serve a common purpose: to facilitate the swift establishment of business relationships and greater productivity over time. Stronger local suppliers, clearer procedures and effective institutional connections benefit both Suriname and its international partners.

This guide provides a practical foundation for that engagement. I invite you to use it to identify opportunities and frame your questions, then begin a conversation with a Surinamese embassy or consulate serving your market. Together with SITA, our diplomatic network stands ready to support you in exploring the possibilities and building lasting commercial partnerships.

HIS EXCELLENCY MELVIN W.J. BOUVA MBA
Minister of Foreign Affairs, International Business, and Cooperation
Republic of Suriname

Introduction by SITA



Investors considering a new market ask practical questions early: who regulates the sector, what it costs to operate, which permits are required, where suitable premises can be found, and who they can call. This guide brings together information to help you assess those questions and prepare your next steps in Suriname.

It profiles several sectors and explains the business environment, including the regulatory framework, infrastructure, workforce, operating costs and investor support institutions. You can use it to compare opportunities, identify the requirements relevant to your project and focus the discussions needed before making an investment decision. The institutional and diplomatic contacts provide routes to further information and assistance.

The Suriname Investment and Trade Agency is the national agency for investment and trade promotion. We help investors explore and establish operations in Suriname, and we support Surinamese companies seeking to enter or expand in international markets. Connecting international businesses with local enterprise is central to both responsibilities.

Our team can help you understand market conditions and the regulatory environment, identify potential locations and navigate the institutions responsible for business registration and permitting. We facilitate introductions to local suppliers, commercial partners and public bodies, and provide continued support as businesses become established and consider expansion.

Every project has different requirements. An early conversation about your proposed activity, site needs, workforce and timetable helps us identify the questions that need attention and the organisations you should engage. The guide provides the starting information; our role is to help you apply it to your circumstances.

Establishing a business takes careful preparation, and procedures can change. We encourage you to use this publication alongside current advice from the relevant authorities and professional advisers. SITA can help you find the appropriate contacts and clarify the next steps.

My thanks to FT Locations, the Inter-American Development Bank Group, our embassies and consulates, and partners across government for supporting this publication.

I invite you to bring us your plans and questions. We look forward to working with you.

PRESHANT AWADHPERSAD
Chief Executive Officer a.i., Suriname Investment and Trade Agency (SITA)

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We are grateful to the ministries, public institutions, regulatory authorities and technical specialists who supplied information and reviewed the sections relevant to their responsibilities. Their comments and clarifications helped strengthen the guide's accuracy and practical relevance, particularly its coverage of the procedures, requirements and operating conditions that businesses need to understand.

We thank the private sector organisations, companies and professional advisers who shared their experience and sector knowledge. Their contributions helped ensure that the guide addresses practical questions faced by investors and businesses exploring opportunities in Suriname.

Our appreciation extends to the teams who coordinated the research, consultations, review and production of this guide.

This publication reflects a shared effort to make information about doing business in Suriname more accessible and useful. SITA gratefully acknowledges the time, expertise and cooperation of all those who contributed.

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1.1

Discover Suriname

Official name:	Republic of Suriname
Region:	Latin America & the Caribbean
Capital:	Paramaribo
Government:	Presidential Republic
Official language:	Dutch (English is widely spoken in business)
Climate:	Tropical
Income group:	Upper middle income

Currency conversion rates (July 2026)

$1 USD = 37.49 SRD

€1 EUR = 43.81 SRD

£1 GBP = 50.52 SRD

¥1 RMB = 5.48 SRD

Currency = Surinamese Dollar (SRD)

Population
0.66 million people

GDP (current prices) in USD (2026):
$5.91 billion

Average annual growth rate for GDP (2026-2031):
14.4%

GDP per capita, current prices in USD (2026):
$8,860

Land area:
163,820 km²

Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ):
127,772 km²

Forecast population growth rate (2025-2031):
1.54% CAGR

1.2

Why invest in Suriname?

1 Suriname is entering a new phase of economic growth

Real GDP growth is forecast to rise to 28.5% in 2028 and 43.5% in 2029, driven by offshore oil production from the USD 10.5 billion GranMorgu project in Block 58.

2 Undeveloped sectors create first-mover advantages beyond extractive industries

Suriname is prioritising diversification into non-extractive sectors including agribusiness, ecotourism, logistics, light manufacturing, renewable energy and business services.

3 Strategic gateway to CARICOM and South American markets

Suriname is located on the northeast coast of South America, bordering Brazil, Guyana and French Guiana, with access to more than 650 million consumers across Latin America and the Caribbean. Suriname is an active member of CARICOM, providing preferential trading terms with regional and international markets.

4 Investor sentiment in Suriname is on the rise

Two-thirds (62%) of investors surveyed in April 2025 expected business conditions to improve in the year ahead, compared to 38% in August 2024. Businesses are also anticipating growth in exports with growing interest in expanding exports to Guyana and the wider Caribbean, as well as to the EU and the United States.[1]

5 Abundant natural resources and land availability support scalable investment

Suriname has a land mass of 163,820 km², an EEZ of 127,772 km², approximately 93% forest cover, extensive freshwater resources and around 1.5 million hectares suitable for agriculture.

6 A cost-competitive operating base

Suriname offers a cost-competitive base for production, services and export operations. Labour costs are low compared with Europe, North America and many Caribbean markets. Land is available through long-term government lease at accessibile rates, and investors also benefit from competitive utility and property costs, and targeted incentives such as import duty exemptions.

7 Young, multilingual workforce

The average age of the Surinamese workforce is 29 - among the youngest in the Americas region. Most workers speak both Dutch and English fluently. Approximately 21,300 secondary students (36.5%) are enrolled in technical and vocational education, over 3,400 students are enrolled at the public university, and 38,100 young people aged 15–24 are active in the labour market.

8 Government commitment to improving the investment environment

The Government of Suriname is prioritising streamlined administrative procedures, reduced corruption risks, development of the labour market and clear, criteria-based incentives.

9 Major infrastructure investments

More than USD 6 billion in planned infrastructure investments are strengthening Suriname's role as a regional trade, logistics and connectivity hub.

10 Dedicated investor support

The Suriname Investment and Trade Agency (SITA) provides investors with a central entry point for trade, export, and investment in Suriname.

1. NIKOS (NGO Institute for Training and Research). Report barometer surveys and stakeholder analysis, May 2025

1.3

National strategic goals

Suriname's national development framework is guided by a set of long-term strategies focused on sustainable development, economic diversification and climate resilience. It reflects the government's commitment to enhancing the country's investment environment, by building on existing industries, diversifying its economy, and strengthening infrastructure to support long-term growth and investment.

Strategic priority	Policies
Sustainable and green economic growth	• Green Development Strategy (GDS) 2025-2050 • National REDD+ Strategy of Suriname (2019) • Suriname National Adaptation Plan (NAP) 2019-2029 (2019) • Sustainable Infrastructure Development Plan Suriname (SIDPS) 2025-2050
Economic diversification and private sector development	• Suriname Development Plan 2022-2026
Climate resilience and natural resource management	• National REDD+ Strategy of Suriname (2019) • Suriname National Adaption Plan (NAP) 2019-2029
Digital transformation and innovation	• National Digital Strategy 2023-2030

Source: FT Locations, fDi Strategies, based on Government of Suriname, aSuriname National Adaptation Plan, 2019;

USD 40,000 GDP per capita

by 2050, driven by non-extractive industries



Maintain carbon-negative status

by balancing economic growth with climate commitments through sustainable land use and forest conservation



1.4

Regional strategic goals

Suriname is an active member of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM), aligning its national development priorities with regional efforts to build a more integrated and resilient economic bloc.

Through participation in initiatives such as the CARICOM Secretariat Strategic Plan 2022-2030 and the CARICOM Human Resource Development (HRD) Strategy, Suriname contributes to the development of a single market and investment area across the Caribbean.

Key regional priorities, including the strengthening of macroeconomic coordination, improvement of workforce skills and support for climate resilience, directly influence and enhance Suriname's investment environment.



★ = Full Member States of CARICOM (The Caribbean Community)

How CARICOM's regional initiatives support investors in Suriname

CARICOM initiatives	What does this mean for Suriname?
Establish a more integrated CARICOM Single Market and Economy (CSME)	Improved market access across CARICOM member states and greater policy alignment and predictability for investors
Improve labour mobility and private sector skills alignment across member states	Access to a broader regional talent pool and improved workforce skills aligned with private sector needs
Increase regional trade and investment flows	Easier movement of goods, services and capital across the region, supporting cross-border expansion
Strengthen regional food security	Increased demand for local and regional agricultural production, creating opportunities in agribusiness, food processing and supply chain investment
Strengthen climate resilience and sustainable economic development	Diversification beyond extractive industries, promoting the sustainable use of natural resources and prioritising the development of sectors such as agribusiness, tourism and business services
Promote regional energy transition and renewable energy adoption	Growing demand for renewable energy solutions and infrastructure, supporting investment in solar, hydro and emerging clean energy sectors
Advance the CARICOM Single ICT Space	Regional digital integration, enabling growth in ICT, BPO, digital services and other knowledge-based sectors
Enhance global market integration through trade agreements	Enhanced export competitiveness through duty-free and preferential access to key global markets and integration into global value chains

Source: FT Locations, fDi Strategies, based on CARICOM, CARICOM Secretariat Strategic Plan 2022-2030, 2021; CARICOM, Food Security Initiative Expanded, Extended to 2030, 2025; CARICOM, Human Resource Development 2030 Strategy, 2018



2. ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL STABILITY

Suriname sits on the north-eastern shoulder of South America, providing immediate access to both Caribbean and regional South American markets, with a combined population of over 650 million people across Latin America and the Caribbean. Most notably, Suriname is entering a new phase of economic development, underpinned by efforts by the Government of Suriname to strengthen policy frameworks and improve the business and investment environment.

Suriname's small but growing population is underpinned by a diverse, multilingual society and its geography opens access to wider regional markets: Suriname's growing population (1.48% CAGR 2015-2025) is supported by a diverse, multilingual society and access to a large consumer base across Latin America and the Caribbean positions Suriname as a gateway to regional markets.

Highly scalable and dynamic workforce: With moderate unemployment (9%) and youth (aged 15-24) unemployment exceeding 16% of males and 35% of females offers a sizeable pool of untapped labour. Approximately 38,100 individuals aged 15–24-year-olds are active in the labour force (14.7% of total labour force), providing access to a dynamic labour market base that can be developed to meet investor needs.

Macroeconomic conditions are improving, with inflation falling rapidly and offshore energy expected to drive growth: Inflation has declined sharply from above 60% in 2021 to 9.9% in 2025. Offshore oil production is expected to drive rapid GDP expansion (28.5% in 2028; 43.5% in 2029), positioning Suriname as the fastest-growing economy globally which also supports the country's promising fiscal outlook and development agenda.

Suriname combines democratic stability with a burgeoning institutional environment: Ongoing reforms and a government agenda geared towards enhancing processes and service delivery are creating a more predictable and investor-friendly business environment.

Key indicators	Latest data
Population of Suriname (thousand), 2025	657
Population growth rate (% CAGR), 2026-2031	1.54
Urban population (% of total population), 2024	66
Labour force (15-64) (thousands), 2026	258.9
Unemployment rate (% of labour force), 2026	9
Real GDP growth (annual % change), 2026	3.9
GDP, current prices (billions of USD), 2026	5.91
GDP per capita, current prices (USD per capita, thousands), 2026	8.86
GDP, current prices (PPP, billions of international dollars), 2026	15.33
GDP per capita, current prices (PPP, international dollars per capita, thousands), 2026	22.99
Inflation rate, average consumer prices (annual % change), 2025	9.9
Government revenue (% of GDP), 2024	26.78
Government expenditure (% of GDP), 2024	29.21
Interest paid on public debt (% of GDP), 2024	2.76
S&P Global credit rating	CCC+

Source: FT Locations, fDi Strategies, based on World Bank estimates, IMF calculations and S&P

2.1

Demographics

Suriname's population is growing steadily, supported by a diverse and multilingual society that enhances its ability to engage with international markets

Suriname hosts a rich mosaic of cultures due to its history of colonisation, immigration and the interaction of various ethnic groups. The population is made up of several major communities, including Hindustanis, Creoles, Javanese, Maroons, and Amerindians, alongside smaller populations of mixed heritage and other nationalities.

Based on census data, Hindustanis represent the largest single ethnic group, followed by Maroons, Creoles and Javanese communities. This diversity is reflected in Suriname's multilingual and multicultural society, where Dutch is the official language. Both Dutch and English are widely used in business and government.

The population of Suriname has grown by approximately 156,000 people from half a million people in 2005 to 657,000 in 2025. According to IMF projections, Suriname's population will grow by 1.54% CAGR to 720,000 by 2031, enlarging the domestic market by 63,000 people over a 6-year period.

Suriname's labour market offers flexibility and growth potential

Suriname's domestic market is comparable in population size to countries such as Luxembourg or US states like Vermont, while also offering access to large regional markets. Suriname's labour market exhibits moderate unemployment (9%) and a strong presence of wage and salaried employment (81% female; 74.2% male), supporting business operations.

Labour force participation rates (44.9% female; 62.9% male) and youth unemployment levels (35.9% female; 16.9% male) highlight a dynamic pool of available labour that can be further developed to meet investor needs.

Key indicators	Latest data	Year	Suriname
Unemployment rate (% of labour force)	Total	2026	9
Labour force (15-64) (thousands)	Total	2026	258.9
Labour force (15-64) (thousands)	Female Male	2026 2026	108.5 150.4
Labour force participation rate (% of population aged 15+)	Female Male	2025 2025	44.9 62.9
Youth unemployment (% of labour force aged 15-24)	Female Male	2024 2024	35.9 16.9
Wage and salaried workers (% of employment)	Female Male	2023 2023	81 74.2
Employment (thousands)	Total Female Male	2025 2025 2025	237 96.4 140.6
Employment in agriculture (thousands)	Female Male	2025 2025	5.493 11.037
Employment in industry (thousands)	Female Male	2025 2025	10.164 51.697
Employment in services (thousands)	Female Male	2025 2025	80.735 77.859
Vulnerable employment (% of employment)	Female Male	2025 2025	16.7 19.5

Source: International Labour Organisation (ILO) and International Monetary Fund (IMF)

2. International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Economic Outlook, April 2026

2.2

Economic stability

Suriname is entering a new phase of economic development, supported by large-scale investment in the offshore energy sector. This is expected to increase government revenues over the medium term, creating opportunities for increased public investment in infrastructure and economic diversification.

Inflation has fallen rapidly in recent years, while lending rates in local currency remain stable

Suriname's macroeconomic landscape is rapidly improving, with annual change in Suriname's Consumer Price Index (CPI) declining from levels above 60% in 2021 to 9.9% in 2025. The country has navigated periods of currency depreciation, increased costs of goods imports, high fiscal deficits by restructuring sovereign debt and enforcing tighter monetary policies. Average lending rates in SRD have remained stable, albeit higher at around 14.5% constraining access to affordable local financing.

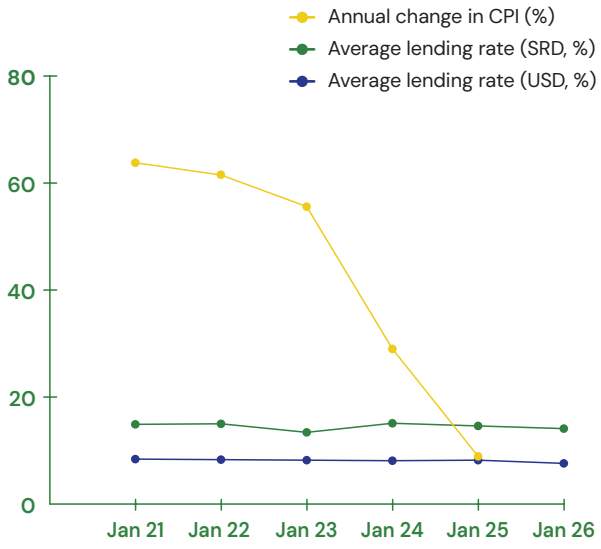
While local currency borrowing costs are high, alternative funding sources are available through foreign currency lending and international financial institutions, including the IDB Group and World Bank Group. Government incentives may also be available for strategic investments, depending on the sector and type of operation.

Offshore oil production is expected to transform Suriname's growth outlook from 2028

Suriname's economic growth outlook is expected to shift significantly from 2028 as the GranMorgu offshore oil project in Block 58 begins production. The project, led by TotalEnergies and APA in partnership with Suriname's state-owned energy company, Staatsolie, will include an FPSO with production capacity of 220,000 barrels of oil per day, compared with Suriname's estimated crude oil production of 17,400 barrels per day in 2025. The Sapakara and Krabdagu discoveries within Block 58 contain an estimated 760 million barrels.

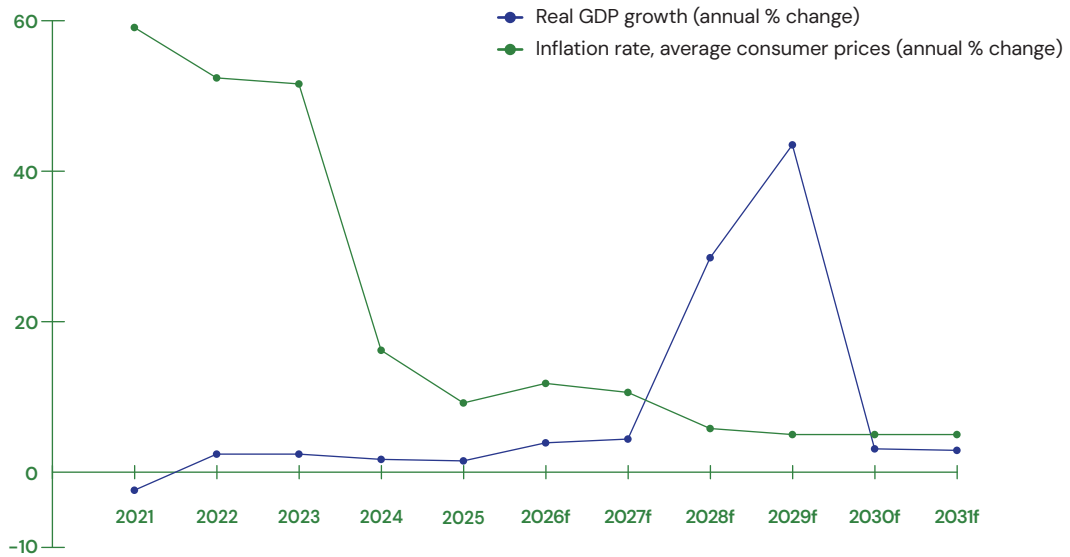
Real GDP growth is forecast to rise to 28.5% in 2028 and 43.5% in 2029, before moderating from 2030 as

Chart 1: Average lending rates and annual change in inflation (CPI), Suriname, 2021–2026



Source: FT Locations, fDi Strategies, based on Central Bank of Suriname and General Bureau of Statistics, 2026

Chart 2: Real GDP growth and inflation rate, Suriname, 2021-2031f



Source: IMF, World Economic Outlook, April 2026
Note: f: forecast

Real GDP growth is forecast to rise to 28.5% in 2028 and **43.5%** in 2029, before moderating from 2030 as production effects normalise.

production effects normalise. In addition to oil, Block 58 also includes associated gas potential, which could support longer-term opportunities in power generation, industrial energy supply, downstream activity and energy-linked services.

Suriname is prioritising investment in non-extractive sectors to reduce exposure to commodity cycles and concentration risks

Non-natural resource real GDP growth is estimated to reach 4.7% in 2026, from 4.4% in 2025. While offshore oil production is expected to drive significant economic growth in the short-medium term, there is a growing policy focus on strengthening non-extractive sectors such as agribusiness, tourism, logistics, light manufacturing, renewable energy and business services. These sectors offer opportunities for more diversified and sustainable growth, with ongoing efforts set to further enhance the competitiveness of these sectors.

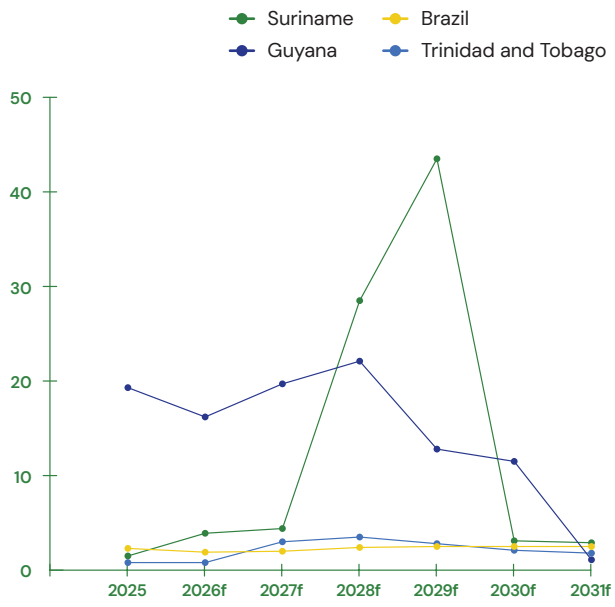
Suriname is forecast to become the fastest-growing economy in the world in 2028

Suriname's growing trade activity and rising investment highlight expanding market demand and opportunities for international investors.

Imports, 2021-2025
12.3% CAGR

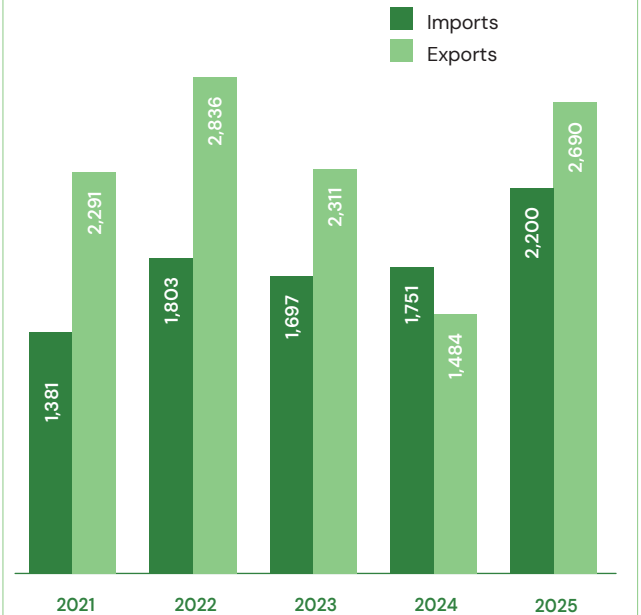
Exports, 2021-2025
4.1% CAGR

Chart 3: Real GDP growth, 2025-2031f



Source: IMF, World Economic Outlook, April 2026
Note: f: forecast

Chart 4: Total imports and exports of goods, Suriname, 2021-2025



Source: IMF, International Trade in Goods dataset
Note: Imports are reported on a CIF basis (including cost, insurance and freight), while exports are reported on an FOB basis (excluding transport and insurance costs)

International investment into Suriname continues to grow

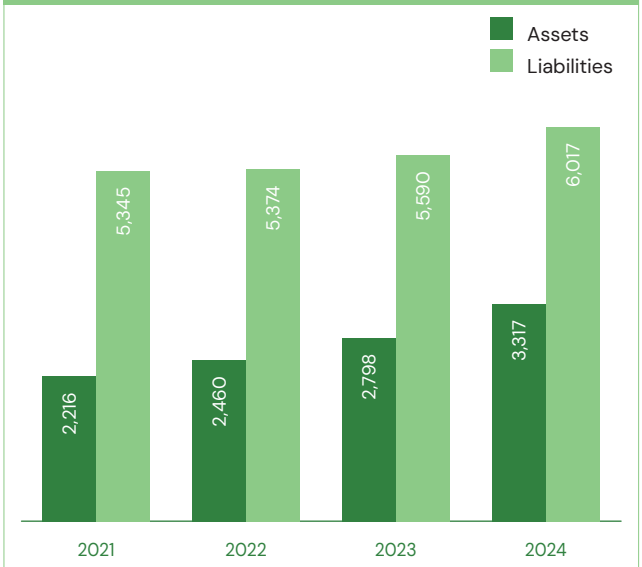
Suriname's fiscal outlook is improving, with rising revenues from offshore resources set to support the delivery of infrastructure, reforms and economic development.

The successful completion of a multi-year Extended Fund Facility programme with the IMF in March 2025 supported macroeconomic stability. Suriname's credit profile has stabilised since 2023 reflecting the improving sovereign credit position. The current account deficit remains elevated in the near term at approximately -53.3% of GDP in 2025. The IMF expects this to narrow rapidly over the medium term, with the balance projected to move into surplus of 32.5% of GDP by 2029 as oil production comes online and export revenues increase. At the same time, public debt is projected to decline sharply, from over 100% of GDP in 2025 to around 40% by 2029.

Government revenues have risen to over SRD 3.3 billion in peak months between 2023 and 2025, with non-mining revenues increasingly contributing to the government's fiscal balance.

Looking ahead, Suriname's Savings and Stabilisation Fund Suriname (SSFS) will manage expected oil revenues from 2028, with all mining revenues to be deposited into the fund. The sovereign wealth fund is designed to stabilise Suriname's fiscal position by smoothing revenue volatility across commodity cycles, while providing a transparent channel for revenues into infrastructure and investments that support economic diversification and resilience.

Chart 5: International investment position, Suriname, 2021-2024



Source: IMF, Balance of Payments (BOP)

Standard & Poor's (S&P's)	B/stable	BB-/stable	BB-/stable
recent credit ratings of Suriname Foreign currency	2004	2007	2015
B+/negative	Selected default	CCC+/stable	CCC+/stable
2016	2020	2023	2024-2026

2.3

Political landscape

Suriname is a constitutional democracy that holds free and fair elections

The country operates under a presidential system, with executive authority vested in the President and a unicameral National Assembly responsible for legislative oversight. The 51 seats in the National Assembly are elected using party-list proportional representation. Following the most recent election cycle in 2025, the government successfully transitioned from a coalition in which the Progressive Reform Party (VHP) held the majority of seats to a coalition government where the National Democratic Party (NDP) is now in the majority. The current administration is led by President Jennifer Geerlings-Simons.

According to the International IDEA Global State of Democracy Initiative, Suriname's political landscape is characterised by broad political participation and credible electoral processes, with the country ranking among the top 25% globally in participation and representative government.

Suriname offers a stable and predictable governance environment

The Government of Suriname is a multi-party coalition, with a policy agenda focused on macroeconomic stabilisation, strengthening public finances and enhancing the overall investment environment by investing in institutions, infrastructure and people.

Suriname has ratified key international anti-corruption frameworks, including the Inter-American Convention Against Corruption and the United Nations Convention against Corruption, reinforcing its commitment to transparency and institutional integrity. Suriname is also committed to a common set of rules for disclosing how its natural resources are managed as an active member of the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI). With an increasing focus on improving coordination and service delivery across government institutions, there are established processes for business registration, licensing and contract enforcement in place. Administrative processes can be time-intensive, particularly for permits and approvals, but reforms are underway to streamline procedures and expand digital government gateways, including the introduction of a One-Stop-Shop (OSS).

Suriname also engages closely with international partners and multilateral organisations, including IDB Group, the World Bank Group and the IMF, to support institutions and strengthen regulatory reforms. The country is further advancing infrastructure and connectivity through international partnerships, including participation in China's Belt and Road Initiative.

Regionally and internationally, Suriname benefits from strong institutional and historical alliances. Longstanding ties with the Netherlands and wider Dutch Caribbean, established relations with the US, the EU and CARICOM members support trade, investment and regulatory alignment.

Global State of Democracy Indices, 2024, Category and Global rank

Representation
50/173

Rule of Law
54/173

Rights
57/173

Participation
49/173

81/100
Global Freedom Index overall score, 2026 (Freedom House)
+2 change since 2022

38/100
Corruption Perception Index overall score, 2025 (Transparency International)
96/182 Global rank

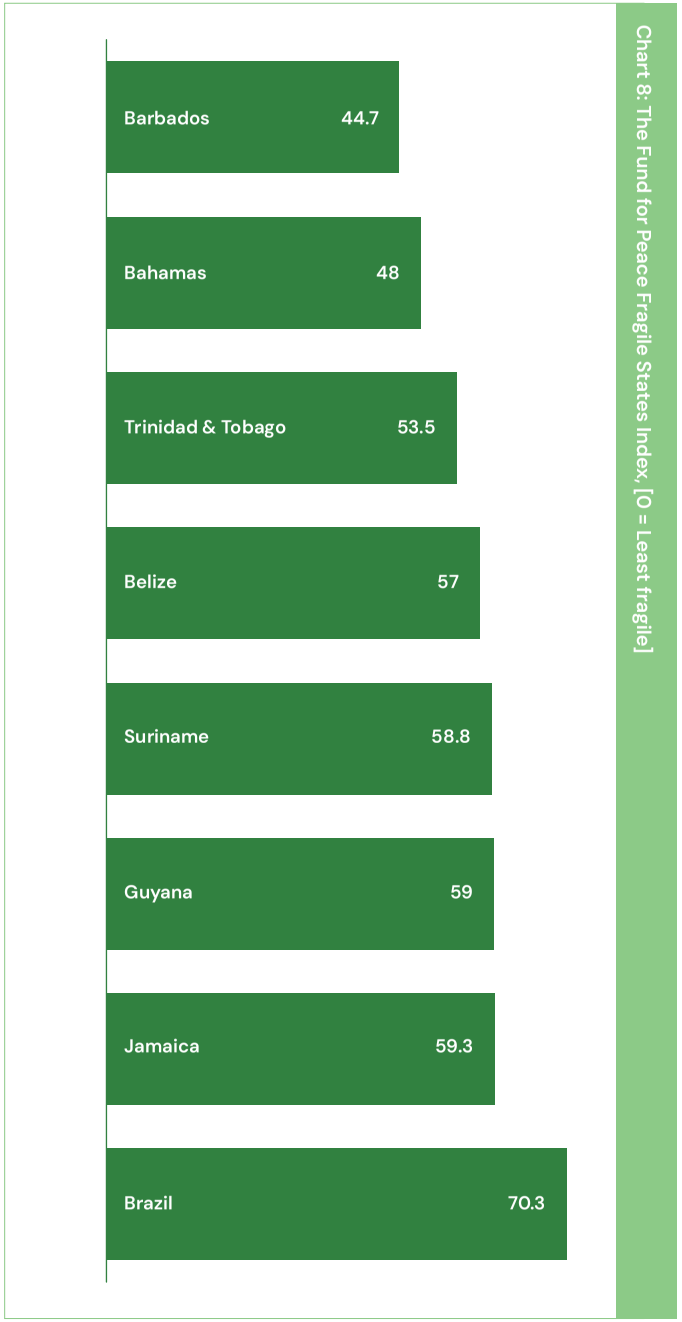
58.8/120
Fragile States Index overall score, 2024 (The Fund for Peace)
113/178 Global rank

0.55/1
Global State of Democracy Indices, Rule of Law score 2025 (IDEA)
+11 change since 2019

Source: FT Locations, fDi Strategies, based on International IDEA, Global State of Democracy Initiative, 2024

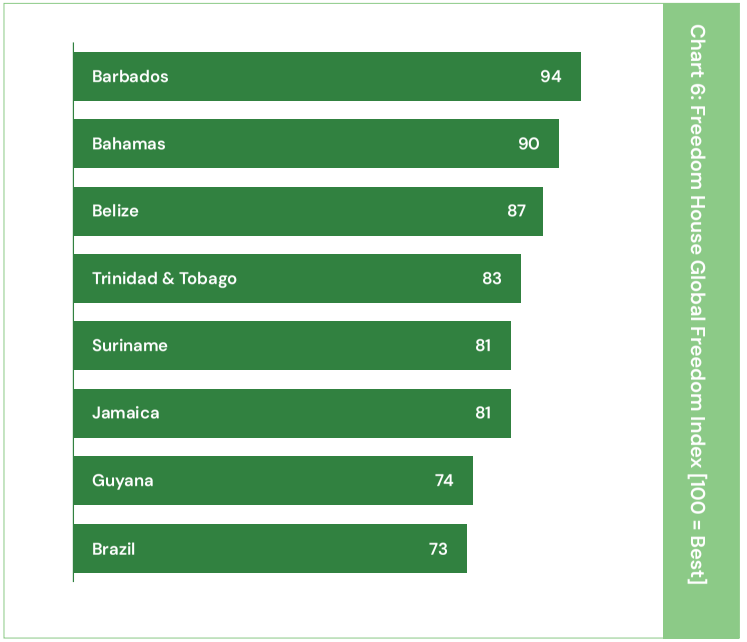
Source: FT Locations, fDi Strategies, based on The Fund for Peace, Fragile States Index, 2024

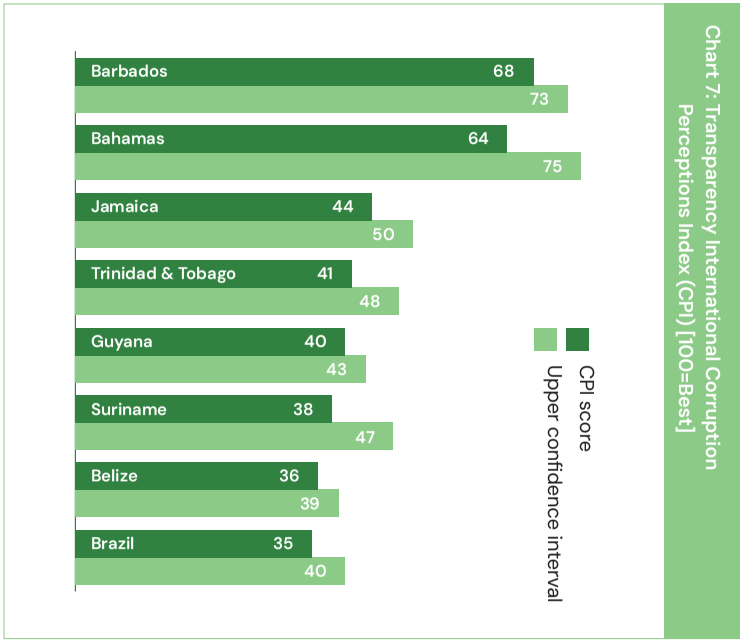
Note: A country's score measures the vulnerability of countries to instability on a scale of 0–120, where higher scores indicate greater fragility, based on a combination of social, economic and political indicators.



