



New OAS Secretary and 25th May Election in Suriname: the ongoing results of Condor Military Operation in South America and The Hague Court.

Cristiano Trindade De Angelis*

Skema Business School, Lille, France.

*Corresponding Author

Cristiano Trindade De Angelis

Email: cristianotrindade@protonmail.com.

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Abstract: The former president of Suriname, in power until 2020, Dési Bouterse, died on 24.12.2024, as announced by the current government, without confirming where, or even in which country. Regarding the international community, the announcement follows the difficulties faced by human rights organizations in Geneva, Switzerland (pro-capitalism), and the International Criminal Court in The Hague, Netherlands (pro-communism), due to the global political situation, in particular after Donald Trump's gratitude for the support received from the communist leaders of India, Russia and China, well documented by the international media (a businessman-actor with no experience in the public sector re-assumes the most important position in the world). Accused of several crimes, particularly money laundering, Chan Santokhi, the current president of Suriname, fluent in the Indian language and very knowledgeable about Latin culture, managed to convince the international community with his speech in favor of controlling deforestation in the Amazon (of great interest to the European Community), that the electoral process is taking place with total transparency and security, as in other South American countries, such as Bolivia, where the OAS found fraud in the elections of Evo Morales in November 2019, once again in power through his friend and party colleague Luis Arce, current president. Because the new OAS secretary, Albert Randim, is from Suriname, there will be no committee to verify the transparency and veracity of the votes in the election that will take place on May 25. Unfortunately, since Operation Condor, which started the Military Dictatorship, Latin America has not had access to knowledge, which is well accepted by the population, making democracy extremely tumultuous, also due to leaders of influence peddling and drug trafficking, such as Suriname's vice-president, Ronnie Brunswijk, sentenced in 1999 by the Haarlem Court to six years imprisonment for cocaine smuggling (leader of "Suri Cartel") . Europol also had an active warrant for his arrest since 16 July 1999 for the same reason, although Suriname does not extradite its own citizens.

Given this very adverse scenario within the total isolation of Suriname from the rest of the world, this article, in addition to a literature review on the political situation in Suriname, seeks to understand the long impact of Operation Condor on the educational system, on the price of South American agricultural commodities, on the current strong dominance of communism in this region and then on the electoral process of Latin American countries, with a focus on Suriname.

Keywords: Suriname Politics, Operation Condor, Latin American Elections, Communism in South America, Deforestation and International Relations, Drug Trafficking and Political Corruption.

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Introduction

Suriname's President Chan Santokhi, a former police commissioner and former Minister of Justice, involved in several acts of corruption, in particular money laundering through casinos, resorts and especially drug trafficking and deforestation, expressed condolences to Bouterse's family on the day of his disappearance (24.12.2024) and asked the population to remain calm, in an official statement. "In the spirit of the festive season and the end of the year, the President asks everyone to remain dignified and calm, maintain peace and order and engage in prayer in the spirit of these special days.

More recently, the Organization of American States elected Surinamese Foreign Minister Albert Ramdin as its new secretary general through 2030, taking over from Uruguayan diplomat Luis Almagro and marking the body's first Caribbean leader.

Ramdin, always supported by Brazil, has served as Suriname's top diplomat since 2020, and was previously the OAS's assistant secretary general for two terms from 2005 through 2015.

So Suriname is completely adrift, also taking advantage of its geographical location, the probable assassination of the only opponent Bouterse (since the government does not want to reveal where and how he died), and the lack of media coverage in relation to the elections, and the OAS's inability to monitor the process due to it being currently controlled by Suriname, which ends up passing on, through the media, the image of being democratic by accepting small and isolated countries in its highest leadership.

Ramdin has a great image in Washington for urging greater regional unity, dialogue, sustainable development and action in the face of climate change, which is disproportionately affecting debt-laden Caribbean nations exposed to worsening natural disasters.

Drug trafficking is the biggest threat to legality, transparency and stability, with Suriname functioning as a transit point for cocaine from Colombia and Venezuela destined for Europe. There is an active illegal trade in medicines, gold and timber. As occurred in Brazil, Angola and Nigeria - where billions of dollars were laundered from the country, ending up in bank accounts in offshore financial centers or in the real estate sector, Suriname and Guyana are entering the world geopolitics (PetroStates) after the discovery of oil in 2015, despite being on opposite sides (communism and capitalism, respectively).

This small South American nation is hoping that an upcoming \$10.5 billion oil and gas project operated by France's TotalEnergies (TTEF.PA) and U.S. APA Corp (APA.O) will help boost an economy still recovering from a heavy debt burden.

Suriname recently join a World Bank agreement unlocking \$22 million to improve living conditions, and this is the normal approach and policy of the World Bank with all South America, keeping the model of injecting money in politicians' pockets and a little money for the uneducated masses to sell things on the streets.

However, corruption is still widely tolerated. As the 2017 UNDP report noted: "There is also a high degree of tolerance for corruption. People are so convinced that it is an inevitable part of everyday life that they do not see the outside of the problem," making it a problem of National Culture, but above all, a problem of education, as De Angelis (2025) found that all Latin Countries in South America adopt the Syllabic method for literacy, instead the

Phonetic method to develop writing skills, not only speaking, as the Latin people do.

