



Developing a Local Content Roadmap for Suriname (2025–2035)

Title: Maximizing Economic Returns from Oil & Gas: *A Local Content Roadmap for Suriname*

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1. Executive Summary

Suriname is on the cusp of transforming its economy with recent offshore oil and gas discoveries. To ensure that the benefits of foreign direct investment (FDI) in this sector translate into sustainable and inclusive growth, this policy brief proposes a Local Content Roadmap. The roadmap outlines a phased strategy from 2025 to 2035 aimed at building institutional capacity, developing local human capital, strengthening enterprises, and fostering long-term economic diversification.

2. Context and Rationale

Suriname's nascent petroleum sector presents a unique opportunity to reshape the national economy. However, without a clear local content policy framework, the country risks economic enclaving, limited job creation, and dependency on foreign suppliers. This roadmap draws from international best practices and is tailored to Suriname's socio-economic context, with an emphasis on governance, capacity building, and stakeholder alignment.

3. Strategic Objectives

- Maximize local value capture in the oil and gas value chain
- Develop a skilled and competitive local workforce
- Build institutional mechanisms for monitoring and enforcement
- Diversify the economy using oil sector revenues



4. Phased Roadmap

Phase 1: Foundations (2025–2026) *Focus On: Assessment, policy design, and institutional setup*

Area	Key Actions
Policy & Legal Framework	- Finalize and enact a comprehensive Local Content Act- Define key terms (local company, local workforce, etc.)- Set realistic but ambitious local content targets
Institutional Setup	- Establish a Local Content Secretariat or Authority- Set up a National Supplier Development Program (NSDP)
Stakeholder Engagement	- Conduct public-private dialogues (PPDs)- Engage oil companies, civil society, universities, and indigenous groups
Baseline Assessment	- Map local industry capabilities- Skills gap analysis of the workforce- Supply chain readiness study

Phase 2: Capacity Building (2026–2028) *Focus On: Skills development, supplier strengthening, early wins*

Area	Key Actions
Education & Training	- Expand TVET programs (aligned with industry needs)- Launch oil & gas scholarships and internships- Set up training partnerships with IOCs and foreign institutions
Enterprise Support	- Launch SME certification & prequalification programs- Establish a Supplier Registration Portal - Provide access to finance (credit guarantees, grants)
Monitoring & Compliance	- Develop a Local Content Scorecard system- Train regulators and auditors- Publish annual compliance reports

Phase 3: Optimization and Enforcement (2028–2031) *Focus On: Enforcement, deepening link ages, integrating into value chains*

Area	Key Actions
Policy Enforcement	- Mandate LC plans for all IOCs- Link fiscal incentives to LC performance- Penalize non-compliance
Sectoral Deepening	- Expand LC beyond upstream (e.g., logistics, catering, fabrication)- Promote joint ventures and technology transfer- Introduce incentives for local R&D
Infrastructure & Hubs	- Develop oil & gas industrial parks (e.g., in Paramaribo or Nickerie)- Upgrade port/logistics infrastructure



Phase 4: Diversification and Sustainability (2031–2035) *Focus On: Resilience, economic spillovers, long-term development for the country*

Area	Key Actions
Economic Linkages	- Foster downstream industries (e.g., Staatsolie)- Link oil & gas to agriculture, tourism, and manufacturing
Green Transition	- Encourage local content in renewable energy projects- Promote sustainability standards in oil & gas
Institutional Maturity	- Fully digitalize LC systems- Build regional LC partnerships (e.g., with Guyana or Trinidad)- Conduct periodic policy reviews and stakeholder audits

5. Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)

- Percentage of oil and gas contracts awarded to local firms (**Not mandated**)
- Share of local employment in the oil and gas sector
- Number of certified and registered local suppliers
- Number of graduates employed in industry-relevant sectors
- In-country value retention rate

6. Recommendations

- Prioritize rapid enactment of a Local Content Act or a Local Content policy
- Allocate initial public funding for training and SME development
- Foster partnerships with international oil companies (IOCs) for skills and technology transfer
- Establish transparent monitoring and data reporting systems
- Engage civil society and local communities in policy development and oversight

Key insights for policy comparison by countries:

Namibia – Emerging Local Content Initiatives

- **National Upstream Local Content Policy:** Recently launched to promote Namibian participation in the petroleum sector.
- **Namibia Offshore Training Center:** Focused on building technical expertise in oil and gas (suggestion: Suriname could emulate Guyana’s 3tEnerMech model. **(Establish by Vanessa Yacoob) support by the Government of Guyana**)
- **Opportunities Portal:** A proposed idea to centralize procurement and employment information for Surinamese companies—currently controlled via Staatsolie’s portal, which needs reform for broader access.



Norway – A Benchmark for Success

- **Strategic Government Policy:** Early interventions (1960s–70s) ensured oil wealth benefitted Norwegians. (This could be the same for Suriname)
 - *Key Tools:* 10 Oil Commandments, Statoil (Equinor), Petroleum Directorate.
- **Mandatory Local Participation:**
 - Foreign firms required to partner locally, train workers, and transfer tech.
- **Strong Local Industry:** Backed by investments in education, R&D (e.g., SINTEF, NTNU), and a robust supply chain.
- **Long-Term Gains:**
 - Global competitiveness, high employment, and the creation of the Sovereign Wealth Fund.