Source: FT Locations, fDi Strategies, based on Freedom House, Freedom in the World, 2026

Note: Freedom House rates people's access to political rights and civil liberties in 208 countries and territories





Source: FT Locations, fDi Strategies, based on Transparency International, Corruption Perception Index, 2025

Note: A country's score is the perceived level of public sector corruption on a scale of 0-100, where 0 means highly corrupt and 100 means very clean. Upper confidence interval reflects the range of opinions of experts and businesspeople.



3. INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES

FDI trends in Suriname have historically been influenced by large-scale extractive investments, particularly in oil and mining, leading to periodic spikes and contractions in annual flows. Suriname recorded USD 6.3 billion in inward FDI stock in 2025, reflecting a stable base for long-term international investment.

2,039 million USD	6,293 million USD	Priority sectors:	Emerging sectors:	Traditional sectors:
Total inward FDI Flows (2025)	Total inward FDI Stock (2025)	Agriculture and agribusiness, Blue economy, Business services, & BPO, Tourism, Food & beverages, Renewable energy	Financial services and technology, ICT and digital transformation, healthcare, light manufacturing, Transportation and logistics	Oil & gas, mining, forestry and value-added wood products

3.1

Agriculture and agribusiness

Suriname combines one of the Caribbean's largest underutilised agricultural resource bases with growing regional food demand and opportunities to develop sustainable, export-oriented agribusiness value chains.

One of the Caribbean's largest underutilised agricultural production powerhouses

- Approximately 1.5 million hectares are considered suitable for agriculture, while only a fraction is currently under cultivation, providing significant scope for commercial expansion
- One of the world's highest renewable freshwater endowments supports reliable, year-round agricultural production
- Tropical climatic conditions, fertile coastal soils and a location outside the hurricane belt provide favourable conditions across multiple agricultural value chains

Growing regional demand and export opportunities

- CARICOM imports more than USD 6 billion of food annually, creating substantial opportunities for regional suppliers
- Preferential access to CARICOM, CARIFORUM-EU and other international markets supports export-oriented investment
- Existing exports of rice, tropical fruits and agricultural products provide a platform for expanding value-added production and ingredient-based exports

Investment opportunities

COMMERCIAL AGRICULTURE	AGRICULTURAL INPUTS & FARM TECHNOLOGIES
Rice production	Agricultural inputs
Commercial horticulture	Animal feed
Tropical and specialty crops	Farm technologies
Primary agro-processing	Agribusiness inputs and technology
Food ingredients and primary processing	Cold-chain, storage and export logistics

[4] UNCTAD, Division on Investment and Enterprise, World Investment Report, Statistical Annex, 2026 EITI

Government support and an evolving agribusiness ecosystem

- Agriculture has been identified as a priority sector for economic diversification and sustainable growth
- Investment incentives, export facilitation and quality infrastructure continue to strengthen the investment environment
- International development partners support productivity improvements, climate-smart agriculture, market access and agribusiness competitiveness

Extensive agricultural land

- Around 1.5 million hectares are suitable for agriculture, yet only about 60,000 hectares are cultivated, offering significant potential to expand commercial crop production

Year-round production conditions

- A tropical climate, fertile coastal soils and a location outside the Atlantic hurricane belt support reliable year-round production across rice, horticulture and tropical crop value chains

Abundant freshwater resources

- With 158,867 m³ of renewable freshwater resources per capita and an extensive river network, Suriname provides long-term water security for commercial agriculture and future irrigation expansion

Diversified production systems

- Established production across rice, horticulture, tropical fruits, oil crops and livestock provides multiple opportunities for commercial expansion and value chain development. The horticulture sector alone includes an estimated 3,000–4,000 farmers

Diverse production base with commercial potential

Key agricultural production (2024)

Rice - Main production concentrated in Nickerie District with established milling capacity

225,923 tonnes

Tropical fruits - Oranges, bananas, pineapples, citrus, mangoes and other tropical fruits

38,800 tonnes

Vegetables - Tomato, cabbage, cucumbers, beans and others

11,667 tonnes

Root crops - Cassava, sweet potatoes, and other tubers

6,314 tonnes

Poultry meat - Chicken meat and 4,629 t eggs

8,221 tonnes

Dairy products - Fresh milk

2,709 tonnes

Source: FAO Stats.

One of the Caribbean's largest underutilised agricultural resource bases

1.5 million ha
Suitable for agriculture

158,867 m³
Freshwater resources per capita, the 3rd highest globally

Outside the Atlantic hurricane belt
Reliable year-round production

~93%
Supporting sustainable goals

Livestock inventory by herd size				
Pigs	Cattle	Sheep	Goats	Poultry
11,056	19,714	5,506	2,303	821,644

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries (Ministry of LVV) and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), Preliminary Report Sixth Agricultural Census 2025

Established export capability and growing market opportunities

Established export capability
Suriname exports agricultural products to more than 60 markets, with Europe accounting for nearly 22% of food exports. Established exporters supply regional and international buyers while meeting international quality, food safety and sustainability standards.

Strong export momentum
Strong growth in several agribusiness exports, including poultry, beverages, honey, cocoa-based products and coffee extracts, reflects international demand and supports export-oriented investment.

Strategic market access
Duty-free access to CARICOM and the CARIFORUM–EU Economic Partnership Agreement enables producers in Suriname to supply approximately 19 million Caribbean consumers and around 450 million consumers in the European Union.

Established exporters serving international markets in fresh produce:

- N.V. Rijsthandel Sahara
- Cooperatie Saramacca Fruit & Vegetable Farmers
- N.V. Privilege La Prosperite (NV PLP)
- Hynes All Natural Products

Key exports (2020-24 yearly average)

Rice (paddy, milled, husked)	
USD 39 million	Jamaica, France, Portugal, Netherlands
Undenatured ethyl alcohol	
USD 18 million	Venezuela, Netherlands, France
Meat of chickens	
USD 12.5 million	United States of America, Venezuela
Banana	
USD 1.5 million	Trinidad and Tobago Barbados

Source: ITC Trade Map

Government support and an evolving agribusiness ecosystem

Well-connected to regional and international markets
Suriname's multimodal transport network supports efficient access to Caribbean, European and South American markets.

- Port of Paramaribo, operated by DP World and VSH Transport, provides container, reefer, warehousing and logistics services, with regular services from Maersk, CMA CGM and other global shipping lines
- Johan Adolf Pengel International Airport provides international air cargo connections for high-value and perishable agricultural exports

Building knowledge, innovation and skills for the next generation of agribusiness
Suriname is strengthening its agribusiness ecosystem through investment in research, skills development and agricultural innovation.

- Anton de Kom University, CELOS and NATIN support research, workforce development and applied agricultural training
- The Agricultural Research Laboratory, established through the IDB Agricultural Competitiveness Programme, strengthens food safety, quality testing and export readiness
- Government and development partners are supporting agritech, climate-smart agriculture, organic production, cocoa, stevia and pineapple value chain development

Agriculture is a national priority for economic diversification
The Government of Suriname is actively supporting investment through policies, infrastructure and targeted sector development programmes.

- Agriculture has been identified as a priority sector to diversify the economy, strengthen food security and expand exports
- Investors are supported by SITA, LVV, NIVS and international partners including the IDB, FAO, IFAD, IICA and the EU
- Ongoing initiatives include the National Adaptation Plan, IDB MSME financing, the Agricultural Research Laboratory and the Organic Pineapple Value Chain Project, supporting productivity, innovation and export competitiveness

3.2

Blue economy

Suriname combines extensive marine and freshwater resources, export-ready seafood processing capabilities, and expanding maritime infrastructure to support scalable blue economy investments

Investment opportunities

VALUE-ADDED SEAFOOD PROCESSING	FRESHWATER AND COASTAL AQUACULTURE	MARINE SERVICES AND INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT
Seafood processing and value–added manufacturing	Inland and coastal aquaculture	Port and logistics infrastructure expansion
Cold-chain logistics and regional distribution	Integrated aquaculture processing	Inland waterways and maritime trade connectivity
Hospitality, cruise and premium seafood supply	Fishmeal and marine by-products	Offshore and project cargo logistics

Why invest in Suriname?

- 127,772 km² Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) providing access to marine resources and fisheries
- 7,820 km² of inland lakes and rivers supporting freshwater aquaculture systems and inland fisheries
- Suitable conditions for high-value species including shrimp, tilapia, tambaqui and armoured catfish
- Approximately 99% of seafood production remains wild-caught, creating opportunities for expansion

Export-ready seafood ecosystem and expansive regional demand

- Suriname is the 3rd largest seafood exporter in the Caribbean, with 99.9 million kg of fishery product exports between 2021- 2025 serving 44 international markets
- Close to 30 fishery facilities in operation, including 25 EU-approved and 18 China-approved processors, with some certified for both markets
- CARICOM imports more than USD 6 billion in food annually, creating regional supply opportunities

Marine services and infrastructure development potential

- CEVIHAS fisheries complex serves as Suriname's primary fisheries hub, providing vessel berthing, cold-chain logistics and seafood support services
- DP World and VSH in Paramaribo provide container and reefer logistics supporting seafood exports to regional and international markets

Rich maritime and freshwater resources

Strategic Atlantic coastal position with extensive marine resources

386km Coastline
High-quality continental shelf and estuarine system

54,550km² continental shelf
Wide continental shelf supports shrimp fisheries and demersal fish

127,772km² EEZ
Covers the equivalent of 80% of the landmass providing access to marine resources

97,000hectares
Of mangrove forests supporting aquaculture, climate resilience and coastal fisheries

Key aquaculture species

Pacific white shrimp	Litopenaeus vannamei	Gourami	Osphronemus goramy
Tilapia	Oreochromis niloticus	Armoured catfish	Pterygoplichthys spp.
Tambaqui	Colossoma macropomum		

Significant freshwater resources

Renewable internal freshwater resources per capita, the 3rd highest globally

158,867 m^3

Renewable internal freshwater resources annually

88 km^3

Annual rainfall supports abundant freshwater systems and year-round aquaculture conditions

1,500–3,000 mm

Inland waterways

Supporting inland transport, fisheries activity, and waterbased economic development

7 major rivers

Allowing vessels with drafts of up to 7m to navigate deep into the interior

1,200 km of inland waterways

Supporting freshwater aquaculture and inland water systems

7,820 km^2 of inland lakes and rivers

Export-ready seafood ecosystem and expansive regional demand

Strategic Atlantic coastal position with extensive marine resources

29
VKI approved fishery processing plants

25
VKI approved fishery processors for the EU

18
VKI approved fishery processors for China

99.9 million kg
Export Volume of Fishery Products, 2021-2025

3rd
Largest exporter of seafood products in the Caribbean

44 intl markets
Served for seafood exports between 2021-2025

Major seafood processing facilities in Suriname

Flexible processing capabilities

Fresh seafood
Frozen seafood
Smoked and value-added products
Whole, fillets, portions and custom cuts
Shrimp processing and peeling
Fishmeal production

Strong demand and access to premium markets

- Suriname's fish consumption per capita is 16.67 kg, the 3rd highest in South America and double the regional average
- CARICOM countries import more than US$6 billion in food annually, supporting opportunities for regional supply
- Proximity to Caribbean hospitality and cruise markets which exceeded 34 million visitors and 33 million cruise passenger visits in 2024
- VKI (Fish Inspection Institute Foundation) approved producers serve buyers across Europe, North America, Asia, and the Caribbean
- EPA market access provides duty-free and quota-free access to the EU under the CARIFORUM-EU EPA
- FDA-aligned seafood processing supports exports to US seafood markets

Marine services and infrastructure development potential

An extensive network of maritime and inland waterway infrastructure
Existing maritime infrastructure, inland river connectivity, and expanding port developments support investment opportunities across logistics, offshore services, and regional trade.

Port operators and infrastructure

International shipping service providers

DP World Paramaribo
130,000 TEU container handling capacity and 8,000 TEU reefer infrastructure supporting regional maritime trade and seafood exports.

CEVIHAS Fisheries complex
The sole officially designated landing and mooring point to all international fishing vessels in Suriname. It provides integrated harbour, cold-chain, logistics, and vessel support services for regional and international fleets. The harbour accommodates 50 vessels, with planned dredging increasing capacity to 90, while on-site ice factories provide 80 tonnes of daily production capacity.

Port of Moengo
ISPS- and ISO-certified river-port facility with 21-hectare logistics compound supporting mining, offshore, and industrial cargo.

Key sectors served

Seafood and food processing

- Seafood processing and export
- Agriculture and food exports

Industrial and resource sectors

- Mining and industrial production
- Forestry and timber
- Construction and infrastructure

Offshore and energy industries

- Oil and gas support services and marine engineering

Key marine services

Port and cargo logistics

- Container handling
- Warehousing and cargo consolidation

Specialised maritime logistics

- Reefer and cold-chain logistics
- Industrial and project cargo handling

Inland connectivity

- Inland river navigation
- River-port logistics

3.3

Business services and BPO

Suriname's multilingual workforce, nearshore location, and competitive operating environment support investment opportunities across shared services, outsourcing, and digital operations

Investment opportunities

SHARED SERVICES CENTRES	BPO AND KPO FACILITIES	ITO AND SOFTWARE DEVELOPMENT CENTRES
Finance and business process operations	Multilingual customer support centres	Software development and QA/testing
HR and employee support services	Knowledge process outsourcing operations	Cloud support and managed ICT services
Claims processing and back-office support	Nearshore outsourcing delivery hubs	Digital operations and IT-enabled services

Why invest in Suriname?

- USD 211 million in Services exports
- +22% growth in exports between 2020-2024
- +3000 new service delivery seats created between 2023-2025
- 50% of total service exports are from business and digital services

Young, multilingual workforce

- EUR 1.80–5.00 per hour is the typical entry-level and mid-level contact centre wage range
- 7,000+ employed across BPO and ICT activities
- 96% of providers offer both English and Dutch language services

Nearshore and cost-competitive hub

- Up to 8x lower employment costs than Dutch onshore operations
- Real-time overlap with North American and European working hours
- The largest Dutch speaking workforce outside of Europe

Digital infrastructure and connectivity

- 2 commercial data centre facilities
- Deep Blue One cable is a 25 Tbps international submarine cable launched in 2024
- Suriname's National Digital Strategy 2023–2030 supports the expansion of digital infrastructure, egovernment services, and cybersecurity

Scaling outsourcing destination

Suriname has established itself as a trusted partner for business services and BPO delivery, with strong Dutch and English–language capabilities and a culture of service excellence.

Supported by a young, multilingual workforce and modern facilities, Suriname continues to attract international operators and service brands across Europe, the Caribbean and North America.

Sector highlights

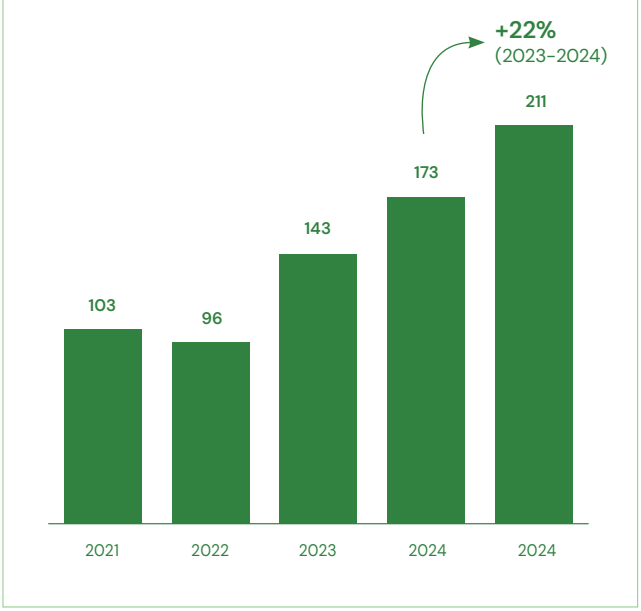
4th
Largest exporter of business services in the Caribbean

40%
Business services share of Suriname service exports

8%
Of Caribbean business services exports

11%
Telecommunications, computer, and information services share of service exports

Chart 9: Business services exports (USD millions)



Source: ITC Trade Map

20%
Average annual growth between 2020-2024

Customer experience services
Inbound and outbound support, omnichannel operations, and tech support

Shared services and business support
Finance, billing, admin, employment, claimsprocessing, and HR support

Digital and IT-enabled services
Software development, cloud support, QA/testing, and web development

Suriname combines a young, multilingual workforce with cost-competitive operations, creating the ideal environment for scalable business services and digital delivery.

Scalable, young, multilingual workforce

Active outsourcing operators
27

Service delivery seats in 2025
6,774

New seats created between 2023-2025
3,000+

Of providers offer both English and Dutch Language services
96%

Full time BPO employees
5,300+

ICT employees
2,000+

Average age of the Surinamese workforce, among the youngest in the Americas region
29

Potential workforce for the BPO sector based on Teleperformance analysis
10,000

employee turnover rate
Considerably lower than the industry average of 30-45%
15-25%

Multilingual talent pipeline
Suriname's universities, ICT institutes, and private training providers support a growing multilingual workforce pipeline for customer support, shared services, and digital operation.

Employment cost advantage

EUR 2.80–3.00/hr
Estimated all-in employment cost

EUR 20–35/hr
Estimated all-in employment cost

Increase profit margins with Suriname's cost competitive workforce
Operating costs can be up to eight times lower than comparable Dutch onshore operation.

EUR 1.80–5/hr Typical entry-level and mid-level contact centre wage range **Competitive wage costs**	**EUR 340/month** Average monthly salary in Suriname (varies by role and experience) **Average monthly salary**
6% Employer social contributions in Suriname **Competitive employer taxes**	**12–18%** Total payout burden in Suriname **Competitive payroll costs**

Suriname's nearshore location, multilingual capabilities, and competitive operating environment support scalable business services delivery to European and North American markets

Nearshore connectivity to key business hubs



Why Suriname works for outsourcing

Nearshore time zone

behind the Central European time zone
-5 hours

ahead of the US East Coast
+1 hour

ahead of the US Pacific coast
+5 hours

Dutch-language specialisation
One of the few Dutch speaking country outside of Europe, where Dutch is spoken by a majority of the population (60%).

Export-ready ecosystem
Established operators already support international brands across customer support, back-office, and digital services for European and North American markets.

Operating cost advantage

Average commercial and industrial electricity rates in Suriname

0.14–0.18 USD /kWh

Average office space rental rate in Suriname

10–25 USD /m²/month

Competitive exchange rate

1 USD = **~37** SRD

1 EUR = **~43** SRD

Expanding digital infrastructure, international fibre connectivity, and government-backed digital transformation initiatives support scalable business services and ICT operations in Suriname

Digital connectivity

Supporting digital service delivery and online operations

78.4% internet penetration

Supporting high levels of digital and mobile connectivity

943,000 mobile connections

Supporting business operations and remote work models

4G/LTE coverage across urban areas

Operated by Datasur in Paramaribo Supporting hosting, colocation, and digital operations

2 commercial data centres

Above the Americas regional average

83.8 ICT Development Index

Source: International Telecommunication Union

International fibre and submarine cable connectivity

Deep Blue One
25 Tbps international submarine cable launched in 2024, providing capacity equivalent to approximately 200x Suriname's current national data demand and supporting future BPO and ICT scalability.

SG-SCS submarine cable
Connecting Suriname to Trinidad and Tobago regional networks

First country to formally join the Caribbean Gateway submarine cable initiative
Which will strengthen the Caribbean's digital connectivity with Europe and South America

Government support and digital ecosystem development

National Digital Strategy 2023-2030
Suriname's National Digital Strategy 2023–2030 supports the expansion of digital infrastructure, broadband connectivity, e-government services, and cybersecurity to strengthen the country's business environment and support scalable ICT and business services operations.

95%
Broadband coverage target by 2030

80%
Ministries using centralised data centre services

75%
Rural broadband coverage target

70%
Penetration of e-government services by 2030

25%
Government departments fully digitised by 2027

+350,000
e-ID cards distributed

3.4

Financial services and technology

Suriname is emerging as a multilingual, cost-competitive platform for digital financial services, fintech innovation and middle- and back-office operations, supported by growing domestic demand and modernising payment infrastructure

Investment opportunities

DIGITAL PAYMENTS AND MERCHANT ACCEPTANCE	CREDIT, RISK AND COMPLIANCE TECHNOLOGY	INSURANCE, PENSIONS AND CAPITAL MARKET TECHNOLOGY
Merchant payment acceptance and POS	Digital credit scoring and SME lending platforms	Digital insurance and microinsurance
Digital wallets and mobile money solutions	Credit bureau and risk analytics services	Pension administration and long-term savings technology
Instant payments and bank-to-bank payment infrastructure	Digital onboarding, KYC and compliance monitoring	Online investing platforms

Why invest in Suriname?

- 93 financial institutions supervised by the Central Bank of Suriname
- 10 commercial banks holding 73% of financial system assets
- 31 pension funds and 13 insurance institutions

Growing demand for credit and financial intermediation

- Private sector credit reached SRD 41.6 billion in 2025 (31% average annual, 2020–2025)
- USD 10.5 billion GranMorgu development creating demand for financial services
- Bank deposits equated to 80.1% of GDP, while private sector loans were 22.8% of GDP

Digital payments and financial inclusion opportunity

- 1.5 million+ PoS transactions per month
- Estimated 32% of adults are unbanked
- 350,000+ e-ID cards to support online verification for commercial activities
- SNEPS Fast Payments and digital infrastructure upgrades support fintech readiness

Multilingual, cost competitive nearshore base

- The largest Dutch-speaking workforce outside of Europe
- Up to 8x lower employment costs than Dutch onshore operations
- Real-time overlap with North American and European working hours

Suriname has an established banking and insurance base, growing private sector credit, and an emerging payments and wallet ecosystem that creates space for fintech investment

Suriname's financial ecosystem

- 93 financial institutions supervised by Central Bank of Suriname (CBvS)
- 10 Commercial banks
- 73% financial assets held by banks
- 31 Pension funds
- 13 Insurance companies
- 17 Exchange offices
- 6 Money transfer companies
- 1.5 million PoS transactions per month
- 32% 18+ population without a bank account
- 9 Credit Unions
- 3 Finance and investment companies

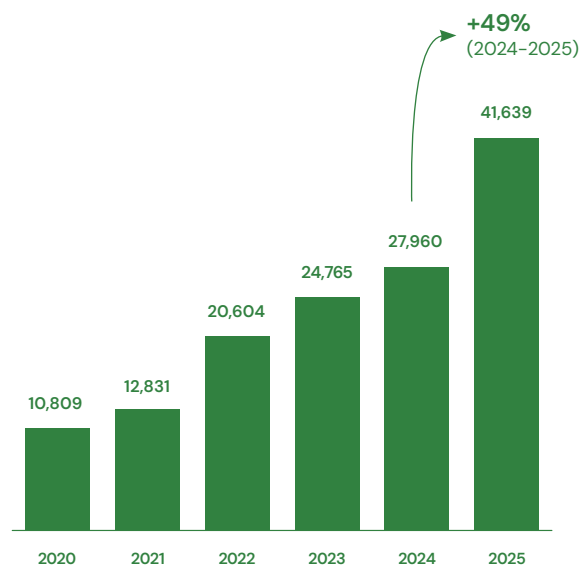
Banking potential

Deposits reached 80.1% of GDP and private sector loans were 22.8% of GDP, with opportunities to expand lending, SME finance and credit intermediation.

FX demand

High levels of deposit (72.9%) and credit (55.7%) nominal dollarisation create demand for foreign exchange services, remittance platforms and crossborder payment technologies.

Chart 10: Private sector credit growth (SRD millions)



Source: Central Bank of Suriname (CBvS)

Banking and financial intermediation
Deposits, lending, FX, trade finance and digital banking

Insurance, pensions andlong-term savings
Life, non-life, pensions,saving and risk products

Payments, wallets and financial technology
Interbank payments, POS, digital wallets, and remittances

Suriname combines a young, multilingual workforce with cost-competitive operations, creating the ideal environment for scalable financial services and tech-enabled operations

Scalable, young, multilingual workforce

Labour force (aged 15-64)
258,900

Financial services employees
3,000 – 4,000

ICT employees
2,000+

Youth labour force (aged 15-24)
38,100

Employees in the services sector
158,600

People aged 15+ in Greater Paramaribo engage in software or office skills activities
~40%

Average age of the Surinamese workforce, among the youngest in the Americas region
29

Of outsourcing operators in Suriname offer both English and Dutch
96%

Multilingual talent pipeline
Suriname's universities, ICT institutes, and private training providers support a growing multilingual workforce pipeline for customer support, shared services, and digital operation.

3.5

ICT and digital transformation

National broadband expansion, digital government initiatives and growing adoption of digital technologies are creating new opportunities for infrastructure, technology and digital service providers

Investment opportunities

DIGITAL INFRASTRUCTURE	DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION	ENTERPRISE DIGITALISATION
Broadband and fibre network expansion	Digital government platforms	Energy and industrial digital solutions
Data centres and cloud infrastructure	Cybersecurity and digital trust services	Enterprise software and business solutions
Rural connectivity solutions	Digital payments and FinTech solutions	Data analytics and smart technologies

Why invest in Suriname?

- 350,000+ e-ID cards distributed
- 80%+ Ministries using centralised data centre services
- 70% penetration of e-government services by 2030
- 25% of Government departments fully digitised by 2027

Expanding digital infrastructure

- 78.4% internet penetration and growing
- 95% national broadband coverage target by 2030
- 2 commercial data centre facilities
- Subsea Deep Blue One cable
- 25 Tbps international submarine cable launched in 2024

Growing demand for digital solutions

- USD 10.5 billion GranMorgu development creating demand for industrial ICT solutions
- Expansion of digital payments, FinTech and enterprise software usage in the country
- Government digitalisation driving demand for cloud, data and cyber services

Collaborative digital ecosystem

- ICT Vision 2030 Task Force coordinating digital transformation
- Public-private collaboration through ICT-AS, e-GOV Suriname and TCT
- Expanded digital infrastructure by Telesur, Digicel and Datasur

Government digitalisation, connectivity expansion, and industry transformation initiatives are creating long-term demand for ICT infrastructure, digital services, and technology solutions

National Digital Strategy 2023-2030

Suriname's National Digital Strategy 2023–2030 supports the expansion of digital infrastructure, broadband connectivity, e-government services, and cybersecurity to strengthen the country's business environment and support scalable ICT and business services operations:

Government digital transformation

80%
Ministries using centralised data centre services

70%
Penetration of e-government services by 2030

25%
Government departments fully digitised by 2027

+350,000
e-ID cards distributed

Industry digitalisation creating demand
Oil & Gas
- Data analytics
- Cloud computing
- Digital asset management
- IoT and remote monitoring
- Supply optimisation

Financial services
- Digital payments
- FinTech
- Credit bureau integration
- RegTech and compliance

Agriculture
- Precision agriculture
- Geospatial technologies
- Digital monitoring
- Remote sensing

Suriname ICT Vision 2030 priority areas
Digital identity
- e-ID card rollout
- Public Key Infrastructure (PKI)
- Digital registry development

Government services
- Digital platforms expansion
- E-service delivery
- Interoperability and data exchange

Cybersecurity
- National cybersecurity framework
- National CERT
- Building digital trust

Digital skills
- National digital curriculum
- ICT workforce development
- Digital literacy programmes

Digital services investment opportunities
- Cloud and data centre services
- Cybersecurity solutions and SOC
- Digital payments and FinTech solutions
- ERP, CRM and data solutions for growing industries

Suriname is strengthening the digital rails needed for faster payments, fintech platforms and secure financial services delivery

Digital connectivity

Supporting digital service delivery and online operations

78.4% internet penetration

Above the Americas regional average

83.8 ICT Development Index:

Supporting high levels of digital and mobile connectivity

943,000 mobile connections

Supporting business operations and remote work models

4G/LTE coverage across urban areas

Operated by Datasur in Paramaribo Supporting hosting, colocation, and digital operations

2 commercial data centres

International fibre and submarine cable connectivity

Deep Blue One
25 Tbps international submarine cable launched in 2024, providing capacity equivalent to approximately 200x Suriname's current national data demand and supporting future BPO and ICT scalability.

SG-SCS submarine cable
Connecting Suriname to Trinidad and Tobago regional networks.

First country to formally join the Caribbean Gateway submarine cable initiative
Which will strengthen the Caribbean's digital connectivity with Europe and South America.

Infrastructure build-out targets by 2030

95% Broadband coverage target by 2030

75% Rural broadband coverage target

Eliminate connectivity notspot nationwide

Expand national fibre backbone and wireless networks

Infrastructure investment opportunities

- Telecom towers
- Fibre networks
- Hybrid and satellite connectivity
- ERP, CRM and data solutions for growing industries

A strong ecosystem of public and private sector institutions is collaborating to build Suriname's digital future and create opportunities for investment and innovation

A collaborative ecosystem for digital growth

A coordinated ecosystem of government agencies, regulators, industry associations, academia, and private sector leaders is advancing digital infrastructure, digital services, and digital skills across the country.

- **Government**
  Setting policy, builds digital infrastructure and delivers digital services
- **Private sector**
  Investments, innovation, and delivery of ICT solutions and digital services
- **Academia**
  Developing talent, research, and innovation to meet industry needs

Key players

- **ICT Association Suriname** Represents the ICT industry and supports innovation, collaboration and skills development
- **Telecommunication Authority Suriname**
  Regulates telecommunications, spectrum, competition and consumer protection
- **e-GOV Suriname**
  Leads digital government services, digital identity and public sector digitalisation
- **Datasur**
  Provides data centre, cloud hosting and enterprise digital infrastructure services
- **Ministry of Transport, Communication, and Tourism**
  Leads national digital policy, telecommunications development and digital transformation
- **Telesur**
  State-owned operator providing nationwide fixed, mobile, broadband and fibre connectivity
- **Digicel**
  Telecommunications operator investing in international and domestic digital connectivity
- **Anton de Kom University of Suriname**
  Develops ICT talent through engineering, technology and digital skills programmes

The ICT Vision 2030 Task Force

The ICT Vision Task Force brings together key institutions to coordinate and accelerate the implementation of Suriname ICT Vision 2030. Through this coordinated initiative, the Task Force is driving practical outcomes that strengthen the digital economy and create opportunities for investors:

Digital infrastructure

- Expansion of national fibre and broadband networks
- Deep Blue One and regional submarine cable connectivity

Digital government

- Rollout of digital identity (e-ID) systems
- Expansion of egovernment services

Digital skills

- ICT workforce development programmes
- University–industry collaboration
- Growth of FinTech and digital payments
- Adoption of cloud and digital business solutions

Cybersecurity

- National cybersecurity framework development
- Digital trust and data protection initiatives

3.6

Healthcare

Growing healthcare demand and system modernisation offer opportunities across diagnostics, digital health and healthcare infrastructure

Investment opportunities

DIAGNOSTICS AND SPECIALIST HEALTHCARE	DIGITAL HEALTHCARE	MEDICAL SUPPLY CHAINS AND HEALTH INFRASTRUCTURE
Diagnostic imaging and laboratory services	Electronic health record solutions	Medical equipment supply and maintenance
Specialist outpatient clinics	Telehealth and remote-care solutions	Pharmaceutical distribution and coldchain logistics
Preventative screening and chronic disease management	Health information and patient portals	Hospital equipment, maintenance and facility upgrades

Why invest in Suriname?

