

WELCOME TO SURINAME

Guide for Immigrants



Republic of Suriname

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Republic of Suriname

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Business and International Cooperation
in cooperation with the International Organization for Migration



Introduction

Fawaka? Ala sani bun? This is the most common greeting in Suriname, meaning: How are you? Everything alright?

Welcome to Suriname!!!

The purpose of this booklet is to provide a brief overview for immigrants, who have decided to come to Suriname, and help them familiarize themselves with the country.

We hope this guide will help you understand and find your way in Suriname. It contains useful information covering aspects of integration and how to contact services that can help you before and after your arrival in Suriname. This information booklet is intended as a helpful starting point for all immigrants. More detailed information about specific services can be requested from the different entities mentioned in this booklet.

This booklet: “Welcome to Suriname” has been developed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Business, and International Cooperation (BIBIS-Dutch abbreviation) with the support of the International Organization for Migration (IOM).

Once again “Welcome to Suriname, fawaka, ala sani bun?”

How can you obtain a copy?
<https://gov.sr/guide-for-immigrants/>

YOU COULD HELP US TOO!

To help us keep the booklet updated as much as possible, please send your comments, suggestions or necessary information to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Business and International Cooperation by telephone: 477030 ext. 235/316 or by email: Migratie@mofa.gov.sr / sec.conza@mofa.gov.sr .

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS¹

ABS – Algemeen Bureau voor Statistieken (General Bureau of Statistics)
ADEKUS – Anton De Kom Universiteit van Suriname (Anton de Kom University of Suriname)
AHKCO – Academie voor Hoger Kunst- en Cultuuronderwijs (Academy for Higher Art and Culture Education)
AOV – Algemene Oudedagsvoorziening (General Retirement Provision)
ATM – Automated Teller Machine
BOG – Bureau voor Openbare Gezondheidszorg (Bureau of Public Health)
CARICOM – Caribbean Community
CBB – Centraal Bureau voor Burgerzaken (Central Bureau for Civil Affairs)
DSB – De Surinaamsche Bank
EURO – European Currency
GDP – Gross Domestic Product
GNP – Gross National Product
HAVO – Hoger Algemeen Voortgezet Onderwijs (Senior General Secondary Education)
IMEAO – Instituut voor Middelbaar Economisch en Administratief Onderwijs (Institute of Secondary Economic and Administrative Education)
IOL – Instituut voor de Opleiding van Leraren (Advanced Teacher's Training College)
IOM – International Organization for Migration
JAPI – Johan Adolf Pengel INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT
JusPol – Ministerie van Justitie en Politie (Ministry of Justice and Police)

¹Most of the abbreviations have been directly interpreted from the Dutch version to English.

LOBO – Leraren Opleiding voor Beroepsonderwijs (Teacher's Training for Vocational Education)
NATIN – Natuur Technisch Instituut (Institute for Natural Resources and Engineering Studies)
NVB – Nationaal Vervoer Bedrijf (National Transport Company)
PCS – Psychiatrisch Centrum Suriname (Psychiatric Center Suriname)
PLO – Particuliere Lijnbus Organisatie (Private Regular Bus Organization)
PSA – Personen van Surinaamse Afkomst (Persons of Surinamese Descent)
PTC – Polytechnic College
RGD – Regionale Gezondheidsdienst (Regional Health Service)
SZF – Stichting Staatsziekenfonds (State Health Fund Foundation)
UNHCR – United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
USD – Currency of the United States
VD – Vreemdelingendienst (Aliens Department)
VFS – Visa Facilitation Services Global
VWO – Voortgezet Wetenschappelijk Onderwijs (Pre-university Education)

