



## LAWS AND REGULATIONS

### PROMULGATED TO GIVE EFFECT TO THE PROVISIONS OF THE INTERNATIONAL TREATIES ON NARCOTIC DRUGS AND PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES

*In accordance with the relevant articles of the international treaties on narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, the Secretary-General has the honour to communicate the following legislative texts.*

#### REPUBLIC OF SURINAME

Communicated by the Government of the Republic of Suriname

##### NOTE BY THE SECRETARIAT

- (a) Some editing of texts may be done by the Secretariat in the interest of clarity. In this connection, words in square brackets [ ] have been added or changed by the Secretariat.
- (b) Only passages directly relevant to the control of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances have been reproduced in this document. Non-relevant parts of laws and regulations have been deleted by the Secretariat; such deletions are indicated by [...].

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**OFFICIAL JOURNAL  
OF THE  
REPUBLIC OF SURINAM \***

**Act of 12 February 1998, concerning confirmation of the Act on Drugs.  
(Drugs Act).**

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SURINAM,

Whereas it is desirable to introduce a new Act on drugs in order to control the volume and the extent of trading in, production of and the import, transiting and export of such substances;

Has, having consulted the Council of State, with the approval of the National Assembly, signed the following Act:

Article 1

1. In this Act and provisions based thereon,

- |    |   |  |
|----|---|--|
| a. | the Minister:   | means the Minister concerned with public health;   |
| b. | substance:  | means material of human, animal, vegetable or chemical origin, including animals, plants, parts of animals or plant and micro-organisms;   |
| c. | preparation:  | means a solid or liquid mixture of substances  |
| d. | material:   | means a substance or preparation;  |
| e. | Single Convention:  | the Single Convention concluded in New York on 30 March 1961 concerning narcotic drugs (ratified by the Act of 22 February 1990, O.J. 1990, no. 16), as amended by the Protocol signed in Geneva on 25 March 1972 to amend the Convention (ratified by the Act of 22 February 1990, O.J. 1990 no. 16); |
| f. | Psychotropic Substances Convention:   | the Convention concluded in Vienna on 21 February 1971 on Psychotropic substances (ratified by the Act of 22 February 1990 O.J. 1990 no. 16);  |
| g. | Convention against smuggling of narcotic drugs and Psychotropic substances: | the United Nations Convention concluded in Vienna on 20 December 1988 against smuggling in narcotic drugs and Psychotropic substances (ratified by the Act of 15 June 1992, O.J. 1992 no. 57).   |

**\*Note by the Secretariat:** This document is a direct reproduction of the text communicated to the Secretariat by the Government of the Republic of Suriname.

2. For the purposes of this Act and the provisions based thereon, the substances are deemed to include the salts of such substances.
3. For the purposes of this Act, preparation includes refining and transformation.
4. Importing materials referred to in Articles 3 and 4 includes: the importing of the articles or goods in which the materials are packaged or concealed and any action directed at the onward carriage, storage, delivery, receipt or transfer by any person whatever regarding the materials present in this country not on the open market or articles or goods in which such materials are packaged or concealed.
5. The exporting of materials referred to in Articles 3 and 4 includes: the exporting of articles or goods in which the materials are packaged or concealed and the carriage, acceptance for carriage or offering for carriage and the possession in, on or adjoining a vessel, aircraft or vehicle for a destination abroad of the materials freely available on the open market in this country or the articles or goods in which such materials are packaged or concealed.

#### Article 2

Papaver Somniferum (L), Cannabis Sativa (L), Erythroxyton Coca (Lamarck), Erythroxyton Novogranatense (Morris), Hieronymus, and other Erythroxyllaceae and other varieties of the same genus from the leaves of which cocaine can be made directly or indirectly may not be cultivated.

#### Article 3

1. The materials:
  - a. mentioned on list I appended to this Act;
  - b. notified by virtue of paragraphs two or three above may not be:
    - A. imported, exported or moved in transit,
    - B. prepared, worked up, processed, sold, delivered, supplied or carried;
    - C. owned, possessed or used;
    - D. produced.
2. Notification may be made by Statutory Order of
  - a. consciousness-altering materials which when used in man may impair his health and cause damage to society;
  - b. materials falling within the scope of the Single Convention or of the Psychotropic Substances Convention.

3. If notification of a material is under consideration in accordance with paragraph 2 and the Minister feels that an immediate provision is required, notification may be made by Ministerial Order, following approval by the Attorney-General at the Court of Justice; the Order shall remain in force, unless withdrawn previously, until the Statutory Order in which the material concerned is notified takes effect, but in any event not more than one year after the Order enters into effect; an Order pursuant to this paragraph shall be published in the Official Journal of the Republic of Surinam.

4. Rules may be introduced by Statutory Order with regard to the materials referred to in this article to ensure adherence to the provisions of the Opium Conventions and the present statutory arrangement and to prevent abuse.