Suriname President Chandrikapersad Santokhi has moved to block the sale of a book *De Ware Tijd* (The True Time), by Dutch entrepreneur Gerard van den Bergh, alleging corruption at the highest level in Suriname. The Surinamese Association of Journalists (SVJ) condemned President Chan Santokhi's success to suppress the book and censor media coverage of it.

Also included in Van den Bergh's work are allegations of corruption by Minister Parmand Sewdien and businessman Vijay Kirpalani. The UNDP report also documented how the following factors fuel corruption in Suriname: a concentration of power and weak transparency around executive decisions, combined with restricted access to information; unclear regulatory systems that allow for discretionary decision-making; weak oversight and enforcement systems; and inconsistency in the application of procedures and processes. "In Suriname, corruption is a systemic problem embedded in almost all structures, institutions, sectors, and transactions conducted between domestic and foreign enterprises, as well as between citizens and the government." Suriname's National Risk Assessment (NRA) was coordinated by Jennifer Van Dijk-Solos, a member of the National Democratic Party who served as Minister of Justice and Police from 2015 to 2017 in the Bourtesse government (2010-2020). The NRA points out that the country is plagued by insufficient awareness of the phenomenon of money laundering and therefore will face major challenges in the future as it recovers from a deep economic crisis, and the rescheduling of nearly \$4 billion in debt.

Part of a transnational project called "NarcoFiles: The New Criminal Order," spearheaded by the Organized Crime and Corruption Reporting Project (OCCRP) and Centro Latinoamericano de Investigación Periodística (CLIP), exposes the intricate ties between politics and organized crime in South America.

The population of Suriname, unlike other countries, has a high linguistic level (the official language of Suriname is Dutch) but without access to technical knowledge by government decision.

In the Anton de Kom Universiteit van Suriname the only department that works is the linguistic one (DUTCH). In addition to taking away the people's knowledge and not revealing where the body of the former president is, the current party manages to change the results of the elections in 2020 without any problem with the international community, given the strong dominance of Russia-India-China (RIC) through the covid-19 strategy (a watershed between the capitalist system and the communist system by closing companies and keeping people without freedom at homes watching the fake news) and the start of wars (Ukraine, Sudan, Myanmar and Palestine) and dictatorships in various parts (Pakistan, Venezuela, Bolivia, Peru, Guinea, etc). Logically, also due to the linguistic issue (known by all the people) Covid began to spread in Italy (easiest language), which welcomed the Chinese couple in Milan on 23.01.2020. Italy is known internationally as having the easiest language in the world, which makes it easier to accept the truth imposed by the media, which easily exaggerates the power of a virus (more than pneumonia), according to the relationships it has with the richest governments. As the Russian government takes advantage of Covid (since people are addicted to social networks) to start the war in Ukraine, it loses support from an important part of this media, which in a cascade effect removes

the super disease from the headlines, causing the disease itself, once super dangerous, to cease to exist during the beginning of the vaccination process and the invasion of Ukraine.

The vote in Suriname had not yet been officially certified four days after the election. Four opposition parties claimed that this was because the dominant National Democratic Party (NDP) was trying to tamper with the results. To distract people from this allegation, on 28 May 2020, the current vice-president, Ronnie Brunswijk of the General Liberation and Development Party, created another allegation and stated that people affiliated with the NDP, including Dési Bouterse's grandson, arrived at the building where votes were being counted and tried to steal ballot boxes and start fires. On the same day, the Onafhankelijk Kiesbureau [NL] (independent electoral office) announced that it would take at least two weeks before the election results would be declared final, given the identification of four new cases of Covid-19.

Given that Covid emerged in China in December 2019 and on Jan 11, 2020 China reports its first Covid-19 death, it is important to analyze the relations between China and Suriname.

A Chinese-Surinamese community has existed for over 150 years. The government also cultivates relationships with countries linked to Surinamese diaspora communities, including China. Chan Santokhi in his inauguration speech announced that he would give Suriname's foreign policy a more pro-China orientation. Vice-President Brunswijk, in turn, discussed the strengthening of the partnership between Suriname and Israel, which has the full support of Russia, India, China (RCI) and American Republicans.

Richards-Levi, Suriname's ambassador to Israel, stated that the collaboration began as early as 1600. At the time, the modern state of Israel did not yet exist, but he refers to the Dutch Jews who first came to Wautwest around that time.

Brunswijk used Jewish money to go into politics, capturing the small but crucial Maroon vote share and becoming the kingmaker in Suriname's parliamentary electoral system. He was re-elected to Parliament last year and formed a coalition government with Mr. Santokhi, the president.

He was eventually captured, but managed to escape and fled to the Netherlands, where he joined Surinamese political exiles plotting Mr. Bouterse's overthrow. He returned to Suriname in 1986 and triggered an armed uprising, commanding a force that grew to 1,200 men (Jungle Commando) in a civil war that lasted six years. As a politician, Mr. Brunswijk continued to help Surinamese in need, paying for medical bills, funerals and houses and earning the devotion of Maroon communities.

In addition he is the owner of Marowijne football club Inter Moengotapoe, in order to control the Latin culture minds, even though they have a language that is superior to Spanish, French, Portuguese and Italian (Dutch).