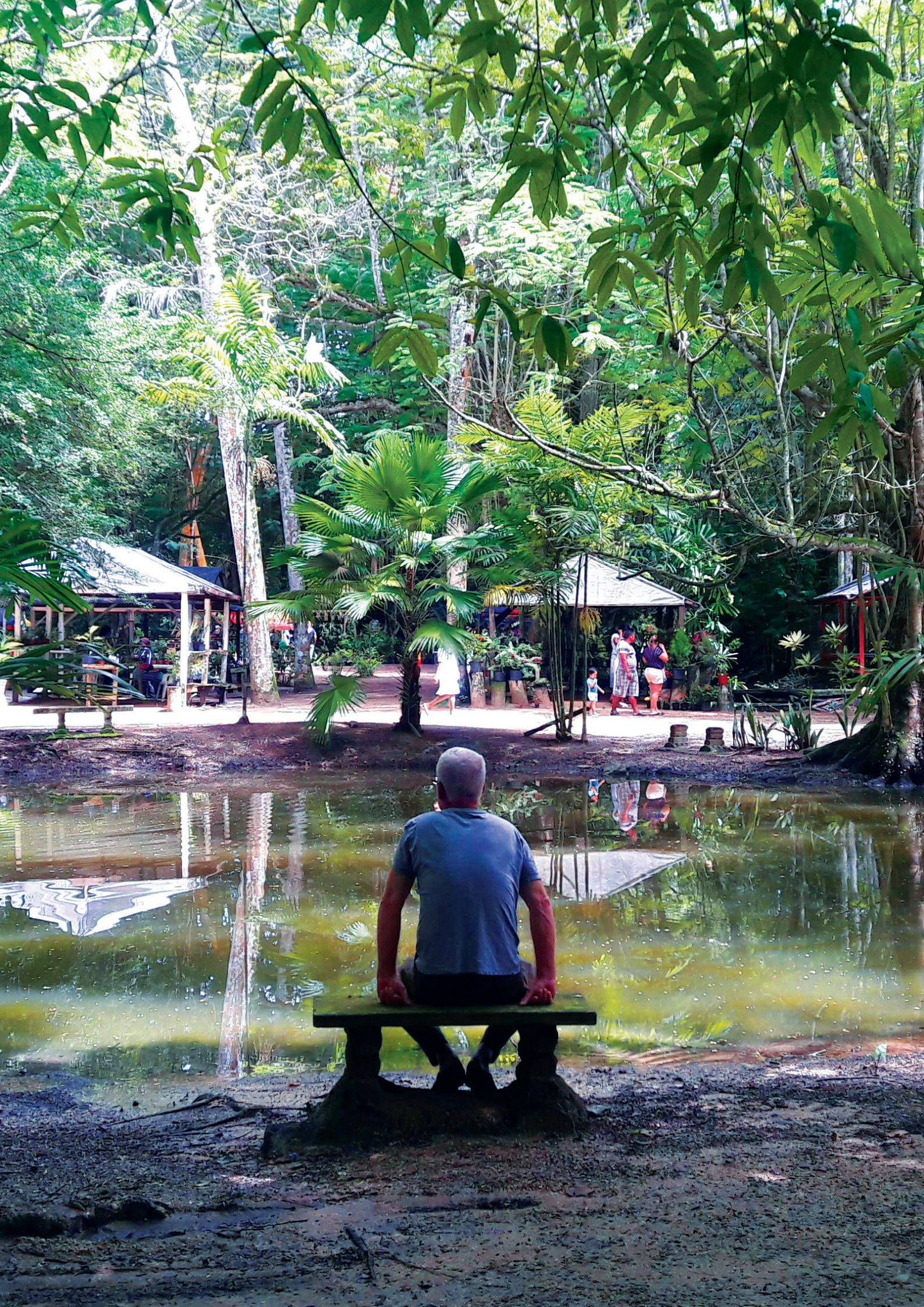


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Chapter 1

A brief overview of Suriname

History of Suriname

The Indigenous peoples were Suriname's first inhabitants. During the colonization period, Suriname had plantation owners from different European countries. Among these owners were British, Dutch, French, Spaniards, and Jews. Until the abolishment of slavery on July 1, 1863, enslaved Africans were transported to Suriname. After this period indentured labourers were attracted from different parts of the world, such as Chinese from southern China, East-Indians from Calcutta, India, and Javanese from Java, Indonesia.

Suriname obtained its independence from the Netherlands on November 25, 1975. It is a democratic country based on the sovereignty of the people and on respect for and guarantee of fundamental rights and freedoms. The political democracy of Suriname is characterized by participation and representation of the Surinamese people with general, free and secret elections being held every 5 years.

Cultural Diversity



Source: painting of Cliff San A Jong | Multi-ethnic nation

Today the Republic of Suriname has a population of approximately 616.500 inhabitants, consisting of the descendants of the mentioned ethnic groups, who live together in harmony.¹ Accordingly, Suriname truly is a melting pot of different cultures.

Dutch is the official language in Suriname. However, some of the spoken languages in Suriname are Sranan (lingua franca), English, Saramaccan, Aucan, Sarnami, Javanese, and Mandarin.

Surinamese profess different religions such as Christianity, Hinduism, Islam and Winti among others. Above all, Surinamese enjoy nation-wide religious tolerance. An excellent example in this respect is having a mosque and a synagogue standing side by side in the capital Paramaribo.

Geographical Location of Suriname

The Republic of Suriname covers a total area of 163,820 km² and is located in the Northern part of the South American continent. The country is bordered by the Atlantic Ocean to the north, French Guyana to the east, Brazil to the south and the Cooperative Republic of Guyana to the west. Suriname has a tropical rainforest climate with an average temperature of 30 degree Celsius.

Suriname consists of the following 10 districts: Marowijne, Commewijne, Paramaribo, Wanica, Para, Brokopondo, Saramacca, Coronie, Nickerie, and Sipaliwini (from east to west).²



3

Economy of Suriname

Suriname is rich in natural resources such as bauxite and gold. The country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is approximately \$6.069 and its Gross National Product (GNP) per capita is estimated at \$5.200.

In 2015, Suriname's Government revenue from mining fell sharply, foreign reserves were drained, and GDP growth contracted. By 2020, a severe fiscal and balance of payments crisis began to unfold in Suriname, which continued into 2021. Domestic vulnerabilities were exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic, leading to a sharp GDP contraction (15.9 percent in 2020).⁶ Inflation in 2022 in relation to 2016 is 52.4%.⁷

In the past years significant oil discoveries have been made in Suriname. With ongoing explorations, there is potential of larger deposits being discovered. These discoveries will elevate Suriname to a large-scale producer of oil and gas in the coming years.



Chapter 2

Arrival



Relevant documents that are important to enter Suriname

In general, the following documents are needed when travelling to Suriname as a foreign national:

- A valid travel document (A passport with a validity period of at least 06 months);
- A Completed Immigration Customs Form (www.icf.sr);
- A valid visa /Entry fee voucher/ attestation² or a Person of Surinamese descent (Persoon van Surinaamse afkomst, PSA) card;
- An international yellow fever vaccination certificate in your name (if you come from a yellow fever risk country);
- Travel expense of at least USD 25 per day, or proof that you have sufficient means to maintain your stay while in Suriname.

Depending on the travel purpose and visa regulations between Suriname and the country of the foreign national, not all documents are required.

Immigration Custom Form (ICF)

The ICF is mandatory for all passengers traveling to and from Suriname. The ICF can be completed up to three days before arrival in or departure from Suriname.

Entry Fee

The Suriname Entry Fee is a government fee that foreign nationals must pay to enter the country for tourism and family visits. There are, however, exceptions for the payment of the Entry Fee. For more information, please visit the website mentioned in the references.⁹

Multiple Entree Fee

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Business and International Cooperation introduced the Multiple entree fee for a period of six months dating from December 15th, 2025 for the citizens of the French Republic and the citizens of Brazil.