Accessible healthcare market

- Basic health insurance is mandated for all residents, supporting access and service demand
- 78% of the population covered by health insurance, with a target of 100% by 2040
- 180 private clinics already delivering primary and specialist services
- 115 public health clinics serving 179,000 patients, equating to 1,557 patients per clinic

Rising demand for specialist and preventive care

- Suriname's population is forecast to grow by 17.4% by 2065, while the 65+ population is expected to rise from 8.1% to 18.5% of the population.
- Non-Communicable Disease (NCD) hospital admissions more than doubled between 2013 and 2022, increasing from 13,790 to 30,873 admissions
- 3 out of 4 deaths are caused by NCDs, especially cardiovascular diseases, diabetes and cancers

Modernisation and increasing delivery capacity

- The government has committed to upgrade 100% of healthcare facilities with digital records and telemedicine by 2045
- Long-term healthcare targets include 50 new health centres by 2040, 100 mobile clinics by 2040 and a 50% increase in the healthcare workforce by 2035

Suriname's public National Health Service is underpinned by basic health insurance and is supported by private sector provision

Suriname operates a mixed public, non-profit and private healthcare system, with the Basic Health Care Insurance Act of 2014 mandating basic healthcare insurance coverage for all residents. The Ministry of Health, Welfare and Labour is responsible for policy, public health and system oversight. The Bureau of Public Health operates under the Ministry and oversees public health programmes.

The system is centralised in the capital of Paramaribo, where the main hospitals, specialist services, insurers and private providers are located. The government funded Regional Health Services (RGD) provides primary care services to residents of Suriname's coast. At the same time, healthcare delivery extends into rural and interior communities through the charitable
Medical Mission network.

The private healthcare sector plays a significant role, delivering a large share of first-line primary care, specialist consultations, diagnostics and outpatient services that complement the public system.

Government-funded healthcare network

78%
Population with health insurance

10%
Public expenditure allocated to healthcare, 2021-2025

24.8%
Out-of-pocket healthcare spending, 2021-2025

Healthcare system at a glance

Healthcare spending as a proportion of GDP, 2021–2025

3.3%

Public health clinics

115

Hospitals

5

Private clinics

180

Estimated annual public and private health expenditure/person

1,143USD

Suriname's healthcare network

Coastal network

- 57 RGD clinics
- Serving about 125,000 patients (25% of coastal population)
- Approximately 1 clinic per 2,200 patients

Interior network

- 58 Medical Mission clinics
- Serving about 54,000 people (85% of rural population)
- Mostly indigenous, tribal and migrant communities spread over 130,000 sq km

Source: Inter-American Development Bank, Suriname's Path to Digitally Transforming its Health System, 2025

An ageing and growing population facing rising chronic disease admissions are driving demand for screening, diagnostics and outpatient management

Health and wellbeing

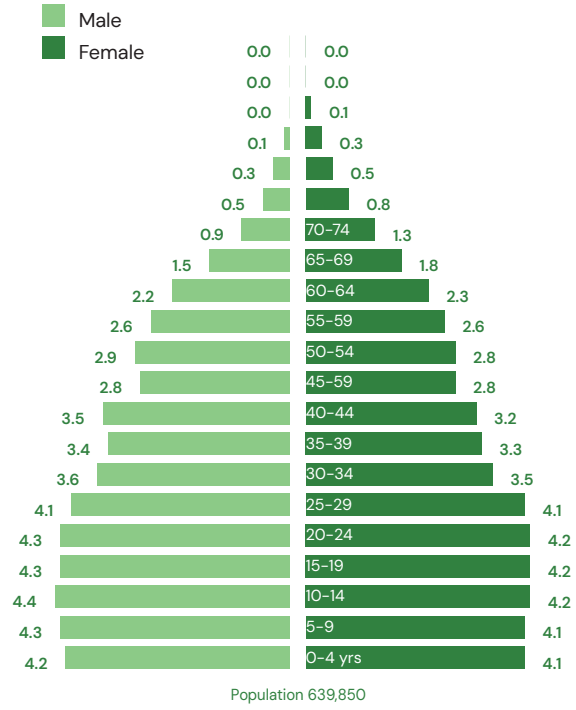
2.2 births per woman

Fertility rate in Suriname vs. 1.7 in the Americas

73.8 years

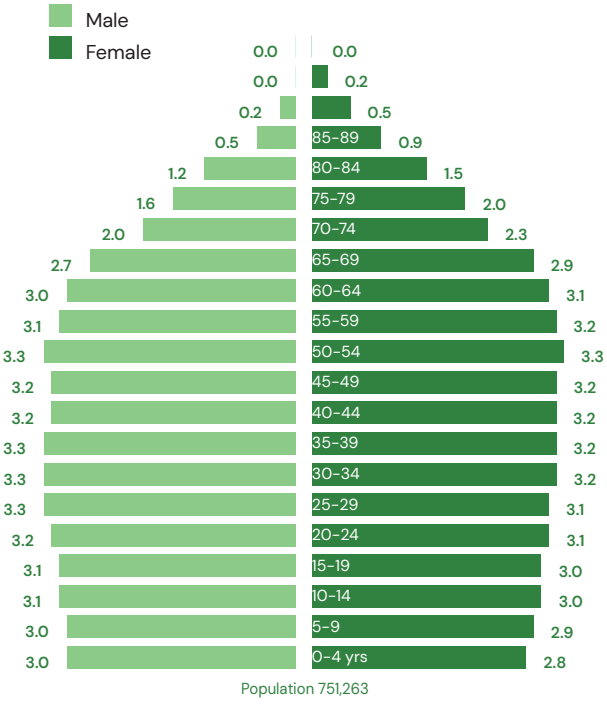
Life expectancy at birth in Suriname vs. 77.8 years in the Americas

Chart 11: Population by percentage (2025)



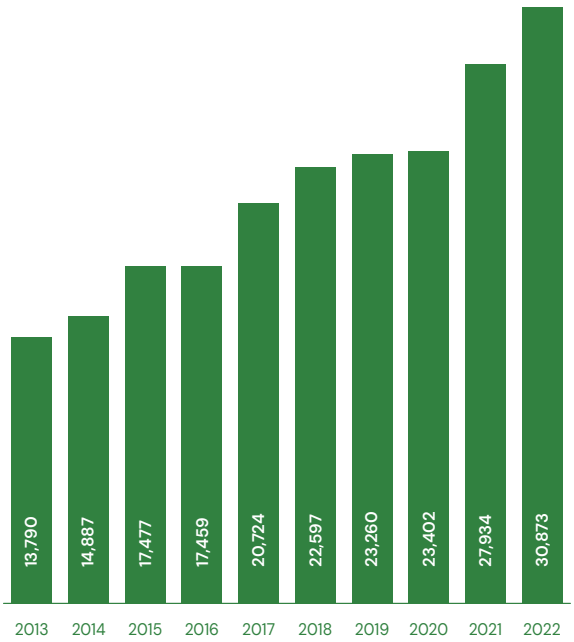
Source: PopulationPyramid.net

Chart 12: Population by percentage (2065)



Source: PopulationPyramid.net

Chart 13: Suriname hospital admissions related to Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs), 2013-2022



Source: Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), Suriname's Path to Digitally Transforming its Health System, 2025

1,358
Number of deaths (2023)

228.8
crude death rate (per 100,000 people)

75%
of deaths caused by NCDs

NCD hospital admissions more than doubled between 2013 and 2022 as Suriname manages a growing burden of cardiovascular diseases, diabetes and cancers. Insurance coverage includes primary and secondary care, plus select tertiary services such as oncology, dialysis, cardiology and surgery.

Suriname's digital health rollout is creating opportunities for health IT providers, system integrators and training partners

From paper-based processes toward connected digital platforms and preventative care. The Government of Suriname has committed to upgrade 100% of healthcare facilities with digital records and telemedicine by 2045

Suriname's Ministry of Health, Welfare and Labour has focused on strengthening its Information Systems for Health (IS4H), with the support of the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) and Pan American Health Organisation (PAHO). In 2024, Suriname became the first country in the Region to launch a digital death certification system with International Classification of Diseases, 11th Edition integration. The My Health app was also introduced, giving individuals access to their personal health records and linking with initiatives like HEARTS which focuses on cardiovascular disease prevention through hypertension control and diabetes management at PHC.

my health

My Health patient portal
A certified app linked to Electronic Patient Records (EHRs)

The My Health app is one of the major visible outputs of Suriname's Digital Health Agenda 2022-2030 which aims to fully digitise the healthcare landscape. Launched by the Ministry of Health, Welfare and Labour in May 2025 under the IS4H (Information Systems for Health) programme with support from PAHO and the IDB, the app gives citizens secure access to their own medical records.

Suriname officially adopts GNU Health for its public healthcare system

GNU Health is a digital platform designed to manage hospitals and public health information. Announced in May 2025, the phased rollout across public health centres, starting with RGD primary-care facilities, creates a practical pathway for interoperable health records, appointments, prescriptions, test orders, and reporting.

The healthcare system is supported by a long-term expansion trajectory, driving opportunities in infrastructure, workforce development and medical supply chains

Suriname's health strategy focuses on expanding healthcare access, addressing workforce shortages, and modernising infrastructure to ensure equitable health services.

Centre of Excellence

As the RGD celebrated its 35th anniversary in March 2026, it presented its strategic vision. The health service has set itself the goal of developing into a high-quality and innovative Centre of Excellence by 2030.

With approximately 700 employees, the RGD currently serves about 125,000 patients through 12 health centres, 31 basic outpatient clinics, and 11 auxiliary clinics, spread across 8 districts

National healthcare targets

New health centres by 2040

50

Reduction in NCDs through annual campaigns

30%

Mobile clinics in rural and interior regions by 2040

100

Universal health coverage by 2040

100%

Increase healthcare workforce by 2035

50%

Healthcare professional retention rate by 2035

90%

ELSJE FINCK-SANICHAR COLLEGE COVAB

Medical training is primarily offered by Anton de Kom University of Suriname (adeKUS) and Elsje Finck-Sanichar College (EFS). The AdeKUS Master's programme includes internships in hospitals and other healthcare institutions. EFS is the country's major nursing and healthcare training school located in Paramaribo.

As the healthcare system expands in Suriname, investment in medical supply chains and pharmaceutical logistics will be required to support wider service coverage.

Public procurement

The Medicine Supply Company Suriname (BGVS) is a state-owned enterprise and manages medicine supply. Nationale Geneesmiddelen Klapper is responsible for the essential medicines list.

Private distribution

Private importers and pharmacies support medicine availability and distribution across the healthcare system.

International support

Suriname benefits from cooperation mechanisms such as the PAHO Strategic Fund and The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria.

8%

Annual growth in pharmaceutical imports, 2021-2025

3.7

Tourism

Growing tourism demand, underdeveloped accommodation supply, and emerging concession opportunities creating investment potential across hospitality, visitor experience, and infrastructure

Investment opportunities

ACCOMMODATION AND HOSPITALITY	TOURISM EXPERIENCES AND ATTRACTIONS	TOURISM INFRASTRUCTURE AND CONCESSIONS
Luxury eco-lodges and rainforest retreats	Cultural and heritage attractions	Protected-area tourism concessions
Heritage hotels and boutique hospitality	Nature and wildlife tourism experiences	Visitor infrastructure and destination services
Sport fishing and adventure lodges	Community-based tourism experiences	Regional gateway and tourism corridor development

Why invest in Suriname?

Diverse tourism assets and development clusters

- 3 UNESCO World Heritage sites
- 15 nature reserves
- 93% forest cover the highest rate globally
- 5 priority clusters identified for development

Growing tourism demand

- + 22% growth in visitor exports between 2020- 2024
- 9% CAGR forecast for visitor exports (2024–2035)
- USD 41.5 million in international visitor spending in 2024
- USD 51.4 million in domestic visitor spending in 2024

Connectivity and market access

- 2.2 million passengers travelled through Suriname (2020- 2025)
- 27% average annual passenger growth between 2020-2025
- 9 international destinations served from JA Pengel International Airport

Government support and workforce development

- National Tourism Roadmap with 27 strategic interventions supporting tourism product development
- Tourism concession programme for private investment in visitor infrastructure
- SHTTC supports workforce development

Signature tourism experiences

Heritage tourism

UNESCO heritage, colonial architecture, and historic plantation landscapes showcase Suriname's rich cultural legacy

Nature and wildlife tourism

Pristine rainforest ecosystems support birdwatching, wildlife encounters, conservation tourism, and ecotourism experiences

Adventure tourism

River expeditions, sport fishing, hiking, and remote rainforest exploration create unique adventure tourism opportunities

Community-based tourism

Living Maroon and Indigenous traditions offer authentic cultural experiences rooted in centuries of heritage and community life

World-class tourism assets

Heritage assets

3 UNESCO World Heritage sites

In the Historic Inner City of Paramaribo

291 listed monuments

Central Suriname Nature Reserve

1.6 million hectares

Jodensavanne Archaeological Site

17th Century Jewish settlement

Natural assets

15 Nature Reserves

The highest rate globally

93% forest cover

Including harpy eagles, scarlet macaws, and rheas

700+ bird species

Including peacock bass and Piraiba Catfish in Suriname's rivers

World-class trophy fish

Leatherback sea turtle

Nesting sites

Cultural assets

Combining Indigenous, African, Hindustani, Javanese, Chinese, Dutch and Jewish influences

Unique multicultural society

With centuries of unbroken tradition in the rainforest interior

Living Maroon and Indigenous cultures

Along the Upper-Suriname river, Saramacca river, Coppename river and the Tapanahony river

Historic plantation estates

Tourism development clusters and investment opportunities

- 10 districts across the country
- 5 priority clusters Identified for development
- 4 multiple-use management areas with tourism development potential

Tourism clusters



1. **Nieuw-Nickerie and Bigi Pan Corridor**
   Coastal wetlands, migratory birdlife, and ecotourism linked to the Guyana border gateway

2. **Paramaribo Historic Centre**
   UNESCO heritage city, colonial architecture, multicultural attractions, and waterfront experiences

3. **Brokopondo Reservoir area**
   Flooded rainforest landscapes, sport fishing, nature based recreation, eco-lodges, and adventure tourism

4. **Commenwijne plantation belt**
   Historic plantation estates, river landscapes, cycling routes, birdwatching, and cultural tourism experiences

5. **Albina-Moengo Corridor**
   Cross-border tourism, Maroon culture, creative industries, river experiences, and nature tourism

Nature and conservation tourism

Investment opportunities	Key locations
• Eco-lodges	• Raleighvallen
• Research tourism	• Tafelberg
• Wildlife tourism	• Galibi
• Protected-area concessions	• Sipaliwini
	• Wia Wia

Heritage tourism

Investment opportunities	Key locations
• Boutique hotels	• Paramaribo
• Heritage restoration	• Commewijne
• Waterfront development	
• Cultural attractions	

Community-based tourism

Investment opportunities	Key locations
• Community lodges	• Upper Suriname River
• River tourism	• Saramacca River
• Cultural experiences	• Coppename River
• Adventure tourism	• Tapanahony River

Adventure tourism

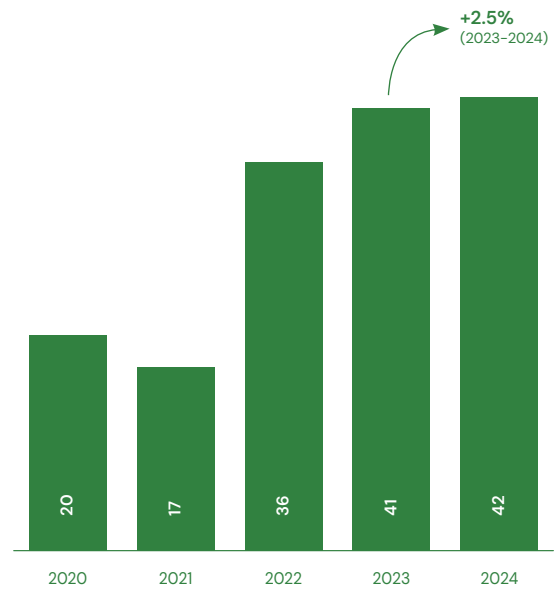
Investment opportunities	Key locations
• Sport fishing lodges	• Kabalebo
• Expedition tourism	• Paloemeu
• River expeditions	• Kaysergebergte
• Trekking operations	• Curuni

Tourism revenue, visitor spending, and accommodation demand continue to grow as Suriname develops its nature, heritage, and cultural tourism offer

Growing tourism demand and economic contribution
Tourism is emerging as a key growth sector in Suriname, supported by increasing visitor spending, growing international demand, and strong natural and cultural assets.

Continued growth in tourism exports and visitor expenditure is creating opportunities for investment across accommodation, attractions, and tourism infrastructure.

Chart 14 International visitor exports (USD millions)



Source: World Travel & Tourism Council: Travel & Tourism Economic Impact: Suriname, 2025

Sector highlights

40 million USD
Direct contribution to GDP in 2024

97.4 million USD
Total contribution to GDP in 2024

41.5 million USD
International visitor spending in 2024

51.4 million USD
Domestic visitor spending in 2024

Tourism demand is driven by international arrivals which is outpacing supply
Tourism demand is growing faster than accommodation and tourism infrastructure supply, creating opportunities for new investment.

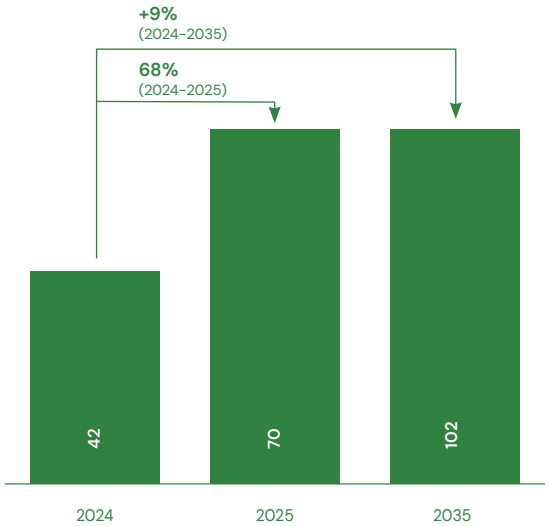
No international-standard luxury eco-lodge currently operates in Suriname's rainforest interior.

Premium tourism infrastructure remains limited across key tourism clusters, including Nieuw-Nickerie/Bigi Pan, Commewijne, Brokopondo and Moengo/Albina.

International tour operators have indicated willingness to increase visitor volumes subject to additional accommodation capacity.

Tourism concession zones and investment opportunities are being developed to unlock eco-lodge, heritage hospitality, and nature tourism projects.

Chart 15: International visitor exports forecasts (USD millions)



Source: World Travel & Tourism Council: Travel & Tourism Economic Impact: Suriname, 2025

Suriname's tourism market is anchored by strong Dutch diaspora demand while offering opportunities to diversify into regional and international visitor markets

International connectivity and market access

Travelled through Suriname between 2020- 2025

2.2 million passengers

Travelled through Suriname in 2025

519,000 passengers

Average annual passenger growth between 2020-2025

27%

International and regional connectivity



Johan Adolf Pengel International Airport provides direct connectivity to Europe, South America, Central America, and the Caribbean, supporting both tourism and business travel

9 international destinations
Served from JA Pengel International Airport

6 international and domestic airlines
Providing access to European, North American and Latin American markets

Amsterdam and Panama gateways
Connecting access to European, North American and Latin American markets

Tourism development is supported by national strategies, workforce development initiatives, and investment reforms designed to strengthen Suriname's position as a leading tourism destination

Building the foundations for tourism investment
Recent reforms and institutional developments are creating a stronger enabling environment for tourism investment.

The National Tourism Roadmap, Vision 2030, and the establishment of the Suriname Tourism Authority provide a framework for destination development, workforce strengthening, and future tourism concession opportunities.

National tourism roadmap
5 goals and 27 strategic interventions supporting tourism product development and destination competitiveness

Vision 2030
Leading nature and cultural tourism destination targeting growth areas across Latin America

Suriname Tourism Authority
Enabling law enacted in 2023 to strengthen destination management and international promotion

Tourism project programmes
- Protected-area tourism concessions
- Eco-lodge development opportunities
- Heritage property redevelopment
- Visitor infrastructure projects
- Community-based tourism partnerships

Workforce development and industry readiness

Suriname Hospitality and Tourism Training Centre (SHTTC)

SHTCC supports workforce development for the tourism sector through industry focused training programmes aligned with hotel operations, visitor services, culinary arts and key managerial skills

Industry partners
Collaborating to strengthen training standards

Training programmes aligned with:
- Hospitality Operations
- Tourism Services
- Culinary and Food Production
- Management and Entrepreneurship

Expanding workforce
Training output increased from 181 certified trainees in 2016 to 300-400 currently

Economic impact

Employed in total for travel and tourism activities in 2024

5,200

Travel and tourism's direct contribution to employment in 2024

2.1 million USD

3.8

Forestry and value-added wood products

Sustainably managed tropical forests supporting value-added wood manufacturing.

Suriname combines one of the world's largest sustainably managed tropical forest resources with growing opportunities to expand higher-value wood processing, engineered timber products and sustainable construction materials. The Government is promoting increased domestic value addition and responsible forest management to strengthen exports and attract investment into downstream wood industries.

Investment opportunities

PRIMARY WOOD PROCESSING

Transform sustainably harvested tropical hardwoods into export-ready timber products.

- Rough sawn timber
- Kiln drying
- Dimension timber
- Timber grading

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS

Manufacture premium hardwood products for regional and international construction markets.

- Decking
- Flooring
- Cladding
- Doors & windows
- Structural timber

FURNITURE & INTERIOR PRODUCTS

Produce high-value finished products using premium tropical hardwood species.

- Residential furniture
- Hospitality furniture
- Joinery
- Interior finishes
- Custom wood products

ENGINEERED WOOD & CIRCULAR PRODUCTS

Develop innovative wood products while maximising resource efficiency.

- Prefabricated timber buildings
- Modular housing
- Engineered wood products
- Biomass
- Wood pellets
- Products from wood residues

Why invest in Suriname?

Sustainably managed forest resources
Approximately 93% of Suriname is covered by tropical forest, with around 4.5 million hectares designated as production forest managed through selective harvesting and Reduced Impact Logging (RIL).

Established processing capability
Suriname already produces approximately 434,000 m³ of sawlogs and veneer logs and 42,000 m³ of sawnwood annually, providing an established base for downstream wood processing.

Growing focus on value addition
Government policy is focused on increasing domestic processing, sustainable forest management and expanding exports of higher-value wood products.

Supporting a competitive and sustainable wood products industry
Suriname's wood industry is supported by sustainable forest management, established processing companies, investment facilitation and internationally recognised forest governance, creating a strong platform for expanding higher-value wood manufacturing.

Established production base

Production (2024)	
434,000 m³	Sawlogs & veneer logs
42,000 m³	Sawnwood
40,400 m³	Wood residues
2,000 m³	Plywood/LVL

Active timber processing companies

Company	Main products
Greenheart Forest Central	Decking, flooring, construction timber
Soekhoe & Zonen	Sawn timber, FSCcertified hardwood products
Ramzon	Doors, windows, flooring, mouldings
Taco Oso	Prefabricated timber housing
Randoe	Furniture and interior products
S. Poeran	Joinery and bespoke wood products

Source: FAO Stats, International Tropical Timber Association (ITTO), SITA

Sustainable forest management
sustainable forestry practices to balance commercial production with long-term forest conservation.

- Foundation for Forest Management and Production Control (SBB) oversees concessions, harvesting permits and forest monitoring
- Selective harvesting and Reduced Impact Logging (RIL) maintain long-term forest productivity
- Sustainable forest management supports responsible sourcing for international buyers
- FSC-certified operations strengthen access to premium export market

Government support
Government agencies and development partners are supporting the transition towards higher-value wood manufacturing.

- SITA provides investment facilitation, partner introductions and regulatory support
- SBB manages sustainable forest resources and promotes responsible forest management
- Investors benefit from support for sustainable forestry certification, export development and value-added manufacturing
- Preferential market access through CARICOM and the CARIFORUM–EU Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) supports export-oriented wood manufacturing

3.9

Light manufacturing

Suriname offers manufacturers an established industrial base, competitive production environment, and access to fast-growing regional markets

Investment opportunities

FURNITURE AND WOOD PRODUCTS

Build on Suriname's sustainably managed hardwood resources to manufacture higher-value furniture, joinery and engineered wood products

- Greenheart hardwood products
- Flooring & decking
- Joinery & mouldings
- Prefabricated timber housing

HOUSEHOLD CHEMICALS

Leverage existing chemical production and regional demand to manufacture paints, coatings, detergents and industrial cleaning products

- Paints & coatings
- Cleaning products
- Industrial chemicals
- Adhesives

CONSTRUCTION PRODUCTS

Utilise locally available aggregates, timber and industrial inputs to manufacture building products for fast-growing regional construction markets

- Ready-mix concrete
- Concrete blocks
- Aggregates
- Natural stone products

PLASTICS PRODUCTS

Expand production of PVC, packaging and industrial plastic products using Suriname's established manufacturing capabilities and regional logistics network

- PVC pipes
- Water tanks
- Plastic packaging
- Industrial plastic products

CONSUMER PRODUCTS

Supply is growing in the Caribbean and northern South American markets with locally manufactured household goods, packaging and consumer products

- Packaging products
- Personal care products
- Textiles and apparel

Creating value from Suriname's natural resources

Suriname is transitioning from a supplier of raw materials to a producer of higher-value manufactured products. Abundant timber and mineral inputs provide manufacturers with reliable feedstocks, while existing industrial capabilities, export experience and growing regional demand create opportunities for investment in value-added manufacturing.

Suriname offers manufacturers immediate domestic demand, expanding regional export markets, and new supply-chain opportunities created by the country's emerging oil and gas industry

Industrial base

Manufacturing, value added in 2024

876 million USD

Manufacturing, value added (% of GDP) in 2024

20%

Major construction material plants

5

Quarry and aggregate operations

10+

Licensed forestry operators

100+

Commercial timber production in 2024

436,000 m^3

Manufactures exports (% of merchandise exports) in 2024

9%

Construction mineral exports 2021-2025

86 million USD

Wood export value in 2024

80 million USD

Import substitution opportunities
Suriname imports most of its manufactured products, creating a significant opportunity to replace imports with locally produced goods serving an expanding domestic market

71%
Manufactures imports (% of merchandise imports) in 2024

17 billion USD
investment in offshore oil developments by 2030

6.6 million USD
allocated to National Housing Fund for new housing

Products in demand

- Furniture
- Building materials
- PPE and safety equipment
- Cleaning chemicals
- Water and storage tanks
- Consumer products
- Plastic inputs
- Paints and coatings

Competitive export offering

Short shipping distances
- Strategic Atlantic location enables efficient and cost-effective deliveries to regional markets

Established exporters
- Surinamese companies already export timber and construction materials across the region

CARICOM market access
- Preferential access through the CARICOM Single Market supports duty-free trade across the Caribbean

Integrated industrial logistics
- Private ports, river transport, and terminals ensure reliable movement of bulk and project cargo internationally

Growing regional construction markets

- **Guyana**
- **USD 11 billion+ Planned infrastructure investments in coming years**

Supporting major road, bridge, port and housing developments that are driving demand for a wide range of manufactured products

- **Caribbean**
- **50 hotel developments across 27 Caribbean nations**

Expanding hotel developments are driving demand for highquality timber products, interior finishes and prefabricated building materials

- **French Guiana**
- **4 million tonnes (e) Demand for aggregates over 10-years**

Population growth and housing expansion are supporting long-term demand for construction materials and a wide range of consumer goods

Key producers operating in Suriname

ARGOS
CIC N.V. Consolidated Industries Corporation
GAE'A Mining
GREENHEART SURINAME
Ramzon N.V.
randoe suriname
Kersten
KULDIPSINGH
GRASSALCO We bring prosperity to the surface
TACO OSO
PROBANDUM MINING N.V.
Van Alen's VABI Beton Industrie
GLOBAL PAINT PROFESSIONAL

3.10

Food and beverages

Suriname combines a reliable supply of tropical agricultural ingredients with an established food manufacturing sector, preferential market access and growing opportunities to develop export-oriented, value-added food and beverage industries

Investment opportunities

FOOD PROCESSING	NATURAL INGREDIENTS & FUNCTIONAL FOODS	BEVERAGES	FOOD PACKAGING & EXPORT SOLUTIONS
• Tropical fruit processing • Sauces, condiments and convenience foods • Bakery and snack products	• Coconut products • Cassava ingredients • Herbs, spices and natural sweeteners	• Alcoholic beverages • Fruit-based beverages • Functional and health beverages	• Food packaging • Quality and certification services • Cold-chain and export logistics

Why invest in Suriname?

Reliable agricultural inputs supporting food

- Year-round production of rice, tropical fruits, vegetables, cassava, coconut and herbs provides manufacturers with a reliable supply of locally sourced ingredients
- Diverse agricultural production supports the development of premium food products and highervalue manufacturing
- Production spans cereals, tropical fruits, vegetables and natural ingredients, creating opportunities across multiple food manufacturing value chains

Established value-added manufacturing and export capability

- An established food manufacturing sector already exports beverages, processed foods and natural ingredients to regional and international markets
- Preferential access to CARICOM, CARIFORUM– EU and other international markets supports export-oriented food manufacturing
- Investments in processing, packaging and international certification continue to strengthen export competitiveness

Government support and an evolving food manufacturing ecosystem

- Food manufacturing contributes to Suriname's economic diversification and export growth objectives
- Government agencies and international partners support investments in processing, food safety, innovation and product development
- Targeted programmes are supporting automation, certification, product innovation and value chain development

Suriname's food and beverage industry is supported by year-round production of agricultural commodities, providing manufacturers with access to a reliable supply of tropical ingredients for processing into higher-value food and beverage products.

Diverse agricultural feedstock

Production of rice, tropical fruits, vegetables, cassava, coconut and herbs provides manufacturers with a broad supply of locally sourced ingredients.

Premium tropical ingredients

Pineapple, passion fruit, coconut, açaí, herbs and other tropical crops support the development of premium food products and natural ingredients.

Sustainable sourcing

Suriname's internationally recognised High Forest, Low Deforestation (HFLD) status supports responsible sourcing and premium market positioning.

Processing opportunities across key ingredients

Ingredient production, 2024	Products
Rice 225,923 tonnes	Breakfast cereals, baby food, rice products
Tropical fruits 38,800 tonnes	Juices, concentrates, pulps, jams, dried fruit
Coconut 2,416 tonnes	Virgin coconut oil, coconut water, ingredients
Cassava 3,915 tonnes	Flour, snacks, bakery ingredients
Vegetables 11,667 tonnes (aggregate)	Sauces, prepared foods, frozen vegetables

Successful domestic producers and exporters

Suriname Alcoholic Beverages (SAB) Rum and spirits

Padre Nostro Premium gelato

Fernandes Group Soft drinks, bakery, ice cream

Eden Herbs & Spices Herbs, spices and teas

Gom Food Industries (Sishado) Marinades and sauces

Jammie Food Processed meat products

Tropical Pride Plantain and cassava chips

Cookie Closet Bakery and desserts

Established value-added manufacturing and export capability

Suriname has an established food and beverage manufacturing sector producing value-added food products for domestic, regional and international markets. Existing manufacturers supply beverages, processed foods, bakery products, snacks and natural ingredients to customers across Europe, the Caribbean and the Americas, demonstrating an established platform for export-oriented investment.

Growing export capability

Food and beverage products are exported to more than 60 international markets, with Europe accounting for approximately 22% of food exports. Processed beverages, rice products and value-added food products already serve customers across Europe, the Caribbean and the Americas, demonstrating the sector's export capability.

Established manufacturing capability

Suriname's food manufacturing sector spans alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages, processed fruit products, sauces and condiments, bakery products, snack foods and natural ingredients. This diversified manufacturing base builds on the country's agricultural production while increasing domestic value addition.

Strategic market access

Duty-free access to CARICOM and the CARIFORUM–EU Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) enables manufacturers to supply approximately 19 million consumers across the Caribbean and around 450 million consumers in the European Union, strengthening Suriname's position as an export platform for food manufacturing

Government support and an evolving food manufacturing ecosystem

Quality infrastructure supporting exportready manufacturing

Suriname provides manufacturers with access to internationally aligned quality infrastructure supporting food safety, certification and market access.

- Suriname Standards Bureau (SSB) provides standards development, ISO certification guidance, Global Standards Organisation (GS1) barcode services and export compliance support
- National Institute for Food Safety in Suriname (NIVS) supports food safety, inspection and export compliance.
- Manufacturers are increasingly adopting internationally recognised standards, including ISO 22000 and HACCP, to strengthen export competitiveness

Building knowledge, innovation and skills

Research institutions and industry programmes are supporting innovation across food manufacturing and agricultural value chains.

- Anton de Kom University, CELOS[1] and NATIN[2] support applied research, workforce development and technical training
- Government and development partners support food processing technologies, automation and climate-smart agriculture
- Programmes such as SURGE[3] are helping manufacturers modernise production, improve packaging and strengthen export readiness

Government support for value-added manufacturing

Food manufacturing is a priority for economic diversification, value addition and export growth.