The articles is divided in the following parts:

1. The similarities between the Bolivian and Suriname presidential elections
2. The strategy's change of United States in South America's affairs and the dominance of Russia-China-India (RIC) afterwards.
3. Culture in Suriname and Netherlands
4. The corruption in Suriname and The Netherlands

5. Relationships in Suriname and the poor achievements of the International Criminal Court

6. Conclusions and Future Research

1- The similarities between the Bolivian and Suriname presidential elections

In November 2019, the OAS visited Bolivia to verify the electoral process and found that there was fraud in the elections so that Evo Morales could remain in power. The final report of the Organization of American States (OAS), published on December 4, 2019, on the presidential elections of October 20 of the same year in Bolivia, states that the electoral result suffered "malicious manipulation" and cannot be validated. In general terms, "There were deliberate actions with the intention of manipulating the result of the election. They were malicious actions that were intended to affect the course of the electoral process according to what was officially planned." The experts said in their final report that allegations of irregularities in the process led the then president of Bolivia, Evo Morales, to resign on November 10, after suffering pressure from the Armed Forces to do so. Evo Morales then took refuge in Mexico due to agreements with drug traffickers. Back in 2015, the United States accused senior officials linked to the government of Bolivian President Evo Morales of having links to a cocaine trafficking network in Mexico, an operation classified by the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) as "Operation Naked King". Despite COVID and the rise of global communism, Evo Morales returned to power in 2020 through his former Economy Minister and party colleague (MAS), Luis Arce, the current president. Considering this, he put his main opponents in jail and no pro-human rights institution has been able to reverse this political scenario. Evo Morales then, with the full support of the media and universities, managed to buy all the political parties and create an opposition with his colleague Arce through assassination attempts (ketchup culture), also well used by Bolsonaro and Trump in order to raise people's punitiveness. Since COVID, which Germany has discovered was created in a laboratory (Operation Saarema discovered that the virus was manipulated at the Wuhan Institute of Virology¹), the OAS has begun to suffer several attacks behind the scenes of the cultural war (insertion by the communists of the Italian culture of indifference to avoid social cohesion, remembering that Italy was the first country hit by COVID after China due to it having the easiest language to learn in the world² and previous commercial and

¹ <https://www.dw.com/en/covid-pandemic-likely-unleashed-by-lab-mishap-germanys-bnd/a-71897701>

² One example. I finish – io finisco; You finish (informal) – tu finisci. Other example: Vorrei una bottiglia di birra – I'd like a bottle of beer. Source: <https://learns.edu.vn/learn/how-hard-is-it-to-learn-italian-for-english-speakers/>.

Italian is often considered one of the more accessible Romance languages for English speakers due to its sentence structure and vocabulary similarity. The straightforward pronunciation and lack of extensive verb conjugations can make it relatively accessible for beginners.

industrial relationship with China³), and the secretary general of the OAS, who was from Uruguay, Luiz Almagro, became Albert Ramdin from Suriname, who then left the post of Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Santokhi cabinet, in order to avoid verification by the OAS of authenticity of the election of May 25, 2025. So Suriname is completely adrift, also taking advantage of its geographical location, the probable assassination of the only opponent Dési Bouterse on the most important night for Catholics, 24.12.2024 (since the government does not want to reveal where he died), and the lack of media coverage regarding the elections, and the OAS's inability to monitor the process due to it currently being controlled by Suriname, giving the image of being democratic by accepting small and isolated countries in its highest leadership.

2- The strategy's change of United States in South America's affairs and the dominance of Russia-India-China (RIC) afterwards.

The United States has never managed to achieve the same level of knowledge as Canada. This is because its economic model is based on information, or an avalanche of information, through famous American giants such as Microsoft, Google, Facebook, X, Instagram, etc. The knowledge centers in the United States are concentrated in small parts of the country, such as Massachusetts (Harvard and MIT), Illinois (Chicago), New Jersey (Princeton), New York (Columbia), Connecticut (Yale), Tennessee (Vanderbilt), California (UC Berkeley, Caltech and Stanford). Canada, colonized by England, has the same model of National Culture, since all cities have large centers of excellence in knowledge, with Quebec, the French part, behind the English part of Canada according to the QS World University Rankings: Toronto, British Columbia, McGill, Alberta, Mc Master, Ottawa, Calgary, Western. Only McGill is in the Quebec state, in Montreal, where French-speaking people speak English, for more than 90% of them. English movies, TV shows, and music are widely consumed in Montreal, and many young people prefer to communicate in English on the internet. Additionally, the availability of English-language education has contributed to an increase in the number of Montreal residents who speak English fluently. Americans are famous for intervening in the politics and economy of other countries, initially with military power, such as Vietnam (to this day the Americans have not paid compensation to the victims of Agent Orange), Iraq (the government is now pro-communist), Afghanistan (the government is controlled by the Taliban again), and South America (a 20-year military dictatorship and to this day they live off agriculture and tourism, except for Brazil, which received aid from Germany in Sao Paulo). Now all the countries in South America, without exception, are dominated by Russia and China. It was easy for the communists to enter, since in South America even the politicians are ignorant and easily co-opted by corruption. All countries have little access to knowledge and the desire for knowledge only exists in Argentina, Uruguay and Chile, the rest are cultures of distraction, as they imitate the economically strongest country in the region, Brazil, internationally known for