² This could be provided in special circumstances to foreign nationals such as Haitians

Different Types of Visa

For entry to Surinamese territory, every foreigner must be in possession of a visa, with the exception of those countries with which the Republic of Suriname has concluded a visa abolition agreement. Please make sure you apply for the visa on time, because without a visa the airline may refuse you on the flight.

The various visas issued by the Republic of Suriname are:

- The Transit Visa;
- The Business Visa;
- The Diplomatic & Service Visa;
- The Short Stay Visa (MKV);
- The Collective Visa.

For more information, please visit the website mentioned in the references.¹⁰

The PSA Document

The PSA document is issued for a period of 5 years at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Business, and International Cooperation, in particular the Sub-Directorate for Consular Affairs.¹¹ As long as you are legally in Suriname and in possession of the PSA document, you may register at the Central Bureau for Civil Affairs (Centraal Bureau voor Burgerlijke zaken, CBB). The request for a PSA status can be done through the website.¹²

Short Stay

If a foreigner meets the legal requirements to enter the country, he/she will be admitted to the country by the Immigration Department and will be granted a short stay of a maximum of 30 days. This may be extended with a maximum of 60 days by the Aliens Department (Aliens Police). Caricom nationals and migrants of Surinamese origin may be granted a short stay for a period of 180 days by the Immigration Department.

Denial of Entry

A foreigner may be denied entry to Surinamese territory if the following obligations have not been met:

- having sufficient means to cover both the costs of their stay in Suriname and of their travel to a place outside Suriname;
- their admission being guaranteed and not posing a threat to public order and peace, national security or public health.

Departure

Relevant documents when exiting Suriname:

- Same Passport used for entry with the required entry stamps;
- Visa depending on the country of destination;
- Yellow fever vaccination depending on the country of destination;
- A completed ICF form (<https://ICF.sr/form-departure>).

Chapter 3 Residence

General Information

Every foreigner who wishes to stay in Suriname for more than 3 months (those of Surinamese origin and Caricom nationals longer than 6 months) must have a legal stay. The legal stay can be granted by having a residence permit or a permanent stay.

Legal stay in Suriname

The various categories of immigrants are:

- Those of Surinamese origin; Suriname-born individuals or those with Surinamese parents;
- Caricom nationals; Nationals of the Caricom member states;
- Foreigners in the asylum procedure; Immigrants who are in possession of an UNHCR Asylum seeker/Refugee certificate;
- Other foreigners.

For more information, please visit the website mentioned in the references.¹³

Various types of permits:

- Residence Permit 2 years; a permit for a maximum of 2 years that can be extended;
- Declaration of Residency; a declaration for minors whose legal guardians already have a legal stay in Suriname;
- Residence Permit for Asylum/Refugee; a permit for asylum seekers/ refugees who have received a UNHCR certificate. The permit may be granted for a maximum of 1 year. For more information, please visit the website mentioned in the references¹⁴;
- Permanent Residence Surinamese Origin; a permit for the category of Surinamese Origin for indefinite stay in Suriname;
- Permanent Residence Other; a permit for all immigrants except for the category of Surinamese Origin in the possession of a residence permit granted for 5 years;
- Co-Permanent Residence (in Dutch: medevestiging); a permit for immigrants of whom the spouse already has a permanent residence or has the Surinamese nationality. The immigrant needs to have a residence permit.

For more information, please visit the website mentioned in the references.¹⁵

This table illustrates the types of permits the various categories of immigrants can apply for:

Type of permit Category migrant	Residence Permit 2 years	Residence Permit for Asylum / Refugee	Permanent Residence Surinamese Origin	Permanent Residence Other	Co-Permanent Residence
Surinamese Origin	X		X		
Caricom National Non-Skilled	X			X *	X
Asylum seekers / Refugee		X			
Others	X			X *	X

*After being granted a residence permit for at least 5 years

When does an immigrant no longer have a valid residence status?

An immigrant no longer has a valid residence status when:

- The short stay has expired;
- The period of validity of the stay has expired and no application for extension has been submitted;
- The application for residence in Suriname is refused by the Ministry of Justice and Police;
- The residence permit is withdrawn in case the immigrant commits a crime, disrupts the public order and is a threat to the national security, or other acts as stated in the Immigration Act.

Embassies and Consulates

As an immigrant, during your stay in Suriname you might need to visit the embassy or consulate. Not every country has a consulate or embassy in Suriname. Some services that an Embassy or Consulate generally provides are:

- Consular services such as visa and passport processing;
- Legalization of documents;
- Drafting statements.

For more information about the location, contact information of the missions, please see appendix 3.

Chapter 4 Citizenship

Becoming a Surinamese Citizen

Immigrants can obtain the Surinamese nationality.

The method of obtaining the Surinamese Nationality

1. The Surinamese nationality can **automatically** be acquired in the following cases:

- Every minor from Surinamese descent or a minor with at least one parent who had the Surinamese nationality at the time of birth;
- By acknowledgment of paternity of a minor by the father, who has the Surinamese nationality;
- Adoption of a minor in Suriname by an adoptive father or adoptive mother with the Surinamese nationality;
- Immigrant children born in Suriname who have not obtained the nationality of the parents;
- Through co-naturalization: If one of the parents has already been naturalized as a Surinamese;
- Immigrants born in Suriname, who have reached the age of 18 before 2014 and in accordance with Article 5 of the Nationality and Residency Act.

For more information, please visit the website mentioned in the references.¹⁶

2. Immigrants can **apply to** the Ministry of Justice and Police to receive the Surinamese nationality in the following cases. When they have:

- reached the age of 18 and are born in Suriname;
- been married to a Surinamese national for a minimum of 2 years and granted a residence permit for at least 2 years.