5. Cases may similarly be notified by Statutory Order where the prohibitions contained in paragraph 1 do not apply.

#### Article 4

1. The materials

a. appearing in list II appended to this Act,

b. notified by virtue of paragraph 2 below may not be

A. imported, exported or moved in transit,

B. prepared, worked up, processed, sold, delivered, supplied or carried;

C. owned, possessed or used;

D. produced.

2. Materials brought within the scope of the Psychotropic Substances Convention may be notified by Statutory Order.

3. Rules may be introduced by Statutory Order with regard to the materials referred to in paragraph 1 to ensure adherence to the provisions of the Opium Conventions and the present statutory arrangement and to prevent abuse.

4. Cases may similarly be notified by Statutory Order where the prohibitions contained in paragraph 1 do not apply.

#### Article 5

1. Any material referred to in Article 3 or 4 may be prescribed only if the prescription complies with the provisions to be laid down in due course by or by virtue of a Statutory Order.

2. Any materials referred to in Article 3 or 4 may be procured by holders of a licence, referred to in Article 7 (1), and by pharmacists, dispensing physicians and veterinarians referred to in Article 7 (2) only with due regard to the regulations to be made by the Minister following approval by the Attorney-General at the Court of Justice or by Statutory Order.

3. A false or forged prescription may not be tendered to obtain any material referred to in Article 3 or 4.

#### Article 6

1. The prohibition imposed by Article 3 (1)A. and the prohibition imposed by Article 4 (1)A. do not apply to import, export or transit, whether or not accompanied with storage in warehouses or other bonded stores undertaken with the consent of the Minister, after obtaining the approval of the Attorney-General at the Court of Justice, and with due regard to regulations laid down by or by virtue of a Statutory Order; these regulations may differ in respect of the various materials referred to in those articles.

2. A fee may be charged for any consent referred to in this article in accordance with a scale under rules to be laid down by Statutory Order.

#### Article 7

1. The prohibitions imposed by Articles 2, 3 (1)B., C. and D. and 4 (1)B., C. and D. do not apply

- a. in so far as the Minister has so decided in respect of a material referred to in Article 3 (1)b. or 4 (1)b.;
- b. in so far as the Minister has given his consent in writing to one or more of the actions referred to therein being undertaken.

An annual fee may be charged for any consent referred to in this article in accordance with a scale on the rules to be imposed by Statutory Order.

2. Subject to the rules to be laid down by Statutory Order, the prohibitions under Article 3 (1)B. and C. and Article 4 (1)B. and C. also do not apply:

- a. to established pharmacists and dispensing physicians if they prepare, work up, process, sell, deliver, supply, carry, own or possess such materials for medicinal purposes only, with due regard to the provisions of the Act of 8 May 1896 governing the practice of preparing medicaments in Surinam (L.G. 1896 no. 26, applicable text L.G. 1960 no.78 as most recently amended by O.J. 1981 no. 78) and further provisions to be issued by the Minister to ensure observance of the provisions of the Opium Conventions.
- b. to established veterinarians if they prepare, work up, process, sell, deliver, supply, carry, own or possess such materials only for medicinal purposes for animals, with due regard to the provisions of the Order of 17 September 1896 concerning the preparation and delivery for medicinal purposes by veterinarians of medicaments for cattle (L.G. 1896 no. 37) or the provisions replacing this Order at any time and the further provisions to be issued by the Minister to ensure observance of the provisions of the Opium Conventions.

3. The prohibitions imposed by Article 3 (1)B. and 4 (1)B. in so far as they concern carriage and the prohibitions under Article 3 (1)C. and Article 4 (1)C. also do not apply to persons who can demonstrate that they require the materials in the quantity found in the practice of medicine, dentistry or veterinary medicine or for personal medical use or must keep them in stock under a statutory provision and have obtained them by legal means, provided they observe the further provisions to be made by or by virtue of a Statutory Order to ensure adherence to the provisions of the Opium Conventions.

4. The prohibitions imposed by Article 3 (1)B. and 4 (1)B. in so far as they concern carriage, and the prohibitions under Article 3 (1)C. and Article 4 (1)C. also do not apply, except with regard to the administration of those materials, to persons who can demonstrate that they carry the materials on the instructions of a duly authorised person, provided they observe the further provisions to be laid down by or by virtue of a Statutory Order to ensure adherence to the provisions of the Opium Conventions.

#### Article 8

1. The Minister may give the consent referred to in Article 7 (1) only following approval by the Attorney-General at the Court of Justice,

- a. for purely scientific purposes or demonstrations;
- b. to those who can demonstrate to the Minister's satisfaction that they are conducting a wholesale trade in medicinal products or similar substances and do not sell them across the counter and do not keep an open shop, except as an established pharmacist;
- c. to those who demonstrate to the Minister's satisfaction that they prepare medicaments in bulk;
- d. to those who demonstrate to the Minister's satisfaction that they produce the materials notified under Articles 3 or 4 at certain notified, clearly described locations;
- e. for the purposes of the State in the interests of public health in the event of war, risk of war and related or associated extraordinary circumstances.