football and carnival. According to the International Reading Association *Conselho Brasil Sul* - data from 2000 -, while Brazilians read on average 1 book per year, Chileans, Uruguayans and Argentines read 4 books in the same period. When compared to more developed countries, Brazilian readers become even scarcer: there are about 20 books read per year by each inhabitant in developed countries. According to IBGE (2020), there are around 30 million functional illiterates in Brazil. It is very strange that Brazil, being the 10th largest economy in the world, has 62.5 million people (29.4% of the Brazilian population) living in poverty and, among them, 17.9 million (8.4% of the population) were extremely poor (World Bank, 2019-2021). During the two sporting events, the World Cup (2014) and the Olympics (2016), there was great diplomatic friction between Brazil and the United States because the latter did not accept the economic boom in Brazilian agricultural commodities, largely due to the increase in investments during these two events (all the spotlight in Brazil). The United States then lowered the price of soybeans on the international market, which led the Brazilian people to trade chicken for eggs. However, given the lack of access and desire for knowledge, the people thought that the crisis was due only to corruption in the revenue from the construction of stadiums and other sports centers. In fact, Latin Americans, given their easy language and good climate, are easily manipulated, and believe that there is opposition in Latin America, but it is the governments themselves that create opposition, thus preventing the people themselves from creating it, and give weapons to criminals to prevent social cohesion against them. In 2024, for example, the OECD found that Brazil, among a survey of 27 other countries, is the one that believes the most in fake news (OECD, 2024). This is in line with other studies highlighted above. Suriname, being much more isolated than Brazil, can freely focus only on teaching the Dutch language in universities and schools, which greatly hinders the population's ability to change the corruption situation, including in elections. The difficulty of accessing knowledge in Latin America has its origins in the American Military Operation Condor, which gave rise to the military dictatorship. According to McSherry (2021), Operation Condor was a secret intelligence and operations system created in the 1970s through which the South American military regimes coordinated intelligence information and seized, tortured, and executed political opponents in combined cross-border operations. Condor's key members were Argentina, Chile, Uruguay, Paraguay, Bolivia, and Brazil, later joined by Ecuador and Peru. Among a survey of 27 other countries, it is the one that believes the most in fake news (OECD, 2024). This is in line with other surveys highlighted above. Suriname, being much more isolated than Brazil, can freely focus only on teaching the Dutch language in universities and schools, which greatly hinders the population's ability to change the corruption situation, including in elections. The difficulty of accessing knowledge in Latin America has its origins in the American Military Operation Condor, which gave rise to the military dictatorship. According to McSherry (2021), Operation Condor was a secret intelligence and operations system created in the 1970s through which the South American military regimes coordinated intelligence information and seized, tortured, and executed political opponents in combined cross-border operations. Condor's key members were Argentina, Chile, Uruguay, Paraguay, Bolivia, and Brazil, later joined by Ecuador and Peru. Among a survey of 27 other countries, it is the one that believes the most in fake news (OECD, 2024). This is in line with other surveys highlighted above. Suriname, being much more isolated than Brazil, can freely focus only on teaching the

³ There are 92 Chinese companies associated with the China Chamber of Commerce in Italy (CCCIT) - <https://www.classxhsilkroad.it/news/politica-economica/presentato-a-milano-il-primo-rapporto-sulle-imprese-cinesi-in-italia-202412231645293111> - However, there are 50,797 entrepreneurs active in Italy and born in China (<https://www.today.it/economia/imprese-cinesi-italia.html>)

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The stamp of approval for Condor provided by U.S. military and intelligence forces-the legitimization of methods of terror against "internal enemies;" the use of a major communications network located in a U.S. facility in Panama; the recruitment of Contreras, Condor One, as a paid CIA asset (McSherry, 2021).

On September 11, 1973, Salvador Allende, President of Chile, died of self-inflicted gunshot wounds during a coup d'état led by Augusto Pinochet, the leader of the military junta commanded by CIA-US, as he wanted to implement the ENU National Unified School project. Arteaga (2023) explains that ENU was a comprehensive project to reform the educational system, created with the broad participation of teachers, parents, students and other social sectors to provide a lifelong, democratic, pluralistic, participatory, scientific-technical and humanistic education, aligned with the country's economic needs. However, the opposition managed to sell the idea of "brainwashing" and "communist indoctrination", and then reduced the support of the middle classes, in the Catholic Church and in the Armed Forces, destabilizing it and preparing the conditions for the American military coup via Operation Condor. More recently, the United States was able to overthrow presidents by controlling the value of agricultural commodities, as was the case with President Dilma Rousseff in Brazil. Whenever the price of commodities falls, it impacts both mineral and food commodities, it impacts the countries that are dominant commodity producers", said Dilma in 2014¹. Agricultural production in Washington is nearly a \$10 billion industry. Together with food processing, it supports more than 160,000 jobs and generates income in all 39 counties² The implementation of an anti-corruption operation, known as Lava Jato, and in parallel the fall in the prices of agricultural commodities, led to the impeachment of Dilma Rousseff and the imprisonment of Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva, given the creation of the BRIC Bloc in 2009 with Russia, China and India and in 2010, BRICS, given the entry of South Africa. More recently, Egypt, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Iran and the United Arab Emirates joined. With the union of Brazil-Venezuela-Bolivia, the BRICS then began to dominate all the other countries in South America, even those with larger ties with the United States, such as Paraguay⁴ and Ecuador⁵.