3. The following immigrants may apply for the Surinamese nationality:

- When they belong to the category of Surinamese Origin and have been granted a residence permit for at least 1 year;
- All other immigrants, who have been granted a residence permit for at least 5 years.

In the aforementioned cases, immigrants who want to apply for the Surinamese citizenship need to have a legal stay while residing in Suriname, except for stateless persons.

For more information, please visit the website mentioned in the references.¹⁷

Chapter 5 Accommodation

Suriname has different types of accommodations that can be offered to foreigners with the possibilities of renting or buying real-estate.

Rental Offer

If, as a foreigner, you wish to rent a house, it is advisable to seek expert advice. There are some private sector companies that can advise / assist and guide you to make the right choice (depending on your budget).

Accommodations that can be rented:

- Hotels;
- Apartments;
- Resorts and lodges;
- Guesthouses.

Purchase Offer

In addition to renting, buying a home is also an option. Immigrants who are residents have the option to buy private property and obtain state land.

According to the Surinamese law, it is possible for immigrants to obtain state land with the permission of the Council of Ministers (*Raad van Ministers*). However, immigrants to whom state land has been transferred, lose their rights to such state land by operation of law if they leave Suriname to reside in another country.

Buying a private property in Suriname is also possible if an immigrant can present the following important documents at a civil-law notary's office:

- A valid passport;
- An extract from the country of origin.

For more information about notarial practices, please see appendix 2.

Chapter 6

Education

School attendance is mandatory in Suriname between the ages of 4 and 16.

The education in Suriname can be divided into the following levels:

1. Primary school, with a duration of 8 years. The first two years are seen as a nursery. After the duration of 8 years the pupils progress to the next level. Pupils of the age ranging between 4 and 11 years can attend this level of school.

2. Secondary education which is divided into:

- Junior General Secondary School: the ninth and the tenth grade;
- Senior General Secondary School (HAVO)/ Pre-university education (VWO);
- Vocational courses (NATIN, IMEAO, *Pedagogische Instituut [teacher training institute]*).

3. Tertiary education: ADEKUS, IOL, LOBO, PTC, AHKCO.

If immigrants want to join one of the levels of education, their diplomas and/or certificates have to be evaluated by the Bureau Onderwijs Informatie en Studiefaciliteiten (Bureau Educational Information and Facilities for Studies). Furthermore, the immigrants should consult the Inspectorate of Education, which will lead them to a proper school depending on their educational level. The Inspectorate of Education monitors the quality of education and supervises the substantive matters about the education provided by, the environment of, and the administration and organization of the schools. For more information, please see appendix 4.

- ADEKUS: As the only university of Suriname, the ADEKUS shares scientific knowledge, promotes scientific research and provides services with the main aim of developing society.
- IOL: IOL is a tertiary educational institute in Suriname
- LOBO: LOBO is a tertiary educational trainings program in Suriname for vocational education
- PTC: PTC is a training institute that provides applied scientific education with professional and market-oriented perspective, efficiently contributing to the competence of the student
- AHKCO: AHKCO is the only tertiary higher education institute that offer's Bachelor's programs in Visual Arts, Journalism & Communication, and Social Cultural Education.

Chapter 7 Employment

Requirements to obtain a work permit

Immigrants who want to work legally in Suriname need to obtain a work permit. This work permit must be requested by the employer. The immigrant needs to complete the Basic Language Knowledge and Society Test and have a legal stay. The work permit has a validity of 1 year. For more information, please visit the website mentioned in the references.¹⁸

Exemptions from a work permit

The following categories of immigrants do not need a work permit:

1. Those who are married to a Surinamese;
2. Those of Surinamese origin;
3. Immigrants with a PSA card;
4. Immigrants with refugee status;
5. CARICOM skilled nationals.

Labour Protection

In the case of labour disputes, you can contact the Health and Safety Inspectorate [*Dutch: Arbeidsinspectie*] that deals with the inspection and protection of the labour market in compliance with the labour legislation.

Social Security

The working class in Suriname is obliged to pay certain amounts of their salary to contribute to overall social security.

Minimum Wage

According to the Minimum Wage Act, the minimum wage is the minimum hourly rate that the employer is obliged to pay to the employee. According to the law, the employer must pay each employee at least the minimum wage, which has been determined by ministerial order.

Basic Health Insurance (BaZo)

It is mandatory to have a basic health insurance as an employee. The coverage can be openly discussed between the employee and the employer.

Pension

The Surinamese pension system is compulsory. The pension is collected by the Pension Fund (De Pensioenfonds) and 10% is covered by the employer while 5% is covered by the employee. For more information, please visit the website mentioned in the references.¹⁹

AOV (General Old Age Pension)

Immigrants may qualify for the General Old Age Pension if they have resided legally in Suriname for 10 years and have reached the age of 60. The working class contributes 4% of their gross salary to the general old age pension fund and this is distributed to those who are eligible.

For more information, please visit the website mentioned in the references.²⁰

Income tax

In Suriname, income tax is mandatory when you work for an employer. The percentage depends on your income and can be up to 38%.

Chapter 8 Healthcare

Medical Insurance

According to Surinamese law every resident needs to have a basic medical insurance.

- public insurance with the state health insurance fund (SZF);
- private insurances taken out at e.g. Fatum, Self-Reliance, Assuria, Parsasco;
- International insurance with coverage in Suriname.

The Regional Health Service

The Regional Health Service (Regionale Gezondheidsdienst, RGD) is a health institution responsible for primary health care on the coastal plains. This institution has more than 50 facilities on the coastal plains of Suriname.