2. The Minister shall impose such conditions as he considers necessary on his consent to ensure adherence to the provisions of the Opium Conventions and the present Act and to prevent abuse.

3. Consent given by virtue of this article may be revoked at any time.

4. It shall be revoked by Ministerial Order stating the grounds on which such action is based; a time limit may be imposed for this purpose within which the person given the consent may dispose of stocks legally obtained before the revocation with due regard to the conditions to be made by the Minister.

### Article 9

Supervision of adherence to the provisions of this Act and investigation of offences against them is entrusted not only to the officers referred to in Article 134 of the Criminal Code but also the Officers of the Customs and Excise Service and in so far as places are concerned where medicaments are prepared, packaged, stored and distributed, also to the Director of Public Health and the officers to be appointed by him.

### Article 10

1. The investigation officers shall have access at all times
  - a. to vehicles and vessels regarding which they know or may reasonably suspect that the materials referred to in Article 3 or 4 are imported or carried in them or are kept in, on or adjoining them;
  - b. to the places where an infringement of this Act is committed or where it may reasonably be assumed that such an offence is being committed.
2. If they are denied access, they shall if necessary invoke the forces of the law.
3. Investigation officers who are not criminal investigation officers or police officers may enter premises that are also dwellings, or which are accessible only through a dwelling, only with the written authority of a member of the Public Prosecutor's office or of the district Commissioner concerned.
4. They shall prepare an official report if such entry is made against the will of the occupant, a copy of which shall be passed within 48 hours to the person whose dwelling has been entered; the report shall indicate the time of entry and the purpose in view.
5. They are empowered to search the body and clothing of a person suspected of a criminal offence under this Act, if there are serious suspicions concerning him, with due regard to Article 47 of the Criminal Code.
6. They are entitled to seize appropriate articles at all times; they may demand the surrender of such.
7. They are entitled to inspect documents, even if there is no suspicion, which in their reasonable opinion might be desirable for the supervision of adherence to this Act; they may demand the co-operation of the holder of the documents for this purpose. The latter is obliged to offer the assistance demanded.

### Article 11

1. Any person who infringes the provisions of Articles 2, 3 (1)A., B. and D. and 4 (1)A. shall be punished by imprisonment for life or temporarily for a maximum of twenty years and a

fine of a maximum of five hundred million Guilders, if he has committed the offence deliberately.

2. Any person who infringes the provisions referred to in paragraph 1 shall be punished by imprisonment for a maximum of nine years and a fine of a maximum of ten million Guilders if he has committed the offence other than deliberately.

3. Any person who infringes the provisions of Article 3 (1)C., 4 (1)B., C or D, or 5, or the rules imposed by Article 3 (4) or Article 4 (3), or fails to comply with the conditions or requirements of a consent or statutory exemption referred to in Articles 6, 7 and 8, or those imposed on the revocation of such consent, shall be punished by imprisonment for a maximum of thirteen years and a fine of a maximum of two hundred million Guilders if he has committed the offence deliberately.

4. Any person who infringes the provisions of Article 3 (1)C., 4 (1)B., C. or D, or 5, or the rules imposed by Article 3 (4) or Article 4 (3), or fails to comply with the conditions or requirements of a consent or statutory exemption referred to in Articles 6, 7 and 8, or those imposed on the revocation of such consent, shall be punished by imprisonment for a maximum of seven years and a fine of a maximum of five million Guilders if he has committed the offence other than deliberately.

#### Article 12

1. Any person who in order to prepare for or promote an offence referred to Article 11 (1)

1. tries to persuade another person to commit the offence, to have it committed, to help to commit it or to entice its commission, in order to assist therewith or to procure the opportunity, resources or information in this connection;
2. attempts to provide an opportunity, resources or information towards committing the offence for himself or for another;
3. possesses articles, means of transport, materials, moneys or other means of payment intended for the committing of the offence;

shall be punished by imprisonment for a maximum of eleven years and a fine of a maximum of ten million Guilders.

2. Conspiracy to commit an offence referred to in Article 11 (1) shall be subject to the same penalties if it is followed by action towards preparing for its commission.

#### Article 13

1. If the value of the articles with which or with regard to which the offences punishable under this Act are committed or which are wholly or partly obtained by means of such offences is greater than a quarter of the maximum of the fine imposed for such offences, a fine may be imposed for a maximum of four times such value.



2. The plants and materials referred to in Articles 2, 3 and 4 and all assets obtained wholly or partly by means of or by recourse to the offences punishable under this Act shall be declared forfeit or withdrawn from circulation.

3. On a conviction on account of a criminal offence described in this Act, deprivation of the rights referred to in Article 46 of the Criminal Code may be imposed.

#### Article 14

1. The actions punishable under Article 11 (1), (2) and (3) and Article 12 are offences; those punishable under Article 11 (4) are misdemeanours.