This situation could lead to an Operation Condor II in Latin America in order to provide relevant knowledge to the continent so that populations are better prepared to face communist strategies.

3- The Culture in Suriname and the Netherlands

Suriname is located on South America's northeastern Atlantic coast and it is the continent's smallest nation. Suriname houses a population of 597,927 individuals. The country has high influence from India, represented by the sculpture of an Indian goddess (figure 1).

The history of Indian Immigration to Suriname dates to the 19th century when the Dutch, who ruled Suriname at the time, faced a labor shortage on their plantations. They turned to India to recruit indentured laborers to work in the sugarcane fields. Between 1873 and 1916, around 34,000 Indians were brought to Suriname under the indenture system.

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<https://apnews.com/article/235697d6298b20aacb1a30fa8e68245c>

⁵

<https://apni.ru/article/7876-prospects-for-russian-ecuadorian-cooperation>



Figure 1- sculpture of an Indian goddess

Per the 2012 Census of Suriname, 148,443 citizens of Suriname are of Indo-Surinamese origin, constituting 27.4% of the total population, making them the largest ethnic group in Suriname.

Hinduism is the predominant religion, followed by Islam. Temples and mosques are integral to the Indian Surinamese community, serving as places of worship, community gatherings, and cultural events. Religious festivals like Diwali and Eid are widely celebrated.

Funding for cultural events, festivals, and infrastructure developments, such as temples and community centers, demonstrates the government's commitment to maintaining the Indian cultural identity within Suriname.

Vinney (2024) explains that the Cultural Dimensions Theory was developed by Geert Hofstede and his colleagues to explain the way different cultures impact the people who live in them. The study started as an examination of Hofstede's colleagues across IBM's offices around the world. At the time, he only included four dimensions in his theory, which he published in 1980: Power Distance, Individualism versus Collectivism, Masculinity versus Femininity, and Uncertainty Avoidance.

Then, with the help of Michael Harris Bond, a Canadian social psychologist working in Hong Kong, he added Long-term Orientation versus Short-Term Orientation in the 1980s (Vinney, 2024).

The differences between Suriname and Brazil, the key country in the selection of the OAS Secretary General, are minimal. This means that both countries have cultures related to short-term orientation, collectivism, and high uncertainty avoidance.

However, Suriname, due to Dutch influence, scored slightly higher in hierarchical distance and indulgence.

This dimension deals with how much the culture satisfies human needs or desires versus how much you hold back on your desires to satisfy societal norms. For instance, indulgent cultures tend to focus more on individual well-being and personal freedom.

That is why very few people from the Netherlands know about Suriname, and not many have heard of the country's existence.

In February 1667, Suriname became a Dutch colony after the signing of the Treaty of Breda between the Netherlands and the United Kingdom, which ended the Second Anglo-Dutch War.

Until 1795, the Netherlands was a republic, a federation of states. The Kingdom of the Netherlands was established in 1815, and King William I was its first ruler. Princess Beatrix was the reigning monarch for over 30 years. In 2013 her eldest son, Willem-Alexander, succeeded to the throne.

Willem-Alexander was born on 27 April 1967 in Utrecht, Netherlands, the eldest child of Queen Beatrix and her German diplomat husband, Claus von Amsberg.

Even though Utrecht University is the third best university in the Netherlands according to the QS ranking, King Willem-Alexander obtained his military pilot license and attended courses at the Netherlands Defense College. An introductory program compiled especially for Willem-Alexander improved his understanding of Dutch society, the government and justice systems.

His perfect knowledge of Dutch culture and the judicial system was crucial to avoid any kind of protest against the very important judicial decisions of the most important court in the world, the

International Criminal Court – ICC in times of war, a subject to be addressed in the next section.

A survey conducted in 2019 shows that support for the Dutch monarchy has fallen sharply among 18- to 34-year-olds – with just 55 per cent saying they would prefer a king or queen as head of state rather than a president.

The figure compares with 70 per cent support for the monarchy in the same age bracket in the last comparable poll, in 2007.

Supporters of the monarchy believed that the inauguration of a new king, Willem-Alexander, in 2013, would reverse the decline in the popularity of the royals and the king Willem-Alexander started to modernize and rejuvenate the kingship.

Same-sex marriage has been legal in the Netherlands since 1 April 2001.

Faver et al. (2023) explain that active travel (e.g., walking and cycling) is encouraged in the Netherlands for the many environmental and health benefits it offers, and, as a result, the country has among the highest rates of cycling in the world. This is at least partially attributed to investments in cycle infrastructure. Previous research suggests that governmental policies are important in promoting active travel (Pucher and Buehler, 2008).

Even with the arrival of the private car after the Second World War, walking and cycling have been given a significant role in transport policies and helped shape the national identity of the Netherlands (Carstensen and Ebert, 2012; Pucher and Buehler, 2008; Schwanen et al., 2004).