Medical Mission Foundation

The Medical Mission Primary Health Care Suriname, or in short the Medical Mission, is currently the only organization that provides basic health care in the interior of Suriname. The health care provided by the Medical Mission is based on Primary Health Care principles.

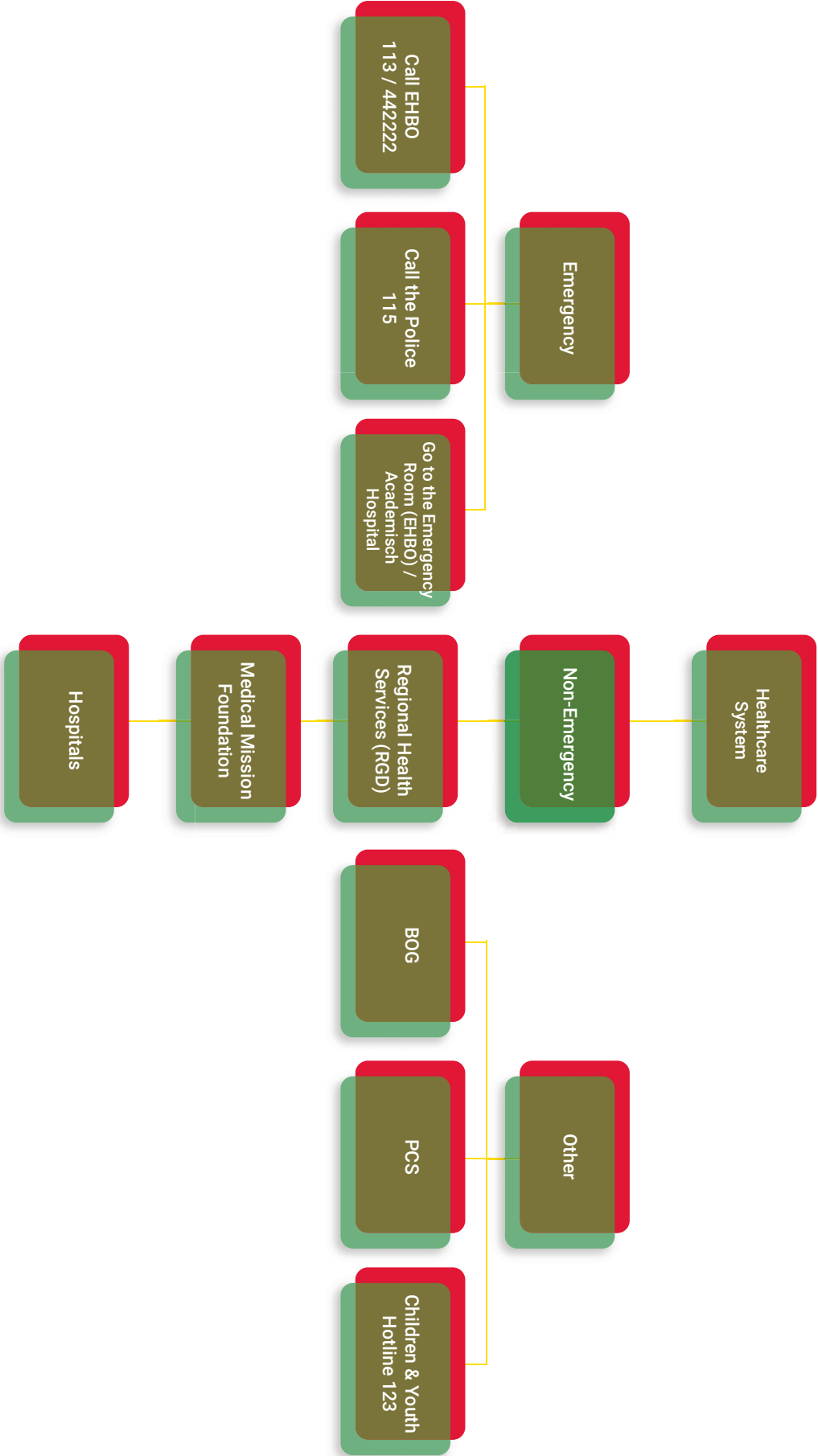
Hospitals in Suriname

- Located in Paramaribo: St. Vincentius Hospital, 's Lands Hospital, Diakonessen Hospital, Academisch Hospital;
- Located in Nickerie: Mungra Medical Center;
- Located in Wanica: Wanica Regional Hospital;
- Located in Sipaliwini: Stichting Regional Hospital Atjoni.

Bureau of Public Health

The Bureau of Public Health (Bureau Openbare Gezondheid, BOG) is the National institute in Suriname that focuses on the promotion and monitoring of the general health of the population. The bureau is also in charge of conducting all national vaccinations such as yellow fever, covid-19 and rubella. In addition, this bureau coordinates the monitoring of the malaria program of Suriname.

Accessing Healthcare in Suriname





Chapter 9 Financial Management

Surinamese Currency

The legal currency of Suriname is the Surinamese Dollar (SRD). The monetary unit consists of banknotes and coins.



In Suriname there is a possibility to pay bills with international credit cards at some hotels and restaurants. It is also possible to withdraw money from the ATM to pay in cash.²¹



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Banks

The banks in Suriname are:

1. Republic Bank (Suriname) N.V.²³;
2. De Surinaamsche Bank N.V. (DSB)²⁴;
3. Hakrinbank N.V.²⁵;
4. Surinaamse Postspaarbank (SPSB)²⁶;
5. Stichting Surinaamse Volkscredietbank (VCB)²⁷;
6. Finabank N.V.²⁸;
7. Surichange Bank N.V.²⁹;
8. Coöperatieve Spaar- en Kredietbank GODO G.A.³⁰;
9. Trustbank Amanah³¹;
10. Southern Commercial Bank N.V.³².