2. The Act applies to any person who is guilty outside Surinam of:

- a. any of the actions made punishable under Article 12 in so far as they are committed in order to prepare for or promote an action punishable under Article 11 (1) concerning importation, exportation or transit, or conspiracy for that purpose,
- b. an attempt at or participation in an action committed in Surinam punishable under Article 11 (1).

3. This Act applies to any person who is guilty on board a vessel in international waters outside Surinam of any of the acts made punishable under Article 12.

#### Article 15

1. Without prejudice to the liability of others, the proprietor or director of an undertaking where materials referred to in Articles 3 and 4 are kept or sold, delivered, supplied, carried, produced, prepared, worked up or processed is liable for the infringement, in or in respect of such undertaking, of the provisions made by or by virtue of this Act as if he had committed the offence himself. The proprietor or director is not punishable if he has taken every step to prevent such infringement; any person undertaking *de facto* management of such undertaking is deemed equal to a director.

2. A similar liability as imposed by paragraph 1 above on the proprietor or director of an undertaking as defined therein lies on the supervisory personnel of the undertaking, its divisions and subsidiaries, in so far as they are entrusted by the proprietor or the director with ensuring care and supervision of adherence to the provisions laid down by or under this law. Such personnel shall not be punishable if they have taken every step to prevent the infringement.

#### Article 16

If an action punishable under this Act is committed by or on behalf of a public limited company, a co-operative or other association possessing legal personality or a foundation, criminal proceedings shall be introduced and prosecution undertaken against members of the

administration: no punishment shall be imposed on a member of the administration who demonstrates that the acts were undertaken beyond his knowledge and control.

**Article 17**

1. This Act may be referred to as the: Drugs Act.
2. It shall be published in the Official Journal of the Republic of Surinam.
3. It shall take effect on a date to be decided by the President.
4. On the effective date of this Act the Opium Act 1955 (L.B. 1955 No. 91, as most recently amended by O.J. 1988 no. 37) shall lapse; consent granted under the provisions of the Opium Act 1955 shall remain effective for the time being.
5. Enforcement of this Act shall be entrusted to the Minister of Public Health and the Minister of Justice and Police.

Given in Paramaribo, 12th February 1998.

**J.A. WIJDENBOSCH**

Issued in Paramaribo on 17th May 1998.  
The Minister of Internal Affairs,

**S.W. KERTOIDJOJO**

## LIST I, FORMING PART OF THE DRUGS ACT

**A. Substances appearing on list I referred to in Article 2 (1) of the Single Convention**

Acetorphine  
Acetyl-alpha-methylfentanyl  
Acetylemethadol  
Alfentanil  
Allylprodine  
Alphacetylemethadol  
Alphameprodine  
Alphamethadol  
Alpha-methylfentanyl  
Alpha-methylthiofentanyl  
Alphaprodine  
Anileridine  
Benzethidine  
Benzylmorphine  
Betacetylmethadol  
Beta-hydroxyfentanyl  
Beta-hydroxy-3-methylfentanyl  
Betameprodine  
Betamethadol  
Betaprodine  
Bexitramide  
Opiates and their concentrates<sup>1</sup>  
Clonitazene  
Coca leaf  
Cocaine<sup>2</sup>  
Codoxim  
Desomorphine  
Dextromoramide  
Diampromide  
Diethylthiambutene  
Difenoxin  
Dihydromorphine  
Dimenoxadol  
Dimepheptanol  
Dimethylthiambutene  
Dioxaphetyl butyrate  
Diphenoxylate  
Dipipanone

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<sup>1</sup> Opiates means all parts of the plant *Papaver somniferum* L. following harvesting, except for the seed. Opiate concentrate means the material obtained by subjecting opiates to a treatment to concentrate its alkaloids.

<sup>2</sup> Including raw cocaine.

Drotebanol  
Ecgonine<sup>3</sup>  
Ethylmethylthiambutene  
Etonitazene  
Etorphine  
Etoxerdine  
Phentanyl  
Furethidine  
Heroin  
Hydrocodon  
Hydromorphanol  
Hydromorphon  
Hydroxypethidine  
Isomethadon  
Ketobemidon  
Levomemorphan  
Levomoramide  
Levophenacymorphane  
Levorphanol  
Metazocine  
Methadone  
Methadone-intermediate product  
Methyldesorphine  
Methyldihydromorphine  
3-methylfentanyl  
3-methylthiofentanyl  
Metopon  
Moramide-intermediate product  
Morpheridine  
Morphine  
Morphine methobromide<sup>4</sup>  
Morphine-N-oxide  
MPPP  
Myrophine  
Nicomorphine  
Noracymethadol  
Norlevorphanol  
Normathadon  
Normorphine  
Norpipanon  
Opium<sup>5</sup>  
Oxycodon  
Oxymorphone

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<sup>3</sup> Including the esters and derivatives which may be transformed to ecgonine and cocaine.