Tadesse (2018) states that The Netherlands is a country that is well known for its liberal policies on a variety of issues. The small nation often takes the precedent on passing many progressive laws on topics that are considered socially taboo; it decriminalized “soft drugs” with the passing of the Opium Act of 1976 and legalized euthanasia and physician assisted suicide in 2001.

Introduced by Napoleon Bonaparte, who served as head of state at the time, Dutch law allowed prostitution in brothels but mandated that all prostitutes be registered⁶.

After a series of failed negotiations, Parliament was finally able to pass a set of laws legalizing and regulating sex work in 2000⁷.

Despite its claims, the Dutch model fails to adequately address the ongoing reality of human trafficking that exists within the country. In fact, since the 2000 reforms, human trafficking has increased, from 284 reported cases in 2001 to 909 reported cases in 2009⁸.

Though people think that German culture and Dutch culture are very similar due to their being neighbors and having very similar languages, Hofstede (2001) found important differences, in

particular in Indulgence vs. Restraint (Dutch people scored almost 70 while Germans scored 40, showing that Germans hold back on desires to satisfy societal norms, while Dutch people focus more on individual well-being and personal freedom), in addition to the fact that the Dutch are more individualistic than the Germans, which may corroborate the fact that Dutch people are not interested in Suriname and the Netherlands Government did not visit Suriname for 14 years⁹.

4- The corruption in Suriname and The Netherlands

As observed in the last section, Suriname functioned not only as a frontier zone or borderland between European empires but also between cultures and peoples.

Suriname's demographic makeup are mainly East Indians, who make up 37% of the population. They are the descendants of Indian laborers who arrived in the 19th century under indentured contracts. Surinamese Creoles, comprising 31%, are of mixed ancestry—descendants of enslaved West Africans and primarily Dutch Europeans.

The Javanese community, representing 15% of the population, traces its heritage to laborers brought from the island of Java, in what is now Indonesia. Maroons, who account for 10%, are the descendants of African slaves who escaped colonial plantations and established autonomous communities.

Amerindians, the original inhabitants of Suriname, make up about 3.7% of the population.

Suriname's diversity also includes other communities: approximately 14,000 Chinese descended from early labor migrants and later waves of immigration in the late 20th and early 21st centuries; Europeans, mostly of Dutch and Portuguese descent; and smaller groups such as Arabs, Jews (both Ashkenazi and Sephardic), and Brazilians—many of whom are involved in gold mining activities.

According to 2022 Country Reports on Human Rights Practices (Suriname) practically every sector of government was accused of corruption, including the Central Bank of Suriname and state-owned companies, including the electricity company EBS, the airline Surinam Airways, the government health insurance company SZF, and others.

In December 2021, former Minister of Finance Gillmore Hoefdraad was convicted of corruption, fraud, falsification, and money laundering, as well as taking part in a criminal organization. He was sentenced to 12 years in prison and fined 500,000 Surinamese dollars (\$16,000) in absentia. The sentence was affirmed in February when Hoefdraad lost his protest procedure against the conviction and sentence. Because he lost the protest procedure, by law Hoefdraad could not appeal his sentence. Hoefdraad challenged the law by filing a petition with the

⁶ France and Prostitution: On the Game,” Economist, Jul. 14, 2012, <https://www.economist.com/node/21558612> ; Joyce Outshroom, “Policy Change in Prostitution in the Netherlands: from Legalization to Strict Control,” Sexuality Research and Social Policy 9, no.3(2012): 234

⁷ Outshroom, “Policy Change in Prostitution in the Netherlands,” 234-235.

⁸ Outshroom, “Policy Change in Prostitution in the Netherlands,” 237.

⁹ After 14 years, one Prime Minister, Mark Rutte, visited Suriname (10.09.2022), since Netherlands did not have a good relationship with the ex-president Desiré Delano Bouterse, who disappeared on 24.12.2024. The new president, Chandrikapersad Santokhi, announced his death to the Suriname population. The funeral of former Surinamese president Desi Bouterse was scheduled for January 3 or 4, 2025, pending the release of his body by Surinamese authorities but the government decided not hold a state funeral for its ex-president.

Constitutional Court to review its constitutionality. While he continued to be at large, an Interpol Red Notice against Hoefdraad was lifted in April, due to the government's failure to adequately respond to a challenge filed by Hoefdraad that argued the trial against him was politically motivated.

Suriname's upcoming elections in 25 May 2025 feature several key figures: current President Chandrikapersad Santokhi, Vice President Ronnie Brunswijk, along with Gregory Rusland, Paul Somohardjo, and Ronny Asabina. Santokhi, originally from Bihar, India, has come under scrutiny for allegedly orchestrating a plan that channels widespread corruption through Vice President Brunswijk via an international drug cartel. While the government presents a tough stance on crime and drug trafficking, it also cultivates the illusion of political tension between Santokhi and Brunswijk, distracting the public with a staged rivalry.

Meanwhile, the country's push to develop its oil and gas sector—particularly in collaboration with French Guiana—has come at a heavy environmental cost. Suriname has designated 451,000 hectares of its primary Amazon rainforest for agriculture. Of this, 441,362 hectares are controlled by the Ministry of Agriculture, and nearly 10,000 hectares by private development-backed foundations. This adds to an already troubling deforestation trend: the country has lost about 137,746 hectares of forest since 2002, with an average annual rate of 6,560 hectares.