Exchanging Foreign Currency

In Suriname, foreign currency can be exchanged for Surinamese dollars. The exchange of foreign currencies such as USD and EURO can be done in banks or at currency exchange offices (cambios). Some of these are:

- Central Money Exchange;
- Florin Exchange;
- Dallex Cambio;
- SHAMY MONEY EXCHANGE N.V.;
- Unitel Exchange N.V.;
- H.J. De Vries Exchange N.V.;
- Keystone Exchange N.V..

Remittance Office

The transfer and receipt of money internationally can be done at the following remittance offices:

- Western Union;
- Money Gram;
- VCB bank.

Chapter 10

Transportation & communication

When making use of Surinamese local public and private transportation, one must consider the following:

- Passengers must pay a fee depending on the route;
- There are dedicated terminals for each route located in different parts of the country;
- Depending on your destination, the type of transportation could vary from land, air and water.

Transport by Land

There are 2 organizations in Suriname that have been established to transport passengers:

- The National Transport Company provided by the government (NVB)

For more information, please visit the website mentioned in the references.³³

The Private Buses Organization (PLO)

The private buses maintain the routes to the various urban and rural areas. The terminals are mainly distributed in different locations in the centre of Paramaribo, such as; Heiligenweg, Dr. Sophie Redmondstraat, Steenbakkerijstraat, Saramaccastraat and the Ladesmastraat. The arrival of the buses is on locations in Paramaribo and within the other districts.

Furthermore, immigrants can also make use of taxis, car and bike rental services to reach their destination.

Suriname has left-hand traffic. Any immigrant who wants to drive a car must have a driver's license and sometimes depending on the period of stay, also a driving permit (rijtoestemming) that they can request at the Driver's License Division of the Suriname Police Force.

It is strictly forbidden in Suriname to drive a car that is not insured and has not been re-inspected.

For more information, please visit the website mentioned in the references.³⁴

Air Transport

It is possible to travel both domestically and internationally via air transport.

Suriname has 3 airports, namely:

1. Johan Adolf Pengel International Airport (JAP- Airport). For more information about the flight schedule of international flights, please visit the website mentioned in the references.³⁵;
2. Zorg en Hoop Airport;
3. Eduard Alexander Gummels International Airport.

Below you will find the airliners that can be boarded at the Zorg en Hoop Airport:

1. FlyAllways³⁶;
2. Surinam Airways³⁷;
3. Gum Air³⁸;
4. Blue Wings³⁹.

Transport by Water

The transport by water between the border of Suriname and Guyana, and Suriname and French-Guyana is maintained by a ferry and is used for the following services: transporting passengers, vehicles and goods between borders.

The following ferries that dock in Suriname are:

- MV Canawaima Ferry - Suriname (Nickerie) ↔ Guyana (Moleson Creek).

The Canawaima Ferry can transport approximately 24 vehicles and 150 passengers. The following table displays the departure and check-in time of this ferry.

- Ferry La Gabrielle - Suriname (Albina) ↔ French Guyana (Saint Laurent du Maroni)⁴⁰

For more information please visit the website in the references.

The ferry “La Gabrielle”, provides daily services between Saint-Laurent du Maroni (French Guyana) and Albina (Suriname). Loading per trip is limited to a single truck or up to three cars and ten passengers.

Other Boat Services

Other local transportation by water is maintained by the National Transport Company (NVB). They transport people and goods by hiring vessels, using a fixed schedule. There are boat services in the districts of Marowijne, Commewijne and Sipaliwini. For more information, please visit the website mentioned in the references.⁴¹

www.flyslm.com

Passenger Services - Cargo Services - Charters



Source: Maritime Authority Suriname (MAS)



Source: Maritime Authority Suriname (MAS)



Source: Maritime Authority Suriname (MAS)

Postal Services

There are various companies from both the government and the private sector that offer costumers customized postal services.

Communication

During your stay in Suriname it is possible to communicate through calls, texts and internet with family and friends by making use of the following providers:

- Telesur⁴²
- Digicel⁴³

The country code of Suriname is +597.

In order to make a local mobile call and connect to local internet, a Sim card can be purchased from the above-mentioned providers and mobile stores. A prepaid card/voucher to top-up the Sim card can be purchased at any local convenience store.

To stay informed about the latest updates of Suriname you can make use of various types of media such as the radio, newspaper, television and websites.

Appendix

Appendix 1 Community Connections

List of Immigration serving Organizations in Suriname			
Name	Type of immigrants	Address	Contact details
Foundation Building Bridges saving Lives	Migrants	Commewijne	+597 827-0299
Fundación Dominicana and Suriname	Dominicans	Wagenwegstraat no.52	+597 871-6885
Lavalas	Haitians	-	+597 838-2720 / 887-6750
Surinam Chinese United Association	Chinese	Keizerstraat no.42	scuasuriname@gmail.com
United Nations High Commissioner For Refugees (UNHCR)	Refugees and asylum seekers	Verlengde Gemenelandsweg no. 132 (on the premises of the national women's movement)	766-0885
IOM (International Organization for Migration)	Migrants	Kwattaweg no. 126	+597 87411415 iomsuriname@iom.int

List of some of the volunteering organizations in Suriname			
Name	Activities	Address	Contact details
Green Heritage Fund Suriname	The Green Heritage Fund Suriname strives to encourage everyone to make wise decisions for the sustainable use of natural resources.	Geertuidastraat no. 24	437-533 857-4990
Lions Club	This club empowers volunteers and partners to improve health and well-being, strengthen communities and support those in need through humanitarian services.	Dr. Sophie Redmondstraat no. 167 Bombaystreet 21 A	881-5561 863-3320 860-8191 lc.pbm.east@gmail.com
Suriname Animal Protection Foundation	This foundation works towards a society in which animal welfare occupies an important place.	Kanangalaan no. 32	547-123 882-7127 873-2216