<sup>4</sup> And other free nitrogen morphine derivatives including especially morphine N-oxide-derivatives, of which codeine-N-oxide is one.

<sup>5</sup> Including raw opium, medicinal opium prepared opium and "poppy straw" concentrate.

Para-fluor(o)fentanyl  
PEPAP  
Pethidine  
Pethidine-intermediate product A, B and C  
Phenadoxon  
Phenampromide  
Phenazocine  
Phenomorphane  
Phenoperidine  
Piminodine  
Piritramide  
Proheptazine  
Properidine  
Racemotorphane  
Racemoramide  
Racemorphan  
Sufentanil  
Thebacon  
Thebaine  
Thiofentanyl  
Tilidine  
Trimeperidine

The isomers of the above substances in all cases where such isomers may exist in accordance with the specific chemical designation, except for Detrometorphane and Dextrophan.

The esters and ethers of the above substances.

The salts of the above substances including the salts of the esters, ethers and their isomers.

Preparations containing one or more of the above substances or their salts, esters, ethers or isomers.

Any preparation containing cannabis resin with the exception of solid mixtures described in list II, part B.

**B. Substances appearing on list II referred to in Article 2 (2) of the Single Convention**

Acetyldihydrocodeine  
Codeine  
Dextropropoxyphene  
Dihydrocodeine  
Ethylmorphine  
Nicocodine  
Nicodicodine  
Norcodeine  
Pholodine

**Propiram**

The isomers of the above substances in all cases where such isomers may exist in accordance with the specific chemical designation.

The salts of the above substances including the isomers.

Preparations containing one or more of the above substances or their salts.

**C. Substances appearing on list I forming part of the Psychotropic Substances Convention.**

Brolamfetamine  
Cathinone  
DET  
DMA  
DMHP  
DMT  
DOET  
Eticyclidine  
Lysergic acid amide<sup>6</sup>  
MDA (tenamfetamine)  
MDMA  
Mescaline  
4-methylaminorex  
MMDA  
N-ethyl MDA  
N-hydroxy MDA  
Parahexyl  
PMA  
Psilocin  
Rolicyclidine  
STP (DOM)  
Tenocyclidine (TCP)  
Tetrahydrocannabinol<sup>7</sup>  
TMA

Preparations containing one or more of the above substances.

**D. Substances appearing on list II of the Psychotropic Substances Convention.**

Amphetamine  
Dexamphetamine

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<sup>6</sup> Including mono and di-alkylamide-, pyrrolidine- and morpholine derivatives and the substances obtained therefrom by introducing methyl-, acetyl- or halogen groups.

<sup>7</sup> Including the (stereo) isomers.

Fenetylline  
Levamphetamine  
Levomethamphetamine  
Mecloqualon  
Metamphetamine  
Metamphetamine racemate  
Methaqualon  
Methyphenidate  
Phencyclidine  
Phenmetrazine  
Secobarbital

Preparations containing one or more the above substances.

**LIST II, FORMING PART OF THE DRUGS ACT.**

**Part A.**

**1. Substances appearing on list III of the Psychotropic Substances Convention.**

Amobarbital  
Buprenorphine  
Butalbital  
Cathine  
Cyclobarbital  
Glutethimide  
Pentazocine  
Pentobarbital

Preparations containing one or more of the above substances.

**2. Substances appearing on list IV of the Psychotropic Substances Convention.**

Allobarbital  
Alprazolam  
Amfepramone  
Barbital  
Benzfetamine  
Bromazepam  
Butobarbital  
Camazepam  
Chlordiazepoxide  
Clobazam  
Clonazepam  
Clorazepate  
Clotiazepam  
Cloxazolam  
Delorazepam  
Diazepam  
Estazolam  
Ethchlorvynol  
Ethinamate  
Ethylloflazepate  
Etilamphetamine  
Fencamfamine  
Fenproporex  
Fludiazepam  
Flunitrazepam  
Flurazepam  
Halazepam  
Haloxazolam  
Ketazolam



Lefetamine  
Loprazolam  
Lorazepam  
Lormetazepam  
Mazondol  
Medazepam  
Mefenorex  
Meprobamate  
Methylphenobarbital  
Methyprylon  
Midazolam  
Nimetazepam  
Nitrazepam  
Nordazepam  
Oxazepam  
Oxazolam  
Pemoline  
Phendimetrazine  
Phenobarbital  
Phentermine  
Pinazepam  
Pipradol  
Prazepam  
Propylhexedrine  
Pyrovaleron  
Secbutabarbital  
Temazepam  
Tetrazepam  
Triazolam  
Vinylbital

Preparations containing one or more of the above substances.

**Part B.**

Cannabis, including every part of the plant of the genus cannabis, from which the resin has not yet been extracted, however named commercially; and the customary solid mixtures of cannabis resin and vegetable elements of cannabis (such as hashish, esrar, chiras, jamba, ganja and marijuana) to which no other compounds have been added.