- SITA provides investment facilitation, including investor support, partner introductions and regulatory guidance
- Government-backed programmes support investments in processing equipment, product innovation, certification and export readiness
- International partners, including the IDB, FAO, IFAD[4], IICA[5] and the European Union, are supporting food processing, MSME development

Suriname's leading food and beverage exports

Product	Export value[1]	Principal export markets
Rice products	USD 39.0 million	Jamaica, France, Portugal, Netherlands
Alcoholic beverages	USD 18.3 million	Netherlands, France, Venezuela
Beer	USD 2.6 million	Guyana and the Caribbean
Non-alcoholic beverages	USD 1.5 million	Caribbean markets
Bananas	USD 1.5 million	Trinidad & Tobago, Barbados

Source: FAO Stats

[1] Average annual exports (2020–2024). [1] Centrum voor Landbouwkundig Onderzoek in Suriname [2] Natuurtechnisch Instituut [3] Suriname's Growth Enterprise programme [4] International Fund for Agricultural Development [5] Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture

3.11

Transportation and logistics

Suriname combines Atlantic maritime access, extensive inland waterways, international air connectivity and port infrastructure, supporting trade, exports and regional logistics activity

Investment opportunities

FREIGHT AND DISTRIBUTION	WAREHOUSING AND LOGISTICS	MARITIME AND INLAND LOGISTICS	DIGITAL LOGISTICS AND TRADE FACILITATION
• Freight forwarding	• Warehousing	• Inland cargo transport	• Logistics software
• Road freight operations	• Distribution centres	• Marine support services	• Cargo tracking systems
• Distribution services	• Third-party logistics (3PL)	• Cargo handling operations	• Customs automation

Key sectors served

Seafood and food processing
- Seafood processing and exports
- Agriculture and food exports

Industrial and resource sectors
- Mining and industrial production
- Forestry and timber
- Construction and infrastructure

Offshore and energy industries
- Oil and gas support services and marine engineering

Why invest in Suriname?

Maritime platform
- 6 seaports across the country – Paramaribo is a top-ranking container port in the Caribbean
- 127,772 km^2 EEZ covers the equivalent of 80% of the landmass, providing access to marine resources
- 130,000 TEU annual container capacity at DP World
- 8,000+ refrigerated (reefer) TEUs annually

Inland water network
- 1,200 km of navigable inland waterways
- 7 major rivers supporting inland transport, fisheries activity, and waterbased economic development
- 7,820 km^2 of inland lakes and rivers supporting freshwater aquaculture and inland water systems

Air connectivity
- JA Pengel International Airport provides direct access to Europe, South America, Central America, and the Caribbean
- 9 international destinations served from JAP International Airport and regional access with EAG Airport
- Amsterdam and Panama gateways connecting Europe and the Americas

Export-oriented
- USD 3.3 billion in goods exports in 2025
- 72% Merchandise exports (% of GDP) 2024
- USD 40 million transport service exports in 2024
- 3rd largest exporter in CARICOM in 2025
- Free trade within the Caribbean and preferential access to the EU.

More than USD 6 billion in planned infrastructure investments are strengthening Suriname's role as a regional trade, logistics and connectivity hub expanding opportunities for logistics operators and supply chain service providers

Transport infrastructure investment pipeline to 2050

Road infrastructure pipeline

4.55 billion USD

South American integration corridor

965 million USD

Bridges and jetties pipeline

632 million USD

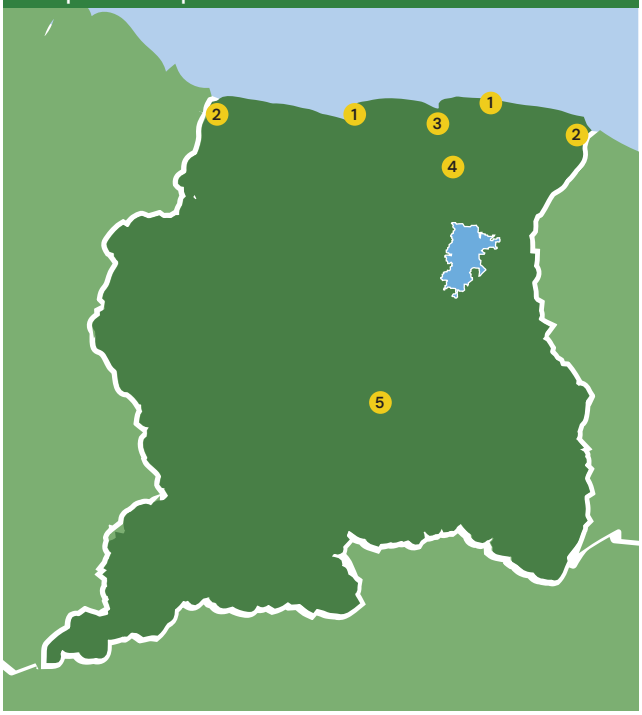
Strategic river dredging programme

160 million USD

Regional connectivity	Port and logistics modernisation
Key developments	**Key developments**
• Northern East-West Link • Second East-West Link • North-South Link to Brazil • Albina-Galibi Road Development	• Dr Jules Sedney Port logistics upgrade • Truck terminal and logistics centre • Port community system • Logistics storage facilities and truck centre
USD 1 billion	**USD 45 million**

Maritime access and waterways	Cross-border and multimodal
Key developments	**Key developments**
• Suriname River dredging • Nickerie River dredging • Corantijn River dredging • Saramacca Canal Rehabilitation Project	• Suriname-Guyana bridge • Suriname-French Guiana bridge • New Suriname River bridges • Airport connectivity improvements
USD 208 million	**USD 596 million**

Transport development corridors



1. **East-West Trade Corridor (794 km/USD 645 million)**
   Combines the Northern East-West Link and Second East-West Link to create Suriname's primary coastal transport corridor.

2. **Cross-Border Connectivity Corridors (USD 386 million)**
   New international bridge connections strengthening regional trade, freight movement and cross-border logistics with Guyana and French Guiana.

3. **Airport Logistics Corridor (27–29 km/USD 100 million)**
   Upgrade of the JFK Highway connecting Paramaribo with Johan Adolf Pengel International Airport.

4. **Suriname River Logistics Corridor (USD 208 million)**
   Strategic dredging and waterway rehabilitation programme covering the Suriname, Nickerie and Corantijn rivers.

5. **Brazil Integration Corridor (305 km/USD 320 million)**
   North-South road connection linking Suriname to Brazil, improving access to South American markets

Suriname connects Atlantic, Caribbean and South American markets through multimodal access, preferential trading links and a supportive investment environment

Source: Government of Suriname, SIDPS 2025–2050

Regional and international connectivity and market access

- EU and UK EPA market access. Duty-free and quota-free access to the EU and UK under CARIFORUM trade agreements
- 3rd largest exporter in CARICOM with access to 19 million person market
- 73 International import markets
- 87 International export markets

Johan Adolf Pengel International Airport provides direct connectivity to Europe, South America, Central America, and the Caribbean, supporting both tourism and business travel

- **9 international destinations**
  Served from JA Pengel International Airport
- **6 international and domestic airline**s
  Providing access to European, North American and Latin American markets
- **Amsterdam and Panama gateways**
  Connecting access to European, North American and Latin American markets

Inland logistics platform

of roads

4,305 km

of roads in coastal zones are paved

78%

support inland economic activity

7 major rivers

planned upgrades to links with Guyana, French Guiana and Brazil

Border corridors

- **127,772 km² EEZ**
  enabling access to marine resources, offshore supply and oil and gas logistics
- **6 seaports**
  across Suriname, with Paramaribo as the main container port
- **20+ shipping lines**
  serving Dr. Jules Sedney port of Paramaribo
- **Caribbean transshipment routes**
  with direct links to Point Lisas in Trinidad & Tobago (2 days) and Caucedo in the Dominican Republic (5 days), and onward connectivity to Manzanillo in Panama (8 days), facilitate regional logistics and global trade routes to the likes of Miami and Rotterdam

3.12

Renewable energy

Suriname is building a renewable-powered energy future, creating opportunities for investors through growing electricity demand, thermal energy replacement, and a clear 20-year development roadmap.

Investment opportunities

OPPORTUNITIES SPAN GENERATION, GRID INFRASTRUCTURE AND ENABLING SERVICES

- Solar photovoltaic and mini-grid solutions
- Biomass and waste-to-energy
- Hydropower
- Storage, transmission and distribution
- Operations, maintenance, training and energy efficiency
- Climate finance and carbon markets

Why invest in Suriname?

Long-term renewable demand opportunity

- 54% of national energy supply originates from thermal generation
- Expanding hydropower, low-zero penetration in solar, wind and biofuel creates first-mover advantages
- Peak demand is projected to grow by 471% to reach 1,554 MW by 2044
- Commercial and industrial load is expected to exceed 2.71 TWh by 2044 – more than 5x 2023 levels

A combination of rich natural resources and established projects

- Average solar irradiation of 1,792 kWh/m^2/year supports solar PV opportunity
- Floating solar, biomass, mini-hydro, and coastal wind offer potential beyond ground-mounted solar PV
- The Energy Authority of Suriname (EAS) has assessed several feasible projects for investment, with SINOSOAR and PowerChina already delivering solar-hybrid projects in rural locations

Long-term government commitment to sector development

- The government of Suriname has pledged to maintain over 30% of electricity generation from renewable sources by 2030
- The 2025-2044 Electricity Sector Plan provides a 20-year roadmap for generation and grid expansion
- Import duty relief on solar parts, I-REC certification and development finance support the renewables sector

Source: EAS and I-TRACK Foundation

Long-term renewable demand opportunity

Market opportunity

Thermal energy power generation makes up 54% of Suriname's national power supply, creating a clear opportunity to replace fossilbased generation with renewable energy.

Historically, the Afobaka hydropower plant has supplied around 45% (189 MW) of national power.

Solar accounts for approximately 1% of total energy supply, with plans to increase its contribution to 25% by 2040, to ease reliance on the Afobaka Dam. Wind is not yet part of the energy mix, but studies indicate potential to supply 20-30% of total energy demand.

Oil and gas-related investment is expected to catalyse wider economic growth, accelerating commercial and industrial demand for renewable energy.

Rising electricity demand and connectivity

new household connections by 2044

100,000+

to nearly 9,000, with demand reaching 182,171 MWh by 2044

30% growth in rural connections

Commercial and industrial load will create demand by 2044

2,708,783MWh

Source: Castalia and Grid Advisors calculations based on EBS data

A track record of delivering solar-hybrid projects in the interior of Suriname

SINOSOAR's participation in renewable energy projects in Suriname exhibits a proven pathway for deployment, combining ministerial leadership, local content expertise, and financing from the Caribbean Development Bank, European Union, Inter- American Development Bank.

2024

- PV, battery and diesel back-up system upgrade in Pokigron
- 500 kWp solar plant in Brokopondo

2022

- 2.3 MWp solar and 1.14 MWh energy storage project serving 30,000 people in Nickerie and Coronie

Source: SINOSOAR

A combination of rich natural resources and established projects

Suriname's rich natural resources and proven renewable energy assets and potential capacity provide the basis for an integrated solar, biomass, hydro and wind market, providing community-scale and off-grid opportunities now and utility-scale development opportunities in the future.

Suriname is an equatorial country and carbon negative due to its vast rainforest covering more than 90% of its land mass. It receives on average 2,542 hours of sunshine per year, averaging 6.5 hours of visible sun per day.

1,792 kWh/m²/year Average solar irradiance

Suriname's coastal strip averages 4.1 kWh/kWp of daily solar yield, with land near Nieuw Nickerie and Brokopondo reaching higher than 4.5kWh/kWp. In Suriname's interior, there is limited grid coverage and fewer than one in five villages has solar minigrid installed. Solar-hybrid projects delivered by SINOSOAR and PowerChina have combined international technology with local content participation.

Suriname's agriculture and forest resource create investment opportunities in biomass and waste-to-energy. EAS has assessed viable opportunities for a 5 MW rice husk biomass plant, a 6-8 MWh waste-to-energy plant in the Ornamibo landfill, and a 20 MW elephant grass biofuel concept.

EAS has also identified at least 680 kW of feasible mini-hydro projects across Suriname's interior river systems, including the Marowijne, Upper Tapanahony, Suriname and Sipaliwini rivers.

Meanwhile, wind power is an emerging opportunity, with mean wind speeds between 3.9 and 5.6 m/s along Suriname's coastline.

Key players

Ministry of Natural Resources: Leads energy policy and planning.
NV Energiebedrijven Suriname (EBS): The national power utility and public entity is the sole concession holder for power distribution and retail and operates all transmission and distribution grids. EBS is a member of CARILEC (Caribbean Electric Utility Services Corporation).
Energy Authority of Suriname (EAS): Created through the Electricity Act (SB 2016 no. 41), is an independent, autonomous regulatory and supervisory authority that regulates power generation capacity expansion. EAS is a member of OOCUR (Organisation of Caribbean Utility Regulators).
Suriname Energy Chamber (SEC): The national platform for information, training, and events for the energy sector in the country. SEC is accredited as the local Issuer for I-REC(E) issuance by the I-REC Standard Foundation Board.

Investment framework

I-REC approval and an emerging carbon-credit framework are positioning Suriname for climate-finance opportunities. Beyond this, the sector is transitioning from a vertically integrated monopoly model toward a framework accommodating Independent Power Producers (IPPs). Community-scale, off-grid and C&I self-consumption projects are viable entry points, while utility scale grid connected projects will be dependent on the approval of drafted procurement and offtake legislation. Tariff reform is also moving the sector toward cost-reflective tariffs, with targeted subsidies for vulnerable consumers and marketrate pricing for commercial and industrial consumers.

Incentives

Upfront costs are subsidised through a 90% partial import duty exemption on solar energy systems, under Decree La.F. no. 2568, coupled with statistics tax exemption up to SRD 100.

Development finance

Active international development finance is already in place, from the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), European Union-Caribbean Investment Facility (EU-CIF), the Islamic Development Bank (IsDB) Group, the Saudi Fund for Development (SFD), and the OPEC Fund for International Development (OFID).

Government targets

- The government has committed to maintain over 30% of the country's electricity generation from renewable sources by 2030
- Suriname aims to increase the contribution of renewable energy by 2050

Strategic roadmap

Launched in 2025, the Electricity Sector Plan (ESP) 2025–2044 is the statutory 20-year strategic plan for Suriname's power sector.

- **USD 425 million** required investment in generation, transmission, and distribution proposed for the national grid by 2029
- **254 MW** new capacity in Energievoorziening Paramaribo (EPAR) by 2029
- **195 MW** new solar PV capacity in EPAR by 2029
- **1,301 MW** new capacity in EPAR by 2044
- **396 MW** new solar PV capacity in EPAR by 2044

Source: Dornier Suntrace GmbH, 2022

3.13

Oil and gas

Multi-billion-dollar investments in offshore energy are creating opportunities for specialist service providers across technical, logistics, workforce development and sustainability solutions

Investment opportunities

Priority areas	
Offshore logistics and supply chain Services	Environmental, waste and compliance services
Gas infrastructure and energy services	Industrial and operational support services
Engineering, inspection and technical services	Workforce development and certification

Why invest in Suriname?

Strategic resource base

- Guiana Shield geology is one of the world's fastest growing offshore regions
- 54,550 km² Continental Shelf supporting offshore energy exploration and development
- 127,772 km² EEZ supporting offshore energy and marine resource development

Multi-resource market developments

- USD 10.5 billion GranMorgu final investment decision in Block 58
- 9 offshore discoveries since 2020
- 500 million + boe of new offshore gas discoveries

Growing local participation

- 80–100% target local sourcing fornon-specialist services
- 40–60% target local sourcing for specialist services
- Blue Wave Programme supplier development initiative led by Staatsolie, TotalEnergies and APA

Investor support and industry readiness

- Ministry of Oil, Gas and Environment newly developed government interface for investors
- Staatsolie national oil company supporting sector development
- Suriname 3.0 Vision to convert oil and gas momentum into opportunities across supply chains, infrastructure and diversification

Suriname's offshore hydrocarbon discoveries and strategic Atlantic location provide the foundation for long-term growth

Strategic resources and emerging offshore basin

- 386 km coastline supporting offshore energy and maritime industries
- Guyana-Suriname basin one of the world's fastest growing offshore regions
- 2.2 billion boe Discovered since 2020
- 9 offshore discoveries since 2020

Resource platform at a glance

Supporting offshore energy exploration and development

54,550km² Continental Shelf

Supporting offshore energy and marine resource development

127,772km² EEZ

One of the largest and least densely populated countries in SA

163,820km²

A globally significant carbon sink

93% Forest Cover

Suriname is entering a multi-decade investment cycle requiring specialised industry services across offshore energy, local content development and technical services

GranMorgu Development
USD 10.5 billion
Largest private investment project in Surinamese history

- Block 58 operated by TotalEnergies and APA
- 750 million+ barrels recoverable reserves
- 220,000 bpd FPSO
- First oil targeted 2028
- 30+ year production life

Emerging natural gas industry
500 million + boe
New offshore gas discoveries

- Block 52 operated by Petronas
- Sloanea discovery
- Roystonea appraisal success
- Fusaea discovery
- Appraisal and development planning underway

Major events in Suriname's oil and gas sector

1980
Staatsolie is created and incorporated as the state-owned oil company of Suriname

1982
Commercial oil production begins from the Tambaredjo oilfield in Saramacca

1988
Staatsolie begins exporting

1992
55-km underground pipeline opens from Saramacca to the export terminal at Tout Lui Faut

1997
Refinery at Tout Lui Faut opens with a capacity of 8,000 barrels per day

2006
Calcutta onshore oilfield begins production; Staatsolie expands into power generation through Staatsolie Power Company Suriname

2014
Expansion of refinery is completed

Why invest in Suriname now?

Early entry positions investors to benefit from Suriname's long-term growth

Early-mover advantage
- Pre-production market entry
- Build local partnerships
- Establish supplier networks

Strong market momentum
- First offshore oil from 2028
- Emerging gas industry
- Growing demand for specialist services

Major investments
- USD 10.5 billion GranMorgu project
- Infrastructure development underway
- Local content programmes expanding

Long-term growth outlook
- Multi-decade energy and mining pipeline
- Diversification and industrial growth
- Regional offshore growth market

Worldwide operators are exploring and producing oil and gas in Suriname, creating demand and opportunities across the value chain and opening doors to new investment and partnerships

From exploration to value-addition across oil and gas

1. **Exploration and development existing activities**
   - Seismic surveys • Exploration drilling • Appraisal and evaluation
2. **Operations existing activities**
   - Field development • Drilling and completions • Production
3. **Logistics and infrastructure existing activities**
   - Deep-water port access • Shore bases • Support vessels
4. **Downstream and value-added existing activities**
   - Gas processing • Storage • Power generation • LNG potential

2015
First exploration wells drilled in the nearshore acreage

2020
Major offshore discoveries are made in Block 58; Block 52 discoveries confirm world-class hydrocarbon potential

2021
Oil discovery in Block 58 and new offshore partnerships with Chevron and Shell for Block 5

2022
Oil discovery in Block 53 and new offshore partnership with Chevron for Block 7

2023
Oil discovery in Block 52 and five new production agreements signed

2024
USD 10.5 billion GranMorgu Final Investment Decision for Block 58

2025
Commercial development of the Sloanea-1 gas discovery in Block 52 approved in partnership with Petronas

2028
First oil expected from the GranMorgu project in Block 58, producing 220,000 barrels of oil per day

Government, industry and educational institutions are working together to strengthen local participation, capabilities and skills to support Suriname's next phase of resource development

1. Supplier development

Staatsolie Blue Wave Supplier Development Programme

Industry-led initiative supporting local companies to participate in offshore energy developments through capability building and supplier readiness programmes.

Focus areas

HSSE, Quality, Finance, ESG,Company policies, Technical capabilities, Cybersecurity

Industry partners

STAATSOLIE TotalEnergies APA Corporation

2. Local content framework

Local sourcing targets

Nonspecialist services	Specialist services	Highly specialist services
80-100%	40-60%	5-20%
Target local sourcing	Target local sourcing	Target local sourcing

3. Priority skills development

Technical operations

- Process operators
- Mechanical technicians
- Electrical technicians

Industry support services

- HSSE and quality professionals
- Procurement and supply chain specialists
- Finance and compliance professionals

Future skills

- Oil & gas certification programmes
- Specialist trades training
- Technical workforce development
- Dedicated oil & gas training institute identified as a national priority

4. Institutional support

Ministry of Natural Resources

Responsible for policy development and oversight on the mining and petroleum sectors. Supports implementation of EITI transparency initiatives within the sector.

Ministry of Oil, Gas and Environment

Lead government interface for oil and gas investors, local content development and environmental oversight.

Staatsolie

Suriname's national oil company plays a central role in offshore development, supplier development, and industry coordination.

5. Suriname 3.0 Vision

Oil and gas investment is a catalyst for Suriname's economic transformation

- Diversification into non-extractive sectors
- Local supply chains for goods and services
- Skills development for technical careers
- Infrastructure investment to support industrial growth and attract investment

3.14

Mining

Suriname's established mining sector is creating opportunities for investors to support, service and add value across the mining value chain

Investment opportunities

VALUE-ADDED OPPORTUNITIES ACROSS THE MINING VALUE CHAIN	
Contract mining and equipment support	On-land and river logistics, and remote site support
Laboratory, testing and environmental services	Mineral processing and industrial feedstock
Contract mining and equipment services	Workforce and technical training

Why invest in Suriname?

Resource advantage

- Guiana Shield geology is one of the world's fastest growing gold producing regions
- 7 gold deposits discovered in Southeast Suriname
- 100 million oz estimated orogenic gold deposits in the Guiana Shield
- 96-98% typical purity of gold in Suriname

Established export-oriented mining sector

- USD 3 billion in stones, metals and mineral products exports
- 92% of exports from stones, metals and mineral products
- 3,005 employees in gold mining sector
- Major existing players include Newmont, Zijin, Grassalco and Founders Metals

Growing demand for suppliers

- Rosebel Gold Mines (RGM) plans to increase mine produced gold from 8.3 to 12 tonnes per annum
- Active exploration by multiple international companies, including the recent discovery of a large deposit of highgrade gold at Maria Geralda

Building local capacity and good governance models

- Ministry of Natural Resources, Geological Mining Department and EITI Suriname support governance and transparency, as well as responsible growth in the sector
- Operator-backed training, CSR initiatives and Anton de Kom University offers geoscience and related technical pathways

Suriname's Guiana Shield geology, gold endowment, strategic access to the Atlantic and inland waterways provide the foundations for long-term growth and investment

100 million oz
estimated orogenic gold deposits in the Guiana Shield

96-98%
Typical purity of gold in Suriname

7 gold deposits
Discovered in Southeast Suriname

1,200km of waterways
7 rivers support inland transportation to mining districts

Resource platform at a glance

Supporting offshore energy exploration and development

54,550km² Continental Shelf

Supporting offshore energy and marine resource development

127,772km² EEZ

One of the largest and least densely populated countries in SA

163,820km²

A globally significant carbon sink

93% Forest Cover

Operating mines, expansion plans and new developments are increasing demand for equipment, technical, and logistics services

Mining expansion pipeline

- Merian gold mine (Newmont)
- Rosebel mine expansion (Zijin)
- Antino gold project development
- Active exploration by multiple international companies
- Leading gold and crushed stone producers in Guiana Shield

Sector with established operations and new exploration projects

3 billion USD + in exports

Planned mine-produced gold production expansion at Rosebel

8 to 12 tonnes per annum

Why invest in Suriname now?

Early entry positions investors to benefit from Suriname's long-term growth

Early-mover advantage
- Build local partnerships
- Establish supplier networks

Established mining base
- Gold mines in operation
- Existing export capabilities

Growing demand for services
- Equipment maintenance
- Assaying and testing
- ESG and rehabilitation services

Long-term growth outlook
- Mining expansion pipeline
- Downstream value addition
- Supplier ecosystem development

Mining operators and service providers are active across Suriname's value chain, creating opportunities from exploration support to downstream processing

From exploration to value-addition across mining

1. **Exploration and development existing activities**
   - Mineral exploration • Resource estimation • Feasibility studies
2. **Operations existing activities**
   - Mining operations • Processing • Site management
3. **Logistics and infrastructure existing activities**
   - Inland waterway access • Port infrastructure • Export capabilities
4. **Downstream and value-added existing activities**
   - Gold refining • Assaying • Mineral processing

Key players

Newmont
KALOTI KALOTI SURINAME MINTHOUSE
ZiJin
DP WORLD
MIATA METALS
HAVENBEHEER SURINAME
GRASSALCO We bring prosperity to the surface
TRAYMORE N.V. MOENGO PORT
Founders Metals
KULDIPSINGH

Major events in Suriname's mining sector

1879 Gold is first discovered in the Rosebel area of Brokopondo

1916 Alcoa establishes bauxite operations in Suriname

1922 Commercial bauxite exports begin

1958 Signing of Brokopondo agreement between Suriname government and Alcoa

1986 Mining decree comes into effect

2002 Rosebel Gold Mines N.V. is established

2004 Rosebel begins commercial production

2006
IAMGOLD takes over Cambior's interest in Rosebel

2010
Commission for the Ordering of the Gold Mining Sector is established

2013
Suriname approves the Merian Gold Project development agreement

2015
Bauxite production ends

2016
Newmont begins operations at the Merian gold mine in eastern Suriname

2017
Suriname officially joins the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI)

2023
Zijin Mining acquires Rosebel Gold Mines from IAMGOLD and seeks to expand production

2026
Discovery of a large deposit of high-grade gold at Maria Geralda in southeastern region

Government, industry and educational institutions are strengthening governance, skills and local participation to support responsible mining growth

Institutional support
Mining policy in Suriname is undergoing reform with the aim of promoting profitable and sustainable development of the mining sector. In this context, the Mining Act is being amended, and the establishment of the Mineral Resources Authority Suriname (DAS) is being prepared.

Ministry of Natural Resources
Responsible for policy development and oversight on the mining and petroleum sectors. Supports implementation of EITI transparency initiatives within the sector.

Geological Mining Department
Supports geological information services, mineral licensing, and resource management.

Mineral Resources Authority Suriname
A new public legal entity set up to regulate, coordinate, and monitor mining activities in Suriname.

EITI Suriname
Supports transparency in extractive industries through reporting on revenues, licences and sector governance, helping strengthen public accountability.

Skills and talent pipeline
- 3,005 employees in Suriname's gold mining sector
- Specialist pathways Anton de Kom University offers geoscience-related study pathways, including a Bachelor in Geosciences and master's routes in Mineral Geosciences and Petroleum Geosciences and Engineering.
- Industry partners Mining operators are helping build Suriname's technical workforce through internships, graduate training, and scholarships, such as the Rosebel Gold Mines scholarship programme, which supports rural students in finishing high school or attending higher education in Paramaribo.

Mining revenue reached double-digit shares of GDP from 2021 to 2025

Chart 16: Government mining revenue (% of GDP)



Source: Central Bank of Suriname, Ministry of Finance and Planning, Mining Companies, General Bureau of Statistics and National Planning Office Suriname

Suriname 3.0 Vision
Growth in extractive industries is a catalyst for Suriname's economic transformation
- Diversification into non-extractive sectors
- Local supply chains for goods and services
- Skills development for technical careers
- Infrastructure investment to support industrial growth and attract investment



4. REGULATORY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK

Suriname's regulatory landscape and formal legal framework, inherited from Dutch civil law, provides a developing but increasingly structured legal environment for investment. Suriname welcomes foreign investment with no ownership restrictions across most sectors. Investors in strategically sensitive industries such as oil and gas, mining, finance, agriculture, fisheries, telecommunications and infrastructure may be required to obtain sector-specific licenses, concessions, environmental approvals, or adhere to land access and export controls.

The Suriname Investment and Trade Agency's (SITA) goal is to serve as a one-stop shop for foreign investors, handling investor inquiries and facilitating relationships with relevant ministries, chambers of commerce, industry organisations and private sector stakeholders.

Open market entry with defined institutional support: Most sectors are open to foreign investment, with SITA, ministries, the Chamber of Commerce and Industry (KKF), regulators, embassies and sector bodies providing clear touch points for engagement and market entry.

A structured legal system promoting commercial activity: Suriname's legal system aligns with Dutch codes and CARICOM practices, providing the necessary provisions for investors.

Investment policy is forward-thinking and promotes sustainable growth: The government's agenda supports sustainable natural resource management to support long-term growth.

International alignment supports transparency, trade compliance and investor protections: Suriname is party to recognised international and regional frameworks such as Extractive Industry Transparency Initiative, United Nations Convention against Corruption, International Standards Organisation, Caribbean Financial Action Task Force, World Intellectual Property Organisation, and Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency, among others.

4.1

Market entry and foreign investment rules

The Investment Act (2001) encourages investment and economic growth through incentive-based mechanisms, namely the provision of fiscal and non-fiscal investment facilities. The legislation also contains provisions relating to foreign exchange transfers for profits, dividends, capital repayments and certain fees, which are subject to approval. As part of the government's 2026 to 2030 policy agenda, the government will deliver a new investment law, local content legislation and a sustainable natural resource management law to provide additional certainty for investors, safeguard Suriname's natural assets, and support sustainable growth across all facets of Suriname's economy.

The primary exception to Suriname's open foreign investment regime is the hydrocarbon industry where the state-owned company Staatsolie NV holds exclusive rights to explore, extract, and develop all oil and gas resources within Suriname's territory. By law, Staatsolie NV has been granted the concession rights for all hydrocarbons in Suriname. This exclusive right is established under the:

- Mining Decree (S.B. 1986 no. 28): State governance of hydrocarbon resources is exercised through State enterprises only
- Petroleum Act (S.B. 1991 no.7): Only State enterprises can hold concession rights of hydrocarbon resources in Suriname. The State enterprise has the right and authority to enter into petroleum agreements with third parties

Foreign investors typically participate through Production Sharing Contracts (PSCs) and joint operational arrangements with Staatsolie NV.

Additionally, six other laws are relevant to the sector addressing taxation, royalties, environmental protection and maritime zones:

- Maritime Zone Law (SB. 2017 No41)
- Environmental Framework Act (S.B. 2020 No.97)
- Corporate Income Tax Law (G.B. 1921 No.112)
- Law Import Duties (for goods that are not exempted)
- State Decree on Offshore Royalty (S.B. 2005 no.52)
- State Decree Provisions Contractor Parties (S.B. 2024 No.52)

Suriname participates in several regional and international frameworks that shape market access:

- The CARICOM Single Market and Economy (CSME): Members of the regional Caribbean bloc enjoy preferential status over other sources of foreign investment. International firms from beyond the CSME are not denied investment opportunities.
- CARICOM-US Trade and Investment Framework (TIFA): Suriname is a party of TIFA which is a strategic framework to discuss and cooperate and trade since 2013. Suriname is not a designated country of the US preferential trade programme (Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act). The United States introduced a reciprocal baseline tariff of 10% on imports from Suriname in April 2025. After the decision of the US Supreme Court, a universal 10% tariff was introduced by Executive Order until July 24 2026.
- CARIFORUM-EU Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA): Enhances access for European companies by gradually liberalising trade. Suriname joined 13 other CARIFORUM States by signing up to the EPA in 2008.
- CARIFORUM-UK EPA: Signed in March 2021, it replicates the CARIFORUM-EU EPA to maintain duty-free and quota-free trade with the United Kingdom following Brexit.
- Belt and Road Initiative (BRI): Basis for bilateral cooperation and project financing with China in infrastructure development, trade and investment.

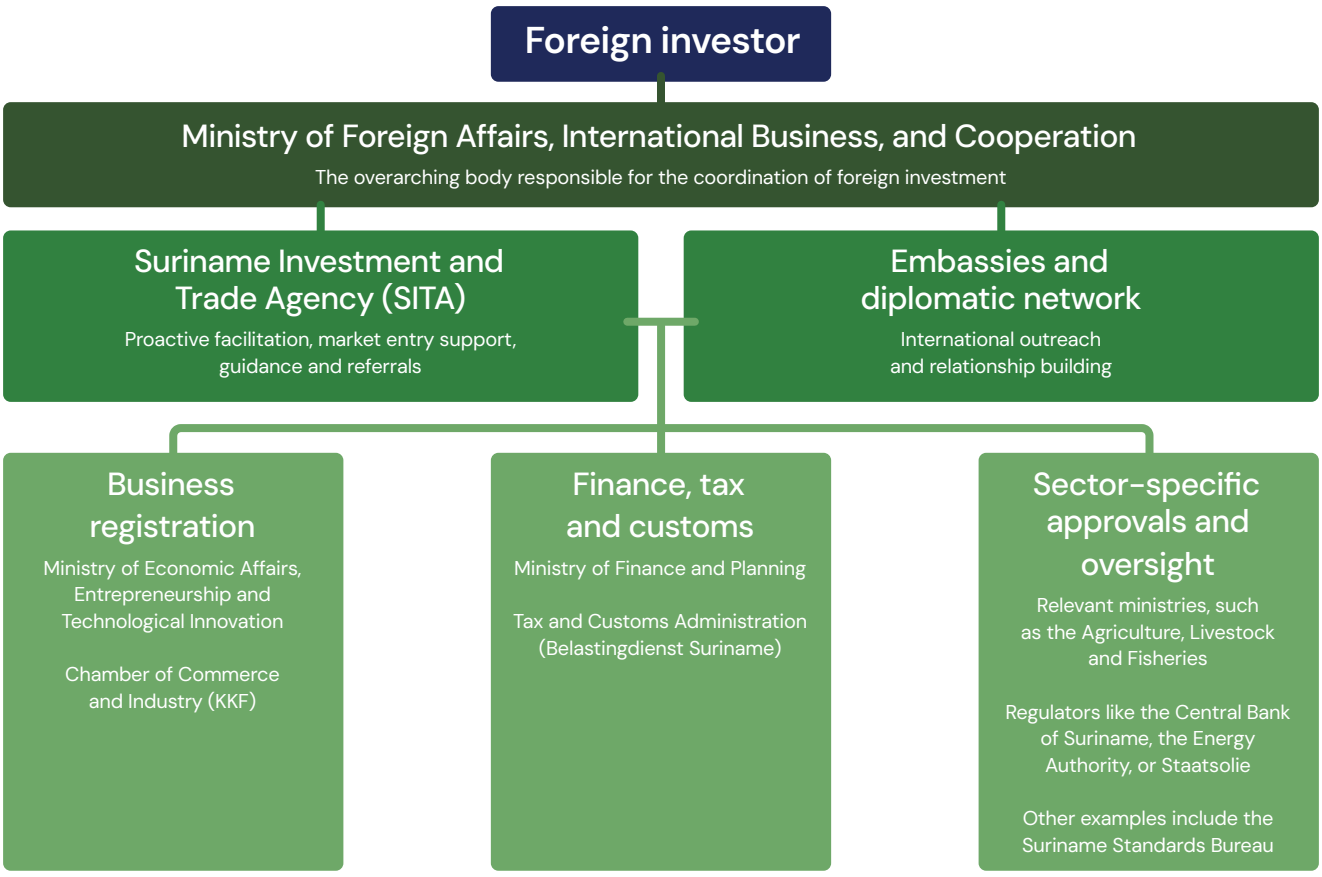
In addition, Suriname's bilateral investment treaty (BIT) with the Netherlands extends to Aruba, Curaçao, Sint Maarten and the Caribbean Netherlands, providing legal certainty and protection for investors from these countries.