Suriname Red Cross (Het Surinaams Rode Kruis)	The Surinamese Red Cross (SRK) is a volunteer-driven humanitarian aid organization that carries out activities and programs aimed at the most vulnerable and that actively contributes to the preservation of human dignity and peace in society.	Gravenberchstraat no. 2-6	498-520 info@redcross.sr
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Appendix 2 List of Notarial Practices

List of notarial practices in Suriname		
Name	Address	Contact details
Notariaat [notarial practice] Alexander	Prins Hendrikstraat no. 32	422-676 424-151
Notariaat Badal / Sanrochman	Heerenstraat no. 7	420-071
Notariaat G.M.R. Ramautar / G.S. Ramautar	Heerenstraat no. 6	472-313
Notariaat Babb	Slangenhoutstraat no. 55	403-017
Notariaat Blom	Julianastraat no. 36a	521-100
Notariaat Dollart-Derby	Koninginnestraat no. 10	422-160
Notariaat Gangaram Panday	Julianastraat 21	473-892
Notariaat Jadnanansing	Mahonylaan no. 22	476-579
Notariaat Kalisingh	Frederik Derbystraat no. 26	422-702
Notariaat Kemp	Lim A Po straat no. 15	520-148
Notariaat Manna / Jadnanansing	Grote Hofstraat no. 7	410-143
Notariaat Mannes	Julianastraat no. 51	473-238
Notariaat Nannan Panday	Prins Hendrikstraat no. 52	521-160
Notariaat Olff	Dr. Sophie Redmondstraat no. 163	425-755
Notariaat Pancham	Julianastraat no. 10	521-433
Notariaat Soerdjbalie	Lim A Po straat no. 17	426-700
Notariaat Vishnudatt	Van Roseveltkaade no. 24	470-840
Notariaat Ferdinand	Hofstraat no. 17	+597 8115533
Notariaat Huang	Costerstraat no. 16	426850
Notariaat Marchand	Prins Hendrikstraat	520800
Notariaat MNS	Prins Hendrikstraat no. 6	421310
Notariaat Apinsa	Industrieweg zuid no. 27	484499
Notariaat Bishoen	Watermolenstraat no. 34	473394
Notariaat Chin-A-Lin/Oord	Florastraat no. 65	478887
Notariaat Stekkel	Heerenstraat no.16	474515
Notariaat Van Dijk	Henck Aaronstraat no. 143	471711

Appendix 3 Embassies and Consulates

List of Embassies and Consulates in Suriname		
Country	Address	Contact details
Argentina	Washingtonstraat no. 11	811-1267 esuri@mrecic.gov.ar
Brazil	Corantijnstraat no. 6	400-200 / 400-202 brasemb.paramaribo@itamaraty.gov.br
China	Anton Dragtenweg no. 131	451-570 / 451-210 embassyvanchina@gmail.com
Consulate Guyana	West Kanaalstraat no. 10	211-019
Consulate of Haiti	Mr. F.H.R. Lim A Postraat no. 21	521-827 / 521-829 cg.suriname@diplomatie.ht / cghs.paramaribo@diplomatie.ht
Cuba	Herman Snostraat no. 27	434-917 / 432-727 embajador@embacubasuriname.sr recepcion@embacubasuriname.sr embajadorsuriname@gmail.com consulado@embacubasuriname.sr
France	Nassylaan no. 23	475-222 / 427-303 cad.paramaribo-amba@diplomatie.gouv.fr
Guyana	Henck Arronstraat no. 82	472-509 / 477-895 gep@mission.gov.gy
India	Dr. S. Redmondstraat no. 239	498-344 / 531-448 / 462-772 socsec.paramaribo@mea.gov.in
Indonesia	Van Brussellaan no. 3	431-230 / 431-171 indonemb@sr.net
The Netherlands	Roseveltkade no.5	477-211 prm-cdp@minbuza.nl prm-secr@minbuza.nl

The United States of America	Kristalstraat no. 165	556-700 / 475-051 Protocol.paramaribo@state.gov
Venezuela	Rivas Frederik Derby-sstraat no. 64	475401 / 411040 embavenesurinam@gmail.com

List of Honorary Consuls in Suriname		
Country	Address	Contact details
Austria	Henck Arronstraat no. 16	420-468 jparisius@symbiontconsulting.net
Barbados	Willem Antonielaan no. 60	433-757 rhpower60@gmail.com
Canada	VSH-Van 't Hoger-huysstraat no. 9-11	402870 phealy@vsunited.com
Chili	Wagenwegstraat no. 49 above	425-772 felixcpj45@hotmail.com
Czech Republic	Bonistraat no. 89-91	459-704 steven@tjang-a-sjin.com
Denmark	Commewijne-sstraat no. 04	400-196 flipdevries40@gmail.com
Finland	Twee Kinderen-weg no. 54	457-343 hcfinland@rudisa.net warsha@rudisa.net
France Jurisdiction: District of Marowijne	PO Box 3004, Kerkplein Wilhelminastraat no. 20	342-059 8841745 Albinatsk1972@hotmail.com
Germany	Faradaystraat no. 1B	456-025 8514567 kurt.vanessen@fernandes.sr
Israel	Klipstenenstraat no. 2-10	471-313 411-998 fcb.secretariat@fernandes.sr