Adding to environmental concerns is the recent settlement of Mennonite communities in Suriname. Known for their role in deforestation in other parts of Latin America—including over 7,000 hectares in Peru and more than 210,000 hectares in Bolivia—the Mennonites now pose a similar threat in Suriname. Historically, these communities trace their roots to Russia, having been invited by Catherine the Great before migrating across the Americas.

Political scientist Ramsoedh (2018) outlines five key indicators of public dissatisfaction in post-independence Suriname. Yet, his analysis remains largely sidelined, possibly due to entrenched patronage systems that discourage intraparty democracy and cultivate unwavering loyalty to individual political leaders.

Former Dutch intelligence chief Dick Schoof is the current prime-minister in The Netherlands.

Schoof's apparent lack of political experience starkly contrasts with that of his liberal predecessor, Mark Rutte, who has led the Netherlands since 2010 and played an influential role in the EU.

The idea of King Alexander is to focus on the diplomacy with China-India, which dominated all commerce in Suriname, and the main allies of The Netherlands in Europe, particularly UK (Monarch as well) and the fascist group composed by France, Italy and Spain.

The theater of the Far-right Dutch election winner Geert Wilders called for a ban on mosques and the Quran is clear when we see the number of Mosques in Suriname (100) and The Netherlands (453).

King Willem-Alexander has a great relationship with the Jewish community, and referenced his recent conversations with Jewish students at Amsterdam's Maimonides school. Israelis consider the Netherlands the second-friendliest country in Europe, according to a new survey published ahead of the occasion of the investiture of a new Dutch king in 2013. The theater of Israel is consider

Germany the first friend in Europe since the Jewish community is trying to make a great revenge against Germany.

5 – Relationships in Suriname and the poor achievements of the International Criminal Court

According to Roitman (2014) the relationship between Jews and Amerindians was hardly clear-cut. Although there was certainly oppression and exclusion, there was also cooperation, alliance, and cultural brokerage.

The Dutch had come to the region to trade, and their success (or failure) was heavily dependent upon the cooperation of the Amerindians. The Dutch set up posts in the Guianas to promote trade with the Amerindians, and these posts were able to survive, at least initially, largely because of the Amerindians, who were often eager to counterbalance Spanish influence in the area, and who would protect the settlements against rival Amerindian groups.

The trade or traffic which the Indians of Guiana engaged in with the Dutch consisted chiefly in slaves, earthen jars, canoes, hammocks, baskets, Brazil-wood, hairy roots, macaws, parrots, monkeys, balsam capivi, arracocerra, caraba or crab oil, and arnotta, for which they received in return checkered cloth, fire-arms, gunpowder, hatchets, knives, scissors, different colored beads, looking-glasses, fish-hooks, combs, needles, pins &c.

A trade network was set up between Portuguese Jews, Dutch Christians, and Amerindians—a small-scale network to be sure—but one that was important enough, and official enough, that it was acknowledged in the documentation of the Dutch legal system.

As the world's first and only permanent international court, the ICC holds the authority to try individuals for the gravest offenses—genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes, and aggression. Unlike the International Court of Justice, which is part of the United Nations and deals with legal disagreements between countries, the ICC focuses solely on individual accountability for international crimes.

The ICC, which began hearing cases at The Hague in the Netherlands in 2002, was established as a court of last resort, to prosecute grave abuses when countries would not or could not act against those responsible.

The Republic of Suriname signed the Rome Statute on July 15, 2008 and can therefore be held liable for crimes against humanity, such as the devastation in Amazon and the assassination of indigenous people.

Today, Suriname's Indigenous population comprises a mix of the island's main tribal groups and descendants of the "Maroons." Most of them live in the southeastern and coastal regions of the country. In contrast, Indigenous people only make up 4% of Suriname's population.

According to the 25th session of the Human Rights Council (2016) many smaller Indigenous groups live to the south of the country, in the Amazonian region, including the Akurio, Apalai, Wai-Wai, Katuena/Tunayana, Ma-wayana, Pireuyana, Sikiyana, Okomoyana, Alamayana, Maraso, Sirewu and Sakëta.

As a country that gained its independence from Holland in 1975, Suriname still operates under a colonial legislature that does not acknowledge or define the presence of Indigenous groups in the country. The lack of recognition of Indigenous and tribal peoples denies 3.8% of the population of their status, civil rights, and land

rights. Indigenous peoples have made many efforts domestically and alongside international human rights groups to advocate for their rights, but before civil rights, land rights, or proper legislation involving Indigenous peoples can be achieved, Indigenous peoples must be recognized in the Suriname constitution (25th session of the Human Rights Council, 2016).

With its headquarters in The Hague, Netherlands, 800 staff, and field offices elsewhere, the ICC is expensive to run: over €1.5 billion so far, with increasing annual costs now running at just under €150 million per annum. Australia provided AUD \$9.1 million (over €5.5 million) in the 2018-2019 financial year.

According to Zavis and Dixon (2016) since the inception of the International Criminal Court more than a decade ago, only Africans have been brought to trial.

African leaders were among the court's strongest advocates when it was created, in part because of the horrific crimes perpetrated during the 1994 Rwanda genocide. The region accounts for 34 of the 124 countries that ratified the Rome Statute.