The Suriname-Netherlands BIT ensures:

- Fair treatment
- Safegaurds against expropiation without compensation
- Dispute resolution through international arbitration

Suriname has also signed BITs with Brazil, Indonesia, the United Arab Emirates and Cuba.

The country is also a member of the World Trade Organization (WTO) and the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA), providing access to established international trade rules and political risk insurance. Through CARICOM and CARIFORUM, Suriname also participates in agreements with Costa Rica, Cuba and the Dominican Republic.



4.2

Business incorporation and governance

Foreign and domestic investors seeking to build a presence in Suriname have the option of several legally recognised structures under the Surinamese Civil Code. Typically, foreign investors choose between incorporation a public limited liability company or operating through a branch of a foreign parent company.

All businesses operating in Suriname must be registered in the trade register maintained by the Kamer van Koophandel en Fabrieken (KKF) (Suriname Chamber of Commerce and Industry), including branches of foreign companies. Under the Trade Register Act that entered into force on 1 May 2025, failure to register is subject to fines of up to SRD 50,000. A sole proprietorship (eenmanszaak) is established by KKF registration alone. Since the entry into force of the new Civil Code, a limited liability company (naamloze vennootschap, NV) must be incorporated with a civil law notary. An NV with tailor-made articles of association, and all other legal forms (foundations, associations, cooperatives and partnerships), require a deed of incorporation drawn up and executed by a civil law notary. Suriname does not provide for a private limited company (BV); the NV, whose shares are all registered shares, serves that function.

A branch is not a separate legal entity and acts as an extension of the foreign parent company. The parent company is fully liable for the obligations of the branch. The establishment of a branch is generally faster and involves fewer administrative steps, typically requiring approximately 3 to 6 weeks. Unlike NVs, branches are not subject to dividend withholding tax on profit remittances to the parent company.

Table 1: Types of legal business entities

Form	Legal entity	Notary required
Eenmanszaak (sole proprietorship)	No	No — KKF registration only
Naamloze vennootschap (NV) – tailored articles	Yes	Yes
Maatschap / VOF / CV (partnerships)	No	Yes
Coöperatie / onderlinge waarborgmaatschappij	Yes	Yes
Stichting (foundation)	Yes	Yes
Vereniging (association)	Yes	Yes
Branch of a foreign company	n/a	No — KKF can register the nevenvestiging (subsidiary branch)

Note: Vennootschap Onder Firma (VOF); Commanditaire Vennootschap (CV)

Table 2: Applicable taxes and incorporation requirements for an NV

Applicable taxes	Incorporation requirements
Corporate income tax	Unique company name at a national level including the abbreviation N.V.
Value-added Tax (VAT)	Minimum share capital applicable at time of registration
Payroll/Wage Tax	Minimum 1 director (no nationality or residency restrictions apply)
Dividend withholding tax	At least 1 shareholder
	Statutory documents limiting liability for debts up to the amount of capital invested
	A registered address in Suriname
	Tax identification number (TIN) is not a prerequisite to initiate or complete incorporation but is a mandatory next step after receipt of incorporation documents
	Relevant permits and licenses
	The company can be 100% foreign owned

Note: In Suriname, TIN is referred to as FIN (Fiscal Identification Number)

The KKF is headquartered in Paramaribo, and provides national coverage through several branches spread across key business districts like Wanica, Commewijne, Marowijne, and Nickerie.

In coordination with the Ministry of Economic Affairs, the KKF is streamlining the business set-up process by implementing digital registration platforms and e-gateways for approvals. Partnerships with commercial banks are also being developed to facilitate faster access to banking services, with some institutions able to open business accounts within 48 hours following registration.

Following incorporation and registration, companies operating in Suriname are subject to corporate governance and reporting requirements based on statutory provisions and international professional standards.

These obligations include:

- Preparation and publication of annual financial statements
- Compliance with applicable accounting standards
- Ongoing tax reporting and filing obligations

Suriname is in the process of strengthening transparency and beneficial ownership reporting frameworks in line with international standards. Financial reporting obligations are defined under the Act on Annual Accounts (2017). The Act requires all companies, including state owned enterprises, to publish annual accounts based on the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). The law went into effect in 2020 for large companies and 2021 for small- and medium-sized companies.

Additionally, Suriname passed new legislation in October 2018 to professionalise and institutionalise better standards in the accountancy profession, creating the Suriname Chartered Accountants Institute (SCAI). Membership of SCAI is mandatory for practising accountants, with SCAI also providing professional oversight to ensure standards are upheld. Companies are also subject to tax reporting and filing obligations, which are outlined in depth in the following section.

Table 3: Applicable taxes and incorporation requirements for a branch

Applicable taxes	Incorporation requirements
Corporate income tax	Parent company incorporation documents and authorisation
Value-added Tax (VAT)	Appointment of a local authorised representative
Payroll/Wage Tax	A registered address in Suriname
	Tax identification number (TIN) is not a prerequisite to initiate or complete incorporation but is a mandatory next step after receipt of incorporation documents

Table 4: A quick guide to starting your operations in Suriname

Step	Process
1	**Choose your legal form and name:** Select the structure (e.g. sole proprietorship, NV, foundation) and confirm a unique name. The availability of the proposed company name is verified by the KKF, usually through a notary.
2	**Register your business with KKF:** File at the Kamer van Koophandel en Fabrieken (KKF) (Suriname Chamber of Commerce and Industry) and obtain your registration extract. A registration fee of SRD 300 is required.
3	**Get your tax ID:** Register with the tax authority to obtain a TIN for corporate and individual taxes.
4	**Register for VAT:** Enrol for VAT once your projected or actual turnover exceeds the legal threshold.
5	**Secure activity-specific permits:** Apply for sector licenses/approvals required for your activity and location.
6	**Open your business bank account:** Present KKF extract, TIN, IDs, and compliance documents to open a business bank account at your preferred bank.
7	**Register as an employer:** Register your company as an employer with the relevant agencies.
8	**Enrol workers and set contributions:** Set up payroll, social contributions, health insurance and maintain employment records for employees. Employers must comply with applicable Surinamese labour law, including employee registration with the Ministry of Health, Welfare and Labour and other relevant institutions.
9	**Implement labour and occupational safety and health (OSH) basics:** Adopt minimum employment standards and occupational safety & health practices.

4.3

Tax and fiscal framework

Suriname is a member of Centre of InterAmerican Tax Administrations (CIAT) and a Council Member of the Belt and Road Initiative Tax Administration Cooperation Mechanism (BRITACOM). The Tax and Customs Administration (Belastingdienst Suriname), under the authority of the Ministry of Finance and Planning, is responsible for enforcing tax laws and tax collection and administration. The tax system is composed of direct and indirect taxes governed by:

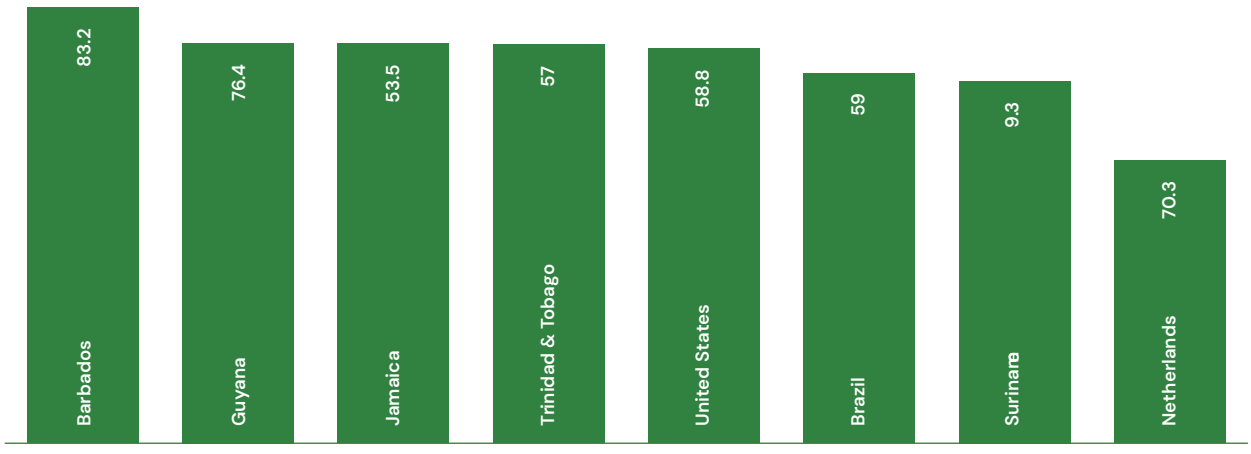
- Lottery Tax Act (1833)
- Income Tax Act (1922)
- Property Tax Act (1944)
- Dividend Tax Act (1973)
- Social Insurance Contributions Act (1981)
- Payroll Tax Act (1981)
- Rent Tax Act (1995)
- Gaming Tax Act (2002)
- The Value Added Tax Act (2022)

Suriname operates a self-assessment system, meaning taxpayers must calculate and declare their own tax liability. Taxpayers and withholding agents are required to register to obtain a tax identification number (TIN). In 2023, the tax authorities introduced online filing for VAT, with the system fully expanded to mandate digital income tax filings from the beginning of 2025, which has significantly enhanced and streamlined tax compliance processes for businesses.

Table 5: Tax status criteria

Resident	Non-resident
Resident taxpayers are taxed on pure income. Impure income includes positive and negative revenue from: • Real estate • Capital • Business (e.g., sole proprietorship profits) • Employment wages • Rights to periodic life benefits • Interest	Non-resident taxpayers are taxed only on income derived from domestic sources, including: • Real estate • Capital • Periodic or life benefits

Chart 17: Tax Burden Index, 2026, [0–100 = Best]



Source: The Heritage Foundation, Index of Economic Freedom, 2026

Note: The index measures the tax burden imposed by government. It is composed of three quantitative factors: The top marginal tax rate on individual income, the top marginal tax rate on corporate income, and the total tax burden as a percentage of GDP.

Table 6: Summary of Suriname tax regime for entrepreneurs and businesses

Corporation Income Tax (CIT)	
Headline CIT rate (%)	36
CIT return date	Within six months after 30th June
CIT estimated payment due dates	Four instalments (April 15, July 15, October 15 and December 31)
Notes	Provisional corporate income tax return is due in April of the current calendar year or within two and one-half months after the beginning of the current fiscal year. CIT applies to resident and non-resident individuals and companies. In the case of qualifying distributions to corporate shareholders, double taxation is eliminated through participation exemption. Tax losses can be carried forward.
Personal Income Tax (PIT)	
Top marginal PIT rate (%)	38
PIT return date	Within four months after 30th April
Notes	Progressive rates apply by income bracket. PIT is levied on an individual's total annual income under selfassessment. Resident's income is levied on worldwide income after a standard tax-free allowance of SRD 108,000 per year. Taxable income may be reduced through allowable deductions, including mortgage interest, pension contributions, and certain personal expenses.
Payroll/Wage Tax and Social Security Contributions	
Top marginal payroll/wage tax rate (%)	38
Holiday allowance and bonuses	Tax-free up to SRD 19,500 each per year
Overtime	5% for the first SRD 2,500, 15% for the next SRD 5,000, and 25% on amounts exceeding SRD 7,500
Pension (AOV) (% of gross wage)	4
Accident insurance (SOR) (% of premium)	100
Health insurance (BSV) (% of premium)	50
Notes	Payroll/Wage tax is a prepayment of personal income tax and is levied on employment income of residents as well as non-resident employees. No payroll/wage tax is due on monthly income up to SRD 9,000.

Payroll/Wage Tax and Social Security Contributions (continued)	
	Pension contributions are mandatory for residents. Employees typically contribute a flat 4% of their gross wages toward the AOV (Algemene Ouderdomsverzekering), with employer contributions ranging from 3-6% in the private sector. Employers are solely responsible for paying the premiums for statutory accident insurance, commonly known as SOR (Surinaamse Ongevallen Regeling) and is a legal requirement. Employers are legally required to pay at least 50% of health insurance premiums for their employees.
Value-added Tax (VAT) rates	
Standard VAT rate (%)	10 (unless exempted)
Notes	VAT applies to most goods and services. Luxury items[6] receive a 25% rate; Specific items like diesel oil receive a reduced rate of 5%, and basic food items and exports are zero-rated (0%). Small businesses in Suriname with an annual revenue of SRD 1,000,000 or less are exempt from VAT registration. Businesses are liable for VAT if they generate over this threshold during a calendar year. VAT also applies to electronic services (e.g., streaming games, music, apps, films, e-books, e-journals, software, and internet services) to local consumers by nonresident businesses. Foreign providers of electronic services are required to register for VAT if they exceed an annual registration threshold of SRD 500,000.
Custom Duty rates	
CARICOM Common External Tariff (% of CIF)	0-40 (Depending on product category)
Average Most-Favoured-Nation (MFN) Tariff (% of CIF)	9.8
Statistical fee on imports (% of CIF)	0.5
Consent Right fee (% of CIF)	1.5
Exports (% of FOB)	0
Notes	Tax regime grants partial exemptions on import and statistical duties for various sectors, among others tourism, agriculture and industries, including: 50% exemption on import duties for business assets (with the remaining 50% payable); Partial exemption on statistical duties up to SRD 1,000; For companies in the production sector, a 75% exemption on import duties applies (25% payable). There are some exceptions to zero-rated (0%) exports, particularly on products from extractive industries, e.g., 5-20% is levied on wood products depending on the degree of processing.

Excise Duty rates	
Excise tax (%)	0-100
Notes	Excise taxes are levied on specific goods, including alcoholic beverages, alcohol-free beverages, and tobacco products.
Withholding Tax (WHT) rates	
WHT rates (%)	Resident: 25
(Dividends/Interest/Royalties)	Non-resident: Zero-rated on interest and royalty payments
Notes	If the shareholder lives or is established in the Netherlands, the rules of the tax treaty apply which lowers the withholding rate to 7.5%. Suriname has double-taxation treaties with Netherlands, Curaçao and Indonesia. No withholding tax is imposed on the remittance of profit by a branch to its foreign head office.
Property Tax	
Property transfer rate (%)	4
Land rental value tax (%)	6
Notes	Property tax is based on property value, with real estate transactions also incurring notary and land registration fees. Rental value tax is based on imputed rental value. An exemption threshold of SRD 50,000 on the taxable value, and a minimum tax of SRD 20 per year.
Wealth Tax rates	
Flat rate (%)	0.003
Notes	Applicable to worldwide net wealth for residents. For non-residents, it is confined to real estate located in Suriname. Allows up to SRD 100,000 for single individuals and SRD 200,000 for married persons.
Fuel Tax rates	
Fuel tax (SRD per litre)	3.5
Notes	Fuel prices are determined by an automatic pricing mechanism based on international prices

Source: Tax and Customs Administration

Note: Tax laws are subject to change. It is highly recommended to consult with a local Surinamese tax advisor or attorney. [1] Luxury items include high-value passenger cars, motorcycles, speedboats, yachts, helicopters and private aircraft, weapons, ammunition, and fireworks

4.4

Legal environment

Suriname's legal system is based on Dutch civil law which provides an internationally recognised framework governing civil, commercial, and criminal matters. Laws are set out in formal legal codes, and the judiciary is responsible for the enforcement of contracts and the resolution of disputes. Both domestic and foreign entities have access to the courts.

Robust legal system

Contract law in Suriname is governed by the New Civil Code (2023), introduced in May 2025. It modernises contract law, property rights, and corporate structures.[7] Public procurement in Suriname is governed by the Public Procurement Act (2013), amended in 2018 and 2024, aligning with CARICOM and providing more certainty to businesses. Companies seeking to participate in public tenders are required to hold a valid contractor's permit and be registered with the Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

Accountable governance and transparency frameworks

Competition oversight is supported at the regional level through the CARICOM Competition Commission, which is headquartered in Suriname and monitors potential anti-competitive practices for enterprises operating within the CARICOM Single Market and Economy.

Suriname's legal framework is supported by anti-corruption commitments. The country has ratified the Inter-American Convention against Corruption and the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC). Suriname is also a member of the Extractive Industry Transparency Initiative (EITI), a global standard for open, accountable management of oil, gas, and mineral resources. Suriname has been implementing EITI standards since May 2017. Most recently, the government reaffirmed its dedication to these transparency goals by publishing the Suriname 2023-2024 EITI report in December 2025.[8]

Environmental regulation is governed by the Environmental Framework Act (S.B. 2020 No. 97, as amended by S.B. 2024 No. 56), which not only sets out a pathway for sustainable environmental management, but it also established the National Environmental Authority (NMA) to oversee permitting and environmental assessment processes. Investors should factor environmental approvals into project planning from the outset, as an environmental permit (milieuvergunning) or hazardous substances permit may be required regardless of whether a full Environmental Impact Assessment (MEA) is needed.

The NMA assesses proposed activities and determines MEA requirements based on three categories:

- Category A: Projects that may have significant, sensitive, irreversible or diverse environmental impacts. These projects require a full Environmental Impact Assessment (MEA) to determine the nature, scale and mitigation of potential impacts. This may apply to higher-impact projects in sectors such as aquaculture, biomass energy, cement manufacturing, industrial facilities, large-scale tourism, mining, oil and gas, infrastructure and energy.

- Category B: Projects where the level of impact depends on factors such as project scale, location and site sensitivity. The NMA determines the applicable route, which may involve submitting additional environmental information, preparing a limited MEA or environmental management plan, or completing a full MEA under B-trajectory 3.

- Category C: Projects with impacts that are generally well understood, predictable, limited in scale and capable of being mitigated. A full MEA is not required, although an environmental permit or hazardous substances permit may still be required under the Environmental Framework Act.



Robust legal system closely aligned with Dutch civil law



Accountable governance and transparency frameworks



Quality standards, certification and export market requirements in place



International financial standards and AML/CFT* compliant

[7] UN Environment Programme [8] EITI

*AML (Anti-Money Laundering); CFT (Countering the Financing of Terrorism)

Suriname's environmental agenda is further enhanced by the Green Development Strategy 2025-2050, which presents the government's long-term roadmap for economic diversification, environmental protection and climate resilience.

Quality standards, certification and export market requirements in place

Suriname's trade and product compliance landscape is overseen by the Suriname Standards Bureau (SSB) and adopts both national and international standards, including ISO, CROSQ (CARICOM Regional Organisation for Standards and Quality) and COPANT (Pan American Standards Commission). Suriname is also an affiliate member of the IEC (International Electrotechnical Commission). The SSB holds a catalogue of over 250 standards. In certain instances, exporters in Suriname also hold or comply with market-specific approvals and certification schemes, including EU-approved establishment listing, US FDA food facilitation registration, Seafood HACCP, and FSMA.

International financial standards and AML/CFT compliant

Suriname enacted a new, consolidated Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Terrorist Financing (AML/CFT) law in November 2022 to strengthen its legal framework and comply with international standards. Suriname is not listed by the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) for AML deficiencies and it is a member of the Caribbean Financial Action Task Force (CFATF). CFATF's follow-up report in October 2025, highlighted the significant progress Suriname has made in addressing its recommendations, providing confidence in the country's financial integrity framework.[9]

[9] FATF

4.5

Dispute resolution and arbitration

Suriname provides access to domestic courts for dispute resolution, with commercial disputes handled through the general court system. Investors may also include international arbitration clauses in commercial contracts, including mechanisms such as the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC), depending on the agreement between parties.

As a CARICOM member state, Suriname is subject to the Revised Treaty of Chaguaramas, which establishes the legal framework for the CARICOM Single Market and Economy (CSME) and includes formal procedures for resolving disputes between member states.

Suriname is not a member of the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID). The country became a party to the New York Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards in 2023, supporting the recognition and enforcement of foreign arbitral awards in commercial matters. Suriname applies the Convention subject to reciprocity and commercial reservations, meaning it applies only to arbitral awards issued in other contracting states and to disputes considered commercial under Surinamese law. Awards rendered in noncontracting states and disputes considered non-commercial are excluded from the Convention's protections in Suriname. [11]

Investors also benefit from Suriname's membership of the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA), which provides political risk insurance for eligible investments. While the New York Convention facilitates the recognition and enforcement of qualifying foreign arbitral awards, MIGA serves a separate function by helping investors manage risks such as expropriation, currency transfer restrictions, and breach of contract through insurance products. [11]

[11] WIPO

4.6

Protection of property

Property rights and protections are embedded within Suriname's Constitution and Civil Law. Under Article 34 of the Constitution, expropriation may take place only for reasons of public utility and with prior compensation guaranteed.

Article 41 of the Constitution establishes that natural resources are the property of the nation and must be used to promote economic, social, and cultural development. This is particularly relevant to investors in agriculture, fisheries, forestry, oil & gas, mining and other natural resources, where access is regulated through leases, concessions, permits and production sharing agreements.

Real Property

Land rights are primarily governed by the Civil Code of Suriname and the Lands Ordinance. Nonresidents can request to lease land from the government if they have established a company under Surinamese law. The Ministry of Land Policy and Forestry Management cares for land use and allocation, public registers and other matters. Where land is issued for sector-specific purposes, other ministries may also be involved. For example, the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries supervises the proper use of lands and waters issued for the agricultural sector.

Separate to the Ministry of Land Policy and Forestry Management, the Management Institute for Land Registration and Land Information System (MI-GLIS) promotes legal certainty relating to registered property in transactions between citizens and public bodies and is a reliable source of real estate data.

Land use is shaped by spatial planning, zoning, and building-related requirements. An IDB-supported programme is strengthening Suriname's institutional capacity for land-use management and improving regulations and data systems. The Ministry of Land Policy and Forestry Management is working on a revised legal framework for land conversion and a digital land registration system aimed at improving legal certainty, reducing administrative irregularities and preventing overlapping land allocations.

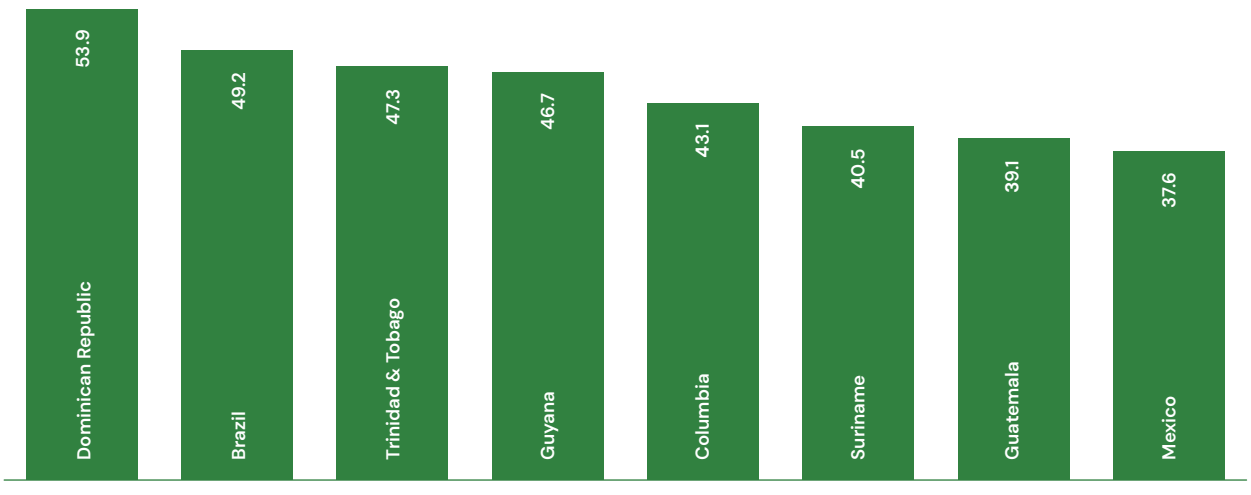
For projects in the interior or areas used by Indigenous and Tribal communities, land and resource planning may also involve community consultation and social impact considerations.

Property conveyance is formalised through notarial deed transfer, known as akte van transport. The deed is executed before a notary, authorised by Surinamese Association of Civil Law Notaries, and transfers ownership from seller to buyer. The notary prepares the deed, conducts title checks, and ensures registration in the public register.

Intellectual Property (IP)

Suriname is a member of the World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO) since 1975 and has signed more than 5 international intellectual property rights (IPR) treaties. The national intellectual property office is the Intellectual

Chart 18: Property Rights Index, 2026, [0-100 = Best]



Source: The Heritage Foundation, Index of Economic Freedom, 32nd Edition, 2026

Table 7: Types of land tenure, Suriname

Type	Notes
Eigendom	Full ownership of land and the strongest form of title under Surinamese law.
Grondhuur	State-granted land right over state domain land, typically issued for periods of 15 to 40 years and subject to specific use conditions and obligations.
Agrarische Wet erfpacht	Provides real right over state land governed by the Agrarian Act. Designed primarily to issue land parcels for agriculture and state development. Expires by operation of law upon the lapse of the term (maximum 75 years) without renewal.
Burgerlijk Wetboek erfpacht	Provides real right governed by the Civil Code that may be transferred, inherited and mortgaged. Issued by private individuals, entities or the government for general real estate and private civil transactions.

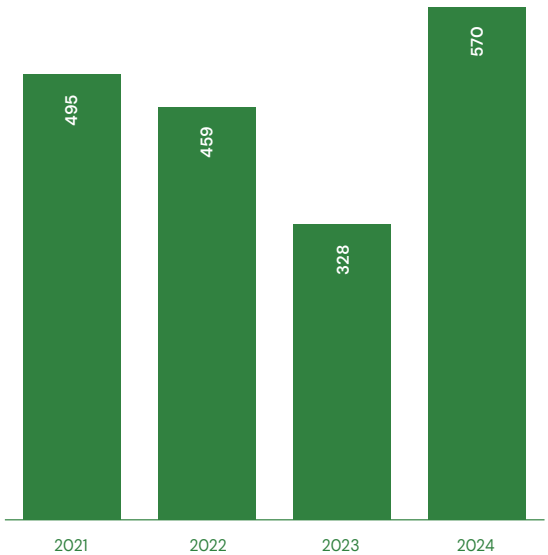
Note: Investors should undertake legal due diligence and seek professional advice regarding the rights, obligations, duration and transferability associated with any land right under consideration.

Property Office of Suriname (Bureau Intellectuele Eigendom – BIE), located in Paramaribo.

The BIE operates under the Ministry of Economic Affairs, Entrepreneurship and Technological Innovation, handling trademark registration and general information on IP rights. In 2019, the BIE was certificated according to ISO 9001:2015.

Trademarks are registered pursuant to the Royal Ordinance (1912). Local applications require name of the mark, a copy of the mark, the class and specification of goods, the applicant's name and address, a power of attorney and priority documentation (if applicable). Trademark registration is valid for 10 years and can be renewed at subsequent 10-year intervals.[10]

Chart 19: Trademark filings in Suriname, 2021-2024



Source: WIPO

Suriname is also party to the Geneva Act (1999) of the Hague Agreement since 2020. In the Hague System, eligible companies and designers can protect their designs in Suriname and multiple jurisdictions, including member countries of the European Union and the African Intellectual Property Organisation (OAPI).[11]

Top Nice Classifications:

1. Financial services
2. Paper, printed materials and photographs
3. Advertising and business management
4. Alcoholic beverages
5. Beers and beverages

Top Sources:

1. Benelux Office for Intellectual Property
2. Curaçao
3. China
4. United Arab Emirates
5. EU Intellectual Property Office

Source: WIPO, 2015–2024

[11] WIPO

4.7

Financial system and capital flows

The domestic financial system is supervised by the Central Bank of Suriname (Centrale Bank van Suriname – CBvS). Under the Central Bank Act (2022), CBvS is responsible for maintaining the purchasing power of the Surinamese dollar (SRD), supervising financial institutions, and advising the government on monetary and financial policy.

Opening a corporate bank account in Suriname is subject to bank-specific due diligence, beneficial ownership verification, and anti-money laundering (AML) and know-your-customer (KYC) requirements. Investors are encouraged to engage with banking partners early in the establishment process and factor onboarding and compliance processing times in their market-entry timelines.

The financial sector is actively working to improve onboarding processes and expand digital banking services. Business banking access has undergone significant improvements through cooperation between government and financial institutions. The Ministry of Economic Affairs, Entrepreneurship and Technological Innovation has signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Trustbank Amanah to improve banking access for SMEs and entrepreneurs. Under the initiative, eligible businesses may be able to open a business bank account within 48 hours of receiving the required legal documentation and permits. The MoU also supports access to digital banking services, financial literacy programmes, international payments, foreign exchange services and trade finance. [14]

Suriname does not maintain a broad capital control regime. Certain foreign exchange transactions related to trade are subject to measures introduced by the Foreign Exchange Commission which require exporters to repatriate export revenues to Suriname, exchange 35% of foreign currency income into Surinamese dollars, and require import payments to be made through Surinamese commercial banks.[15]

Suriname has a small domestic capital market. Shares of listed Surinamese companies, approximately 11 companies, are traded on the Suriname Stock Exchange, alongside instruments such as Central Bank certificates and the Staatsolie bond. The exchange takes place online every first and third Thursday of the month. While modest in scale, it provides a local platform for securities trading and corporate investment activity. The exchange is exploring a partnership model with the Dutch Caribbean Securities Exchange which could introduce cross-listings. [16]

[14] Government of Suriname
[15] US Department of State, Investment Climate Statement, 2025
[16] Suriname Stock Exchange:

Type of institution	Number of institutions
Pension funds	31
Exchange offices	17
Commercial banks	10
Credit Unions	9
Non-life insurance companies	6
Money transfer companies	6
Life insurance companies	4
Financial and investment companies	3
Funeral insurance companies	2
Other banks	2
Insurance holding companies	1
Provident funds	1
Savings funds	1
Total	92

Source: Central Bank of Suriname

Commercial Bank
De Surinaamsche Bank (DSB)
Republic Bank (Suriname)
Hakrinbank
Stichting Surinaamse Volkscredietbank (VCB)
Landbouwbank
Surinaamse Postspaarbank (SPSB)
Finabank
Surichange Bank
Godo Bank
Trustbank Amanah

Source: Central Bank of Suriname



5. INCENTIVES AND SUPPORT SCHEMES

Suriname offers a range of fiscal and non-fiscal incentives designed to encourage foreign and domestic investment across priority sectors of the economy. The incentives regime supports the government's key objectives of economic diversification, job creation, sustainability and industrial development. Incentives are also in place to support entrepreneurship and stimulate investment in productive sectors. It comprises a combination of fiscal and non-fiscal incentives including import duty exemptions, tax holidays, and targeted sector-specific incentives across several priority sectors including agriculture, manufacturing, tourism, renewable energy, forestry, mining, and ICT.

5.1

Legal and regulatory basis

Suriname's investment incentives are governed by several key laws and decrees including:

Table 8: Legislation governing investment incentives in Suriname

Legislation	Description
The Investment Act 2001 (S.B 2002 No. 42)	The law governs investment incentives such as free write-offs and tax holidays for qualifying businesses.
Customs Tariff Act 1996 (S.B. 1995 no. 111, as amended by S.B. 2004 no. 79)	Provides legal basis for custom tariffs classifications and import duties.
Raw Materials Decree (S.B. 1997 no. 48)	Contains specific provisions for import duty exemptions for packaging and raw materials.
Decree of the Minister of Finance and Planning of 26 June 2026, La.F. no. 1567	Establishes the foundational terms and conditions for partial import duty exemptions on capital goods. Note: This specific decree is typically renewed each year. Check with SITA or the Directorate of Taxes to confirm procedures and criteria.
Income Tax Act (1922)	Covers the income tax framework in Suriname.
Decree of the Minister of Finance and Planning of 29 December 2025, La.F. no. 2935, concerning the importation of ICT goods/equipment.	Governs import duty exemptions on ICT goods/equipment.

