



SURINAME



Background: Independence from the Netherlands was granted in 1975. Five years later the civilian government was replaced by a military regime that soon declared a socialist republic. It continued to rule through a succession of nominally civilian administrations until 1987, when international pressure finally forced a democratic election. In 1990, the military overthrew the civilian government, but a democratically elected government returned to power in 1991.

Geography Suriname. Location: Northern South America, bordering the North Atlantic Ocean, between French Guiana and Guyana. Area: total: 163,270 sq km. Area - comparative: slightly larger than Georgia. Land boundaries: total: 1,707 km. Border countries: Brazil 597 km, French Guiana 510 km, Guyana 600 km. Coastline: 386 km. Climate: tropical; moderated by trade winds. Terrain: mostly rolling hills; narrow coastal plain with swamps. Natural resources: timber, hydropower, fish, kaolin, shrimp, bauxite, gold, and small amounts of nickel, copper, platinum, iron ore.

Natural hazards: NA. Environment - current issues: deforestation and pollution of inland. Geography - note: smallest independent country on South American continent; mostly tropical rain forest; great diversity of flora and fauna that, for the most part, is increasingly threatened by new development; relatively small population, mostly along the coast.

198x Car, Armd, 6x6. EE-9 Cascavel Mk VII.

6 of these vehicles were delivered from Brazil, (see Brazil for vehicle details).

198X Carr, Pers, Armd, 6x6. Engesa EE-11 Urutu. 15 to 16 carriers were delivered from Brazil (see Brazil for vehicle details).

2000 Carr, Pers, Armd, 8x8. DAF YP-408. As of 2000, The Netherlands had supplied five YP-408 personnel carriers to Suriname (see Netherlands for vehicle details).