Italy	Corn.Jongbawstraat no.18-28 / Freso- laan no. 39	473-344 / 442-711 s.ma-ajong@sabrum.com / info@sabrum.com
Jamaica	Louiselaan no. 24	424-439 honcon.jamaica@caribbeaninvestmentgroup.com Jamaica@CaribbeanInvestmentGroup.com
Japan	Jagernath Lachmonstraat no. 9	850-8613 anill@sr.net jayant.padarath@gmail.com
Korea	Kernkampweg no. 21	462-064 atcar@sr.net
Mexico	Broosstraat no. 15	880-5751 henkesajas@hotmail.com conmexsur@hotmail.com
Morocco	mr. J. Lachmonstraat no. 34	426-336 napasur@gmail.com patsurdb@gmail.com
Nicaragua	Welgedacht A no. 19A	880-1373 billy@sr.net
Norway	Ringcenter Plaza, office no. 19-20	882-6980 gail.meyer@ot-nv.com
Philippines	Beryllstraat no. 26 Maretraite 5 Paramaribo-Noord	426-341 879-8669 lpksur@sr.net
Poland	Kernkampweg no. 36	433-377 honoraryconsulpoland@semcnv.com
Russia	Nickeriestraat no. 11	400-152 879-7688 mcwsom@yahoo.com
Spain	Julianastraat no. 36A	521-100 blom@notariaatblom.com
Sri Lanka	Dieterstraat no.44A	434-586 853-7426 ashwienkanhai@gmail.com

Sweden	Mr. E.J. Brumastraat no. 142	520-303 856-5919 efraenk@visionlegalis.com
Switzerland	Bombaystraat no. 8	477-069 463-118 kurtburkhard593@gmail.com carwatch@sr.net
Thailand	Martin Luther King Highway Km 23½	883-8983 hpsnv@sr.net
Trinidad and Tobago	mr. J. Lachmonstraat no. 158	463-201 rudie.tjongahung@tah.sr accountants@tah.sr
Turkey	Dr. Sophie Redmondstraat	883-7554 jim.bousaid@gmail.com
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Industrieweg – South BR 34	482-050 (Ext. 550) 719-0088 Kathleen.Healy-HonCon@FCDOWebmail.fcdo.gov.uk

Appendix 4 Education

List of education inspection offices and education information		
Name	Address	Contact details
Bureau Educational Information and Facilities for studies	Jessurunstraat no. 13-15	476-005 / 473-478 / 474-255 bos@education.gov.sr www.gov.sr.
Junior high school Inspectorate of Education	Franchepanestraat / J. Lachmonstraat	434-695 / 434-709
Primary school Inspectorate of Education	Kafiluddistraat no. 117-123	463-585
Senior high school Inspectorate of Education	Kafiluddistraat no. 117-123	498-850

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- ² <https://gov.sr/suriname/>
- ³ <https://dagbladdewest.com/2022/09/13/suriname-zal-juridische-stappen-ondernemen-bij-gebruik-verkeerde-landkaart/>
- ⁴ <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/suriname/overview>
- ⁵ ABS-22 juni 2023: Consumentenprijsindexcijfer en inflatie over mei 2023 [ABS-22 June 2023: Consumer Price Index figure and inflation over May 2023]
- ⁶ <https://www.facebook.com/100070827255100/posts/144377710662221/>
- ⁷ <https://suriname.vfsevisa.com/suriname/online/home/entry-fee>
- ⁸ <https://suriname.vfsevisa.com/suriname/online/home/visa-fees>
- ⁹ <https://psa.gov.sr/>
- ¹⁰ www.gov.sr/psa
- ¹¹ <http://www.vz2.juspol.sr/categoriesatie-van-vreemdelingen>
- ¹² <http://www.vz2.juspol.sr/asiel>
- ¹³ <http://www.vz2.juspol.sr/type-aanvragen>
- ¹⁴ <https://cbb.gov.sr/nationaliteiten/#opname>
- ¹⁵ <http://www.vz2.juspol.sr/algemeen-info-naturalisatie>
- ¹⁶ <https://gov.sr/thema/werkvergunningen/>
- ¹⁷ <https://pensioenfondssuriname.org/>
- ¹⁸ <https://gov.sr/thema/aov/>
- ¹⁹ <https://www.cashpnt.sr/veelgestelde-vragen-2/>
- ²⁰ <https://www.cashpnt.sr/eerste-cashpnts-in-paramaribo/>
- ²¹ <https://www.republicbanksr.com/>
- ²² <https://www.dsb.sr/>
- ²³ <https://www.hakrinbank.com/>
- ²⁴ <https://spsbbank.sr/>
- ²⁵ <https://www.vcbbank.sr/>
- ²⁶ <https://www.finabanknv.com/>
- ²⁷ <https://scbbank.sr/>
- ²⁸ <https://www.godo.sr/>
- ²⁹ <https://trustbankamanah.com/>
- ³⁰ <https://southcommbank.com/>
- ³¹ <https://gov.sr/thema/nationaal-vervoer-bedrijf-nvb/>
- ³² <https://politie.sr/rijbewijzen/>
- ³³ <https://www.japi-airport.com/>
- ³⁴ www.flyallways.com
- ³⁵ www.flyslm.com
- ³⁶ www.gumair.sr
- ³⁷ <https://bluewingairlines.com/about-us/>

³⁸ <https://sr.ambafrance.org/Ferry-rotations-La-Gabrielle>

³⁹ <https://gov.sr/thema/nationaal-vervoer-bedrijf-nvb/>

⁴⁰ <https://www.telesur.sr/>

⁴¹ <https://www.digicelgroup.com/sr/du.html>

⁴² ICF.SR (www.icf.sr)

⁴³ ICF (DEPARTURE LINK) (<https://icf.sr/form-depature>)

⁴⁴ Eduard Alexabder Gummels Airport (<https://Dagbladwest.com/2024/11/22/eduard-alexander-gummels-airport-van-grasstrip-tot-internationale-luchthaven>)



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