Source: SITA

5.2

Fiscal incentives for investment projects

SITA acts as the country's principal investment promotion agency and supports investors in navigating regulatory procedures and understanding the applicable incentives.

To stimulate investment and economic growth, Suriname has historically granted fiscal partial exemptions on import and statistical duties for various sectors, including tourism, agriculture, and industrial activities. This has been one of the country's most widely used investment incentives. The main provisions include:

- 50% exemption on import duties for business assets (with the remaining 50% payable)
- Partial exemption on statistical duties up to SRD 1,000
- For companies in the production sector, a 75% exemption on import duties applies (25% payable)

According to the Ministerial Decree La.F.no. 1378, these partial exemptions are valid until June 26, 2027. The incentive is typically renewed.

5.2.1

Partial import duty exemptions for capital goods

A partial reduction in the cost of importing machinery, equipment and other capital goods for qualified businesses. The level of exemption will depend on the type of company.

Businesses operating in the following sectors are eligible to apply for import duty exemptions:

- Forestry
- Industry
- Agriculture and Horticulture
- Mining
- Livestock and Poultry
- Aquaculture and Fisheries
- Wholesale Trade
- Transport
- Crafts (Nijverheid)
- Services
- Tourism (excluding casinos)

In addition, the company must meet the following requirements:

- The company must be registered at the Chamber of Commerce and have a valid Tax Identification Number (TIN)
- If the company requires various permits for its operations, all permits should still be valid
- The company must not be behind on its tax payments

Capital goods are defined as assets that can be depreciated in accordance with Article 10, paragraph 2 of the Income Tax Act 1922. These are tangible assets used in the conduct of business operations.

Capital goods exemption requests must be filed at least one month before goods arrive at official ports. In practice, businesses are advised to begin the application process two to three months in advance to allow sufficient time.

Table 9: Exemption rate by company type

Company Type	Exemption Details
Producing companies, which are companies that are actively engaged in the physical production or manufacturing of goods as opposed to trading, retail, or service companies	75% exemption on import duty (only 25% payable). Partial exemption of statistics tax up to SRD 1,000
Non-producing companies, which are all other qualifying companies	50% exemption on import duty (50% payable). Partial exemption of statistics tax up to SRD 1,000

Source: SITA

The following items do not qualify for the import duty exemption, even if they are part of a larger investment:

- Licensed motor vehicles that require number plates (exception: vehicles that do not require number plates, such as certain industrial vehicles)
- Motor vehicles that don't require number plates but have a load-capacity less than 1,500kg
- Spare parts or components of capital goods
- Vessels except for commercial/business use
- Building materials
- Tools
- Goods intended for the furnishing and decoration of buildings and workplaces, except for hotels and hospitality establishments
- Work clothing, footwear and other personal protective equipment
- Security equipment including firearms

Table 10: Minimum Value Thresholds

Scenario	Minimum Value Requirement
Individual capital good (for example a packaging machine)	CIF value of at least USD 7,500 per item
Capital goods as a part of a large investment (for example, a new production line)	Combined value of at least USD 500,000. The USD 7,500 per-item minimum does not apply
Capital goods as a part of a large investment, specifically for the sectors: agriculture, livestock, and fisheries.	Combined value of at least USD 250,000. The USD 7,500 per-item minimum does not apply

Source: SITA

5.2.2

Import duty exemption on raw materials and packaging

Under the Raw Materials Decree 1997 (Grondstoffenbesluit), a full import duty exemption is granted on raw materials and packaging materials imported for use by manufacturing companies in the following sectors: industry, agriculture, horticulture, ornamental plant cultivation, animal husbandry, fisheries, and the food, soft drink, and fruit juice industry.

Clarification on packaging and goods that are not eligible:

- Examples of what doesn't qualify: office furniture, factory lighting, car repair parts, or simply repackaging bulk goods for retail
- Packaging is interpreted very broadly (glue, staples, box-making materials are still covered)

To qualify for this exemption, a business must produce goods within Suriname and submit a request to the Tax Authority, including:

- A recent extract from KKF and, where required, a business licence from the Ministry of Economic Affairs
- Proof of tax registration and a tax clearance statement
- A description of business activities
- A list of goods imported with HS codes
- If for renewals, include a copy of the previous decision

It is important to note that the exemption does not apply to vehicles classified under Chapter 87 of the tariff schedule, nor to packaging materials made (in whole or in part) from precious metals or containing jewels, or packaging that is disproportionate in value or appearance to the goods it will contain.

5.2.3

Import duty exemptions on ICT goods

Under Decree La.F. no. 2935, issued by the Minister of Finance and Planning on 29 December 2025, a full import duty exemption applies to the importation of certain ICT equipment, coupled with statistics tax exemption up to SRD 100. This measure is aimed at promoting the accessibility and adoption of information and communication technology within Suriname, reducing the cost burden on businesses and individuals investing in digital infrastructure.

The following goods qualify for this exemption:

- Laptops and computer tablets (HS Code 8471.30.00)
- Personal computers (PCs) (HS Code 8471.41.00)
- Parts and accessories, including keyboards and mice (HS Code 8473.30.00)
- Computer monitors with a maximum screen size of 22 inches, measured diagonally (HSCodes 8528.41.00 and 8528.51.00)

No application is required to obtain this exemption.

When collecting your shipment, importers should present a copy of the relevant State Decree to customs authorities upon clearance. This allows you to show customs officials that the goods qualify for the exemption and clear the shipment.

5.2.4

Partial import duty exemptions on solar energy systems

Under Decree La.F. no. 2568, issued by the Minister of Finance and Planning on 11 November 2024, a 90% partial import duty exemption applies to the importation of solar energy systems coupled with statistics tax exemption up to SRD 100. This measure reflects the government's commitment to promoting renewable energy adoption within Suriname, significantly reducing the financial barrier for businesses and individuals looking to invest in solar energy infrastructure.

No application is required to obtain this exemption.

When collecting your shipment, simply bring a copy of the State Decree. This allows you to show customs officials that the goods qualify for the exemption and clear the shipment.

5.2.5

Import duty exemptions on electric vehicles

Under Decree La.F. no. 2230, issued by the Minister of Finance and Planning on 13 October 2025, a full import duty exemption applies to the importation of electric vehicles coupled with statistics tax exemption up to SRD 100. This measure, which aligns with Suriname's broader renewable energy and climate resilience objectives, is aimed at encouraging the transition towards cleaner and more sustainable transportation within Suriname, making electric vehicles more financially accessible for both businesses and individuals.

Electric vehicles are only eligible for an exemption on import duties if they are accompanied by a complete charging system.

No application is required to obtain this exemption.

When collecting your shipment, simply bring a copy of the State Decree. This allows you to show customs officials that the goods qualify for the exemption and clear the shipment.

5.2.6

Income tax holiday

Under Article 9 of the Investment Act 2001, qualifying businesses may apply for an income tax exemption, commonly referred to as a tax holiday. To qualify, the size of the investment is considered; the investment must create employment, and the business must demonstrate commercial viability. Once approved, the tax holiday is valid for a period of around 10 years (The 10-year period encompasses the fiscal year in which the tax holiday is granted plus the following 9 years).

Applications must be submitted within one year of company registration and are directed to the Ministry of Finance, accompanied by the following documents:

- A written request addressed to the Ministry of Finance
- A business plan
- A Chamber of Commerce extract
- A detailed financial plan
- A project plan

The application must be submitted at the Directorate of Tax of the Ministry of Finance.

Tax holiday beneficiaries cannot also claim exemptions on capital goods or raw materials and Articles 4, 5, 6, 8 and 13 facilities under the Investment Act.

5.2.7

Free write-off of capital goods

Businesses with up-to-date accounting records may apply for flexible depreciation of newly purchased capital goods valued at USD 5,000 or more. Rather than prescribing a standard depreciation schedule, the provision allows the company to determine how the asset is written off, which can enable accelerated depreciation. Applications must be submitted within three months of purchasing the capital good.

The following documents are required:

- Financial statements
- Chamber of Commerce extract
- Receipt of the capital good

Businesses that have already been granted an Income Tax Holiday are not eligible for this write-off based on the Investment Act 2001 (S.B. 2002 No. 42).

5.3

Non-fiscal incentives for investment projects

In addition to fiscal incentives, Suriname provides a range of non-fiscal investment support measures aimed at facilitating business establishment, improving investor coordination with government institutions, and supporting the implementation of strategic investment projects.

These measures are primarily delivered through institutional support, administrative facilitation, legal protections for investors, and sector-specific coordination mechanisms. While most non-fiscal incentives are not automatic statutory entitlements, they form an important part of Suriname's overall investment support framework, particularly for large-scale or strategically important projects.

Non-fiscal support is particularly relevant for investment projects in:

- Oil and gas
- Mining
- Agriculture and agribusiness
- Renewable energy
- Manufacturing
- Tourism
- Logistics and infrastructure
- ICT and digital services

5.3.1

Investment facilitation support through SITA

The Suriname Investment and Trade Agency (SITA) serves as the country's primary investment promotion and facilitation body. SITA acts as a central point of contact for investors and supports project development throughout the investment lifecycle.

Support services may include:

- Guidance on business establishment procedures
- Coordination with government ministries and agencies
- Information on sector opportunities and regulations
- Facilitation of investor meetings and stakeholder engagement
- Support in identifying local business partners and service providers
- Assistance with administrative procedures and approvals

For strategic investment projects, SITA may also support coordination between investors and relevant public institutions to help streamline project implementation.

This includes support with the following administrative and regulatory procedures:

- Company registration
- Licensing and permits
- Environmental approvals
- Land allocation procedures
- Customs and import procedures
- Sector-specific operational approvals

Investors should note that SITA acts primarily as a facilitation and coordination body and does not independently grant fiscal incentives, permits, or regulatory approvals, which remain under the authority of the relevant government ministries and agencies.

Key institutions commonly involved in investment approvals include:

- Ministry of Finance and Planning
- Ministry of Economic Affairs, Entrepreneurship and Technological Innovation
- Ministry of Oil, Gas and the Environment
- Ministry of Natural Resources
- Ministry of Land Policy and Forestry Management
- Ministry of Public Works and Spatial Planning
- Tax and Customs Administration
- Chamber of Commerce and Industry (KKF)

5.3.2

Investment protection framework

Suriname generally permits foreign direct investment across most sectors of the economy and provides legal protections for investors under its investment framework.

Key investor protections include:

- Recognition of private property rights
- Ability to establish wholly foreign-owned enterprises in most sectors
- Legal protection against unlawful expropriation
- Repatriation of profits and dividends, subject to applicable foreign exchange and tax regulations
- Access to contractual dispute resolution mechanisms
- Access to domestic judicial procedures

Certain sectors, particularly extractive industries such as oil, gas, forestry, and mining, may require:

- Government concessions
- Production-sharing agreements
- Sector-specific licences
- Partnerships or operational agreements with state-owned entities

In the oil and gas sector, Staatsolie Maatschappij Suriname N.V. plays a central role in petroleum sector participation and oversight.

Investors are encouraged to conduct detailed legal, tax, environmental, and regulatory due diligence prior to project implementation, particularly in regulated or concession-based sectors.

5.3.3

Work permits and residency support

Foreign investors and expatriate employees may apply for:

- Business visas
- Residency permits
- Work permits for foreign personnel

Applications are typically processed through:

- Ministry of Health, Welfare and Labour
- Ministry of Justice and Police
- Immigration authorities

Strategic investment projects may receive facilitation support from SITA in coordinating communication with the relevant authorities during the application process.

5.3.4

Land access and concession support

Investment projects in sectors such as agriculture, mining, forestry, tourism, logistics, and renewable energy may require:

- State land leases
- Land-use rights
- Sector concessions
- Environmental authorisations

Land allocation procedures are administered by the relevant government authorities and may require:

- Project feasibility studies
- Environmental and social impact assessments
- Sector ministry approvals
- Community consultations in certain cases

Large-scale projects considered strategically important for national development may receive enhanced coordination support during the land allocation and concession process.

Early engagement with SITA and the relevant sector ministries is strongly recommended for investors planning medium- or large-scale investment projects.



6. INFRASTRUCTURE AND CONNECTIVITY

Suriname's infrastructure, digital connectivity and mainland transport links are developing through the support of targeted investments to improve connectivity, digital coverage and utility reliability. The Port of Paramaribo is Suriname's largest port and serves as the primary gateway for international trade. Suriname's Johan Adolf Pengel International Airport offers regional and international flights with direct links to Port of Spain, Georgetown, Panama City, Havana, Belem, Amsterdam and Miami. It enables access to regional hubs and major global markets in Europe, North America, and Latin America.

6.1

Logistics

Maritime and waterways: Suriname is home to 6 ports[17], with the Port of Paramaribo (Dr Jules Sedney Port, Paramaribo) being the chief port. It functions as the country's primary gateway for containerised, bulk, and general cargo. The Port of Paramaribo handles most international trade flows and is supported by additional facilities such as Nieuw Nickerie for western Suriname. The terminal has an annual handling capacity of approximately 130,000 TEUs and manages container, breakbulk, Ro-Ro and reefer cargo operations. The port includes around 600 metres of quay infrastructure with a draft of roughly 7 metres at low water spring, enabling access for ocean-going vessels.

[17] Searates: Ports: Moengo, Nieuw Nickerie, Paramaribo, Paranam, Wageningen

Table 11: Key details for Port of Paramaribo

Feature	Latest data
Berths	4 main container berths (Nieuwe Haven Terminal)
Wharf	Length: 600m Height from water surface top of cope: 3.10m Depth: 7.50m
Storage	1,650m² Warehouse storage capacity 3,200m² General cargo
Container Stack Area	130,000 TEU Annual Capacity
Shipping Lines	Served by regional and international carriers, including CMA CGM, Maersk, and Tropical Shipping

Source: DP World, Suriname Port Capabilities, UNISCO

1,886
Vessel calls
total all terminals

309,299
Breakbulk Sedney
freight tonnes

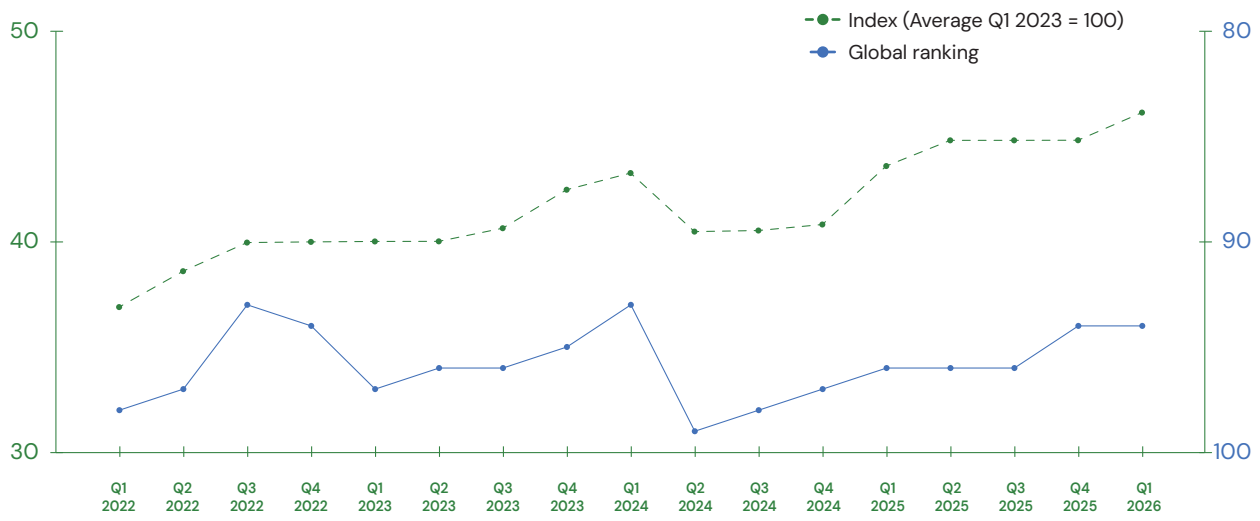
58,870
Import Containers
TEU discharged (full)

102,070
Liquid Bulk
metric tonnes

19,373
Export Containers
TEU loaded (full)

27,471
Vehicles
freight tonnes

Chart 20: Liner Shipping Connectivity Index (LSCI), Suriname, Q1 2022-Q1 2026



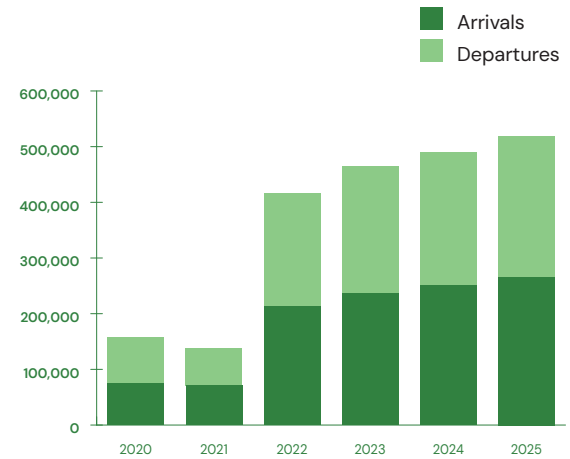
Source: UNCTAD, Division on Technology and Logistics, based on MDS Transmodal
Note: Index measures a country's integration into global liner shipping networks

Suriname's liner shipping connectivity has strengthened steadily since 2022, with its LSCI score rising. While its global ranking has fluctuated, it has improved overall, signalling gradual integration into global maritime networks and an improvement in its export connectivity.

Suriname's inland waterways

Suriname's inland waterways span 1,200km primarily along major rivers like the Suriname and Marowijne, navigable by vessels drawing up to 7m and serving as critical passageways for freight and passenger movements in the areas inaccessible by road. These waterways play a strategic role in supporting industrial operations in Suriname's hinterland while also strengthening connectivity between inland production zones and the Port of Paramaribo.

Chart 21: Total international passenger arrivals and departures – J.A Pengel International Airport



Source: Airport Management Ltd., Operator of Johan Adolf Pengel International Airport, 2026

Air: Air connectivity is anchored by Johan Adolf Pengel International Airport, which provides the main international cargo and passenger link for Suriname and is located 45km south of Paramaribo, Zanderij. The airport offers direct connections to key markets such as the Netherlands and the United States, as well as regional destinations in the Caribbean and northern South America. This connectivity underpins time-sensitive trade, business travel, and high-value or perishable exports.

Zorg en Hoop Airport is a smaller international airport in Suriname, about a 14-minute drive from Paramaribo. The airport connects with several small domestic airports in the country, is available for chartering flights to the Caribbean and has regular services to Guyana.

Road: Suriname's road network is concentrated along the coastal corridor, where most economic activity takes place, including Paramaribo, Wanica, and Nickerie. The total road length was 4,932 km (2023-2024). Within this corridor, road connectivity is generally sufficient for domestic distribution and access to port and airport infrastructure. Road transport also plays a critical role in cross-border trade with neighbouring Guyana and French Guiana, although cross-border logistics can be affected by infrastructure gaps and administrative procedures.

6.2

Digital infrastructure

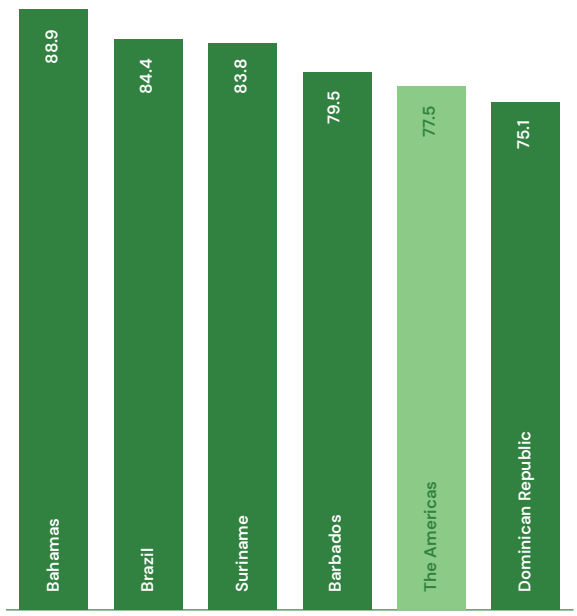
Suriname's telecommunications sector is rapidly advancing, marked by improved mobile and fixed broadband connectivity and speeds in metropolitan areas. Mobile connectivity is well established, with high levels of smartphone adoption and broad 4G/LTE network availability across urban areas.

Table 12: Key digital infrastructure indicators

Indicators	Latest data
Mobile cellular subscriptions	943,000
Internet users	500,000
Internet penetration	78.4%
Median mobile download speed	46.2 Mbps
Median fixed broadband speed	16.1 Mbps
Fixed line subscriptions	108,250
Fixed broadband subscriptions	92,270

Source: DataReportal Digital 2025 Suriname; CIA World Factbook; GSMA Intelligence; Ookla

Chart 22: ICT Development Index, 2025



Source: International Telecommunication Union (ITU), ICT Development Index, 2025
Note: The index provides a high-level, partial view of the state of digital connectivity.

Regional submarine cable connectivity

Deep Blue One is a 25 Tbps international submarine cable launched in 2024, providing capacity equivalent to approximately 200x Suriname's current national data demand and supporting business operations.

6.3

Energy and utilities

Oil and oil products continue to be the largest source of energy in Suriname, representing 87% of total energy supply, followed by 10% through hydropower. Electricity generation and distribution in Suriname are managed by state-owned entities, mainly N.V. Energiebedrijven Suriname (EBS), which manages transmission and distribution, and Staatsolie Power Company Suriname (SPCS), a subsidiary of the national oil company Staatsolie. Suriname's national grid systems serve more than 185,000 customers nationwide. In 2025, off-grid electricity capacity consisted of 11.02 MW in renewables compared to 117.1 MW of oil-based generation.

98%
Access to electricity, rural (% of rural population)
2023

100%
Access to electricity, urban (% of urban population)
2023

Source: World Bank Indicators, 2023

Table 13: Household connections, 2023-2044f

System	2023	2030	2044	CAGR (%), 2023-2044
EPAR	169,065	194,475	266,647	2.2
ENIC	9,841	10,262	11,225	0.6
Rural districts				
Albina	1,283	1,405	1,723	1.4
Apoera	516	565	693	1.4
Coronie	1,256	1,375	1,687	1.4
Moengo	2,462	2,696	3,307	1.4
Wageningen	789	864	1,060	1.4
Pokigron	357	391	480	1.4
Total (national)	185,569	212,033	286,822	2.1

Source: Castalia and Grid Advisors calculations based on EBS data
Note: EPAR (Energievoorziening Paramaribo); ENIC (Energievoorziening Nickerie)

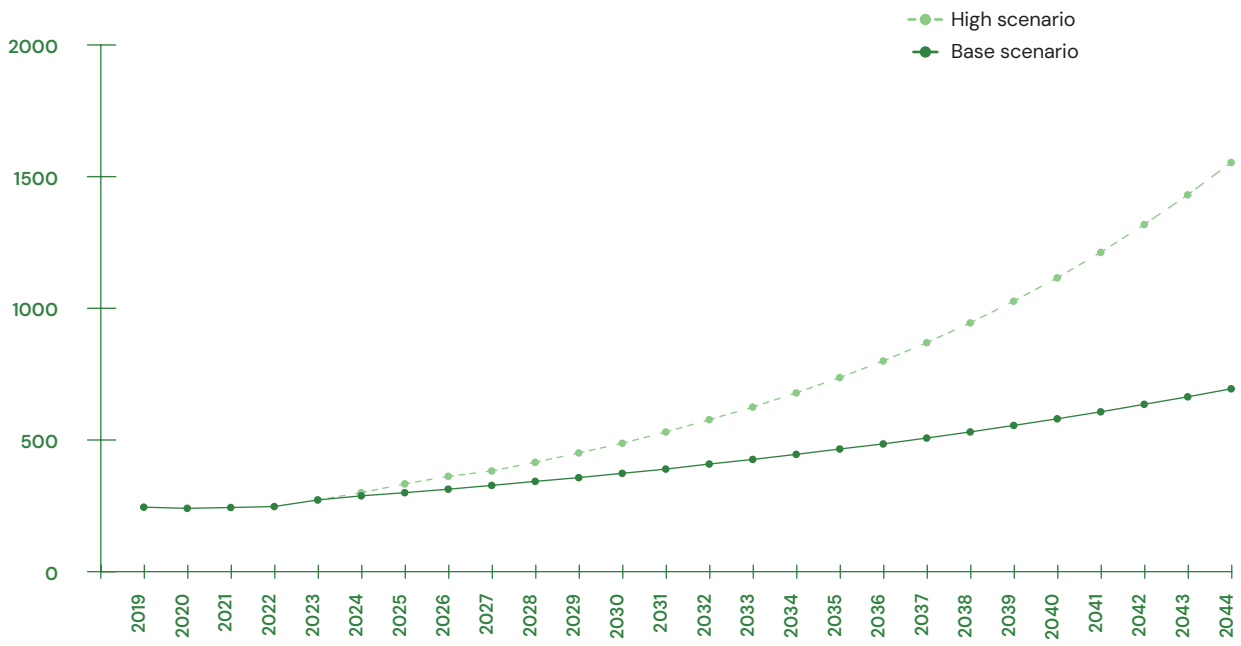
Hydropower is a growing part of Suriname's electricity system through the Afobaka hydroelectric plant, located at the Brokopondo Reservoir[18] From 2012-2023, average energy production from Afobaka was 983.9 GWh per year with plans for future expansion under consideration. Hydroelectricity accounted for approximately 58.8% of installed generation capacity in recent years, reducing dependence on imported fossil fuels relative to many Caribbean markets.

Suriname launched its Electricity Sector Plan (ESP) 2025-2044 to provide a framework for electricity generation expansion, transmission upgrades, renewable integration and regulatory reform.[19] This includes significant government investment in renewable energy goals, including investing in solar microgrids to power remote communities.

Source	Generation (GWh)		Capacity (MW)		
	2019	2023	2019	2023	2025
Non-renewable	901.01	741.21	470.2	512.2	512.2
Renewable	966.2	1,168.03	187.15	192.3	197.35

Source: IRENA (2026), Renewable Capacity Statistics 2026, International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA), Abu Dhabi
[18] Global Energy Monitor [19] Suriname Energy Chamber

Chart 23: Suriname's peak electricity demand (MW) forecast, 2019–2044



Source: Energy Authority Suriname, Electricity Sector Plan, Volume II – Technical Plan, May
Note: Base scenario based on IMF projections for the period 2024–2028 where annual real change in GDP was forecasted at 3%. High scenario annual real change in GDP was forecasted at 8%.

1,553.6MW
Peak electricity demand (High scenario) 2044

333.3MW
Peak electricity demand (High scenario) 2025

694.4MW
Peak electricity demand (base scenario), 2044

299.9MW
Peak electricity demand (base scenario), 2025

Electricity transmission and distribution in Suriname is concentrated along the coastal urban corridor. The EPAR system, serving Paramaribo and surrounding areas, includes 161kV and 33kV lines linking major substations such as Afobaka, Paranam and Menckendam. There are 40 power transformers in the transmission substations, with a total installed capacity of approximately 735MVA. Transmission losses in EPAR averaged 5.5% from 2018 to 2023. As a part of the ESP, EPAR's expansion plan requires a total investment of USD 91.7 million by 2029 in distribution and USD 54.6 million by 2044 in transmission assets.[20]

Water utilities in Suriname are managed primarily by the state-owned Suriname Water Supply Company (SWM), which supplies drinking water across the coastal region and mainland. In 2023, 82% of households had access to drinking water piped in the home.[21]

98%
Access to at least basic drinking water services (% of population), 2022

90%
Access to at least basic sanitation services (% of urban population), 2022

[20] Energy Authority Suriname, Electricity Sector Plan, Volume II – Technical Plan, May 2025
[21] Government of Suriname, Suriname Second Voluntary National Review, 2025

Table 14: Electricity demand (MWh) by customer type under base and high-growth scenarios, 2023-2044

		2023	2024	2030	2044	CAGR (%), 2023-2044
Base scenario	Households	694,582	724,272	938,017	1,774,021	4.6
	Non-households (<24kVA and small businesses)	194,824	202,589	256,160	443,439	4
	Commercial (>24kVA)	267,587	281,960	386,015	804,142	5.4
	Industrial (>24kVA)	205,097	212,858	265,996	447,541	3.8
	Streetlighting	25,945	26,323	28,706	35,189	1.5
	Total	**1,388,035**	**1,448,002**	**1,874,894**	**3,504,332**	**4.5**
High scenario	Households	694,582	752,565	1,226,598	3,966,742	8.7
	Non-households (<24kVA and small businesses)	194,824	210,502	334,969	991,536	8.1
	Commercial (>24kVA)	267,587	292,976	504,773	1,708,073	9.2
	Industrial (>24kVA)	205,097	221,173	347,831	1,000,710	7.8
	Streetlighting	25,945	27,349	37,535	78,682	5.4
	Total	**1,388,035**	**1,504,565**	**2,451,706**	**7,745,743**	**8.5**

Source: Castalia and Grid Advisors calculations based on EBS data



7. HUMAN CAPITAL AND LABOUR

Suriname combines a cost-competitive labour market with a stable and predictable regulatory framework, and a burgeoning skills base. It has a growing workforce of over 260,000 people, supported by technical training and local content initiatives that are aligned with investment demand. This is complemented by a distinctive living environment, one defined by a diverse multicultural and multi-lingual population, tropical rainforests, and a Caribbean coastline.

- Clear labour regulations: Suriname offers a predictable labour environment and employment regulations aligned with international standards.
- Dynamic talent pipeline: With approximately 21,300 (36.5%) secondary students enrolled in technical and vocational education, over 3,400 students enrolled at the public university, and a youth cohort of 38,100 individuals aged 15-24 active in the labour market, Suriname is building a workforce geared towards attracting investment. Female participation in the workforce has increased by 6.9% from 90,169 in 2022 to 96,392 in 2025 and economic output per worker has been rising year-on-year since 2022. On top of this, local content initiatives are expected to deliver 6,000 new Surinamese jobs.
- Cost-competitive operating and living: Suriname's minimum wage is one of the most costcompetitive in the region (USD 1.62 p/h), and cost of living is 30% cheaper than the Netherlands and 11% more affordable than Guyana.
- Environmentally rich living environment: Suriname's rainforests cover over 90% of its land mass, supported by strong environmental protections and a population that is committed to preserving natural assets. Combined with a low population density (4 people per square kilometre) and an urbanisation rate of 66%, this limits pressure on land and ecosystems. The country's tropical climate and location outside the Caribbean hurricane belt further contribute to a high quality of life, defined by clean environments, low congestion and outdoor living.

7.1

Labour laws

Suriname is a member of the International Labour Organisation (ILO) and has incorporated various international labour principles into its domestic legal framework. Suriname has several laws that govern the employment of labour, covering employment contracts, working hours, minimum wages, and protections.

Key laws governing employment in Suriname:

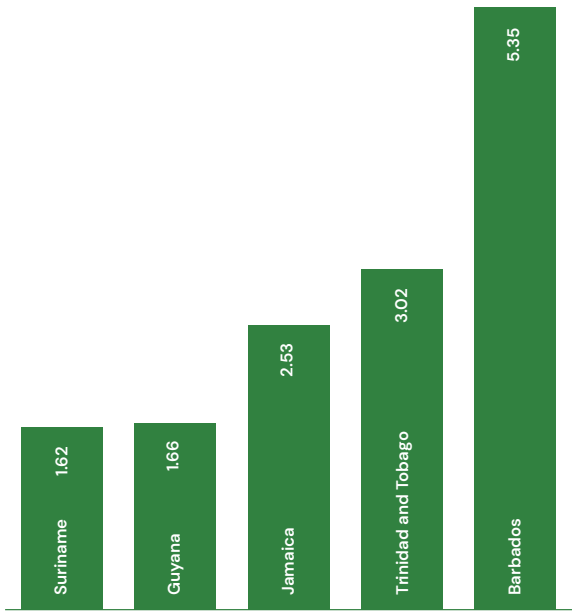
- **The Constitution of Suriname:** Provides legal basis for labour rights, including the right to freedom of association and safe working conditions.
- **The Civil Code:** Articles 1613-1614 form legal framework for private sector employment contracts, including probation periods which cannot exceed 2 months and notice periods which are one month for employees with less than five years of service and two months for employees with five or more years of service.
- **Law on Labour:** Regulates working hours, rest periods, and overtime.
- **General Social Security Act:** Governs employer and employee social security contributions.
- **Minimum Wage Act:** Sets the national statutory minimum wage for workers.
- **Working Conditions Act:** Covers workplace health and safety obligations.
- **Accident Insurance Act:** Covers work injury insurance obligations on employers.
- **Safety Ordinance:** Occupational safety law that sets standards for working environment and harmful vapours.
- **The Personnel Law:** Holds employers legally accountable for providing safe working environment.
- **Family Employment Protection Act:** Mandates 16 weeks of fully paid maternity leave and 8 days of paid paternity leave.
- **Collect Bargaining Agreements Act:** Governs agreements between unions and employers.
- **Work Permits Act:** Regulates employment of non-Surinamese citizens and the issuance of work permits.
- **Skilled Nationals Act:** Allows eligible CARICOM citizens to live and work in Suriname without needing a work or residence permit.
- **Holidays Act:** Establishes mandatory paid annual leave and public holiday entitlement.
- **Dismissal Permits Act:** Prohibits employers from terminating a contract without a permit from the Ministry of Health, Welfare and Labour (exceptions apply). Redundancies for economic reasons are permitted, typically involving negotiation with unions. Applications are submitted to the Secretariat of the Dismissal Committee (Ontslagcommissie), and a granted permit does not itself terminate the employee; the employer must still give notice. Processing can take longer than 30 days.