The ICC has launched preliminary examinations of several countries outside Africa, including Afghanistan and Colombia. But few nations in the Middle East or Asia have joined the court.

The Security Council has used its authority to refer some nonmember states, such as Libya and Sudan. But major powers, including the United States, Russia and China, are beyond the court's reach because they have veto power over the council's decisions.

Russia and China used their vetoes to prevent the referral of the war in Syria, which many countries believe warrants investigation by the court (Zavis & Dixon, 2016).

That fact has led to frequent accusations of bias by the first permanent tribunal set up to prosecute the worst atrocities on earth — war crimes, genocide, and crimes against humanity.

In 2016 South Africa and Burundi announced that they were leaving the ICC, raising concern among human rights defenders about a potential exodus from the embattled court.

From 15 to 17 May 2024, a delegation of Members of Parliament from Suriname participated in a high-level visit to The Hague, the Netherlands, organized by Parliamentarians for Global Action (PGA). The visit included meetings with officials from the International Criminal Court (ICC), the *Eerste Kamer* (Dutch Senate), the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW), and the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

This meeting shows clearly that even small governments, such as Suriname, protected by powerful governments such as Netherlands, China and India, can have political meetings and influence ICC' decisions.

On 17 March 2023, Pre-Trial Chamber II of the International Criminal Court ("ICC" or "the Court") issued warrants of arrest for two individuals in the context of the situation in Ukraine: Mr. Vladimir Vladimirovich Putin and Ms. Maria Alekseyevna Lvova-Belova.

As a part of the game between friends, Russia has reacted by issuing arrest warrants against ICC staff, in particular against Chief Prosecutor Karim Khan, who is trying to hide his corruption by

saying to the judges of the ICC that Israeli objections to the investigation into the 13-month war in Gaza should be rejected.

In parallel to the accusation and the proposal to dismantle the tribunal, shot through with corruption and animus to the Jewish state, on 21 November 2024, following an investigation of war crimes and crimes against humanity, the International Criminal Court (ICC) issued arrest warrants for two senior Israeli officials, Benjamin Netanyahu, the Prime Minister of Israel, and Yoav Gallant, the former Minister of Defense of Israel, alleging responsibility for the war crime of starvation as a method of warfare and the crimes against humanity of murder, persecution, and other inhumane acts during the Gaza war.

According to Birkett (2022), in a research paper, Judge Mark Wolf, Justice Richard Goldstone, and Professor Robert Rotberg set out a proposal for the creation of an International Anti-Corruption Court (IACC).

According to the IACC, despite 189 nations ratifying the UN Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC), corrupt political leaders — kleptocrats — continue to evade justice by manipulating national courts, prosecutors, and police.

The IACC operates under the same blockchain legal framework that governs the World Arbitration Court - WAC and the International Criminal Court against Child Kidnapping (ICCACK). It draws legitimacy from:

United Nations conventions

Sovereign blockchain registration

Post-jurisdictional authority enforced through the World Arbitration Court (WAC)

Garcia (2022) sustains that an international court depends on local enforcement in its operations, no matter what. Thus, the argument that an international anti-corruption court solves the problem of inaction by local enforcement authorities is at best a 'catch 22' scenario. The argument that justice systems are weak in some countries does not make the international court any better at correcting this problem. The Comisión Internacional contra la Impunidad en Guatemala (CICIG) showcases successful cooperation between international prosecutors and national authorities, with a strong joint commitment to their mission, and could serve as a model for a more direct approach to strengthen national law enforcement.

6- Conclusions and Future Research

This article demonstrates the strong impact of culture on knowledge and intelligence, in practical terms, through the elections in Suriname and the decisions of the ICC in the Netherlands. It also highlights the issue of the formation of culture by the government through historical events such as the American Operation Condor, which started the military dictatorship in Latin America. In particular, it demonstrates that it was a mistake for the United States to remove knowledge from Latin America through this operation, a fact that was very well used by the communist wing, as was the election of Trump himself, who counted on the votes of Latinos. The article shows that the election in Suriname was bought and there is no way to avoid the reelection of the current president, Chandrikapersad Santokhi, since the president of the OAS who could send a delegation to verify the transparency of the elections is in fact the former minister of foreign affairs of the

current president. The certainty of electoral fraud is also apparent from the fact that the previous election was fraudulent, and that the current president announced the death of the former president without saying where the body is. The article then makes a study of the cultures of Suriname and the Netherlands to show that the cultural issue strongly impacts the judicial decisions of the only court in the world responsible for stopping wars and genocides against humanity. Since there is no point in discussing the facts, the only thing left to do is to understand their cause: the culture of Dutch selfishness and the life without limits imposed by the government and military power, dominated by Russia-India-China (RIC).

As suggestions for future studies, it would be interesting to continue the interviews in the Netherlands to understand how young people are very distracted by the government's liberal laws and bicycle infrastructure, universities that do not discuss the world's biggest problems, exchange programs in Europe itself, low-cost travel also in Europe, all this around 453 mosques, making the Netherlands Israel's main partner, according to the Israeli government's own statement, since the war with Germany is common knowledge (Is revenge a Jewish value considering that the main responsible for the past wars is Austria?).

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