**OFFICIAL JOURNAL  
OF THE  
REPUBLIC OF SURINAM**

**STATUTORY ORDER of 20 January 1999, concerning the supply of prescription drugs, implementing the Drugs Act (O.J. 1998 no. 14). <sup>1/</sup>  
(Statutory Order on supply of prescription drugs).**

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SURINAM,

Whereas - pursuant to Article 5 of the Drugs Act (O.J. 1998 no. 14) - the following order must be made;

Having consulted the Council of State, has made the following Statutory Order prepared by the Council of Ministers:

Article 1

1. In this Statutory Order and the provisions based thereon:

- a. Act means: the Drugs Act (O.J. 1998 no. 14);
- b. the Minister means: the Minister concerned with the care of public health;
- c. the Attorney-General means: the Attorney-General at the Court of Justice;
- d. substances means: substances covered by the Drugs Act.

2. This Statutory Order applies to all substances covered by Article 3 of the Act; the Minister may declare this Order applicable to substances covered by Article 4 of the Act with the approval of the Attorney-General.

Article 2

1. Any substance may be prescribed only if the following information appears on the prescription:

a. In the case of a prescription for supplying a substance to a person for whom it is prescribed or to the owner or keeper of an animal for which it is prescribed:

- 1. the name and initials and the full address and telephone number of the person prescribing it;
- 2. the date on which the substance is prescribed;
- 3. the name of the substance and the quantity of the substance, written out in full;

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<sup>1/</sup> Note by the Secretariat: E/NL.1999/55

4. the name and initials and the full address of the person for whom the substance is prescribed or the name and initials and the full address of the owner or keeper of the animal for which the substance is prescribed, indicating the animal;
  5. a clear description of the method of use, including the maximum quantity to be used per 24 hour period;
  6. if necessary, the permitted number of doses, written out in full;
- b. if the substance has to be supplied by the person prescribing it:
1. the information referred to under a. (1) - (4);
  2. the words "in manu medicil" or a similar indication;
- c. if a substance is intended for administration within the practice of the person prescribing it;
1. the information required under a. (1) - (3);
  2. the words "for medicinal purposes", "for dental purposes" or "for veterinary purposes";
- d. if a substance is to be supplied to an institution recognised by the Minister, with the approval of the Attorney-General, pursuant to the "Statutory Order implementing Article 3 (5) and 4 (4) of the Drugs Act" (O.J. 1999 no. 21):<sup>2/</sup>
1. the information referred to under a. (1) - (3);
  2. if a hospital is concerned, the words "for medical purposes in hospital " adding the name and address of the hospital;
  3. if another institution is concerned, the words "for ... purposes" adding a description of the institution and its address.
2. The prescription must have been written in ink by the person prescribing the substance and must bear his full signature.
  3. One substance and only that substance may be prescribed on one prescription.
  4. Pharmacists and dispensing physicians may supply substances only on prescription from a doctor, dentist or veterinarian and only if the prescription complies with the requirements of the preceding paragraphs.
  5. Paragraph 4 above does not apply in cases where supply is urgently required.

### Article 3

1. Article 2 does not apply to the preparations mentioned below:

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<sup>2/</sup> Note by the Secretariat: E/NL.1999/57

1. codeine and its salts in preparations in solid form not exceeding 15mg per dosage unit up to a maximum of 330mg per prescription, calculated as a base;
  2. codeine and its salts in a concentration not exceeding 15mg/ml in preparations of 300mg per prescription, calculated as a base;
  3. compositions of opium powder in preparations in solid form not exceeding 250mg per dosage unit up to a maximum of 5g per prescription.
2. The preparations referred to in paragraph 1 above may be supplied by pharmacists and dispensing physicians only on application made in writing and signed by the applicant, including the applicant's name and address, or on prescription from a doctor, dentist or veterinarian.
3. Pharmacists and dispensing physicians are obliged to keep the applications referred to in paragraph 2 above for at least six years under the applicant's name.

#### Article 4

1. Pharmacists and dispensing physicians are obliged to keep the prescriptions under which they have supplied a substance separately for at least six years, filed consecutively under the name of the person who has prescribed it, the name of the substance and the date of supply.
2. Paragraph 1 above does not apply to prescriptions under which a preparation is prescribed that contains nothing but the following substances:
  - a. acetyldihydrocodeine and its salts,
  - b. codeine and its salts,
  - c. dihydrocodeine and its salts,
  - d. ethylmorphine and its salts,
  - e. norcodeine and its salts,
  - f. folcodine and its salts,
  - g. opium powder composition,
  - h. nicocodine and its salts,
  - i. diphenoxylate, in so far as the preparation contains no more than 2.5mg thereof per dosage unit.