Lessons for Suriname: Strong early policy, education, innovation, and stable regulations drive sustainable local content.

Nigeria – Challenges and Missed Opportunities

- **Policy Framework:** The 2010 Local Content Act aimed to prioritize local firms, but faced:
 - *Funding shortages and bureaucratic red tape.*
 - *Weak enforcement* of rules, enabling non-compliance.
 - *Unrealistic targets* due to lack of data.
- **Structural Weaknesses:**
 - Overemphasis on equity ownership rather than broader participation.
 - Poor public-private engagement.
 - Legacy issues due to absence of a legal framework pre-2010.

Lessons for Suriname: Don't Wait for Crises to Trigger Reform A late legal framework can mean years of missed opportunity.

- **Cautionary Lessons:** Without effective enforcement, data, capacity, and dialogue, local content policies can falter. Suriname must act **proactively**, establishing a **clear and binding legal foundation** before its petroleum sector fully matures.

Overall Takeaways for Suriname:

- Emulate **Norway's proactive, structured, and education-driven approach.**
- Avoid **Nigeria's pitfalls**—especially weak enforcement and top-down policies lacking local input.
- Build **capacity, institutions, and inclusive frameworks** like Namibia and Guyana are attempting.



7. Comparative Analysis

Dimension	Nigeria	Ghana	Brazil	Norway
Legal Framework	Strong but inconsistently enforced	Clear and evolving	Integrated into industrial policy	Transparent and long-term focused
Institutional Capacity	Moderate	Moderate	High	Very High
Private Sector Role	Emerging	Engaged	Advanced	Fully Integrated
Main Challenges	Corruption, weak enforcement	Skills mismatch	Regulatory complexity	Cost and aging fields

7.1 Implications for Suriname

The comparative findings suggest that Suriname should:

- Develop a legally binding, flexible LCP framework with realistic targets;
- Build institutional capacity early, especially for monitoring and enforcement;
- Partner with investors for skills development and supply chain integration;
- Align local content with national education, SME, and industrial strategies.



7.2 SWOT Analysis of Suriname's Local Content Readiness

Strengths	Weaknesses
Strategic offshore oil discoveries	Weak institutional and regulatory capacity
Political interest in economic diversification	Absence of legal or policy framework for local content
Existing experience in mining sector	Low levels of technical and vocational training
Strong diplomatic and industry partnerships	Limited private sector integration into energy supply chains
Opportunities	Threats
Potential to learn from peer countries early	Risk of resource dependence and Dutch disease
Regional cooperation (e.g., with Guyana or CARICOM)	Volatility in global oil markets
Use of revenues to build education/training systems	Rent-seeking, corruption, or policy capture
Adoption of digital tools for capacity mapping	Public dissatisfaction if expectations not managed

8. Conclusion

A well-designed and effectively implemented local content roadmap can transform Suriname's oil boom into a lasting development legacy. With coordinated action and strategic investments, Suriname can build a resilient economy that serves all its citizens.

While local content (LC) policies are often seen as catalysts for economic empowerment, their success lies not merely in intention, but in thoughtful design and disciplined implementation. For Suriname, a nation on the cusp of transformational growth, the stakes are too high to follow a path riddled with familiar pitfalls. As a third world developing country Suriname must avoid the same mistakes.



Countries like Nigeria, Angola, Guyana, and Ghana have shown both the promise and perils of LC frameworks—demonstrating how, without a strategic and context-driven approach, even well-meaning policies can fall short. Yet, they also teach us that LC, when done right, can unlock tremendous value through job creation, technology transfer, and long-term economic diversification.

Suriname must seize this moment to chart its own course—learning not only from past missteps, but also from global best practices. Models like Norway and Australia showcase the power of integrated policy frameworks, while Qatar and Saudi Arabia demonstrate how streamlined, legally embedded LC systems can retain maximum economic value within national borders. Notably, Saudi Arabia’s approach balances legal enforcement with private sector engagement to ensure sustained domestic participation across industries.

In an effort to establish a Local Content framework for Suriname, several companies—under the coordination of Staatsolie, the national oil company—have come together with a shared goal. Yet despite these efforts, uncertainty clouds the path forward. Tensions are evident, and a lack of unified direction, compounded by limited government support, threatens to undermine the initiative. Still, some progress has been made.

Let me be clear: *I don’t claim to have all the answers. But with over 15 years of experience in the oil and gas sector, I’ve seen both the promise and peril that resource-rich nations can face. My hope is simple yet urgent—that Suriname learns from the missteps of others and does not follow the path of Venezuela.*

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Title

The Role of Local Content Policies in Maximizing Economic Benefits from Foreign Direct Investment in Resource-Rich Developing Countries: A Comparative Policy Evaluation