Generally, labour laws are not waived to attract or retain investments, but the Minister of Labour can grant exemptions should they be required in order for operations to procede.

Meanwhile, Suriname is working towards the development of a special economic zone framework, albeit there are currently no alternative labour law policies for these areas.

The statutory minimum wage in Suriname was revised to SRD 61.25 per hour (USD 1.62 p/h) as of July 1st, 2026, which places Suriname among the most cost-effective labour markets in the region. The minimum wage is a national benchmark applied uniformly across all districts and sectors; however, actual wages paid by employers are typically higher and vary by occupation, skills, experience and industry requirements.

Chart 24: Hourly minimum wage, USD



Source: FT Locations, fDi Strategies, based on government announcements (latest available).
Note: Collected in local currencies and converted to USD in July 2026.

7.1.1

Hiring foreign employees

Where required skills are not available locally, employers may hire foreign workers through Suriname's work permit and residence permit system. Foreign employees are generally required to have both a work permit (arbeidsvergunning) and a residence permit (verblijfsvergunning), unless an exemption applies.

Under Suriname's work permit rules, the responsibility for obtaining the permit sits with the employer. Official applications are submitted to the Work Permit Unit, under the Ministry of Health, Welfare and Labour, which incur an annual fee of USD 500 for gold, oil and timber industries, and USD 100 for all other sectors. Applications are generally processed within approximately 30 days, subject to documentation requirements. A valid residence permit, or proof that a residence permit application has been submitted to the Ministry of Justice and Police, is part of the documentation required for the work permit application.

An amendment to the Law on Working Permits for Foreign Workers in 2022 states that a request for a work permit for a foreigner can be denied if there are workers available in the local market or if their availability can be expected within a reasonable timeframe.

Certain categories of foreign nationals do not require a work permit to be legally employed:

- Foreigner married to a Surinamese citizen
- Returning emigrant of Surinamese origin
- Foreigner with refugee status
- Foreigner who will be employed as a civil servant
- Foreigner with the status of CARICOM Skilled National Certificate holder in eligible professions (e.g, university graduates, nurses, teachers, artisans, agricultural workers etc.)
- Foreigners with a PSA (Persons of Surinamese descent) card do not need a work permit

7.2

Skills development and talent pipeline

Suriname is developing an industry-aligned talent pipeline supported by private-sector partnerships, higher education and technical training institutions, and government-backed local content initiatives. Suriname's flexible and dynamic workforce creates opportunities for investors to shape and scale skills development in line with demand.

657 thousand
Population, 2025
(IMF estimates)

95.2%
Adult literacy rate, population 15+ years, 2022
(UNESCO Institute for Statistics estimate)

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics modelled estimates and EPDC

Education system, Suriname

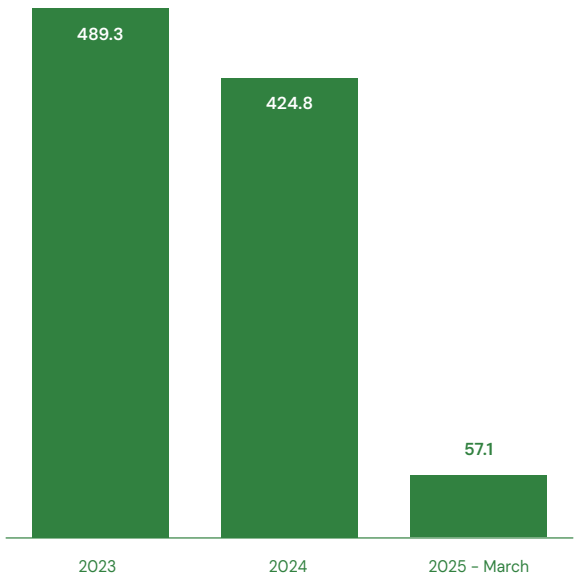
School stage	Number of pupils (thousands), 2015-2017	Completion rate (%), 2024
Primary school (6 years) Ages 6-11	77	87.2
Lower Secondary (4 years) Ages 12-15	38	58.5
Upper Secondary (3 years) Ages 16-18	15	32.8

2.87%
Government expenditure on education (% of GDP), 2023

8.55%
Expenditure on education (% of total government expenditure), 2024

Anton de Kom University of Suriname (AdeKUS) is the country's only public university. Primarily based in Paramaribo, it also has a branch campus in Nickerie. It offers officially recognised bachelor's and master's degrees across agriculture, business, life sciences, engineering, humanities, social sciences, law, physical sciences, and mathematics.

Chart 25: Government capital expenditures in Education, Science and Culture, Jan 2023 - Mar 2025 (SRD million)



Source: Ministry of Finance and Planning

Enrolment statistics

62,655
Students enrolled in primary school
2020

Enrolment statistics

3,481
Students enrolled in university
2020

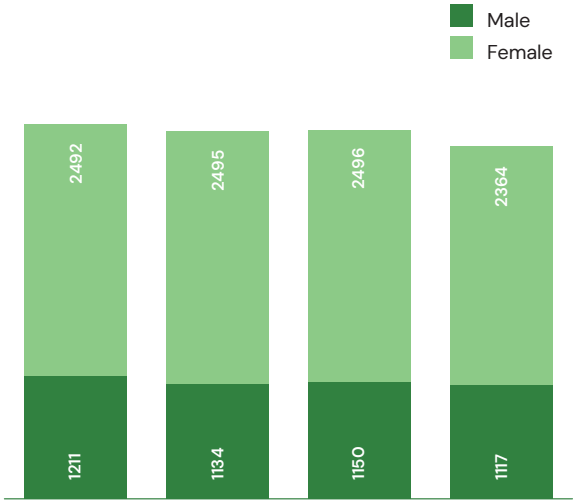
Educational attainment rates

26.8%
Completed upper secondary education or higher (25+ years),
2022

Educational attainment rates

8.9%
Completed bachelor's or equivalent education or higher (25+ years),
2022

Chart 26: Number of students enrolled at university, Suriname, 2017-2020



Source: General Bureau of Statistics
Note: Only includes students enrolled at AdeKUS, Suriname's public university

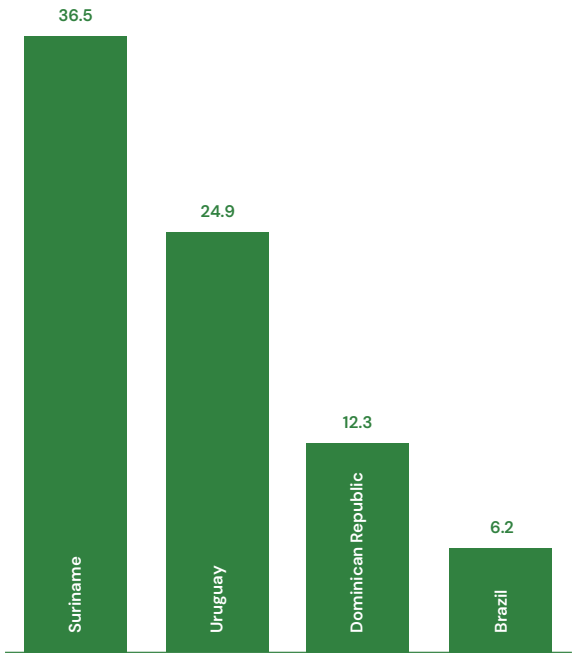
A diverse network of higher education institutions is actively developing Surinamese talent:

- **Anton de Kom University of Suriname (ADEKUS):** Suriname's national university, offering bachelor's and master's programmes across fields including law, medicine, social sciences, technology, natural sciences and humanities.
- **Technological University of the Americas (TUA):** A private institution with a campus in Suriname, offering courses in business, IT, accountancy and education.
- **FHR Institute for Social Studies:** One of Suriname's leading private business schools
- **College of Accountancy:** A professional educational institution in Paramaribo that focuses on post-bachelor training for financial professionals.
- **Polytechnic College Suriname (PTC):** A university of applied sciences offering technical and professional programmes, including bachelor's and master's pathways relevant to engineering, technology, business and applied industry skills.
- **Institute of Management & Information Technology (IMIT):** A private higher education institute focused on management, business ICT and digital skills, including bachelor and certificate-level training for students, ICT professionals, business employees and government workers.
- **Hogeschool ABC:** A private higher education institution offering bachelor's, associate degree and short-course programmes designed to prepare students for professional careers
- **Elsje Fink-Sanichar College (EFS):** A specialist healthcare training institute focused on educating nurses, carers and allied health professionals, supporting Suriname's health workforce pipeline.
- **Netherlands Business Academy (NBA):** A business education provider offering bachelor, master, MBA, post-bachelor and executive programmes in areas such as business administration, finance, leadership and management.
- **Vanguard Community College:** A practical and applied education provider with programmes in areas such as engineering, technology, education and employer-focused professional training.
- **Janssen University of Applied Sciences:** A private university of applied sciences offering practice-oriented bachelor programmes in business administration and ICT, aimed at developing management and professional skills.
- **Instituut voor de Opleiding van Leraren (IOL):** Suriname's teacher training institute, preparing educators across a range of subject areas and supporting the country's education workforce
- **The Institute of International Relations:** Diplomas and certificates in international relations, diplomacy, and political science
- **Caribbean Maritime University (CMU):** As part of a partnership with the Suriname Foundation for Logistics Training (FLT), CMU offers courses in maritime and logistics
- **University of Applied Sciences and Technology (UNASAT):** With close to 2,000 pupils and programmes spanning business and software engineering, UNASAT also hosts centres of excellence in geology and mining, and agriculture and rural development.

Suriname is also expanding its workforce pipeline through Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) initiatives aligned with industry demand.

- A national programme supported by the **Islamic Development Bank (IsDB)** established educational training facilities in six districts.
- The Oil & Gas Programme at the **Natuur Technisch Instituut Suriname (NATIN)** provides an educational opportunity to develop local workforce capacity in Suriname's oil and gas industry. This programme is the result of collaboration between Staatsolie Maatschappij Suriname N.V., the Ministry of Education, Science and Culture, local companies, and international oil companies operating in Suriname.[23]
- **Surinaamse Technische School (STS/STS-II)** is being strengthened through a USD 330,000 renovation funded by Staatsolie and its offshore oil partners, creating a modernised technical training facility for more than 700 students and supporting Suriname's vocational skills pipeline for industry.
- The government plans to establish regional hubs in **Nickerie, Commewijne, and Brokopondo,** combining skills training with access to financing to increase local content.

Chart 27: Vocational and Technical enrolment (% of total secondary enrolment), 2023



Source: World Bank, Gender Data Portal, based on UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS)

Suriname's local content plan is set to accelerate workforce and supplier development.

The initiative, led by the private sector and industry organisations such as the Suriname Trade and Industry Association (VSB), Manufacturers Association in Suriname (ASFA), Local Content Board (LCB) and the Suriname Business Forum (SBF), calls on the government to formalise a local content plan that increases participation of domestic companies and workers, particularly in the oil and gas sector, to ensure major projects benefit the local businesses and communities.[24] The LCB is responsible for drafting a Local Content Policy and Law, which is expected to be submitted to the National Assembly by the end of 2026.

Highly scalable and dynamic workforce Suriname's total labour force exceeds 260,000 people, with the majority concentrated in the 25-64 age range. This provides a stable base for operations, while a growing cohort of younger workers support future labour supply.

6,000 local jobs

USD 1 billion

Estimated investment in and impact of local content because of major foreign investments in Suriname

Labour force (age 15+)

260.3 thousand

Labour force (aged 15-64)

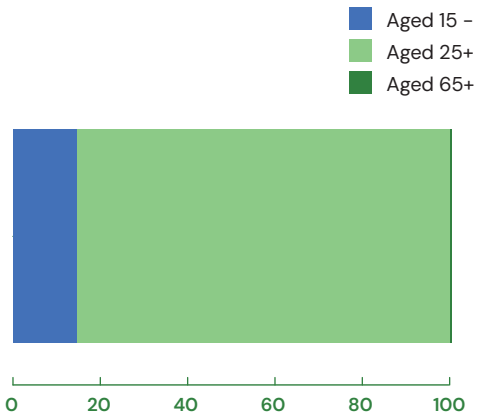
258.9 thousand

Labour force (aged 15-24)

38.1 thousand

Labour force participation rates vary by age group, with lower participation among the 15–24-year-olds reflecting a combination of education, training, and later entry into the workforce. This generation represents a meaningful share of the total labour pool, with approximately 26% of the population aged 10-24 and 38,100 individuals aged 15-24 currently active in the labour force (14.6%). An estimated 20.6 thousand young people are not in employment, education or training (NEET), highlighting the potential to further engage and develop this segment of the workforce.

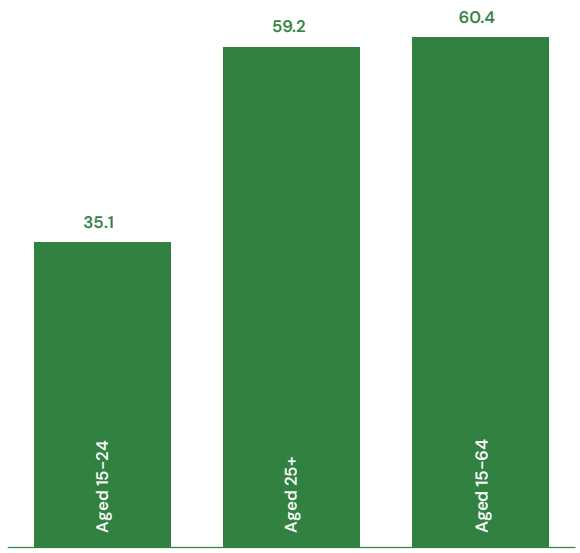
Chart 28: Proportion (%) of labour force by age, Suriname, 2026



Source: ILO modelled estimates, November 2025

[23] Staatsolie; [24] Suriname Trade and Industry Association (VSB), Manufacturers Association in Suriname (ASFA) and the Alliance, Local Content Policy Framework, 2022:

Chart 29: Labour force participation rate (%) by age, Suriname, 2026



Source: ILO modelled estimates, November 2025

Youth unemployment

Male % of labour force aged 15-24, 2024
16.9%

Female % of labour force aged 15-24, 2024
35.9%

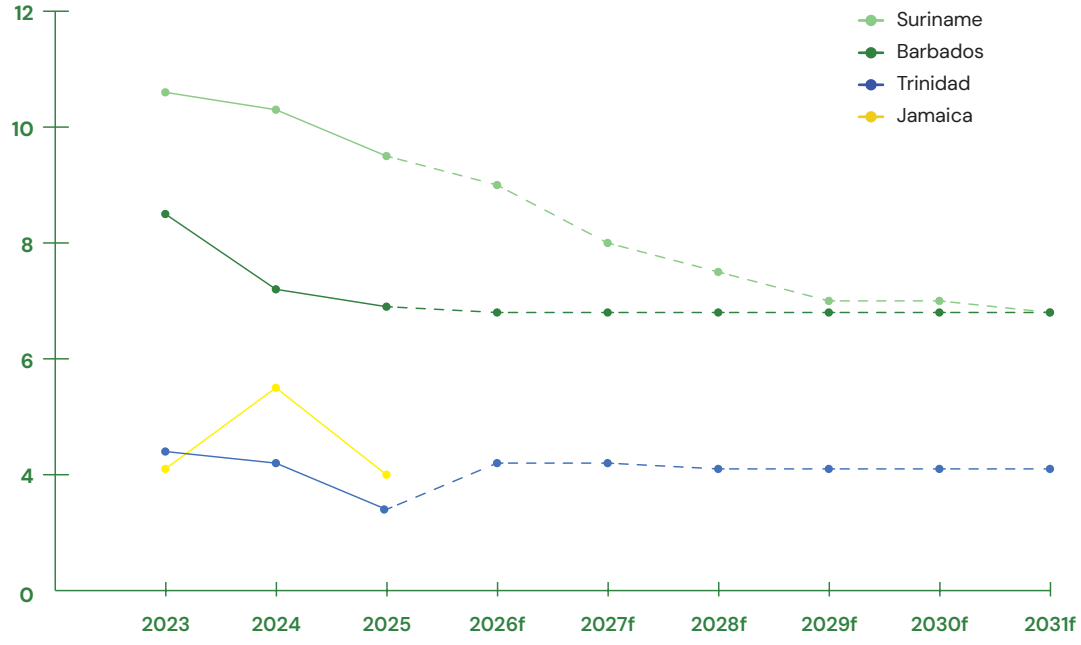
2016		2025	
total employment	**61%**	total employment	**59%**
total employment	**39%**	total employment	**41%**

Source: ILO modelled estimates, November 2025

Available labour capacity, particularly among youth, offers investors opportunity to build and scale a diverse and inclusive workforce in Suriname

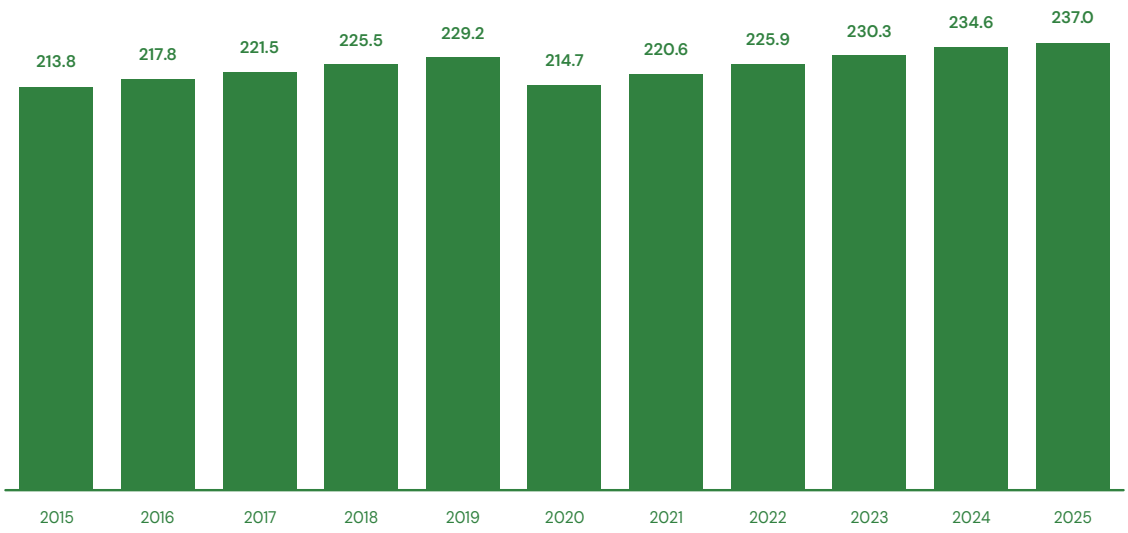
+4.9%
% change in total employment 2025 vs. 2022

Chart 30: Unemployment rate (%), Suriname and regional peers, 2023-2031f



Source: IMF
Note: f: forecasts; no forecast data available for Jamaica

Chart 31: Total employment (thousands) in Suriname, 2015-2025



Source: ILO modelled estimates, November 2025

Suriname's workforce is services-led, with growing technical and industrial roles supporting future expansion in industry and agriculture-related activities

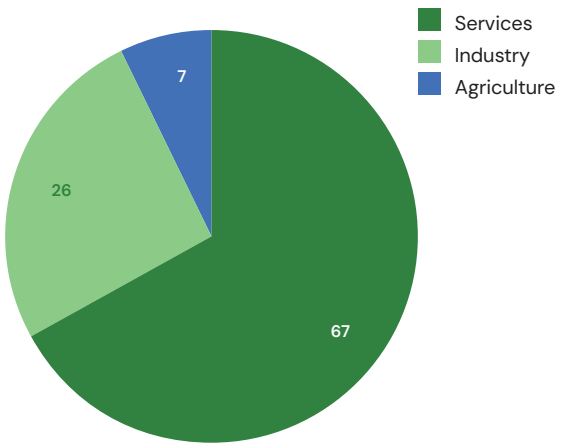
The majority of Suriname's workforce is concentrated in the services sector (68%) which includes roles in administration, retail, public services, amounting to an estimated 158.6 thousand workers. Industry accounts for 26% or 61.9 thousand workers, while agriculture represents 7% (approximately 16.5 thousand workers).

Table 15: Employment (thousands) by occupation in Suriname, 2016-2025

Occupations	2016	2019	2022	2025
Managers	16.243	16.083	15.24	16.158
Professionals	26.8	28.542	29.784	32.415
Technicians and associate professionals	22.355	23.726	23.77 2	5.156
Clerical support workers	17.227	17.923	17.14	18.592
Service and sales workers	41.523	44.433	43.374	46.185
Craft and related trades workers	31.151	32.226	31.009	31.351
Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	21.564	22.939	22.069	23.39
Elementary occupations and skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	40.951	43.298	43.495	43.738

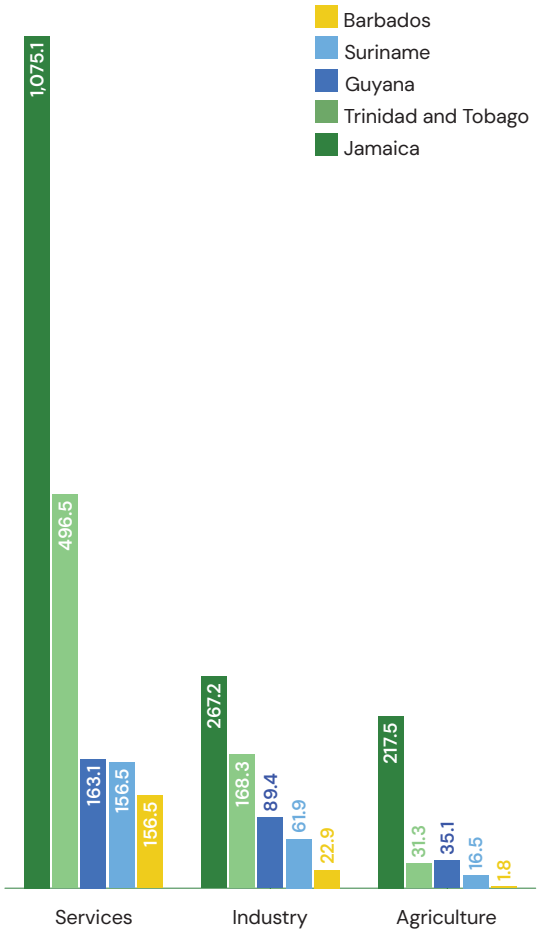
Source: ILO modelled estimates, November 2025

Chart 32: Workforce composition by economic activity (broad sector), Suriname, 2025



Source: ILO modelled estimates, November 2025

Chart 33: Workforce composition by economic activity, Suriname and regional peers, (Number of workers in thousands), 2025



Source: ILO modelled estimates, November 2025

Suriname's workforce is demonstrating steady improvements in productivity, with output per worker increasing in recent years

The Capital City, Paramaribo, is Suriname's primary labour and commercial centre, hosting a large concentration of the country's workforce and businesses.

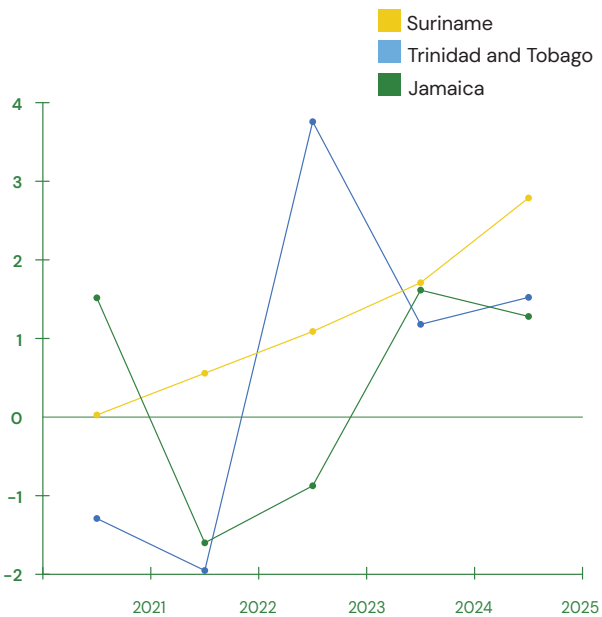
Beyond the Capital, several regions are emerging as strategic corridors. Nickerie, located on the western border with Guyana, is positioning itself as a future logistics and supply base. Commewijne is leveraging its proximity to Paramaribo and access to the Suriname river to attract industrial and logistics investment, with the launch of the Commewijne Port Facility and the development of the Dordt offshore supply base.

Meanwhile, Wanica is an important growth district, benefiting from the development of the Kuldipsingh Port Facility, and Brokopondo is also emerging as a potential centre for manufacturing, engineering services, and energy-related activities.

40.1 hours

Mean weekly hours worked per employed person, 2025 (ILO)

Chart 34: Annual growth rate (%) of output per worker (GDP constant 2015 USD), Suriname and regional peers, 2022-2026



Source: ILO modelled estimates, November 2025



8. QUALITY OF LIFE FOR INVESTORS AND EXPATS

Suriname boasts a multicultural society where Dutch is the official language and English is widely spoken, and a favourable time zone (GMT -3) that offers seamless communication with North America, Europe, and regional markets.

The capital, Paramaribo, is a hub for commercial and residential activity with modern amenities. The historic inner city, characterised by its unique 17th and 18th century Dutch colonial architecture, is a designated UNESCO World Heritage Site.

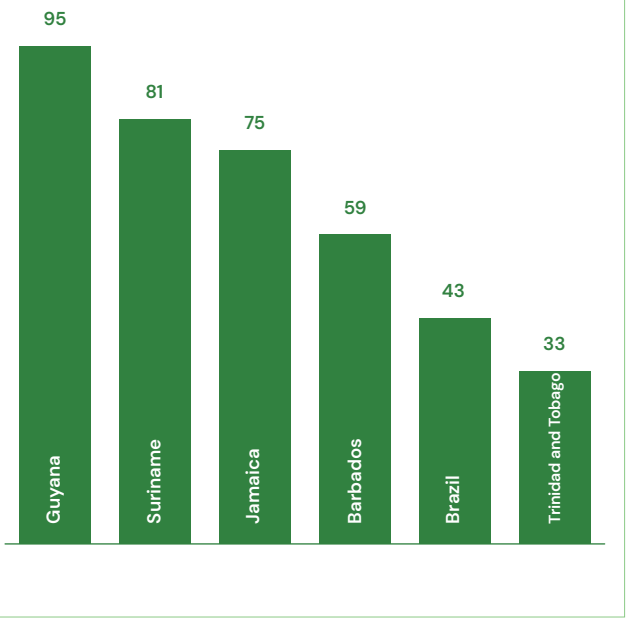
Competitive living costs, accessible housing, and stable health indicators offer investors and expatriates an affordable and restful place to live and work.

Located outside the hurricane belt, Suriname offers stable, year-round conditions with average temperatures of 26-28°C. Suriname's tropical climate features two dry seasons (Mid-August to early December and February to April). September and October are typically the warmest and driest months, with daytime temperatures often reaching 32-34°C. This supports an active outdoor lifestyle with minimal disruption from extreme weather.

Suriname's low population density (4 people per square kilometre) and extensive natural landscape create a spacious living environment.

With over 90% forest cover and strong environmental protections for green and blue zones, the country offers an attractive location for expatriates seeking a balanced and nature-oriented lifestyle.

Chart 35: Ocean Health Index: Tourism and Recreation Pillar [100 = Best], 2025



Source: Ocean Health Index
Note: Index captures the value that people hold for experiencing and enjoying coastal areas. A score of 100 means a region utilises its full recreational potential without harming the ecosystem.

Suriname's natural environment contributes to its attractiveness as a place to live and work. The country's ecological crown jewel is the Central Suriname Nature Reserve – a UNESCO World Heritage site spanning 1.6 million hectares of primary tropical forest and inland waters in west-central Suriname, with almost 5,000 vascular plant species and 753 recorded bird species.[25] The country's natural landscape supports talent attraction and retention and underpins a growing ecotourism sector, with increasing interest in sustainable, nature-based travel.

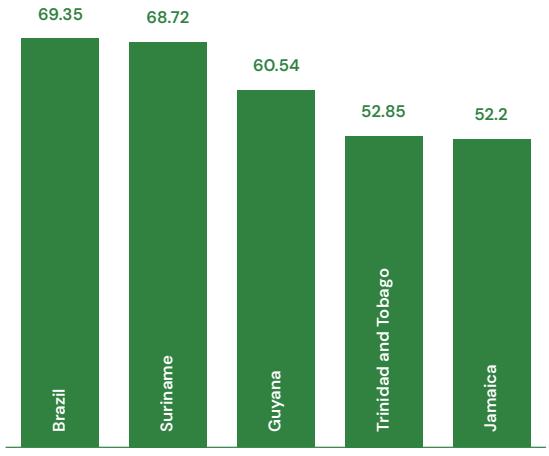
Coastal biodiversity is equally prominent, from the world-class sea turtle nesting grounds at the Galibi Nature Reserve to the avian sanctuary of the Bigi Pan wetlands.

Tourist arrivals and receipts in Suriname rebounded sharply in 2022 and continued to grow. Tourism performs well relative to the country's size, with growing interest in nature-based and cultural travel at a competitive price point due to exchange rates.

Affordable living, accessible housing and stable health indicators further enhance Suriname's offering

Housing supply is primarily concentrated in and around the capital city. Options range from historic properties in central Paramaribo to modern apartments in established residential areas such as Zorg en Hoop and Weg naar Zee. Property prices are competitive by international standards, with modern three-bedroom apartments typically starting from around USD 150,000. Generally, leasehold properties are 15-25% more affordable than freehold.

Chart 36: The Legatum Prosperity Index: Natural Environment Pillar [100 = Best], 2023



Source: Legatum Institute

[25] UNESCO

Professionally managed properties are particularly common for non-residents, while it is also important to nurture a relationship with a local bank to aid transactions and currency handling.

Property purchases by foreign investors are typically financed by cash or loans secured in the investor's home country, as local mortgage options for non-residents are limited. Transactions are commonly conducted in USD, while official registration is completed in SRD. Standard international transfer methods (i.e. SWIFT) are used for payments, with applicable foreign exchange regulations designed by the Central Bank of Suriname and the Foreign Exchange Commission.

Suriname demonstrates solid performance in line with regional peers based on population health indicators. The country's healthcare system provides medical services through a mix of public and private providers, with private clinics more commonly used by expatriates.

International health insurance is recommended as complex medical cases often require travel to Trinidad & Tobago, the Netherlands, or the United States, although healthcare provision is improving.