#### Article 5

1. Pharmacists, dispensing physicians and veterinarians shall take delivery of a quantity of a substance against issue or - in the case of a postal consignment - immediate despatch of a letter of receipt, of which they themselves are to retain a copy.
2. The letter of receipt, which must be signed and dated by the pharmacist, the dispensing physician, the veterinarian or a person authorised by them, shall contain

1. the name and address of the pharmacist, the dispensing physician or the veterinarian and - if not the same person - the name of the signatory;
  2. the name and quantity of the substance and the pharmaceutical form in the case of a preparation;
  3. the name and address of the person who has supplied the substance.
3. Pharmacists, dispensing physicians and veterinarians are obliged to keep the copies referred to in paragraph 1 above separately and under the name of the substance or the substance which the preparation contains for at least six years.

#### Article 6

1. Pharmacists, dispensing physicians and veterinarians are obliged to report the stocks of substances held by them on 1 April of each calendar year, except for the preparations referred to in Article 4 (2), on a declaration form issued to them in duplicate for this purpose by the Minister, with the approval of the Attorney-General.
2. The persons referred to in paragraph 1 above are obliged to send a copy of the form duly completed, signed and bearing their signature, to the Minister by 15 April at the latest and to keep the second copy for at least two years similarly dated and bearing their signature.

#### Article 7

1. The Minister may decide, with the approval of the Attorney-General, that an appointed physician or dentist must keep a register containing:
  - a. the name and quantity of the substance administered;
  - b. the name and initials and the full address of the person to whom the substance has been administered;
  - c. the administration date.
2. The Minister may, with the approval of the Attorney-General, further decide that other obligations imposed on pharmacists pursuant to this Statutory Order shall also apply to an appointed physician or dentist.

#### Article 8

1. This Statutory Order may be referred to as:  
Statutory Order on the supply of drugs on prescription.
2. It is to be announced in the Official Journal of the Republic of Surinam.
3. It is to take effect on the date on which the Act becomes effective.
4. The Ministers of Health and of Justice and Police are entrusted with implementation of this Statutory Order.

Given in Paramaribo, on 20 January 1999.

**J.A. WIJDENBOSCH.**

Issued in Paramaribo, on 20 January 1999.  
The Minister of Internal Affairs,

**S.W. KERTOIDJOJO.**

**OFFICIAL JOURNAL  
OF THE  
REPUBLIC OF SURINAM**

**STATUTORY ORDER of 20 January 1999 implementing Article 3 (5) and Article 4 (4) of the Drugs Act (O.J. 1998 no. 14).**

**THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SURINAM,**

Whereas - under Article 3 (5) and Article 4 (4) of the Drugs Act (O.J.1998 no. 14) <sup>3/</sup>the following order must be made;

Having consulted the Council of State, has made the following Statutory Order prepared by the Council of Ministers;

Article 1

In this Statutory Order and the regulations based thereon,

- a. Act means: the Drugs Act (O.J. 1998 no. 14);
- b. the Minister means: the Minister responsible for the care of public health.

Article 2

The prohibitions imposed by Article 3 (1) B. and C. of the Act do not apply to

- a. having available, carrying and threshing of flax chaff which is destroyed on the spot after threshing;
- b. possession, threshing, sale, supply and carriage of flax chaff intended to be delivered to the holder of a licence for the preparation of opium alkaloids;
- c. the processing, sale, delivery, carriage and possession of the products of flax chaff, whether cultivated or not, which are intended to be used as ornaments.

Article 3

The prohibitions imposed by Article 3 (1) B. and C. of the Act do not apply to preparations containing codeine in a proportion of 1 to 2000 or less and no other substances falling under the Act.

Article 4

1. The prohibitions imposed by paragraph 1 (B), with regard to supply and carriage, and (C) of Articles 3 and 4 of the Act, do not apply, without prejudice to the application of the "Statutory Order on the supply of drugs on prescription" (O.J. 1999 no. 20)<sup>4/</sup> to
  - a. hospitals recognised by the Minister;
  - b. industrial medical services recognised by the Minister;
  - c. other institutions recognised by the Minister with a medical objective.
2. Recognition may be made conditional; recognition granted pursuant to paragraph 1 may be withdrawn at any time.

Article 5

1. This Statutory Order is to be announced in the Official Journal of the Republic of Surinam.
2. It is to take effect on the date on which the Act enters into effect.
3. The Ministers of Health and Justice and Police are entrusted with implementation of this Statutory Order.

Given in Paramaribo, on 20 January 1999.

**J.A. WIJDENBOSCH.**

Issued in Paramaribo on 20 January 1999.  
The Minister of Internal Affairs,

**S.W. KERTOIDJOJO**

**OFFICIAL JOURNAL  
OF THE  
REPUBLIC OF SURINAM**

**STATUTORY ORDER of 20 January 1999 implementing Article 6 of the Drugs Act (O.J. 1998 no. 14).**  
(Statutory Order on the import, export and transit of drugs).

**THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SURINAM**

Whereas, pursuant to Article 6 of the Drugs Act (O.J. 1998 no. 14),<sup>5 /</sup> the following order must be made;

Having consulted the Council of State, has made the following Statutory Order prepared by the Council of Ministers:

Article 1

1. In this Statutory Order and the provisions based thereon:

- a. Act means: the Drugs Act (O.J. 1998 no. 14);
- b. the Minister means: the Minister entrusted with the care of public health;
- c. the Attorney-General means: the Attorney-General at the Court of Justice;
- d. materials means: materials covered by the Drugs Act;
- e. Single Convention means: the Single Convention on Drugs (New York, 30 March 1961).

2. This Statutory Order applies to all materials covered by the Act.

: Article 2

- 1. An import licence will be granted only if it serves the interests of public health or scientific or police purposes.
- 2. An export or transit licence will be granted only if the government of a country has requested the dispatch of materials.
- 3. An import, export or transit licence will be granted only to persons or institutions entered on a register kept by the Minister, with the approval of the Attorney-General; registration may be refused; the Minister may, with the approval of the Attorney-General, initiate an investigation into the applicant; the registration may be cancelled by the Minister, with the approval of the Attorney-General.



### Article 3

1. An application to obtain an import licence must contain the following information:
  - a. applicant's name and address, his signature and a date;
  - b. the name and quantity of each material to be imported;
  - c. name and address of the person abroad from whom the material or materials will be obtained;
  - d. the period in which importation will take place;
  - e. the means of transport by which importation will take place.
2. An import licence will be sent to the applicant in duplicate by registered letter or handed to him in person.

### Article 4

1. An application to obtain an export licence must contain the following particulars:
  - a. name and address of the applicant, his signature and a date;
  - b. the name and quantity of each material to be exported;
  - c. name and address of the person abroad who will receive the material or materials from the applicant;
  - d. the words "export under bond" if storage under bond in the country of destination has been approved according to a declaration by a government body duly authorised in the country of destination, placed on the import licence concerned;
  - e. the period within which export will take place;
  - f. the means of transport by which export will take place.
2. An application referred to in paragraph 1 above shall be accompanied by an import licence issued by the appropriate government body in the country of destination.
3. An export licence will be sent in duplicate by registered letter to the applicant or handed to him in person.

### Article 5

1. Materials brought onto the territory of Surinam must be declared either
  - a. for import;
  - b. or for transit;
  - c. or for delivery to an unloading point;
  - d. or for delivery to a bonded warehouse.
2. Materials originating in a country where the system of import and export licences contained in Article 31 of the Single Convention applies must be accompanied by a copy of the export licence of that country.

3. The import declaration must be made within the time limit stated in the import licence and as instructed in that licence.

4. The applicant shall submit the copy of the export licence referred to in paragraph 2 above and a copy of the import licence with his import declaration; if the system under Article 31 of the Single Convention does not apply in the country of export, only the import licence need be submitted.

#### Article 6

A person entered on the register referred to in Article 2 is required to provide the Minister one week after each quarter elapses with a written statement regarding each material introduced by him into the territory of Surinam within the preceding quarter, indicating the name, quantity and import licence number; this obligation does not apply to preparations referred to in List III appended to the Single Convention.

#### Article 7

1. Export of materials consigned to a post office box, to a post office marked "poste restante" or to a bank for the account of a person other than the one mentioned in the export licence is prohibited.

2. Export of materials consigned to a warehouse is similarly prohibited unless permitted by the export licence.

#### Article 8

1. When declaring the export of materials the quantity to be exported must be accompanied by two copies of the export licence.

2. A quantity of materials to be exported must be accompanied on leaving Surinam by one copy of the export licence, the copy to be signed by an officer appointed by or on behalf of the Minister, with the approval of the Attorney-General; the second copy must be handed to the officer concerned.

#### Article 9

A person appearing in the register referred to in Article 2 shall advise the Minister in writing within a week after each quarter elapses of every material taken by him outside the territory of Surinam during that quarter, indicating the name, quantity and export licence number; this obligation does not apply to preparations referred to in List III appended to the Single Convention.

**Article 10**

1. Materials may be transferred to a bonded warehouse only with the written consent of an officer appointed by the Minister, with the approval of the Attorney-General; consent will be granted only
  - a. in special cases;
  - b. if there is sufficient guarantee that the materials will be sent to the country of destination within the period stated in the export licence.
2. The importer or exporter is obliged to advise the officer appointed by the Minister, with the approval of the Attorney-General, in writing of any release of materials from the bonded warehouse.

**Article 11**

1. This Statutory Order may be referred to as the Statutory Order on the import, export and transit of drugs.
2. It will be announced in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Surinam.
3. It will take effect on the date on which the Act becomes effective.
4. The Ministers of Health and of Justice and Police are entrusted with the implementation of this Statutory Order.

Given in Paramaribo, on 20 January 1999.

**J.A. WIJDENBOSCH.**

Issued in Paramaribo, on 20 January 1999.  
The Minister of Foreign Affairs,

**S.W. KERTOIDJOJO.**