

Relevant international human rights and environmental/biodiversity agreements ratified by Suriname¹

Human rights related treaties/declarations ratified by Suriname:

1. The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights 1966 (ICCPR), Ratification 1977
2. The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights 1966 (ICESCR), Ratification 1977
3. The international Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Racial Discrimination 1966 (CERD), Ratification 1984
4. The Convention on the Rights of the Child 1989, Ratification 1993
5. American Declaration on the Rights and Duties of Man 1948, Ratification 1948
6. American Convention on Human Rights 1969, Ratification 1987
7. Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), Ratification 1993.

Biodiversity and Environmental Agreements ratified by Suriname

1. United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), Ratification 1996, Focal point: Cabinet of the President
2. Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity, Ratification 2008, Focal point: Cabinet of the President
3. Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat (Ramsar Convention), Ratification 1985, Focal point: ROGB/NB
4. Convention on Nature protection and Wildlife Preservation in the Western Hemisphere Ratification 1985, Focal point: ROGB/NB
5. Convention on the International Trade of Endangered Species (CITES), Ratification 1981, Focal point: RGB/NB
6. The International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC), Ratification 1977, Focal point: Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries (Plant Protection/ Quarantine Department)
7. International Tropical Timber Agreement (ITTA), Ratification 1998, Focal point: ROGB/SBB
8. United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), Ratification 2000, Focal Point: Cabinet of the President
9. UNESCO World Heritage Convention (WHC), Ratification 1997, Focal point: Ministry Education/Directorate Culture
10. United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), Ratification 1997, Focal Point: Cabinet of the President; Paris agreement ratified in 2019
11. Minamata Convention, Ratification 2018, Focal Point: Cabinet of the President
12. The Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer, Ratification 1997, Focal Point: Cabinet of the President

¹ This list forms Annex 2 of the extensive analysis of Suriname's Policies, Laws and Regulations against safeguards requirements of UNFCCC and UNDP conducted as part of developing Suriname's Safeguards Information System for REDD+ in 2019.

13. Montreal Protocol on Substances that deplete the Ozone Layer, Ratification 1997, Focal Point: Cabinet of the President
14. International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (Marpol), Ratification 1989, Focal Point: Maritime Authority Suriname (MAS)
15. Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade (PIC), Ratification 2000; Focal point: Ministry of Agriculture, Husbandry and Fisheries
16. Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal, Ratification 2011, Focal Point: Cabinet of the President
17. Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, Ratification 2011, Focal Point: Cabinet of the President
18. The London Convention on Prevention of Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter 1972, Ratification 1980, Focal Point: Cabinet of the President
19. The 1996 Protocol to the London Convention on Prevention of Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter 1972, Ratification 2006, Focal Point: Cabinet of the President
20. United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), Ratification 1998; Focal Point: Maritime Authority Suriname (MAS)

In addition, in September 2000, leaders from 189 countries (including Suriname) signed the historic Millennium Declaration, in which they committed to achieve a set of eight measurable goals that range from halving extreme poverty and hunger to promoting gender equality and reducing child mortality, by the target date of 2015.

The 8 Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) were focused on:

1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
2. Achieve universal primary education
3. Promote gender equality and empower women
4. Reduce child mortality
5. Improve maternal health
6. Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases
7. Ensure environmental sustainability
8. Develop a global partnership for development

At the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+ 20 Conference) in June 2012, the process started to develop a new set of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) which will carry on the work of the MDGs beyond 2015. The 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), with their 169 targets, form the core of the 2030 Agenda. They balance the economic, social and ecological dimensions of sustainable development, and place the fight against poverty and sustainable development on the same agenda for the first time. The SDGs are to be achieved around the world, and by all UN member states, by 2030. This means that all states, including Suriname, are called upon equally to play their part in finding shared solutions to the world's urgent challenges.

The 17 SDGs are:

1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere
2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture
3. Ensure healthy lives and promote wellbeing for all at all ages
4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all
5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all
8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment, and decent work for all
9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization, and foster innovation
10. Reduce inequality within and among countries
11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns
13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts (noting agreements made by the UNFCCC forum)
14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development
15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification and halt and reverse land degradation, and halt biodiversity loss
16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels
17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development.