International tourist arrivals, 2024

270,000

International tourism receipts, 2024

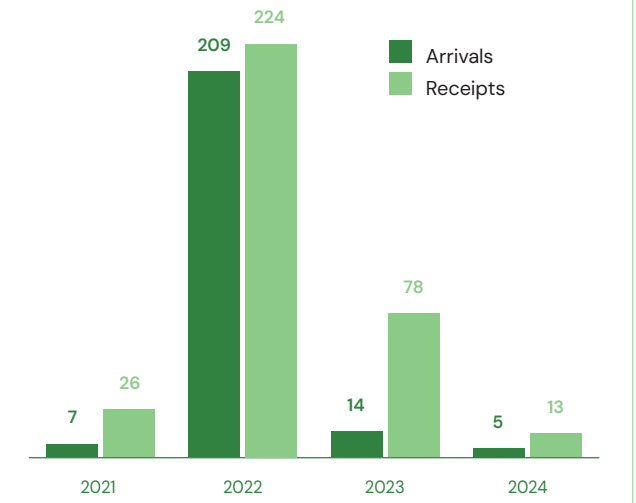
37 million USD

Receipts per arrival, 2024

137 USD

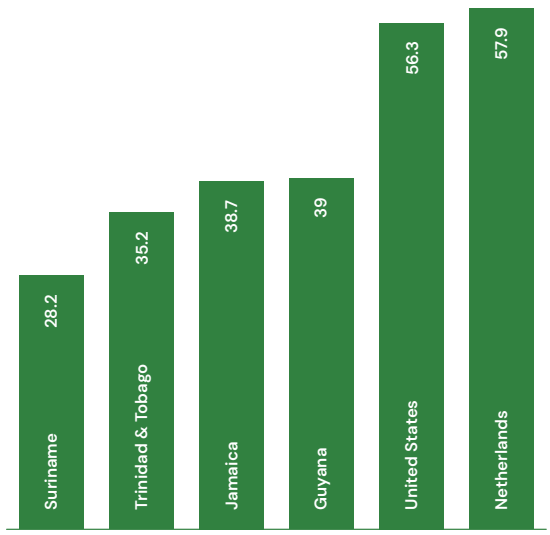
Source: UN Tourism

Chart 38: International tourist arrivals and tourism receipts, change over previous year (%), 2021-2024



Source: Legatum Institute

Chart 37: Cost of Living Index, 2026 [New York City (NYC) = 100]



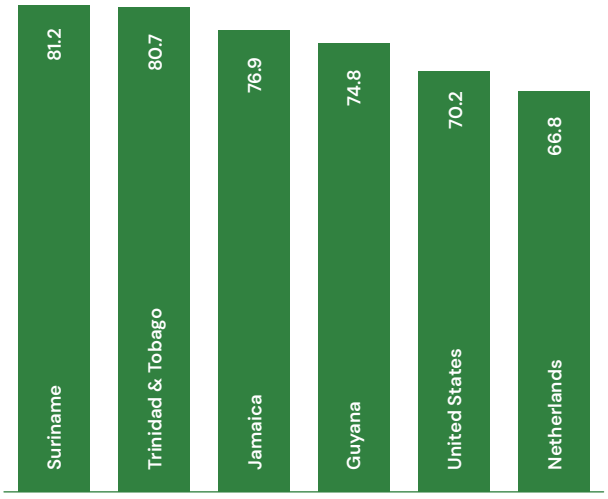
Source: Numbeo

Note: The index measures the relative prices of consumer goods and services, plus housing costs like rent or mortgage payments. A score of 120 suggests that expenses are 20% higher than in NYC.

11% more affordable

The cost of living in Suriname compared to Guyana and at least 2 times more affordable than international markets.

Chart 39: Global Health Index [100 = Best], 2025



Source: World Population Review based on CEO World Global Health Index



9. OPERATIONAL COSTS

Suriname offers investors lower overall production and service-delivery costs relative to regional peers with competitive labour expenses and cost-efficient utilities for businesses, including affordable electricity (USD 0.11 per kWh) and water at approximately USD 1.99 per m³.

9.1

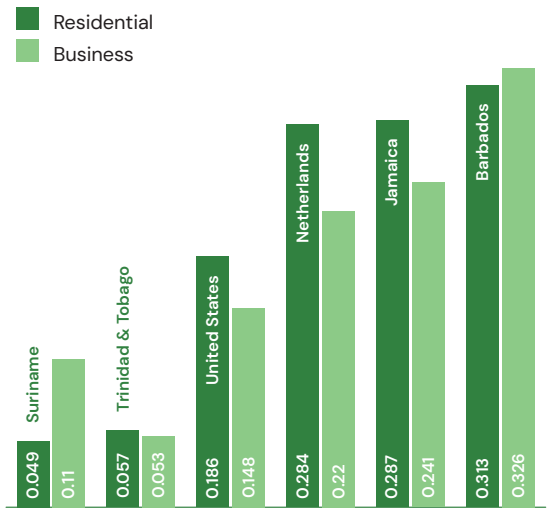
Utility tariffs

Compared to several Caribbean and advanced economies, Suriname offers increasingly competitive electricity costs. As businesses globally continue to reassess the location of their operations in response to rising energy costs, energy security and decarbonisation targets, Suriname is already cementing its long-term energy competitiveness through planned investments in sustainable energy generation, expansion of transmission and distribution infrastructure and system resilience.

Electricity in Suriname is primarily provided by the state-owned utility Energie Bedrijven Suriname (N.V. EBS) and is regulated by the independent, autonomous regulatory and supervisory authority, Energie Autoriteit Suriname (EAS).

Residential electricity tariffs are charged using a tiered structure. Consumption up to 400 kWh per month is charged at a lower rate of SRD 1.971 per kWh, while consumption above 400 kWh is charged at SRD 2.850 per kWh. Residential customers also pay a fixed base charge and may receive a government subsidy depending on their connection type and consumption level.

Chart 40: Residential and business electricity prices (USD per kWh), 2023-2026 averages



Source: Global Petrol Prices
Note: Prices accurate as of Q1 2026 update by Global Petrol Prices. Accessed 16 June 2026.

Table 16: Indicative monthly residential electricity costs in Suriname, 2026

User	Small apartment	Average household	Modern family home
Connection type	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3
Monthly consumption (kWh)	250	450	600
Base rate (SRD)	211.78	293.97	349.13
Tier 1 (SRD 1.971 per kWh up to 400 kWh)	492.75	788.40	788.40
Tier 2 (SRD 2.850 per kWh over 400 kWh)	-	142.50	570.00
Subsidy (SRD)	-150.00	-225.00	-400.00
Monthly bill (SRD)	**554.53**	**999.87**	**1,307.53**
Monthly bill (USD)	**14.84**	**26.76**	**35**

Source: Energie Bedrijven Suriname (EBS)
Note: Calculations exclude 5% VAT and stamp duties.

Table 17: Indicative monthly electricity costs for commercial and industrial users above 24 kVA in Suriname, 2026

User	Small commercial	Medium commercial	Light industrial
Connection type	LS	LS	LS
High tariff usage (kWh)	2,500	8,000	45,000
Low tariff usage (kWh)	1,500	4,000	35,000
kVA load	50	100	400
Cos Phi	0.9	0.9	0.9
Base rate (SRD)	798.00	798.00	798.00
Energy charge (SRD) (Low tariff usage x SRD 2.653 per kWh)	3,979.50	10,612.00	92,855.00
kVA load (SRD) (kVA load x 26.909 SRD/kVA)	1,345.45	2,690.90	10,763.60
Cos phi surcharge (SRD) (Total usage x 1.98 SRD/kWh)	7,920.00	23,760.00	158,400.00
Monthly bill (SRD)	**14,042.95**	**37,860.90**	**262,816.60**
Monthly bill (USD)	**375.64**	**1,012.75**	**7,030.32**

Source: Energie Bedrijven Suriname (EBS)
Note: Calculations exclude 5% VAT and stamp duties.

Water services in Suriname are managed by the N.V. Surinaamsche Waterleiding Maatschappij (SWM), which operates a network serving residential, commercial and industrial users.

Commercial users are charged according to a metered tariff structure comprising volumetric consumption charge, a fixed meter rental fee and VAT. As of January 2026, the standard commercial tariff was SRD 75 per cubic metre, with a minimum monthly charge of SRD 100 and a monthly meter rental fee of SRD 55. Raw water to replace meter users are subject to a separate tariff structure.

Table 18: Water tariffs by user, Suriname, January 2026

User	Residential	Commercial	Raw water
Tariff	30A	41	40
Rate (SRD per m^3)	41.81	75.00	100.00
Minimum charge (SRD per month)	50.00	100.00	125.00
Meter rental (SRD per month)	40.00	55.00	55.00

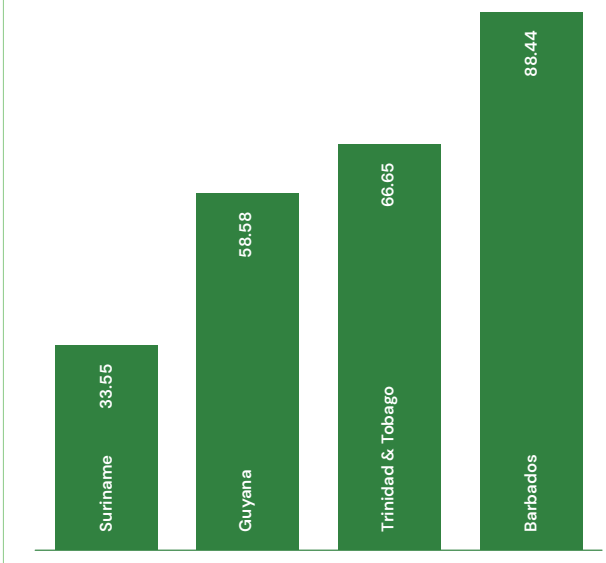
Source: SWM tariff schedule, July 2025–January 2026.
Note: Calculations exclude 5% VAT and stamp dutiesv

Table 19: Indicative monthly water costs for a commercial user in Suriname, 2026

User	Small office (5-10 employees)	Medium office (20-50 employees)	Large office (50-100 employees)
Tariff	41	41	41
Rate (SRD per m^3)	75.00	75.00	75.00
Minimum charge (SRD per month)	100.00	100.00	100.00
Meter rental (SRD per month)	55.00	55.00	55.00
Consumption (m^3)	15	50	100
VAT (SRD)	58.80	190.25	377.75
Monthly bill (SRD)	**1,236**	**3,995**	**7,933**
Monthly bill (USD)	**33.08**	**106.94**	**212.37**

Source: SWM tariff schedule, July 2025–January 2026.
Note: Calculations exclude 5% VAT and stamp duties.

Chart 41: Average monthly fixed-line broadband package (USD)



Source: Global Petrol Prices
Note: Prices accurate as of Q1 2026 update by Global Petrol Prices. Accessed 16 June 2026.

Suriname's telecommunications infrastructure continues to develop through ongoing investments in mobile and broadband networks by Telesur. The country has achieved nationwide 4G LTE coverage and launched 5G services in Paramaribo, while fibre-optic network expansion is extending connectivity across the entire coastal region. Fixed-line broadband packages in Suriname are competitively priced relative to several Caribbean markets, supporting business operations, digital services and remote working arrangements. Average monthly broadband costs are approximately 43% lower than in Guyana and 62% lower than in Barbados.

9.2

Real estate costs

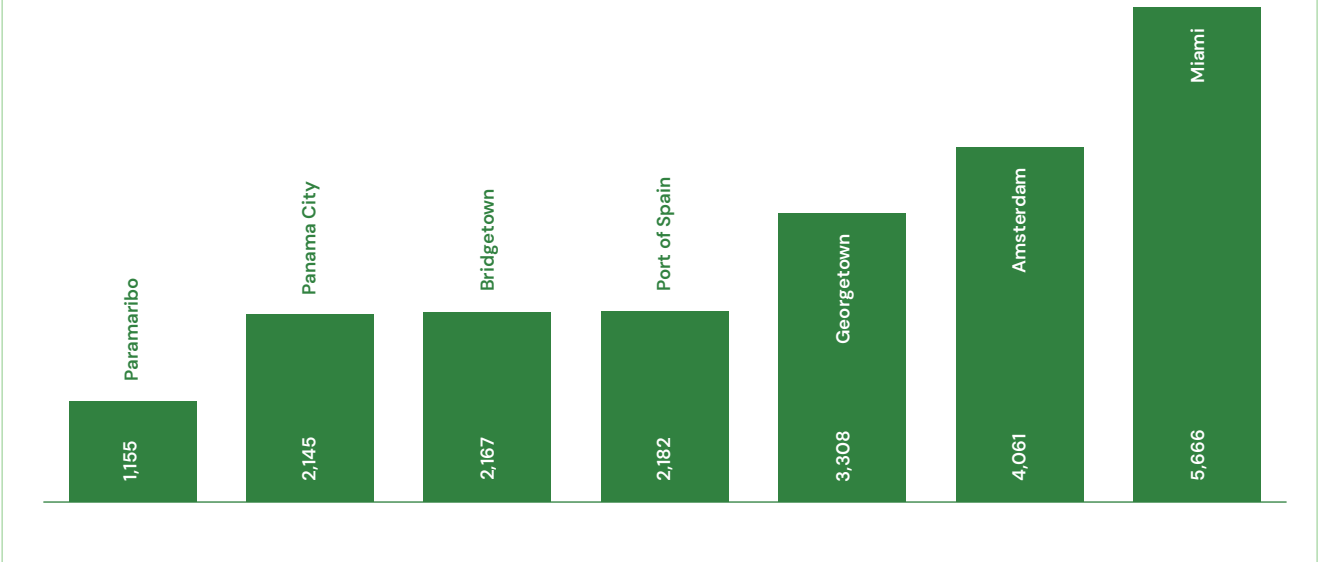
Commercial and industrial real estate remains limited, particularly modern office and warehouse space, so some foreign businesses may need to develop or fit out facilities. Residential rents vary by location, size, quality and furnishing. Numbeo reports monthly rents from around USD 268 for a one-bedroom apartment outside central Paramaribo to USD 1,155 for a three-bedroom central apartment. Local consultations indicate furnished middle-market rents around USD 1,250, with higher-end properties exceeding USD 3,000.

Table 20: Residential rental costs in Paramaribo, Suriname

Property type	Average monthly cost (SRD)	Typical range (SRD)	Average monthly cost (USD)	Typical range (USD)
1 Bedroom Apartment in city centre	18,228.85	10,500 - 28,003	488	281 – 750
1 Bedroom Apartment outside of city centre	9,989.43	7,468 - 13,000	268	200 – 348
3 Bedroom Apartment in city centre	43,136.25	26,136 - 93,344	1,155	700 – 2,500
3 Bedroom Apartment outside city centre	18,801.25	14,935 – 32,000	504	400 – 857

Source: Numbeo

Chart 42: Average monthly rent of a 3-bedroom apartment in city centre (USD per month)



Source: Numbeo

Table 21: Residential purchase prices in Paramaribo

Location	Average price (SRD per m²)	Typical range (SRD per m²)	Average price (USD per m²)	Typical range (USD per m²)
City centre	17,600.62	5,601 - 36,000	471	150 – 964
Outside city centre	15,022.71	3,733.75 - 32,000	402	100 – 857

Source: Numbeo

9.3

Labour costs

In Suriname, employer social contributions are around 6%, while the wider payroll burden typically ranges from 12–18%. Suriname offers competitive salary costs with entry level roles in the knowledge-economy typically ranging from USD 300-350 per month in Suriname, compared to USD 4,125 per month in the United States.

Competitive salary costs and employer taxes

300-350 USD
per month entry level

600-900+ USD
per month experienced

6%
Employer social contributions in Suriname

12-18%
Total payout burden in Suriname

9.4

Fuel prices

Compared to several Caribbean and European markets, Suriname offers cost-competitive fuel prices. While fuel is currently a key input for many businesses in Suriname, ongoing investments in the energy sector and opportunities for gas utilisation and renewable energy adoption are expected to strengthen the country's long-term energy infrastructure and cost competitiveness.

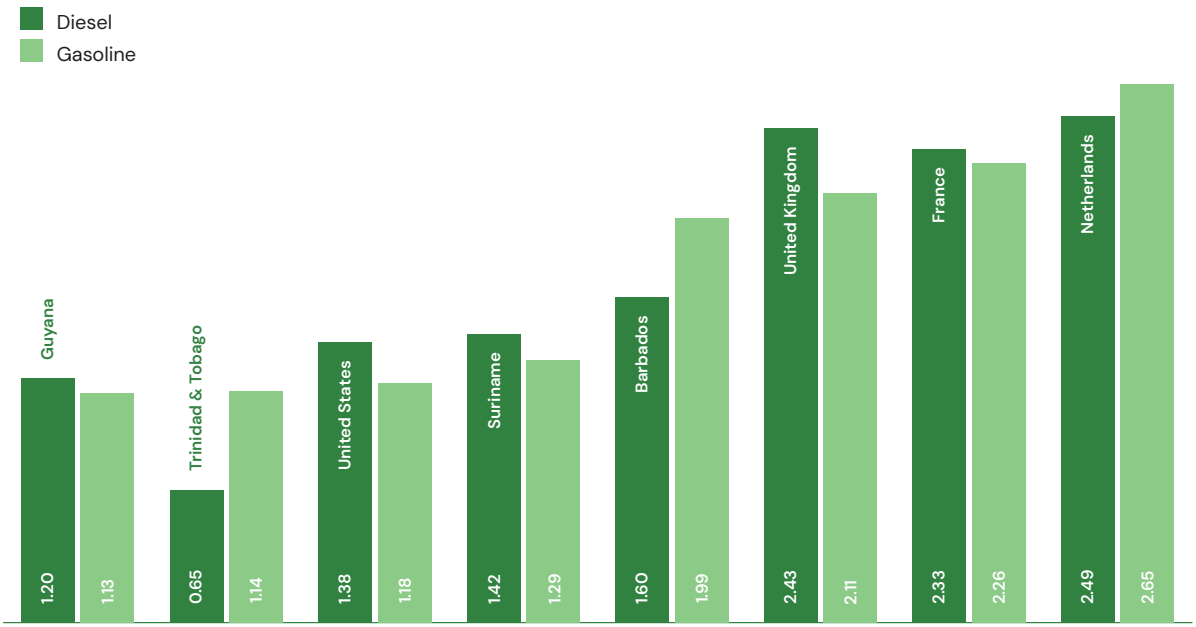
1.29 USD per litre
Price of gasoline/petrol in Suriname

1.42 USD per litre
Price of diesel in Suriname

48.32 SRD per litre
Price of gasoline/petrol in Suriname

53.27 SRD per litre
Price of diesel in Suriname

Chart 43: Fuel prices (USD per litre)



Source: Global Petrol Prices
Note: Prices accurate as of Q1 2026 update by Global Petrol Prices. Accessed 16 June 2026.



10. INVESTOR SUPPORT SERVICES

10.1

National Investment Promotion Agency

Suriname Investment and Trade Agency (SITA) is the national trade and investment promotion agency of Suriname, established by State Decree in November 2021, as the only national competent authority, to act as an agent or promoter to attract, facilitate, and improve trade, export, and investment in Suriname.

Our goal is to attract foreign direct investment, including greenfield and expansion projects, and to serve as a central facilitation point for investors. We also help current and potential exporters expand into international markets, with a particular focus on non-extractive industries and services. Through this work, SITA supports stronger linkages between local and foreign companies and contributes to Suriname's sustainable economic and social development.

How SITA facilitates your investment journey

Investor need	SITA's services
Market access and regulatory clarity	Receive expert, current information on market conditions and the regulatory environment, giving you a clear path forward for your investment strategy.
Strategic land and site access	We help you navigate the process of finding and securing the ideal location, tailored to the specific demands of your industry and operations.
Efficient registration and permitting	Benefit from our expert guidance as we facilitate you to complete all necessary legal processes, from business registration at the Suriname Chamber of Commerce and Industry (KKF) to securing essential permits, saving you time and resources.
Valuable local linkages and aftercare	Strengthen your operations by connecting with our network of local suppliers and partners, and count on our continued support long after your business is established.

Contact details:

Brokopondolaan 97, Paramaribo, Suriname

Email: info@sita.sr

Website: sita.sr

YouTube: https://www.youtube.com/@SITA-597

LinkedIn: https://www.linkedin.com/company/sita-investinsu/posts/

10.2

Government institutions

Suriname's institutional landscape is structured around key ministries and institutions responsible for approvals and sector regulations. SITA, Suriname's national trade and investment promotion agency, acts as the central entry point for investors and coordinates with government ministries to facilitate investment projects.

Table 22: Government Ministries

Department/Institution	Role
Office of the President	Provides high-level policy direction and coordination for significant investment priorities.
Office of the Vice-President	Supports coordination across government ministries and plays a role in policy implementation.
Ministry of Internal Affairs	Oversees population registration, civil administration and local governance structures, relevant for business registration, identification and administrative processes.
Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Business, and Cooperation	Supports international business relations, diplomatic engagement, investment treaties and cross-border cooperation.
Ministry of Defence	Responsible for national security and management of the Suriname National Army, it handles military policy and regional security collaboration.
Ministry of Economic Affairs, Entrepreneurship, and Technological Innovation	Supports business development, entrepreneurship, trade, innovation and the wider private sector business environment.
Ministry of Finance and Planning	Oversees fiscal policy, public finance, tax frameworks and investment incentives.
Ministry of Land Policy and Forestry Management	Oversees land policy, land access and forestry management, supporting investors requiring land, concessions or forestry-related approvals.
Ministry of Youth Development and Sport	Supports youth employment, skills development and entrepreneurship initiatives, contributing to workforce availability and talent development.
Ministry of Justice and Police	Supports investors through the legal and security framework, including permits, immigration, public order and legal compliance.
Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Fishery	Regulates and supports agriculture, livestock, fisheries and aquaculture investment through sector policy, licensing and development programmes.
Ministry of Natural Resources	Regulates natural resource sectors including energy, water and mining-related activities, with relevance for utilities, resource access and sector licensing.
Ministry of Oil, Gas & Environment	Responsible for managing the hydrocarbon sector, local content policies, and environmental protection.
Ministry of Education, Science, and Culture	Supports workforce development, skills, research, education partnerships and cultural-sector considerations relevant to investors.

Source: FT Locations, fDi Strategies, based on Government of Suriname and US State Department Investment Climate Statement

Table 22: Government Ministries continued

Department/Institution	Role
Ministry of Public Works & Spatial Planning	Responsible for infrastructure development, construction permits, spatial planning and public works, supporting project execution and land development.
Ministry of Regional Development	Supports investment outside Paramaribo through regional development priorities, local coordination and district-level engagement.
Ministry of Social Affairs and Housing	Oversees social policy, housing programmes and community development, relevant for large-scale investments with social or housing components.
Ministry of Transport, Communication, and Tourism	Supports investment in transport, logistics, aviation, digital connectivity and tourism, including sector policy and infrastructure priorities.
Ministry of Health, Welfare and Labour	Regulates public health systems, workplace standards and labour conditions, ensuring compliance with health, safety and employment requirements.

Source: FT Locations, fDi Strategies, based on Government of Suriname and US State Department Investment Climate Statement

Table 23: State-Owned Enterprises

Organisation	Role
NV Energie Bedrijven Suriname (EBS)	State-owned national utility company responsible for the generation, transmission, and distribution of electricity and gas.
NV Havenbeheer Suriname	State-owned port authority who manages port infrastructure and facilitates trade and logistics operations for import and export activities.
NV Luchthavenbeheer	State-owned corporation responsible for managing and operating the primary airports in Suriname.
NV Nationale Ontwikkelingsbank van Suriname (NOB)	State-owned development bank driving economic growth by expanding access to finance for micro-small and medium-sized enterprises and investing in human capital.
Staatsolie Maatschappij Suriname	State-owned national oil company involved in exploration, production, refining, marketing and electricity generation, and a key counterpart for energy investors.
Surinaamsche Waterleiding Maatschappij (SWM)	State-owned national water utility responsible for providing safe drinking water across Suriname.
Telesur (Telecommunicatiebedrijf Suriname)	State-owned national telecommunications operator.

Source: FT Locations, fDi Strategies, based on stakeholder consultations

Table 24: Regulators and authorities

Organisation	Role
Central Bank of Suriname	Regulates the financial system, monetary policy, foreign exchange regulations, banking conditions and oversight of insurance and pensions.
Civil Aviation Safety Authority Suriname (CASAS)	Ensures the safety and security of civil aviation market in Suriname by conducting safety oversight audits. CASAS also plays a regulatory and advisory role in aviation policy.
Directorate of Fisheries	Focuses on management and licensing, issuing annual fishing licenses, regulating boat sizes, managing fish populations, and enforcing sustainable fishing zones.
Energy Authority Suriname	Regulatory authority responsible for oversight of Suriname's electricity sector, providing investors with greater transparency, tariff stability and regulatory certainty for energy and infrastructure projects.
Bureau Intellectuele Eigendom (BIE)	Processes trademark registrations and provides general public information regarding intellectual property rights.
Maritime Authority Suriname	Regulates maritime activities and ensures compliance for shipping, ports and offshore operations.
National Environment Authority	Oversees environmental regulation, permitting and enforcement in Suriname, helping ensure sustainable development and greater environmental compliance for investors and industrial projects.
Surinaams Standaarden Bureau (SSB)	National standards authority overseeing quality certification and product compliance.
Tax and Customs Administration	Administers tax obligations, tax registration, compliance and fiscal procedures.
Telecommunication Authority Suriname	Central regulatory body responsible for oversight, licensing, and dispute resolution within the telecommunications sector.
Viskeuringsinstituut (VKI)	Official fish inspection authority, relevant for seafood export certification, food safety and compliance.

Source: FT Locations, fDi Strategies, based on stakeholder consultations

Table 25: Non-Ministerial public bodies and advisory institutions

Organisation	Role
Suriname Chamber of Commerce and Industry (KKF)	Registers businesses and provides company information, acting as a key administrative entry point for establishing operations. KKF operates the national One Stop Window for business registration.
Social Economic Council	Formal tripartite advisory body to the government on socio-economic and welfare matters. It is designed to balance the interests of the government, businesses and employees.
Suriname Bureau of Statistics	The official national statistical agency of Suriname, responsible for collecting, processing, and distributing reliable economic, social, and demographic data.
Stichting Planbureau Suriname (SPS)	The National Planning Office monitors and facilitates the national policy agenda towards sustainable development, prosperity, and well-being for all citizens.

10.3

Industry organisations

Suriname's industry organisations provide sector-expertise, facilitate access to financing and advocate for improvements in the business environment. Suriname's industry organisations play a critical role in helping investors navigate the local market. They provide insights into operating conditions, connect investors with local and regional suppliers, expedite export financing and assist in workforce development initiatives.

Table 26: Industry organisations and business associations

Organisation	Role
Association of Small and Medium Enterprises in Suriname (AKMOS)	Stimulates and promotes entrepreneurship among micro, small and medium-sized enterprises, offering an avenue to partner with local SME network.
American Chamber of Commerce of Suriname	Fosters commercial and economic ties between Suriname and the United States, promoting trade, commerce, tourism, partnerships and investment.
Suriname Business Association	Represents private sector interests and advocates for improvements to the business environment and investment climate.
Suriname Growth Enterprises (SURGE)	Provides grant funding, technical assistance and business development support to high-potential companies, helping investors access local partners and build scalable operations.
Ondernemershuis Paramaribo	Provides business support services, advisory and capacity building for entrepreneurs and SMEs with potential to identify joint venture partners and suppliers.
Association of Surinamese Manufacturers	Supports manufacturing companies and provides industry representation, networking and sector insights.
ICT Association of Suriname	Supports development of the ICT sector and connects investors with local technology companies and talent.
Suriname Hospitality and Tourism Association (SHATA)	Represents tourism operators and supports partnerships, market insights and sector coordination.
Suriname Energy Chamber	Facilitates collaboration and networking within the energy sector, particularly oil and gas.
Suriname Guyana Chamber of Commerce (SGCC)	Fosters a strong business environment between Guyana and Suriname, providing business support, advocacy and networking opportunities for businesses.

10.4

International partners

Regional and international partners support investment promotion, export development, institutional capacity and private sector growth. As a CARICOM member state, Suriname benefits from regional market access and cooperation, while institutions such as the CARICOM Secretariat provide strategic direction on regional cohesion and economic development. Suriname's partners connect it to wider international markets, technical expertise and development finance.

Table 27 Regional and International partners in Suriname

Organisation	Role
CARICOM	Regional integration body that supports Suriname's access to the CARICOM Single Market and Economy, helping investors use Suriname as a platform for regional trade, supply chains and commercial partnerships.
Caribbean Development Bank (CDB)	Regional development finance institution that supports economic resilience, infrastructure, private sector development and institutional strengthening, helping improve the wider investment environment in Suriname.
Caribbean Export Development Agency	Regional export and investment promotion agency that supports business competitiveness, export readiness, market access and investor outreach across CARIFORUM countries.
Caribbean Association of Investment Promotion Agencies (CAIPA)	Regional network of investment promotion agencies that supports cooperation, capacity building, investor targeting and best practice sharing among Caribbean investment promotion bodies.
European Union (EU)	Development and trade partner supporting Suriname through cooperation programmes, market access frameworks and technical assistance, including areas linked to private sector development, sustainability and institutional reform.
International Labour Organisation (ILO)	United Nations agency supporting decent work, labour standards, skills development and social dialogue, helping strengthen workforce conditions and labour-market institutions relevant to investors.
Inter-American Development Bank (IDB Group)	Provides financing, technical assistance and project support for large-scale investments and infrastructure development.
International Finance Corporation (IFC)	Provides financing, advisory services and policy support, including investment climate reforms and infrastructure development that de-risk and enable private sector investment.
International Monetary Fund (IMF)	Provides macroeconomic surveillance, policy advice, technical assistance and financial support, helping strengthen fiscal stability, monetary policy, debt sustainability and investor confidence in Suriname's economic outlook.
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	Supports sustainable development, governance, climate resilience and institutional capacity building, helping strengthen the enabling environment for inclusive and sustainable investment.
Pan American Health Organisation (PAHO) and World Health Organisation (WHO)	Supports public health systems, health standards and technical cooperation, contributing to a stronger health environment for communities, workers and healthcare-related investment.
Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)	Provides economic research, policy analysis and technical cooperation on trade, development, productivity and regional integration, supporting evidence-based reforms for investment and economic growth.

10.5

Diplomatic network

A two-way diplomatic network that facilitates market entry and global relationships Suriname maintains a well-distributed diplomatic presence across major political and commercial hubs in Europe, North America, Asia and key regional markets. Suriname's embassies and consulates are complemented by the presence of foreign embassies in Paramaribo, including the US, Netherlands, China and France. Together, this network provides investors with accessible channels for engagement and support, reducing entry barriers and enabling smoother navigation of regulatory processes when investing in Suriname.

Table 28: Suriname's foreign diplomatic network

Region	Country	City	Representation
Europe	Netherlands	The Hague	Embassy
		Amsterdam	Honorary Consulate
	Belgium	Brussels	Embassy and Permanent Mission to the EU
	France	Paris	Embassy
	Switzerland	Geneva	Permanent Mission to the UN
North America	United States	Washington, D.C.	Embassy / OAS Mission
		New York	Permanent Mission to the UN
		Miami	Honorary Consulate
Asia	China	Beijing	Embassy
	India	New Delhi	Embassy
	Indonesia	Jakarta	Embassy
Africa	Ghana	Accra	Embassy
	Morocco	Rabat	Embassy
	Morocco	Dakhla	Honorary Consulate
South America	Brazil	Brasília	Embassy
		Belém	Honorary Consulate
	Guyana	Georgetown	Embassy
	Venezuela	Caracas	Embassy
	French Guiana	Cayenne	Honorary Consulate
		Saint-Laurent	Honorary Consulate
Caribbean	Curaçao	Willemstad	Honorary Consulate
	Cuba	Havana	Embassy

Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Business, and Cooperation

Table 29: Foreign diplomatic representation in Suriname

Region	Country	Representation	Contact details
Europe	Netherlands	Embassy	Van Roseveltkade 5, Paramaribo +597 47 72 11
	France	Embassy	Dr. J.F. Nassylaan 23, Paramaribo +597 475 222
	Belgium	Honorary Consulate	Sewnarain Samoedjweg 3, Paramaribo +597 850 9919
	Germany	Honorary Consulate	Dominee Street 36-38, Paramaribo +597 47 11 50
	United Kingdom	Honorary Consulate	c/o VSH United Buildings, Van 't Hogerhuysstraat 9-11, Paramaribo +597 402 558
North America	United States	Embassy	Kristal Street 165, Paramaribo +597 472 900
South America	Canada	Honorary Consulate	Wagenwegstraat 50 Boven, Paramaribo +597 424 527
	Brazil	Embassy	Maratakastraat 2, Paramaribo +597 400 200
	Guyana	Embassy	Henck Arronstraat 82, Paramaribo +597 477-895
Asia	Venezuela	Embassy	Frederik Derbystraat 64, Paramaribo +597 475 401
	China	Embassy	Anton Dragtenweg 131, Paramaribo +597 451 570
	India	Embassy	Dr. Sophie Redmondstraat 239, Paramaribo +597 498 344
	Indonesia	Embassy	Van Brussellaan 3, Paramaribo +597 431 230
	Japan	Honorary Consulate	Dominestraat 34, Paramaribo +597 473 512
	South Korea	Honorary Consulate	Franchepanestraat 24, Paramaribo +597 462 064
Caribbean	Trinidad and Tobago	Honorary Consulate	Mr. Jagernath, Lachmonstraat 158, P.O. Box 822, Paramaribo +597 463 201
	Barbados	Honorary Consulate	William Athonielaan 60, Uitvlugt, Paramaribo +597 433 757

Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Business, and Cooperation

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Acronyms and abbreviations

AML	Anti-Money Laundering
BIT	Bilateral Investment Treaty
BOP	Balance of Payments
BPO	Business Process Outsourcing
BRI	Belt and Road Initiative
CAGR	Compound Annual Growth Rate
CARICOM	Caribbean Community
CBvS	Central Bank of Suriname
EITI	Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
FinTech	Financial Technology
FTA	Free Trade Agreement
FX	Foreign Exchange
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
IMF	International Monetary Fund
PPP	Purchasing Power Parity
USD	United States Dollar
SRD	Suriname Dollar
SEZ	Special Economic Zones
SITA	Suriname Investment and Trade Agency
TEU	Twenty-foot Equivalent Unit
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
WBG	World Bank Group
WTO	World Trade Organisation